Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Regulations Recording letter from the Resident in Mysore forwarding Copies of certain — issued by the Mysore Durbar in connection with bubonic plague—

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } 1898. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 856 P., 19th August 1898.

AUGUST.

Plague Regulations.

Recording letter from the Resident in Mysore forwarding copies of certain — issued by the Mysore Darbar.

1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

Letter, No. 515-A. P., dated 26th May 1898.

Abstract.—Forwarding to the Resident in Mysore copies of certain Government orders showing the steps taken for the protection against plague of the Madras Presidency, and requesting him to move the Darbar to consider the advisability of extending the passport system adopted in G.O., No. 466 P., dated 13th May 1898, to the Mysore territory.

Read—also the following papers :—

From the Resident in Mysore, dated 8th August 1898, No. 3870.

Abstract.—Forwarding a copy of Notification No. 716—Mis. F. 21–96, dated the 13th July 1898, issued by the Darbar under their Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897.

From the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Bangalore, 10th August 1898, No. 3908.

I have the honour to forward a copy of the following notifications issued by the Darbar under their Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, and cancelling Notification No. 14659—Mis. F. 21–96, dated the 10th May 1898, a copy of which is also attached :—

(i) No. 1289—Mis. F. 21–96, dated the 25th July 1898, issuing additional regulations for municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for towns and villages.

(ii) No. 1290—Mis. F. 21–96, dated the 25th July 1898, prescribing an addition to Regulation 3 of the regulations published under Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21–96, dated the 10th February 1898.

(iii) No. 1291—Mis. F. 21–96, dated the 25th July 1898, prescribing an addition to Regulation 11 of the regulations published under Notification No. 9384—Mis. F. 21–96, dated the 10th February 1898.

Enclosures.

Additional Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and for Towns and Villages, dated the 25th July 1898, No. 1289—Mis. F. 21–96, General.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the territories of Mysore are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the said territories are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, the Government of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, are pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Regulation, the following additional regulations to be observed in municipalities other than those of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and in other towns and villages in the said territories. The provisions of such of the following regulations as relate to the procedure at railway stations (whether inspection or non-inspection) shall apply to that portion of the railway line which is within the jurisdiction of the Government of Mysore, namely, the line between Bangalore and Nanjangud, excluding the Bangalore City station.

The regulations issued under Government Notification No. 14659—M. F. 21–96, dated 10th May 1898, are hereby cancelled.

Preliminary.

The Plague Commissioner shall, subject to the general control of Government, direct all measures relating to the prevention and suppression of plague. The Deputy Commissioners, Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and all officers on plague duty, shall act under his direction in all matters relating to plague, and any orders issued by them, shall, at the earliest opportunity, be reported to the Plague Commissioner. All communications to Government on plague matters shall be made through the Plague Commissioner.

Part I.—Measures preliminary to the actual occurrence of Plague.

1. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any district, the Government of Mysore may declare such district or part of it to be "under observation."

2. Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner shall establish frontier inspection stations; arrange observation circles; organise sanitary and cordon staffs, &c.; and strengthen and train his district establishment; and may require certificates of the causes of death.

Frontier Inspection Stations.

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and (with the previous sanction of Government) at railway stations.

4. At each frontier inspection station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pass freely except—

(*a*) those suspected of plague,

(*b*) those suspected of arriving from an infected locality.

(*a*) All persons suspected of plague, with their families and attendants, shall be detained, information being urgently sent to the nearest Revenue Officer of or above the grade of * amildar and the nearest medical officer. Such officers shall inform the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and proceed to the spot to aid in effecting isolation and disinfection.

When the officer in charge of the frontier inspection station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with observation notices as prescribed below, or sent to their destination under escort.

(*b*) Persons suspected of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Deputy Commissioner so orders, and also——

(i) at a *road* frontier inspection station shall be provided with observation notices which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection or be available for observation for the next ten days before "the local authority" in any place where they may be, or they may be sent under escort. As observation notices are issued, the officer in charge shall inform the "local authority" of the place of destination :

(ii) at a *railway* frontier inspection station such of the passengers as alight thereat shall be provided with observation notices by the inspecting officer or sent under escort. Those that may continue their journey by railway shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. They may thence be escorted to the railway station of destination, and there handed over to the charge of the Police or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose; whether so escorted or not, on their arriving at the railway station of destination, the Police or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose shall provide them with observation notices of which he shall inform the local authority of their place of destination, or forward them under escort. Both at frontier road and railway inspection stations, observation notices are issued only to such persons as in the opinion of the issuing officer will conform to the rules of observation; others will be sent under escort.

It will be in the discretion of the officer issuing the notice to note thereon whether the person shall present himself for observation before the "local authority" of the place of destination or be observed at his residence. It will be open to any local medical officer, or officer higher in rank than the station-house officer or patel, by endorsement on the back of a notice of observation already issued to direct that instead of a person presenting himself for observation he shall be observed at his own residence.

Explanation.—By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers :—

(*a*) The local medical officer;
(*b*) The station-house officer;
(*c*) The patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of, the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

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* Throughout the word amildar includes deputy amildar.

The officer in charge of a frontier inspection station may also, when specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner under the general or special orders of Government, detain all passengers from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that they are travelling in gangs, or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease or cannot be traced on arrival at their destination or depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination, or for any other reason. Such officer shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Government or Deputy Commissioner, to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

Every person passing a frontier inspection station shall be bound to declare truly his name, address, destination and such other particulars as may be required by the officer in charge.

Any person refusing to comply with or attempting to evade any of the provisions of this regulation may be detained for ten days at the nearest inspection station, or other place appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose.

Observation Circles.

6. For the taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint the requisite number of plague inspectors, who should be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding five miles. For non-municipal towns, assistant plague inspectors may be appointed.

The Deputy Commissioner may also appoint plague supervisors to check the work of inspectors and assistant inspectors, who shall report through them to the District Sanitary Officer.

7. This observation staff shall work under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner. Its duty will be to constantly and systematically patrol the circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, so that immediate action may be taken, and to report any pressing sanitary need to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It should also check the possession of observation notices or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without an observation notice or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the observation staff may detain him and cause him to be produced before a plague authority who may subject him to isolation in the nearest proper place.

Inspectors and assistant inspectors shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours, and shall arrange with the village patel to have such persons inspected twice daily. If a member of the observation staff shall discover a case of plague, he shall act as is laid down in paragraph 17.

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, &c.

8. The Deputy Commissioner shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.
Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing.

9. The Deputy Commissioner shall make all arrangements for being able to concentrate immediately, when desirable, the following ambulance staff in the same central position:—

Two trained nurses.
Four male ward attendants.
Three female ward attendants.
Four dhooly-bearers.
Three male and two female toties.
Two dhobies.
Two cooks.
One certificated sanitary inspector.
Two hospital assistants.
One compounder.

10. When he sees fit, the Deputy Commissioner shall concentrate the ambulance staff and hold it in readiness. Their pay shall then be 15 per cent. over ordinary rates, and this shall be increased to 25 per cent. when the staff is on actual plague duty.

11. The Deputy Commissioner shall also arrange through Government for any military or police assistance when required. He shall strengthen his District Police Reserve and keep it in a thorough state of efficiency to cope with any emergency that may arise.

These forces shall be at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for cordon, guard, disinfection and sick transport duties.

N.B.—By the word "Cordon" is meant a guard posted round a village, camp, hospital or other place so as effectually to prevent the ingress and egress of persons not provided with passes, and not going in or coming out on duty under these rules.

12. The Deputy Commissioner shall also warn for such duty in communication with the heads of their respective departments as many Police, Forest, Abkári and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may strengthen his own office and that of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer by the employment of such temporary clerks as may be required. He may also indent upon the Government Stores, Bangalore, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion temporarily close any existing hospital or dispensary and transfer the whole staff to plague duty.

14. He shall see that the rules and regulations framed by Government are carried out in all towns and villages, and also that the whole district establishment knows its duties both while the district is under observation and also on the outbreak of plague. He shall especially bring Rules 15 and 17 to the notice of village officers.

15. It shall be the duty of station-house officers and village officers to prevent the entry into their villages of persons coming without observation notices or passes from any infected area, and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with observation notices or passes.

Certificates of the causes of Death.

16. When he has a sufficient medical staff at his disposal to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Plague Commissioner, order in respect of any particular area that the certificate of a medical officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, if a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be presumed to have been due to plague and the persons believed to have been in recent immediate contact with the corpse shall be liable to segregation and detention.

PART II.—MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

17. On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague in a village, whether in a district declared to be under observation or not, it shall be the duty of the patel to send intelligence by express to the amildar and (if plague inspectors have been appointed) to the nearest plague inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him in a hut or shed remote from inhabited houses.

18. The plague inspector and the amildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Deputy Commissioner by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The amildar shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest medical officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants, and by a staff of constables and peons.

19. On arrival at the village, the plague inspector (or medical officer if there is no plague inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the disinfection of his residence, clothing and excreta, and the person and clothing of his attendants, and shall continue such supervision until relieved under the orders of a plague officer and sent back to other duty; the amildar shall act as follows:—

(*a*) If the plague patient be a traveller newly arrived at the village, or a resident newly returned to it, from an infected locality, and have been with his attendants put into complete isolation from the beginning of his sickness, the amildar may content himself with continuing such isolation, with providing the patient with medical attendance, and with thorough disinfection as above. But (*b*) if he thinks it necessary, or is so ordered by superior authority, and provided the attack shall have been declared by a medical officer to be probably plague, after first completely isolating the patient and his attendants by a cordon of police, peons and talaries, &c., he shall construct—

a hospital into which he shall remove the patient and which he shall provide with a guard;

a suspect camp, where he shall remove, disinfect and detain all persons who have been in attendance on, or in contact with, the patient, and which he shall surround with a cordon;

and a staff camp, to house the ambulance and cordon staffs on their arrival.

20. On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a plague officer (defined below, paragraph 26) shall be as follows:—

He shall send telegraphic information to the Deputy Commissioner and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He shall then go to the scene of outbreak, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above. He may also isolate the whole village or part of it by cordons, patrols, chowkies, gates, or in such other manner as he may deem expedient.

He may also, when authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, compel the evacuation of the village or any part of it, and the removal of the inhabitants to a health camp, provided sufficient shelter is available, and may isolate the health camp with a cordon and may order disinfection in it; and may also cause the village to be disinfected.

21. The Deputy Commissioner, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Plague Commissioner, and the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the ambulance and cordon staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Senior Surgeon for two medical officers, one of whom should relieve the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the other be held in reserve;

may notify by tom-tom (the notification to be as soon as possible published in the *Mysore Gazette*) that any town or village or group of villages is an infected area, whereupon Part I of these rules shall come into force in the district if they have not been put in force by Government already;

may requisition the services of any public servant;

may authorise a plague officer to remove all or part of the inhabitants of an infected area into a health camp, provided proper shelter is available; and

shall, if possible, go to the village and direct operations.

He shall also at once take steps to organise a second ambulance staff as provided for in Rules 9, 10, *et seq.* so as to be ready for despatch to any other locality in which plague may break out.

22. If authorised by the Deputy Commissioner under Rule 21, the plague officer may cause an infected area to be evacuated, all inhabitants except patients and suspects being moved into a health camp where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the hospital, the suspect camp and the health camp are properly organised and cordoned.

He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it, or such part of it as he deems fit.

On the evacuation of houses, he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon and to be thoroughly disinfected.

If no observation staff has been already appointed, the Deputy Commissioner shall organise one. This must be rendered particularly efficient within a radius of 20 miles round an infected area. It may be necessary to constitute special search parties under qualified officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Deputy Commissioner may not without the sanction of Government cause the evacuation of the whole town, but may cause the evacuation of a section containing not more than 200 houses.

Such evacuated area may be surrounded by a cordon, if necessary, by breaking down walls or houses, but with as little injury to property as possible; and its inhabitants may be removed into a health camp.

24. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Deputy Commissioner may establish a camp of observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passes.

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps, &c.

25. No hospital or suspect camp or observation camp shall be closed without the special orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in his discretion, allow a health camp to be closed after ten days, and a village or town or section of a town to be re-inhabited one month after evacuation.

Administrative Staff.

26. For administrative purposes in connection with the plague, the Deputy Commissioner shall have under his orders the following plague authorities:—

(*a*) A superior staff consisting of plague officers appointed by Government.

(*b*) A subordinate staff consisting of assistant plague officers appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) Plague officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Commissioners and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner;

Special Divisional-officers (either to relieve Divisional-officers engaged in plague operations or to be in plague charge of a division);

Extra assistants to be in charge generally of a taluk but, if necessary, of a smaller area.

(*b*) Assistant plague officers shall be amildars and deputy amildars (ordinary or special) *ex-officio*; or persons of known and approved character and responsible position, specially appointed.

Assistant plague officers shall have the powers given by Regulations 3 and 8 and (in infected areas) 29 of the Regulations published in Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898. Plague officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 5 and 6 and (in areas under observation) 29.

27. The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, assign to plague officers and assistant plague officers jurisdiction over such local areas as he may deem fit.

He may also appoint any required number of superintendents of camps or gumastas as well as menial servants.

28. All appointments made by the Deputy Commissioner for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Plague Commissioner.

Observation Notices and Passes.

29. Observation notices and passes shall be in the forms attached. Observation notices may be granted as prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the district from an infected area; passes, by a plague authority or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the district.

30. The Deputy Commissioner may exempt from the necessity of taking out observation notices or passes any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

31. The Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion exempt from the necessity of taking out passes persons who are merely *returning* from an infected area to their own village after bringing to market in such area articles of food or fuel;

Provided that such return be within eight hours after arrival and not after sunset, and that such exemption shall not apply to any such person who may have entered a dwelling-house within the infected area.

32. Passes may be of two kinds, either (1) general, or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road, rail or boat from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is expressly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but there must be a separate pass for each person making a railway journey under a general pass. Special passes shall be passes permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

33. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder.

34. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a plague authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates: provided that the plague authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, no officer shall grant a pass until the applicant has been kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a household on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

Disinfection.

35. When it is provided in these rules that disinfection may be employed, disinfection as follows, as often as seems to him necessary, may be ordered by any plague authority unless where otherwise provided:—

Of the person (if specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lb. and temperature 250°; or (2) otherwise to be treated as below:—

Of clothes, silks, &c.—To be exposed first one side, then the other, for eight hours in a strong sun.

Other cloths, &c.—In perchloride of mercury 1 in 1,000.

Of an infected house.— If its value is Rs. 100 or less and there is no danger of the fire spreading, it may be burnt. Otherwise, if a plague authority so directs, it may be unroofed and treated as follows after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, &c.) to ensure a complete perflation of air.

Of houses in an infected area.—Each house shall be opened to light and air in its dark rooms. Infected things of small value such as bedding, cots, &c., may be burnt. Everything else, as well as the entire interior of the house, including the floors, shall be sprayed or sprinkled with perchloride of mercury. The floor of the rooms used by the sick person shall, if of earth, be dug out to a depth of two inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations and thoroughly burnt. Rubbish shall be burnt or carted away. Then the exterior and interior of the house shall be limewashed, chloride of lime being mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and spaces in such an area.—As any plague authority may direct.

36. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation, has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

37. The Plague Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, open inspection stations on roads and at railway stations even in districts which are not declared to be "under observation," and apply to such districts all or any of the regulations in Part I "Measures preliminary to the actual occurrence of plague."

APPENDIX.

FORM I.

A

(*To be retained by the officer issuing the observation notice.*)

1. No. of observation notice.
2. Date of issue.
3. Name of traveller.
4. Place of destination.
5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

B

Observation Notice No.

Original.

(*To be issued to a person arriving from a plague-infected locality under Regulation 5.*)

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date).....for observation by.....(Health Officer Assistant Health Officer) end also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date.

C

Observation Notice No.

Duplicate.

(*To be sent forthwith to the local authority of the place of destination.*)

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Desitnation and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date).....for observation by..... (Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Forwarded to the

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date.

REVERSE OF FORM I.

A

B

Endorsement of the Local Authority.

Date.	Signature of local authority.	Designation.
1st day		
2nd ,,		
3rd ,,		
4th ,,		
5th ,,		
6th ,,		
7th ,,		
8th ,,		
9th ,,		
10th ,,		

C

FORM II.

[General Pass—Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by road or boat from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

The pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not authorize journey by rail, for which a separate pass shall be obtained by each individual requiring it, nor does it cover residence outside the village of . It will be in force until revoked.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(*Reverse of Form II.*)

Name.	How related to pass-holder.
1	
2	
3	

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

FORM III.

[General Pass—Subsidiary pass for Railway journey only—Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by rail from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

FORM IV.

[Special Pass—Regulations 32 and 34.]

(To be issued to persons leaving an infected area to reside elsewhere.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

This pass covers also the members of the family of the above-named person, whose names and descriptions are given on the reverse.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(*Reverse of Form IV.*)

Name. How related to pass-holder.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1290—*Mis.* F. 21-96—*dated the* 25*th July* 1898.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following Regulation as an addition to Regulation 3 of the Regulations for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for other towns and villages published under Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898 :—

3A. (i) Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected shall be liable to daily observation for ten days next after arrival by the "local authority" of the town or village where he may be.

(ii) On the arrival of a passenger from an infected area by rail or road, or on receipt of information of such arrival either under clause (iv) of Madras Regulation 17, published with Madras Government Notification, No. 444, printed at page 137 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 27, 1898 (quoted in the margin) or under Regulation 1 above or in any other manner, the Inspecting Medical Officer or other "local authority" shall forthwith give written notice (in the form given in the appendix) to such passenger that he is bound to present himself for daily observation for the next ten days at a place and time to be appointed or be available for observation at a specified place and time; and he shall be bound so to present himself or be available for observation.

(iv) The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination.* If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post-card or by a special messenger, or in any other manner, which the Collectors concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

Intimation of departure to any railway station in the Province of Mysore shall, however, be telegraphed to the—

(*a*) Assistant Surgeon on Plague duty, Yeswantpur, when the destination is a station on the Mysore State Railway.

(*b*) Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, when the destination is a station within Mysore Province on the Madras Railway.

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is in British or Mysore Territory.

Explanation.

By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers :—

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer.
(*b*) The Station House Officer.
(*c*) The Patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of, the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

(iii) Such notice shall be in writing and in duplicate signed by the issuing officer and be served on the person by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the notice. Every person on whom a notice is so served shall sign a receipt therefor on the back of the duplicate.

In the case of women on whom personal service of the notice may be undesirable and in the case of children and idiots, the notice shall be served on their guardians who will be bound to present them for daily observation or make them available for observation as aforesaid.

(iv) Every person arriving from a plague-infected place shall declare truly his name, address and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the notice and shall report forthwith to the local authority mentioned in the notice any change in his residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival.

(v) The issue of a notice or any change in the residence of the person on whom it has been served shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal President or Vice-President, or "the local authority" of the place of destination.* In the case of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities such information shall be sent to the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer. If the place of destination is situated in the Madras Presidency, such intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by post or by a special messenger or in any other suitable and sufficient manner. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is in Mysore or British territory.

(vi) The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details.

(vii) The Patel of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without an observation notice, and deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this Regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

It is open to any local Medical Officer or officer higher than a Station House Officer or Patel to change an observation notice which provides for a person presenting himself before a local authority for observation into a notice under which he shall be observed at his own residence. When the notice is so changed the officer changing it shall note the fact on the notice and sign such note and give the designation of his office.

* * * * *

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1291—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated the* 25*th July* 1888.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following Regulation as an addition to Regulation 11 of the Regulations for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, published under Notification No. 9384—M. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898 :—

11 A. (i) Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected shall be liable to daily observation for ten days next after arrival by the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer.

(ii) On the arrival of a passenger from an infected area by rail or road, or on receipt of information of such arrival either under clause (iv) of Madras Regulation 17 published with Madras Government Notification No. 444, printed at page 137, of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 27, 1898, (quoted in the margin), or under Regulation 1 above, or in any other manner, the Inspecting Medical Officer or Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer shall forthwith give written notice (in the form given in the appendix) to such passenger that he is bound to present himself for daily observation for the next ten days at a place and time to be appointed or be available for observation at a specified place and time; and he shall be bound so to present himself or be available for observation.

" The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination.† If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post-card, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the Collectors concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

Intimation of departure to any railway station in the Province of Mysore shall, however, be telegraphed to the—

(*a*) Assistant Surgeon on Plague duty, Yeswantapur, when the destination is a station on the Mysore State Railway.

(*b*) Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, when the destination is a station within Mysore Province on the Madras Railway.

† The rule applies whether the place of destination is in British or Mysore territory.

(iii) Such notice shall be in writing and in duplicate signed by the issuing officer and be served on the person by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the notice. Every person on whom a notice is so served shall sign a receipt therefor on the back of the duplicate.

In the case of women on whom personal service of the notice is undesirable and in the case of children and idiots, the notice shall be served on their guardians, who will be bound to present them for daily observation or make them available for observation as aforesaid.

(iv) Every person arriving from a plague-infected place shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the notice and shall report forthwith to the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer mentioned in the notice any change in his residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival.

(v) The issue of a notice or any change in the residence of the person on whom it has been served shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case), or by the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer (in the latter case), to the Municipal President or Vice-President or the local authority of the place of destination.*

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is Mysore or British territory.

Explanation.

In the case of places other than the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore the "local authority" shall mean—

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer.
(*b*) The Station House Officer.
(*c*) The Patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of, the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

If the place of destination is situated in the Madras Presidency, such intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by post or by a special messenger or in any other suitable and sufficient manner. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

(vi) The Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days.

(vii) The Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer and the Police shall keep themselves promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without an observation notice and deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this Regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

* * * * *

ORDER—No. 856 P., dated 19th August 1898.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors (A, F, G, H).
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
„ the Political Department.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

S.a
Proof for approval
NHS
3/9/98

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

G.O., No. 856 P., 19th August 1898.

AUGUST.

Plague Regulations.

Recording letter from the Resident in Mysore forwarding copies of certain — issued by the Mysore Darbar ~~in connection with bubonic plague~~.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

Letter, No. 515-A. P., dated 26th May 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding to the Resident in Mysore copies of certain Government orders showing the steps taken for the protection against plague of the Madras Presidency, and requesting him to move the Darbar to consider the advisability of extending the passport system adopted in G.O., No. 466 P., dated 13th May 1898, to the Mysore territory.

READ—also the following papers:—

From the Resident in Mysore, dated 8th August 1898, No. 3870.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a copy of a Notification No. 716—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 13th July 1898, issued by the Darbar under their Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897.

From the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Bangalore, 10th August 1898, No. 3908-Ba.

I have the honour to forward a copy of the following notifications issued by the Darbar under their Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, and cancelling Notification No. 14659—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th May 1898, a copy of which is also attached:—

(i) No. 1289—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898, issuing additional regulations for municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for towns and villages.

(ii) No. 1290—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898, prescribing an addition to Regulation 3 of the regulations published under Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898.

(iii) No. 1291—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898, prescribing an addition to Regulation 11 of the regulations published under Notification No. 9384—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898.

ENCLOSURES.

ADDITIONAL Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and for Towns and Villages, dated the 25th July 1898, No. 1289—Mis. F. 21-96, General.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the territories of Mysore are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the said territories are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, the Government of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, are pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Regulation, the following additional regulations to be observed in municipalities other than those of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and in other towns and villages in the said territories. The provisions of such of the following regulations as relate to the procedure at railway stations (whether inspection or non-inspection) shall apply to that portion of the railway line which is within the jurisdiction of the Government of Mysore, namely, the line between Bangalore and Nanjangud, excluding the Bangalore City station.

The regulations issued under Government Notification No. 14659—M. F. 21-96, dated 10th May 1898, are hereby cancelled.

PRELIMINARY.

The Plague Commissioner shall, subject to the general control of Government, direct all measures relating to the prevention and suppression of plague. The Deputy Commissioners, Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and all officers on plague duty, shall act under his direction in all matters relating to plague, and any orders issued by them, shall, at the earliest opportunity, be reported to the Plague Commissioner. All communications to Government on plague matters shall be made through the Plague Commissioner.

PART I.—MEASURES PRELIMINARY TO THE ACTUAL OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

1. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any district, the Government of Mysore may declare such district or part of it to be "under observation."

2. Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner shall establish frontier inspection stations; arrange observation circles; organise sanitary and cordon staffs, &c.; and strengthen and train his district establishment; and may require certificates of the causes of death.

FRONTIER INSPECTION STATIONS.

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and (with the previous sanction of Government) at railway stations.

4. At each frontier inspection station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pass freely except—

(*a*) those suspected of plague,

(*b*) those suspected of arriving from an infected locality.

(*a*) All persons suspected of plague, with their families and attendants, shall be detained, information being urgently sent to the nearest Revenue Officer of or above the grade of * amildar and the nearest medical officer. Such officers shall inform the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and proceed to the spot to aid in effecting isolation and disinfection.

When the officer in charge of the frontier inspection station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with observation notices as prescribed below, or sent to their destination under escort.

(*b*) Persons suspected of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Deputy Commissioner so orders, and also——

(i) at a *road* frontier inspection station shall be provided with observation notices which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection or be available for observation for the next ten days before "the local authority" in any place where they may be, or they may be sent under escort. As observation notices are issued, the officer in charge shall inform the "local authority" of the place of destination:

(ii) at a *railway* frontier inspection station such of the passengers as alight thereat shall be provided with observation notices by the inspecting officer or sent under escort. Those that may continue their journey by railway shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. They may thence be escorted to the railway station of destination, and there handed over to the charge of the Police or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose; whether so escorted or not, on their arriving at the railway station of destination, the Police or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose shall provide them with observation notices of which he shall inform the local authority of their place of destination, or forward them under escort. Both at frontier road and railway inspection stations, observation notices are issued only to such persons as in the opinion of the issuing officer will conform to the rules of observation; others will be sent under escort.

It will be in the discretion of the officer issuing the notice to note thereon whether the person shall present himself for observation before the "local authority" of the place of destination or be observed at his residence. It will be open to any local medical officer, or officer higher in rank than the station-house officer or patel, by endorsement on the back of a notice of observation already issued to direct that instead of a person presenting himself for observation he shall be observed at his own residence.

Explanation.—By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers:—

(*a*) The local medical officer;
(*b*) The station-house officer;
(*c*) The patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of, the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

* Throughout the word amildar includes deputy amildar.

The officer in charge of a frontier inspection station may also, when specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner under the general or special orders of Government, detain all passengers from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that they are travelling in gangs, or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease or cannot be traced on arrival at their destination or depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination, or for any other reason. Such officer shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Government or Deputy Commissioner, to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

Every person passing a frontier inspection station shall be bound to declare truly his name, address, destination and such other particulars as may be required by the officer in charge.

Any person refusing to comply with or attempting to evade any of the provisions of this regulation may be detained for ten days at the nearest inspection station, or other place appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose.

Observation Circles.

6. For the taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint the requisite number of plague inspectors, who should be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding five miles. For non-municipal towns, assistant plague inspectors may be appointed.

The Deputy Commissioner may also appoint plague supervisors to check the work of inspectors and assistant inspectors, who shall report through them to the District Sanitary Officer.

7. This observation staff shall work under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner. Its duty will be to constantly and systematically patrol the circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, so that immediate action may be taken, and to report any pressing sanitary need to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It should also check the possession of observation notices or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without an observation notice or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the observation staff may detain him and cause him to be produced before a plague authority who may subject him to isolation in the nearest proper place.

Inspectors and assistant inspectors shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours, and shall arrange with the village patel to have such persons inspected twice daily. If a member of the observation staff shall discover a case of plague, he shall act as is laid down in paragraph 17.

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, &c.

8. The Deputy Commissioner shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.
Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing.

9. The Deputy Commissioner shall make all arrangements for being able to concentrate immediately, when desirable, the following ambulance staff in the same central position:—

Two trained nurses.
Four male ward attendants.
Three female ward attendants.
Four dhooly-bearers.
Three male and two female toties.
Two dhobies.
Two cooks.
One certificated sanitary inspector.
Two hospital assistants.
One compounder.

10. When he sees fit, the Deputy Commissioner shall concentrate the ambulance staff and hold it in readiness. Their pay shall then be 15 per cent. over ordinary rates, and this shall be increased to 25 per cent. when the staff is on actual plague duty.

11. The Deputy Commissioner shall also arrange through Government for any military or police assistance when required. He shall strengthen his District Police Reserve and keep it in a thorough state of efficiency to cope with any emergency that may arise.

These forces shall be at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for cordon, guard, disinfection and sick transport duties.

N.B.—By the word "Cordon" is meant a guard posted round a village, camp, hospital or other place so as effectually to prevent the ingress and egress of persons not provided with passes, and not going in or coming out on duty under these rules.

12. The Deputy Commissioner shall also warn for such duty in communication with the heads of their respective departments as many Police, Forest, Abkári and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may strengthen his own office and that of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer by the employment of such temporary clerks as may be required. He may also indent upon the Government Stores, Bangalore, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion temporarily close any existing hospital or dispensary and transfer the whole staff to plague duty.

14. He shall see that the rules and regulations framed by Government are carried out in all towns and villages, and also that the whole district establishment knows its duties both while the district is under observation and also on the outbreak of plague. He shall especially bring Rules 15 and 17 to the notice of village officers.

15. It shall be the duty of station-house officers and village officers to prevent the entry into their villages of persons coming without observation notices or passes from any infected area, and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with observation notices or passes.

Certificates of the causes of Death.

16. When he has a sufficient medical staff at his disposal to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Plague Commissioner, order in respect of any particular area that the certificate of a medical officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, if a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be presumed to have been due to plague and the persons believed to have been in recent immediate contact with the corpse shall be liable to segregation and detention.

PART II.—MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

17. On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague in a village, whether in a district declared to be under observation or not, it shall be the duty of the patel to send intelligence by express to the amildar and (if plague inspectors have been appointed) to the nearest plague inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him in a hut or shed remote from inhabited houses.

18. The plague inspector and the amildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Deputy Commissioner by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The amildar shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest medical officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants, and by a staff of constables and peons.

19. On arrival at the village, the plague inspector (or medical officer if there is no plague inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the disinfection of his residence, clothing and excreta, and the person and clothing of his attendants and shall continue such supervision until relieved under the orders of a plague officer and sent back to other duty; the amildar shall act as follows:—

(*a*) If the plague patient be a traveller newly arrived at the village, or a resident newly returned to it, from an infected locality, and have been with his attendants put into complete isolation from the beginning of his sickness, the amildar may content himself with continuing such isolation, with providing the patient with medical attendance, and with thorough disinfection as above. But (*b*) if he thinks it necessary, or is so ordered by superior authority, and provided the attack shall have been declared by a medical officer to be probably plague, after first completely isolating the patient and his attendants by a cordon of police, peons and talaries, &c., he shall construct—

a hospital into which he shall remove the patient and which he shall provide with a guard;

a suspect camp, where he shall remove, disinfect and detain all persons who have been in attendance on, or in contact with, the patient, and which he shall surround with a cordon;

and a staff camp, to house the ambulance and cordon staffs on their arrival.

20. On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a plague officer (defined below, paragraph 26) shall be as follows:—

He shall send telegraphic information to the Deputy Commissioner and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He shall then go to the scene of outbreak, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above. He may also isolate the whole village or part of it by cordons, patrols, chowkies, gates, or in such other manner as he may deem expedient.

He may also, when authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, compel the evacuation of the village or any part of it, and the removal of the inhabitants to a health camp, provided sufficient shelter is available, and may isolate the health camp with a cordon and may order disinfection in it; and may also cause the village to be disinfected.

21. The Deputy Commissioner, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Plague Commissioner, and the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the ambulance and cordon staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Senior Surgeon for two medical officers, one of whom should relieve the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the other be held in reserve;

may notify by tom-tom (the notification to be as soon as possible published in the *Mysore Gazette*) that any town or village or group of villages is an infected area, whereupon Part I of these rules shall come into force in the district if they have not been put in force by Government already;

may requisition the services of any public servant;

may authorise a plague officer to remove all or part of the inhabitants of an infected area into a health camp, provided proper shelter is available; and

shall, if possible, go to the village and direct operations.

He shall also at once take steps to organise a second ambulance staff as provided for in Rules 9, 10, *et seq.* so as to be ready for despatch to any other locality in which plague may break out.

22. If authorised by the Deputy Commissioner under Rule 21, the plague officer may cause an infected area to be evacuated, all inhabitants except patients and suspects being moved into a health camp where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the hospital, the suspect camp and the health camp are properly organised and cordoned.

He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it, or such part of it as he deems fit.

On the evacuation of houses, he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon and to be thoroughly disinfected.

If no observation staff has been already appointed, the Deputy Commissioner shall organise one. This must be rendered particularly efficient within a radius of 20 miles round an infected area. It may be necessary to constitute special search parties under qualified officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Deputy Commissioner may not without the sanction of Government cause the evacuation of the whole town, but may cause the evacuation of a section containing not more than 200 houses.

Such evacuated area may be surrounded by a cordon, if necessary, by breaking down walls or houses, but with as little injury to property as possible; and its inhabitants may be removed into a health camp.

24. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Deputy Commissioner may establish a camp of observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passes.

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps, &c.

25. No hospital or suspect camp or observation camp shall be closed without the special orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in his discretion, allow a health camp to be closed after ten days, and a village or town or section of a town to be re-inhabited one month after evacuation.

Administrative Staff.

26. For administrative purposes in connection with the plague, the Deputy Commissioner shall have under his orders the following plague authorities:—

(*a*) A superior staff consisting of plague officers appointed by Government.

(*b*) A subordinate staff consisting of assistant plague officers appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) Plague officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Commissioners and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner;

Special Divisional-officers (either to relieve Divisional-officers engaged in plague operations or to be in plague charge of a division);

Extra assistants to be in charge generally of a taluk but, if necessary, of a smaller area.

(*b*) Assistant plague officers shall be amildars and deputy amildars (ordinary or special) *ex-officio*; or persons of known and approved character and responsible position, specially appointed.

Assistant plague officers shall have the powers given by Regulations 3 and 8 and (in infected areas) 29 of the Regulations published in Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898. Plague officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 5 and 6 and (in areas under observation) 29.

27. The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, assign to plague officers and assistant plague officers jurisdiction over such local areas as he may deem fit.

He may also appoint any required number of superintendents of camps or gumastas as well as menial servants.

28. All appointments made by the Deputy Commissioner for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Plague Commissioner.

Observation Notices and Passes.

29. Observation notices and passes shall be in the forms attached. Observation notices may be granted as prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the district from an infected area; passes, by a plague authority or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the district.

30. The Deputy Commissioner may exempt from the necessity of taking out observation notices or passes any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

31. The Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion exempt from the necessity of taking out passes persons who are merely *returning* from an infected area to their own village after bringing to market in such area articles of food or fuel;

Provided that such return be within eight hours after arrival and not after sunset, and that such exemption shall not apply to any such person who may have entered a dwelling-house within the infected area.

32. Passes may be of two kinds, either (1) general, or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road, rail or boat from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is expressly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but there must be a separate pass for each person making a railway journey under a general pass. Special passes shall be passes permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

33. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder.

34. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a plague authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates: provided that the plague authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, no officer shall grant a pass until the applicant has been kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a household on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

Disinfection.

35. When it is provided in these rules that disinfection may be employed, disinfection as follows, as often as seems to him necessary, may be ordered by any plague authority unless where otherwise provided:—

Of the person (if specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lb. and temperature 250°; or (2) otherwise to be treated as below:—

Of clothes, silks, &c.—To be exposed first one side, then the other, for eight hours in a strong sun.

Other cloths, &c.—In perchloride of mercury 1 in 1,000.

Of an infected house.— If its value is Rs. 100 or less and there is no danger of the fire spreading, it may be burnt. Otherwise, if a plague authority so directs, it may be unroofed and treated as follows after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, &c.) to ensure a complete perflation of air.

Of houses in an infected area.—Each house shall be opened to light and air in its dark rooms. Infected things of small value such as bedding, cots, &c., may be burnt. Everything else, as well as the entire interior of the house, including the floors, shall be sprayed or sprinkled with perchloride of mercury. The floor of the rooms used by the sick person shall, if of earth, be dug out to a depth of two inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations and thoroughly burnt. Rubbish shall be burnt or carted away. Then the exterior and interior of the house shall be limewashed, chloride of lime being mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and spaces in such an area.—As any plague authority may direct.

36. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation, has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

37. The Plague Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, open inspection stations on roads and at railway stations even in districts which are not declared to be "under observation," and apply to such districts all or any of the regulations in Part I "Measures preliminary to the actual occurrence of plague."

APPENDIX.

FORM I.

A

(*To be retained by the officer issuing the observation notice.*)

1. No. of observation notice.
2. Date of issue.
3. Name of traveller.
4. Place of destination.
5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

B

Observation Notice No.

Original.

(*To be issued to a person arriving from a plague-infected locality under Regulation 5.*)

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date) .....for observation by .....(Health Officer Assistant Health Officer) end also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date.

C

Observation Notice No

Duplicate.

(*To be sent forthwith to the local authority of the place of destination.*)

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Desitnation and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date).....for observation by.....(Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Forwarded to the

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date.

REVERSE OF FORM I.

A

B

Endorsement of the Local Authority.

Date.	Signature of local authority.	Designation.
1st day		
2nd ,,		
3rd ,,		
4th ,,		
5th ,,		
6th ,,		
7th ,,		
8th ,,		
9th ,,		
10th ,,		

C

FORM II.

[General Pass—Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by road or boat from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

The pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not authorize journey by rail, for which a separate pass shall be obtained by each individual requiring it, nor does it cover residence outside the village of . It will be in force until revoked.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(*Reverse of Form II.*)

Name.	How related to pass-holder.
1	
2	
3	

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

FORM III.

[General Pass—Subsidiary pass for Railway journey only—Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by rail from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

FORM IV.

[Special Pass—Regulations 32 and 34.]

(To be issued to persons leaving an infected area to reside elsewhere.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

This pass covers also the members of the family of the above-named person, whose names and descriptions are given on the reverse.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(*Reverse of Form IV.*)

Name. | How related to pass-holder.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1290—*Mis.* F. 21-96—*dated the 25th July* 1898.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following Regulation as an addition to Regulation 3 of the Regulations for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for other towns and villages published under Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898 :—

3A. (i) Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected shall be liable to daily observation for ten days next after arrival by the "local authority" of the town or village where he may be.

(ii) On the arrival of a passenger from an infected area by rail or road, or on receipt of information of such arrival either under clause (iv) of Madras Regulation 17, published with Madras Government Notification, No. 444, printed at page 137 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 27, 1898 (quoted in the margin) or under Regulation 1 above or in any other manner, the Inspecting Medical Officer or other "local authority" shall forthwith give written notice (in the form given in the appendix) to such passenger that he is bound to present himself for daily observation for the next ten days at a place and time to be appointed or be available for observation at a specified place and time; and he shall be bound so to present himself or be available for observation.

(iv) The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination. * If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post-card or by a special messenger, or in any other manner, which the Collectors concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

Intimation of departure to any railway station in the Province of Mysore shall, however, be telegraphed to the—

(*a*) Assistant Surgeon on Plague duty, Yeswantpur, when the destination is a station on the Mysore State Railway.

(*b*) Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, when the destination is a station within Mysore Province on the Madras Railway.

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is in British or Mysore Territory.

Explanation.

By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers :—

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer.
(*b*) The Station House Officer.
(*c*) The Patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of, the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

(iii) Such notice shall be in writing and in duplicate signed by the issuing officer and be served on the person by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the notice. Every person on whom a notice is so served shall sign a receipt therefor on the back of the duplicate.

In the case of women on whom personal service of the notice may be undesirable and in the case of children and idiots, the notice shall be served on their guardians who will be bound to present them for daily observation or make them available for observation as aforesaid.

(iv) Every person arriving from a plague-infected place shall declare truly his name, address and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the notice and shall report forthwith to the local authority mentioned in the notice any change in his residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival.

(v) The issue of a notice or any change in the residence of the person on whom it has been served shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal President or Vice-President, or "the local authority" of the place of destination.* In the case of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities such information shall be sent to the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer. If the place of destination is situated in the Madras Presidency, such intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by post or by a special messenger or in any other suitable and sufficient manner. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is in Mysore or British territory.

(vi) The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details.

(vii) The Patel of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without an observation notice, and deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this Regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

It is open to any local Medical Officer or officer higher than a Station House Officer or Patel to change an observation notice which provides for a person presenting himself before a local authority for observation into a notice under which he shall be observed at his own residence. When the notice is so changed the officer changing it shall note the fact on the notice and sign such note and give the designation of his office.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1291—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated the 25th July* 1888.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following Regulation as an addition to Regulation 11 of the Regulations for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, published under Notification No. 9384—M. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898 :—

11 A. (i) Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected shall be liable to daily observation for ten days next after arrival by the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer.

(ii) On the arrival of a passenger from an infected area by rail or road, or on receipt of information of such arrival either under clause (iv) of Madras Regulation 17 published with Madras Government Notification No. 444, printed at page 137, of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 27, 1898, (quoted in the margin), or under Regulation 1 above, or in any other manner, the Inspecting Medical Officer or Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer shall forthwith give written notice (in the form given in the appendix) to such passenger that he is bound to present himself for daily observation for the next ten days at a place and time to be appointed or be available for observation at a specified place and time; and he shall be bound so to present himself or be available for observation.

" The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination.† If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post-card, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the Collectors concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

Intimation of departure to any railway station in the Province of Mysore shall, however, be telegraphed to the—

(*a*) Assistant Surgeon on Plague duty, Yeswantapur, when the destination is a station on the Mysore State Railway.

(*b*) Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, when the destination is a station within Mysore Province on the Madras Railway.

† The rule applies whether the place of destination is in British or Mysore territory.

(iii) Such notice shall be in writing and in duplicate signed by the issuing officer and be served on the person by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the notice. Every person on whom a notice is so served shall sign a receipt therefor on the back of the duplicate.

In the case of women on whom personal service of the notice is undesirable and in the case of children and idiots, the notice shall be served on their guardians, who will be bound to present them for daily observation or make them available for observation as aforesaid.

(iv) Every person arriving from a plague-infected place shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the notice and shall report forthwith to the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer mentioned in the notice any change in his residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival.

(v) The issue of a notice or any change in the residence of the person on whom it has been served shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case), or by the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer (in the latter case), to the Municipal President or Vice-President or the local authority of the place of destination.*

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is Mysore or British territory.

Explanation.

In the case of places other than the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore the "local authority" shall mean—

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer.
(*b*) The Station House Officer.
(*c*) The Patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of, the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

If the place of destination is situated in the Madras Presidency, such intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by post or by a special messenger or in any other suitable and sufficient manner. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

(vi) The Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days.

(vii) The Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer and the Police shall keep themselves promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without an observation notice and deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this Regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

× × × ×

ORDER—No. 856 P., dated 19th August 1898.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

for *Secretary to Government.*

To all Collectors. (A)F.G.H)
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" the Vol. Inspector.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

[L. & M.]
590 -16-3-98.

118

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again ~~G.O., No.~~ Letter No 126-5-98 ~~dated~~ dated 20 5 98. ~~189~~ (Print abstract)
Again ~~G.O., No.~~ dated 189 ,
Current No. 1230 P of 189 , dated , from (Print abstract of 1230 P & 1239 P. as regards 1239, print clauses I–VII but not appendix of Notifn Nos 1250 & 1251.)
" " " 189 , "
" " " 189 , "

ORDER. No 856 P dt 19-8-98.

Recorded.

To all Collectors (A, F, G-H)
The Surgeon General
" Sanitary Commr
" President Mun C, Madras
Political dept
with copies of Notifns

Dup 9/1960

Dup 2-8-898 Mk

Dup 8/9/98

Letter No 857 dy 19-8-98
to the Resident in Mysore.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the notification forwarded with your letters No 3870 dy 8-8-98 and No 3908 dy 10-8-98, and to request that the thanks of this Government may be conveyed to the Mysore Durbar for their co-operation in the measures taken to prevent the importation of plague.

(From orders) H I 1908 98

Dup 16/8/98

Again ~~G.O.~~ Letter, dated 26-5-98 189 , No. 515A

Current No. 1230 P of 189 , dated 8-8-98 from the Resident in Mysore

Current No. 1239 P of 189 , dated 10-8-98 from the Do.

SUBJECT.

Mysore Plague Regulation.

FOR ORDERS.

H.M. for perusal.
H.I. 13.8.98.
No orders required

Record H

K.S
15/8/98

This is an important
Pages 3-11 of Cir. 1239
Letter acknowledgement thanks.

× Page 10 of Cir. 1239

The Mysore Govt has adopted all the Madras "Additional Plague Regulations" printed on pages 30-45 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules. The most important of the following are the changes which the Mysore Govt has made & which have been indicated by the marks [ ] in pencil in the Notification :-

(1) The "passport form" is called "Observation Notice". The Madras form requires the passenger to make a declaration as to the truth of the information regarding his name & address furnished by him & to bind himself to ~~present himself~~ appear daily for examination; whereas the Mysore form merely tells him that he should appear for examination and intimate any change

change in his residence.

(2) The Mysore rules provide that arrivals from infected areas may be either released with observation notice or sent to their destination under escort, the former course being adopted only when the passengers are likely to conform to the rules of observation. The Madras Rules do not provide for sending passengers to their homes under escort, but authorize their detention when the Officer in charge of the Inspection Station does not consider it safe to release them with passports or when they are not likely to be traced after arrival at their destination or under similar circumstances.

(3) The Madras rules require European Officers to supervise search parties. No Mysore post is satisfied with "qualified Officers".

2. The Mysore Government has also adopted the spirit of the Madras passport rules contained in revised Regulation 17, printed on pages 14-17 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules, and has incorporated them in both their Impassed and City Regulations

× Last Sentence of Rule 5-11, page 4 of Cho 1239.

Rule 22, page 7 of Cho 1239.

× Page 13-14 of Cho 1239
⊙ Page 15-16 of Cho 1239.

× Rule V, page 14 of Cho 1239.

Regulations. One of the new rules requires that — "if the place of destination is situated in the Madras Presidency, such intimation shall be sent to the Taluk concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed". This seems enough. To require intimation to the prior to the local authority direct would mean that we should supply a large number of copies of a list showing who is the local authority of each village in this Residency. The preparation of such a list would cost a deal of time and trouble and also money —

Levy
12/9/08

GENERAL.

No. 716—*M. F.* 21-96, *dated* 13*th July* 1898.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that clause (1) (b) of Regulation 25 published under Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898, and clause (1) (b) of Regulation 15 published under Notification No. 9384—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898, shall be amended by omitting the words " and for requiring that quick-lime be placed with the corpse."

By Order,

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11-AUG-1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

No. 3870. Ear

FORM

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

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

Dated Bangalore, the 8th August 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a copy of a Notification No. 716—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 13th July 1898, issued by the Darbar, under their Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897, amending clause (1) *(b)* of Regulation 25 and (1) *(b)* of Regulation 15 published under Notifications Nos. 9383 and 9384—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898.

with 16 spare copies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. S. Cushine

for *Resident.*

4/

Canceled by Notif. No. 1289 25-7-98

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11-AUG-1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

Notification No. 14659—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated* 10*th May* 1898.

Additional regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for towns and villages.

As plague threatens to attack Mysore, the Government of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, are pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Regulation, the following additional temporary regulations to be observed in municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in other towns and villages in the said territories :—

1. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any district, the Government of Mysore may declare such district or part of it to be "Under Observation."

2. Thereupon the Plague Commissioner shall establish frontier inspection stations in such district or part of it as he may deem necessary ; these shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads.

3. At each frontier inspection station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospitals and observation purposes ; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

4. All persons shall be allowed to pass freely, except—

(*a*) those suspected of plague.

(*b*) those suspected of arriving from an infected locality.

5. (*a*) All persons suspected of plague, with their families and attendants, shall be detained, information being urgently sent to the nearest Revenue Officers of or above the grade of Amildar or Deputy Amildar and the nearest medical officer. Such officers shall inform the District Medical and Sanitary Officer as well as the Deputy Commissioner of the district and proceed to the spot to aid in effecting isolation and disinfection.

When the officer in charge of the frontier inspection station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released and sent to their destination under escort or with passports as prescribed below—

(*b*) persons suspected of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Deputy Commissioner so orders and also shall be sent under escort or provided with passports which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection for the next ten days before the police station house officer or patel of any village where they may be. As passports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by post card or otherwise the police station house officer and the patel of the village of destination.

Passports are issued to persons of ascertained respectability if they give satisfactory assurance or furnish security at the frontier inspection station that they will report themselves daily to an authorized officer at place of destination for observation or that they will be available for observation at their homes at hours previously fixed for observation. Escorts may be sent with persons who promise to give such assurance or security at the places of destination to the satisfaction of the local officers. Lists of such passengers shall be forwarded either by wire or post or through an escort to the local authority at place of destination and any one failing to report or to be present at his house at the hours appointed may be prosecuted. Passengers must report to the examining authority any change of residence during the period of observation and failure will entail the forfeiture of the bond and will further expose them to prosecution. After the period of observation is over, the security shall be returned to the passengers concerned.

The officer in charge of a frontier inspection station may also, when specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner, detain all passengers from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that they are travelling in gangs, or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease or cannot be traced on arrival at their destination or depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination or for any other reason. Such officer shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Government or Deputy Commissioner to decide what person shall be considered "Suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

Any person refusing to comply with or attempting to evade this rule may be detained for ten days at the nearest inspection station, or other place appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose.

Every person passing a frontier inspection station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

6. *Pass-ports.*—Pass-ports shall be in the form attached.

The Deputy Commissioner may exempt from the necessity of taking out pass-ports any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

7. *Disinfection.*—When it is provided in these Rules that disinfection may be employed, disinfection, as follows, as often as seems to him necessary, may be ordered by any Plague authority, unless where otherwise provided—

Of the person.—(If specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner). In a bathing tub with Jeyes' fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles.—(1) If specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lbs and temperature 250° ; or (2) otherwise, to be treated as below.

Of clothes, silks, &c.—To be exposed first one side, then the other, for 8 hours in a strong sun.
Other cloths, &c.--In perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1000.

By Order,
C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

FORM I.

[PASSPORT—REGULATION 6.]

(To be printed in counterfoil)

No.
District
Station of issue
Name of person
Father's name
Caste
Age
Ordinary residence
Whence coming
Whither going

Signature of Issuing Officer.
Designation.
DATE

I have understood the rules regarding surveillance and do hereby bind myself to present myself daily (or be present at my residence abovementioned daily) for observation for ten days from the (date)—..... by the ..... On failure I agree to forfeit the sum of Rs.... now deposited with the..... to the Mysore Government. I also know that failure will expose me to a criminal prosecution.

Signature of passenger.
Designation.
DATE

Witness.

REVERSE OF FORM I.

Daily for ten days after the issue of this passport the holder shall present himself for inspection before the station house officer or the patel of the village where he may be, or be present at his residence for observation between..... .....

Endorsement of Station House Officer or Patel.

1st day	Signature.	Date.
2nd ,,	,,	
3rd ,,	,,	
4th ,,	,,	
5th ,,	,,	
6th ,,	,,	
7th ,,	,,	
8th ,,	,,	
9th ,,	,,	
10th ,,	,,	

FORM II.

[POST-CARD—REGULATION 6.]

..... Station, Date

Passport No..... dated..... .....
has this day been issued by me to

Name
Father's name
Caste
Age
Ordinary residence
Whence coming
Whither going
Remarks

The person has agreed to (here mention terms of bond.)

Signature.
Designation.

Local & Muni. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 12398

From The Resident in Mysore

Order

No. 3908

Dated 10-8-1898

Received 11-8-1898.

Registered

Enclosures 4

Spare copies. 15 in each.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of notifications issued by the Durbar under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL.

No. 1289—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES REGULATION, 1897, FOR MUNICIPALITIES OTHER THAN THOSE OF THE CITIES OF BANGALORE AND MYSORE, AND FOR TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Territories of Mysore are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as Bubonic Plague, and whereas the ordinary provisi ns of the law in force in the said territories are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, the Government of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, are pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Regulation, the following additional regulations to be observed in Municipalities other than those of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and in other towns and villages in the said territories. The provisions of such of the following regulations as relate to the procedure at railway stations (whether inspection or non-inspection) shall apply to that portion of the railway line which is within the jurisdiction of the Government of Mysore, namely, the line between Bangalore and Nanjangud, excluding the Bangalore City Station.

The regulations issued under Government Notification No. 14659—M. F. 21-96, dated 10th May 1898, are hereby cancelled.

Preliminary.

The Plague Commissioner shall, subject to the general control of Government, direct all measures relating to the prevention and suppression of plague. The Deputy Commissioners, Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and all Officers on plague duty, shall act under his direction in all matters relating to plague, and any orders issued by them, shall, at the earliest opportunity, be reported to the Plague Commissioner. All communications to Government on plague matters shall be made through the Plague Commissioner.

Part I.—Measures preliminary to the actual occurrence of Plague.

1. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any District, the Government of Mysore may declare such District or part of it to be "Under Observation."

2. Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner shall establish Frontier Inspection Stations; arrange Observation Circles; organise Sanitary and Cordon Staffs, etc.; and strengthen and train his District establishment; and may require certificates of the causes of death.

Frontier Inspection Stations.

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads, and (with the previous sanction of Government) at railway stations.

4. At each Frontier Inspection Station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pass freely except—

(*a*) those suspected of plague,

(*b*) those suspected of arriving from an infected locality.

(*a*) All persons suspected of plague, with their families and attendants, shall be detained, information being urgently sent to the nearest Revenue Officer of or above the grade of * Amildar and the nearest Medical Officer. Such officers shall inform the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and proceed to the spot to aid in effecting isolation and disinfection.

When the Officer in charge of the Frontier Inspection Station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with observation notices as prescribed below, or sent to their destination under escort.

(*b*) Persons suspected of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Deputy Commissioner so orders, and also——

(i) at a *Road* Frontier Inspection Station shall be provided with observation notices which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection or be available for observation for the next ten days before "the local authority" in any place where they may be, or they may be sent under escort. As observation notices are issued, the Officer in charge shall inform the "local authority" of the place of destination:

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier Inspection Station such of the passengers as alight thereat shall be provided with observation notices by the Inspecting Officer or sent under escort. Those that may continue their journey by railway shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. They may thence be escorted to the railway station of destination, and there handed over to the charge of the Police or other Officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose; whether so escorted or not, on their arriving at the railway station of destination, the Police or other Officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose shall provide them with observation notices of which he shall inform the local authority of their place of destination, or forward them under escort. Both at Frontier Road and Railway Inspection Stations, observation notices are issued only to such persons as in the opinion of the Issuing Officer will conform to the rules of observation; others will be sent under escort.

It will be in the discretion of the Officer issuing the notice to note thereon whether the person shall present himself for observation before the "local authority" of the place of destination or be observed at his residence. It will be open to any local Medical Officer or Officer higher in rank than the Station House Officer or Patel, by endorsement on the back of a notice of observation already issued to direct that instead of a person presenting himself for observation he shall be observed at his own residence.

Explanation:—By a "local authority" is meant any of the following Officers:—

(*a*) The local Medical Officer;

(*b*) The Station House Officer;

(*c*) The Patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of, the Officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

* Throughout, the word Amildar includes Deputy Amildar.

The Officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also, when specially authorized by the Deputy Commissioner under the general or special orders of Government, detain all passengers from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that they are travelling in gangs, or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease or cannot be traced on arrival at their destination or depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination, or for any other reason. Such Officer shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Government or Deputy Commissioner, to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

Every person passing a Frontier Inspection Station shall be bound to declare truly his name, address, destination and such other particulars as may be required by the Officer in charge.

Any person refusing to comply with or attempting to evade any of the provisions of this Regulation may be detained for ten days at the nearest Inspection Station, or other place appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose.

Observation Circles.

6. For the taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint the requisite number of Plague Inspectors, who should be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding 5 miles. For non-municipal towns, Assistant Plague Inspectors may be appointed.

The Deputy Commissioner may also appoint Plague Supervisors to check the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, who shall report through them to the District Sanitary Officer.

7. This observation staff shall work under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner. Its duty will be to constantly and systematically patrol the circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, so that immediate action may be taken, and to report any pressing sanitary need to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It should also check the possession of observation notices or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without an observation notice or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the observation staff may detain him and cause him to be produced before a Plague Authority who may subject him to isolation in the nearest proper place.

Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours, and shall arrange with the village Patel to have such persons inspected twice daily. If a member of the observation staff shall discover a case of plague, he shall act as is laid down in paragraph 17.

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, etc.

8. The Deputy Commissioner shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.

Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing.

9 The Deputy Commissioner shall make all arrangements for being able to concentrate immediately, when desirable, the following Ambulance Staff in the same central position:—

Two trained nurses.
Four male ward attendants.
Three female ward attendants.
Four dhooly-bearers.
Three male and two female toties.
Two dhobies.
Two cooks.
One certificated Sanitary Inspector.
Two Hospital Assistants.
One Compounder.

10. When he sees fit, the Deputy Commissioner shall concentrate the Ambulance Staff and hold it in readiness. Their pay shall then be 15 per cent over ordi-

nary rates, and this shall be increased to 25 per cent when the staff is on actual plague duty.

11. The Deputy Commissioner shall also arrange through Government for any Military or Police assistance when required. He shall strengthen his District Police Reserve and keep it in a thorough state of efficiency to cope with any emergency that may arise.

These forces shall be at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for cordon, guard, disinfection and sick transport duties.

N. B.—By the word "Cordon" is meant a guard posted round a village, camp, hospital or other place so as effectually to prevent the ingress and egress of persons not provided with passes, and not going in or coming out on duty under these rules.

12. The Deputy Commissioner shall also warn for such duty in communication with the heads of their respective departments as many Police, Forest, Abkari and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may strengthen his own office and that of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer by the employment of such temporary clerks as may be required. He may also indent upon the Government Stores, Bangalore, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion temporarily close any existing hospital or dispensary and transfer the whole staff to plague duty.

14. He shall see that the rules and regulations framed by Government are carried out in all towns and villages, and also that the whole District establishment knows its duties both while the district is under observation and also on the outbreak of plague. He shall especially bring Rules 15 and 17 to the notice of village Officers.

15. It shall be the duty of Station House Officers and village Officers to prevent the entry into their villages of persons coming without observation notices or passes from any infected area, and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with observation notices or passes.

Certificates of the causes of death.

16. When he has a sufficient medical staff at his disposal to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Plague Commissioner, order in respect of any particular area that the certificate of a Medicial Officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, if a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be presumed to have been due to plague and the persons believed to have been in recent immediate contact with the corpse shall be liable to segregation and detention.

PART II.—MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

17. On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague in a village, whether in a District declared to be under observation or not, it shall be the duty of the Patel to send intelligence by express to the Amildar and (if Plague Inspectors have been appointed) to the nearest Plague Inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him in a hut or shed remote from inhabited houses.

18. The Plague Inspector and the Amildar shall inform all superior Officers up to the Deputy Commissioner by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The Amildar shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest Medical Officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants, and by a staff of constables and peons.

19. On arrival at the village, the Plague Inspector (or Medical Officer if there is no Plague Inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the

disinfection of his residence, clothing and excreta, and the person and clothing of his attendants, and shall continue such supervision until relieved under the orders of a Plague Officer and sent back to other duty; the Amildar shall act as follows:—

(*a*) If the plague patient be a traveller newly arrived at the village, or a resident newly returned to it, from an infected locality, and have been with his attendants put into complete isolation from the beginning of his sickness, the Amildar may content himself with continuing such isolation, with providing the patient with medical attendance, and with thorough disinfection as above. But (*b*) if he thinks it necessary, or is so ordered by superior authority, and provided the attack shall have been declared by a Medical Officer to be probably plague, after first completely isolating the patient and his attendants by a cordon of police, peons and talaries, &c., he shall construct—

a Hospital into which he shall remove the patient and which he shall provide with a guard;

a Suspect Camp, where he shall remove, disinfect and detain all persons who have been in attendance on, or in contact with, the patient, and which he shall surround with a cordon;

and a Staff Camp, to house the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs on their arrival.

20. On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a Plague Officer (defined below, paragraph 26) shall be as follows:—

He shall send telegraphic information to the Deputy Commissioner and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He shall then go to the scene of outbreak, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above. He may also isolate the whole village or part of it by cordons, patrols, chowkies, gates, or in such other manner as he may deem expedient.

He may also, when authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, compel the evacuation of the village or any part of it, and the removal of the inhabitants to a Health Camp, provided sufficient shelter is available, and may isolate the Health Camp with a cordon and may order disinfection in it; and may also cause the village to be disinfected.

21. The Deputy Commissioner, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Plague Commissioner, and the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Senior Surgeon for two Medical Officers, one of whom should relieve the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the other be held in reserve;

may notify by tom-tom (the Notification to be as soon as possible published in the *Mysore Gazette*) that any town or village or group of villages is an infected area, whereupon Part I of these Rules shall come into force in the district if they have not been put in force by Government already;

may requisition the services of any public servant;

may authorise a Plague Officer to remove all or part of the inhabitants of an infected area into a Health Camp, provided proper shelter is available; and

shall, if possible, go to the village and direct operations.

He shall also at once take steps to organise a second Ambulance Staff as provided for in Rules 9, 10, *et seq.* so as to be ready for despatch to any other locality in which plague may break out.

22. If authorised by the Deputy Commissioner under Rule 21, the Plague Officer may cause an infected area to be evacuated, all inhabitants except patients and suspects being moved into a Health Camp where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and the Health Camp are properly organised and cordoned.

He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it, or such part of it as he deems fit.

On the evacuation of houses, he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon and to be thoroughly disinfected.

If no observation staff has been already appointed, the Deputy Commissioner shall organise one. This must be rendered particularly efficient within a radius of 20 miles round an infected area. It may be necessary to constitute special search parties under qualified Officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Deputy Commissioner may not without the sanction of Government cause the evacuation of the whole town but may cause the evacuation of a section containing not more than 200 houses.

Such evacuated area may be surrounded by a cordon, if necessary, by breaking down walls or houses, but with as little injury to property as possible; and its inhabitants may be removed into a Health Camp.

24. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Deputy Commissioner may establish a Camp of Observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passes.

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps, &c.

25. No Hospital or Suspect Camp or Observation Camp shall be closed without the special orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in his discretion, allow a Health Camp to be closed after ten days, and a village or town or section of a town to be re-inhabited one month after evacuation.

Administrative Staff.

26. For administrative purposes in connection with the plague, the Deputy Commissioner shall have under his orders the following Plague Authorities:—

(*a*) A Superior Staff consisting of Plague Officers appointed by Government.

(*b*) A Subordinate Staff consisting of Assistant Plague Officers appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) Plague Officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Commissioners and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner;

Special Divisional-officers (either to relieve Divisional-officers engaged in plague operations or to be in plague charge of a division);

Extra Assistants to be in charge generally of a taluk but, if necessary, of a smaller area.

(*b*) Assistant Plague Officers shall be Amildars and Deputy Amildars (ordinary or special) *ex-officio*; or persons of known and approved character and responsible position, specially appointed.

Assistant Plague Officers shall have the powers given by Regulations 3 and 8 and (in infected areas) 29 of the Regulations published in Notification No. 938 Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 5 and 6 and (in areas under observation) 29.

27. The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, assign to Plague Officers and Assistant Plague Officers, jurisdiction over such local areas as he may deem fit.

He may also appoint any required number of Superintendents of Camps or Gumastas as well as menial servants.

28. All appointments made by the Deputy Commissioner for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Plague Commissioner.

Observation Notices and Passes.

29. Observation notices and passes shall be in the forms attached. Observation notices may be granted as prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the district from an infected area; passes, by a Plague Authority or other Officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the District.

30. The Deputy Commissioner may exempt from the necessity of taking out observation notices or passes any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

31. The Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion exempt from the necessity of taking out passes persons who are merely *returning* from an infected area to their own village after bringing to market in such area articles of food or fuel;

Provided that such return be within eight hours after arrival and not after sunset, and that such exemption shall not apply to any such person who may have entered a dwelling-house within the infected area.

32. Passes may be of two kinds, either (1) general, or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road, rail or boat from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is expressly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but there must be a separate pass for each person making a railway journey under a general pass. Special passes shall be passes permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

33. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder.

34. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a Plague Authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates: provided that the Plague Authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, no officer shall grant a pass until the applicant has been kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a household on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

Disinfection.

35. When it is provided in these Rules that disinfection may be employed, disinfection as follows, as often as seems to him necessary, may be ordered by any Plague Authority unless where otherwise provided:—

Of the person (if specially ordered by the Deupty Commissioner).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lbs. and temperature 250 °; or (2) otherwise, to be treated as below:—

Of clothes, silks, etc.—To be exposed first one side, then the other, for eight hours in a strong sun.

Other cloths, etc.—In perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1,000.

Of an infected house.—If its value is Rs. 100 or less and there is no danger of the fire spreading, it may be burnt. Otherwise, if a Plague Authority so directs, it may be unroofed and treated as follows after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, etc.) to ensure a complete perflation of air.

Of houses in an infected area.—Each house shall be opened to light and air in its dark rooms. Infected things of small value such as bedding, cots, &c., may be burnt. Everything else, as well as the entire interior of the house, including the floors, shall be sprayed or sprinkled with perchloride of mercury. The floor of the rooms used by the sick person shall, if of earth, be dug out to a depth of two inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations and thoroughly burnt. Rubbish shall be burnt or carted away. Then the exterior and interior of the house shall be limewashed, chloride of lime being mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and spaces in such an area.—As any Plague Authority may direct.

36. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any Regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or Officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such Regulation, has

By Order,

been required or empowered to take under any such Regulation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

37. The Plague Commissioner may, by a Notification in the Official Gazette, open Inspection Stations on roads and at railway stations even in Districts which are not declared to be "under observation," and apply to such Districts all or any of the Regulations in Part I. "Measures preliminary to the actual occurrence of plague."

APPENDIX.

FORM I.

A	B	C
(To be retained by the officer issuing the observation notice).	Observation Notice No. Original.	Observation Notice No. Duplicate.
	(To be issued to a person arriving from a plague-infected locality under Regulation 5).	(To be sent forthwith to the Local Authority of the place of destination.)
1. No. of observation notice.	1. District.	1. District.
2. Date of issue.	2. Station of issue.	2. Station of issue.
3. Name of traveller.	3. Date of arrival.	3. Date of arrival.
4. Place of destination.	4. Name of person.	4. Name of person.
5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.	5. Father's name.	5. Father's name.
	6. Caste.	6. Caste.
	7. Age.	7. Age.
	8. Whence coming.	8. Whence coming.
	9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).	9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house.)
Initials of officer issuing observation notice.	You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date) ..... for observation by ..... (Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.	You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date) ..... for observation by ..... (Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.
	Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.	Forwarded to the Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.
	Date	Date

REVERSE OF FORM I.

A	B	C
	Endorsement of the Local Authority.	
	Date (Signature of local authority) Designation.	
	1st day	
	2nd ,,	
	3rd ,,	
	4th ,,	
	5th ,,	
	6th ,,	
	7th ,,	
	8th ,,	
	9th ,,	
	10th ,,	

FORM II.

[General Pass—Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by road or boat from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

The pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not authorize journey by rail, for which a separate pass shall be obtained by each individual requiring it, nor does it cover residence outside the village of . It will be in force until revoked

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(Reverse of Form II.)

Name	How related to pass-holder.
1	
2	
3	

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

FORM III.

[General Pass—Subsidiary pass for Railway journey only—Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by rail from an infected area.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

FORM IV.

[Special Pass—Regulations 32 and 34.]

(To be issued to persons leaving an infected area to reside elsewhere.)

No.
District.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

This pass covers also the members of the family of the above-named person, whose names and descriptions are given on the reverse.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(Reverse of Form IV).

Name	How related to pass-holder.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

By Order,
C. SREENIVASIENGA
Govt. G...

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1290 *Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated the* 25*th July* 1898.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following Regulation as an addition to Regulation 3 of the Regulations for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for other towns and villages, published under Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898.

3A. i. Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected shall be liable to daily observation for ten days next after arrival by the "local authority" of the town or village where he may be.

ii. On the arrival of a passenger from an infected area by rail or road, or on receipt of information of such arrival either under clause iv of Madras Regulation 17, published with Madras Government Notification No. 444, printed at page 137 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 27, 1898 (quoted in the margin) or under Regulation 1 above or in any other manner, the Inspecting Medical Officer or other "local authority" shall forthwith give written notice (in the Form given in the appendix) to such passenger that he is bound to present himself for daily observation for the next ten days at a place and time to be appointed or be available for observation at a specified place and time; and he shall be bound so to present himself or be available for observation.

iv. "The issue of a passport or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the Officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination.* If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post card or by a special messenger or in any other manner, which the Collectors concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

Intimation of departure to any railway station in the province of Mysore shall however be telegraphed to the—

(*a*) Assistant Surgeon on Plague duty, Yeswantpur when the destination is a station on the Mysore State Railway;

(*b*) Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, when the destination is a station within Mysore Province on the Madras Railway."

*This rule applies whether the place of destination is in British or Mysore Territory.

Explanation.

By a "local authority" is meant any of the following Officers:—

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer;

(*b*) The Station House Officer;

(*c*) The Patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of, the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of the Officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

iii. Such notice shall be in writing and in duplicate signed by the issuing Officer and be served on the person by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the notice. Every person on whom a notice is so served shall sign a receipt therefor on the back of the duplicate.

In the case of women on whom personal service of the notice may be is undesirable and in the case of children and idiots, the notice shall be served on their guardians who will be bound to present them for daily observation or make them available for observation as aforesaid.

iv. Every person arriving from a plague infected place shall declare truly his name, address and such other particulars as may be required by the Officer issuing the notice and shall report forthwith to the local authority mentioned in the notice any change in his residence occuring within ten days from the date of arrival.

v. The issue of a notice or any change in the residence of the person on whom it has been served shall immediately be communicated by the Officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal President or Vice-President, or "the local authority" of the place of destination.* In the case of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities such information shall be sent to the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer. If the place of destination is situated in the Madras Presidency, such intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by post or by a special messenger or in any other suitable and sufficient manner. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

*This rule applies whether the place of destination is in Mysore or British Territory.

vi. The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details.

vii. The Patel of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without an observation notice, and deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this Regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

It is open to any local Medical Officer or Officer higher than a Station House Officer or Patel to change an observation notice which provides for a person presenting himself before a local authority for observation into a notice under which he shall be observed at his own residence. When the notice is so changed the Officer changing it shall note the fact on the notice and sign such note and give the designation of his office.

Appendix.

A

(To be retained by the officer issuing the observation notice)

1. No. of observation notice.
2. Date of issue.
3. Name of traveller
4. Place of destination.
5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

B

Observation Notice NO.

Original.

To be issued to a person arriving from a plague-infected locality under Regulation 3 A).

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's Name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date)..... for observation by..... (Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date

C

Observation Notice NO.

Duplicate.

(To be sent forthwith to the Municipal President or Vice-President or the Local Authority of the place of destination).

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house.

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date) ..... for observation by ..... (Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Forwarded to the

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date.

A

B

Endorsement of the Local Authority.

Date	Signature of local authority.	Designation.
1st day		
2nd ,,		
3rd ,,		
4th ,,		
5th ,,		
6th ,,		
7th ,,		
8th ,,		
9th ,,		
10th ,,		

C

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1291—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated the* 25*th July* 1898.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following Regulation as an addition to Regulation 11 of the Regulations for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, published under Notification No. 9384—M. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898.

11A. i. Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected shall be liable to daily observation for ten days next after arrival by the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer.

ii. On the arrival of a passenger from an infected area by rail or road, or on receipt of information of such arrival either under clause iv of Madras Regulation 17 published with Madras Government Notification No. 444, printed at page 137, of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of May 27, 1898, (quoted in the margin), or under Regulation 1 above, or in any other manner, the Inspecting Medical Officer or Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer shall forthwith give written notice (in the Form given in the appendix) to such passenger that he is bound to present himself for daily observation for the next ten days at a place and time to be appointed or be available for observation at a specified place and time; and he shall be bound so to present himself or be available for observation.

"The issue of a pass-port, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the Officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination.* If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post card, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the Collectors concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

Intimation of departure to any railway station in the Province of Mysore shall, however, be telegraphed to the—

(*a*) Assistant Surgeon on plague duty, Yeswantapur, when the destination is a station on the Mysore State Railway;

(*b*) Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, when the destination is a station within Mysore Province on the Madras Railway."

*This rule applies whether the place of destination is in British or Mysore Territories.

iii. Such notice shall be in writing and in duplicate signed by the issuing Officer and be served on the person by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the notice. Every person on whom a notice is so served shall sign a receipt therefor on the back of the duplicate.

In the case of women on whom personal service of the notice is undesirable and in the case of children and idiots, the notice shall be served on their guardians, who will be bound to present them for daily observation or make them available for observation as aforesaid.

iv. Every person arriving from a plague infected place shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the Officer issuing the notice and shall report forthwith to the Health Officer, or Assistant Health Officer mentioned in the notice any change in his residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival.

v. The issue of a notice or any change in the residence of the person on whom it has been served shall immediately be communicated by the Officer issuing it (in the former case), or by the Health Officer, or Assistant Health Officer (in the latter case), to the Municipal President or Vice-President or the local authority of the place of destination.*

*This rule applies whether the place of destination is Mysore or British Territory.

Explanation.

In the case of places other than the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore the "local authority" shall mean—

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer;
(*b*) The Station House Officer;
(*c*) The Patel of the village.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of the Officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

If the place of destination is situated in the Madras Presidency, such intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by post or by a special messenger or in any other suitable and sufficient manner. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

vi. The Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days.

vii. The Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer and the Police shall keep themselves promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without an observation notice and deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this Regulation, to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

A

(To be retained by the officer issuing the observation notice.)

1. No. of observation notice.
2. Date of issue.
3. Name of traveller.
4. Place of destination.
5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

B

Observation Notice NO, Original

(To be issued to a person arriving from a plague-infected locality under regulation 11A).

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house.

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) for ten days from the (date)..... for observation by..... (Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Date.

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

C

Duplicate.

(To be sent forthwith to the Municipal President or Vice-President or the Local Authority of the place of destination).

1. District.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's name.
6. Caste.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

You are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your residence) ten days from the (date)..... for observation by..... (Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Forwarded to the

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date.

A

B

Endorsement of the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer.

Date	Signature of Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer.	Designation.
1st day		
2nd ,,		
3rd ,,		
4th ,,		
5th ,,		
6th ,,		
7th ,,		
8th ,,		
9th ,,		
10th ,,		

C

By Order,
C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

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First copy sent to Press. 25-8-98

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3P 17

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11-AUG-1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

No. 3908

FROM

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

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

Dated Bangalore, the 10 August 1898.

with 16 spare Copies.

Sent with file 12 11/8/98

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a copy of the following Notifications issued by the Darbar under their Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, and cancelling Notification No. 14659—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th May 1898, a copy of which is also attached.

(i). No. 1289—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898, issuing additional Regulations for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for towns and villages.

(ii). No. 1290—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898, prescribing an addition to Regulation 3 of the Regulations published under Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898.

(iii). No. 1291—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898, prescribing an addition to Regulation 11 of the Regulations published under Notification No. 9384—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898.

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

K. S. Erskine Captain,
For *Resident.*

Copy sent to Press. 25-8-98

Returned for signature. 7-9-98

Despatched in print. 9-9-98
10-9-98

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