[L. & M.
[illegible]—16-6-97.]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

Plague.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 93 P

DATED 26 . 2 . 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubon: Plague Ordering the publication of a notification prescribing, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, additional regulations to be observed in district municipalities and other towns & villages; and declaring the districts of Bellary & Kurnool to be "under observation"

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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

G.O., No. 93-P., 26th February 1898.

FEBRUARY.

Bubonic Plague.

Ordering the publication, in the Fort St. George [illegible] tes, of a notification prescribing, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, addit[illegible] observed in district municipalities and other towns and villages; and [illegible]ng, with r[illegible] istricts of Bellary and Kurnool to be Under Observation.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 93-P., dated 26th February 1898.

The additional regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act appended to this order will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

2. The districts of Bellary and Kurnool are hereby declared to be Under Observation.

3. Separate orders will issue as to Railway Frontier Inspection Stations at Tungabadra and Hospet. With reference to (Original) Regulation 29 and Additional Regulation 5, the Collectors of those districts will report at what places on the frontier they recommend the establishment of Road Inspection Stations, and for what number the camp and hospital should be constructed and what staff is required.

4. With reference to Additional Regulation 6, it is intended that the frontier from Harihar to Nandikotkur with a depth of 20 miles shall be patrolled by Plague Inspectors. Each Collector will submit a map showing the circles he proposes and the head-quarters of the Plague Supervisors.

5. Plague Supervisors shall be paid Rs. 150+Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance +Rs. 15 horse allowance. They should be Europeans or smart Eurasians from the Salt and Abkári and other departments.

Plague Inspectors who should ordinarily be certified Sanitary Inspectors shall be paid Rs. 45+Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance+Rs. 15 horse allowance.

Assistant Plague Inspectors may be paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

6. *Regulation* 8.—Stores, &c., should be provided as in the accompanying list.

7. *Regulation* 10.—Application for the troops should be made to the General Officer Commanding Belgaum.

8. *Regulation* 13.—The pay of the temporary clerks is not to exceed Rs. 45+ travelling allowance where necessary.

9. *Regulation* 27.—The pay of Supervisors of camps and gumastas may range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 15 with travelling allowance where necessary.

10. Whenever an area is declared infected, rats should be, as far as possible, destroyed within it and over a radius of 10 miles round it. This should be done by offering rewards for dead rats, which should then be carefully burnt.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors.
,, Presidents of District Boards.
,, Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
To the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
,, President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
,, Public Department.
,, Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
,, Revenue Department.
,, Financial Department.
,, Marine Department.
,, Commissioners of Land Revenue.
,, Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue.
,, ,, of Revenue Settlement, &c.
,, Inspector-General of Police.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Sanitary Commissioner.
,, Superintendent, Government Press.
Editors' Table.

NOTIFICATION.

Additional Mufassal Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Presidency of Madras is 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 Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, the following additional regulations to be observed in the district municipalities constituted under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in other towns and villages in the Presidency :—

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

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

2. Thereupon the Collector 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 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 Tahsildar * 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 passports as prescribed below.

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

(i) at a *Road* Frontier Inspection Station shall be 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 village Headman in any village where they may be. As passports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by post-card the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of the village of destination.

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier Inspection Station shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. On arriving at their railway station of destination, the station master or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose shall provide them with passports of which he shall by post-card inform the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of their village of destination.

The officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also when specially authorized by Government or the Collector detain all persons from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of

* Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

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 Collector 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 Collector for the purpose.

Every person passing a Frontier Inspection Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

Observation Circles.

6. For the Taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector. 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 passports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport 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 Headman 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 Collector shall keep in readiness in a central position—

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

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

Two trained European or Eurasian 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 Collector 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 Collector shall also arrange through Government for one hundred men of the Madras Infantry, with complete tent equipage, being placed at his disposal under the command of a European officer.

Seventy-five of the men shall remain at their Military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25 with a Native officer, shall, when required by the Collector, join for duty and training at the locality chosen for assembly of the Ambulance Staff.

The detachment shall be at the disposal of the Collector 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 Collector shall also warn for such duty in communication with the heads of their respective departments as many Police, Salt and Abkári and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Collector 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 Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Collector 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 framed in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897 (Notification No. 185, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1897), have been carried out in every municipality, 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 passports or passes from any infected area, and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with passports 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 Collector may order in respect of any particular area or of any class within such 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 village headman to send intelligence by express to the Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar 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 taliaris, &c., he shall construct, as laid down in Appendix A—

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 Collector 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 authorized by the Collector, 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 Collector, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Surgeon-General for two Commissioned 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 District 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 or, for work connected with a railway, of any railway employé;

may authorize 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 organize 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 authorized by the Collector 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 (Appendix A) where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and the Health Camp are properly organized 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 Collector shall organize 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 European Officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

(*a*) Plague Officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Collectors and the District Medical and Sanitary officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Collector;

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 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (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 7 and (in infected areas) 27 of the Regulations published in *Fort St. George Gazette* notification 897 of 18th December 1897. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 4 and 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.

27. The Collector 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 Collector for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Board of Revenue.

Passports and passes.

29. Passports and passes shall be in the forms attached. Passports 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 authorized by the Collector in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the district.

30. The Collector may exempt from the necessity of taking out passports or passes any Government official, any Railway employé proceeding by rail on duty, or any class of persons, including in his discretion, the families and attendants of such persons.

31. The Collector 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 Collector).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Collector, 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, etc., 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. 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 Act, 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.

APPENDIX A.

Hospitals for an infected area.—The Hospital shall usually be constructed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village, on the side away from the prevailing wind, and shall contain separate accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful cases of plague.

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp shall be on another side of the village, distant from it usually $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and not less than 300 yards from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall be on a third side of the village and distant from it usually $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, but not on the side opposite the Hospital. The sheds for the Health Camp may be built in groups of four contiguous sheds, each shed to contain two families and so arranged that a group may be burnt down if a case of plague should develop in it.

APPENDIX B.

I.

[Passport—Regulation 5.]

(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.

Designation.

Date.

(Reverse of Form I.)

Daily for 10 days after the issue of this passport the holder shall present himself for inspection before the Station House Officer or Village Headman of the village where he may be.

Endorsements of Station House Officer or Village Headman.

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

II.

[Post-card—Regulation 5.]

Station date

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

Name.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

Signature.

Designation.

III.

[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.

This 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 III.)

Name	How related to pass-holder.
1	
2	
3	

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

IV.

[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.

V.

[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 V.*)

Name.	How related to pass-holder.

Signature

Designation

Date

LIST REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6 OF G.O., No. 93-P., DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1898.

The following articles should be maintained at Road Frontier Inspection Stations. The District Medical Officer may increase the quantities named if he considers the traffic on the road concerned warrants it. *The medicines* should not be supplied unless a medical subordinate be in charge. The equipment of Railway Frontier Inspection Stations will be the subject of special representation by the officer in charge.

Disinfectants.

	LB.
Soapnut	5
Soft soap	3
Perchloride of mercury	2
Common salt	2
Permanganate of potash	1

Sanitary Equipments.

4 Wooden tubs (25 gallons).
6 Earth chatties.

Hospital Epuipment.

2 Bamboo stretchers with awning.
3 Galvanized iron buckets, with two iron hooks.
5 Kerosine hand lanterns.
5 Country rope charpoys, or chensu cots.
Native hospital clothing for six females.
Native hospital clothing for six males.
8 Cumblies.
6 Matrasses.
12 Pillow cases.
24 Mats.
2 Camp tables.
2 Do. chairs.

Hospital Comforts.

	BOTTLES.
Arrack	4
	LB.
Arrowroot	2
	TINS.
Condensed milk (milk maid brand)	6
Bovril	6

Cooking utensils.

2 Two-pint block tin sauce pans.
1 Frying-pan.
6 China bowls of sizes.

Medicines, &c.

	OZ.
Tinctura Cinchonæ	2
Ammonii Carbonas	1
Spirits Ammon Aromat.	2
Spirits Æther Sulph.	4
Caffeine	¼
Quinine Sulph.	½
Acid Sulphuric dil.	2
Hydrargyri Subchloridum	⅓
Pil. Rhea Co.	¼
Pil. Col. Co.	¼
Oleum Ricini	2
Tinctura Opii	1
Opium	½
Tinctura Assafœtid	2
Oleum Menthæ Pip.	½
Spirits Ætheris Nitrosi	4
Liquor Ammonia Acetatis	10
Antipyrin	½
Potass Bromidum	2
Scales and weights	1 set.
Glass mortar	1 ,,
Spatula	1 ,,
Slab	1 ,,

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

24

Government (1898) of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. }1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

Please Correct & strike off
Send fair copies for signature by
tomorrow morning. The forms
on pages 9–13 shd be further
compressed as directed by the
Secy. – Please note that a
signed copy has been separately
sent to the Dept. with a request
to issue the notification in
tomorrow's Gazette.
[illegible]
28/2/98.

G.O., No. 93-P., 26th February 1898.

FEBRUARY.

This of appendices
very feasible done –
Send in tomorrow's impression
be done [illegible]
1.3

Bubonic Plague.

Ordering the publication, in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes, of a notification prescribing, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, additional regulations to be observed in district municipalities and other towns and villages; and declaring, with remarks, the districts of Bellary and Kurnool to be Under Observation.

Show revise
at once
1-3

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 93-P., dated 26th February 1898.

The additional regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act appended to this order will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

2. The districts of Bellary and Kurnool are hereby declared to be Under Observation.

3. Separate orders will issue as to Railway Frontier Inspection Stations at Tungabadra and Hospet. With reference to (Original) Regulation 29 and Additional Regulation 5, the Collectors of those districts will report at what places on the frontier they recommend the establishment of Road Inspection Stations, and for what number the camp and hospital should be constructed and what staff is required.

4. With reference to Additional Regulation 6, it is intended that the frontier from Harihar to Nandikotkur with a depth of 20 miles shall be patrolled by Plague Inspectors. Each Collector will submit a map showing the circles he proposes and the head-quarters of the Plague Supervisors.

5. Plague Supervisors shall be paid Rs. 150+Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance +Rs. 15 horse allowance. They should be Europeans or smart Eurasians from the Salt and Abkári and other departments.

Plague Inspectors who should ordinarily be certified Sanitary Inspectors shall be paid Rs. 45+Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance+Rs. 15 horse allowance.

Assistant Plague Inspectors may be paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

6. *Regulation* 8.—Stores, &c., should be provided as in the accompanying list.

7. *Regulation* 10.—Application for the troops should be made to the General Officer Commanding Belgaum.

8. *Regulation* 13.—The pay of the temporary clerks is not to exceed Rs. 45+ travelling allowance where necessary.

9. *Regulation* 27.—The pay of Supervisors of camps and gumastas may range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 15 with travelling allowance where necessary.

it/ -s/,/ 10. Whenever an area is declared infected, rats should be, as far as possible, destroyed within it and over a radius of 10 miles round it. This should be done by offering reward/ for dead rats, which should then be carefully burnt.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ov e/1/3/98 To all Collectors. Copied 1/3/98
" Presidents of District Boards.
" Chairmen of Municipal Councils. + Deputy Adjutant General, Madras Command
To the President, Municipal Commission, Madras. 6 Copied e/1/3/98
" + Public Department.
" + Public Works Department (Railway ~~Department~~ Branch).
" + Revenue Department. + Financial Dept 10 copies e/1/3
" + Inspector-General of Police. + Marine Dept
" + Surgeon-General. Commissioners of Land Revenue
" + Sanitary Commissioner. + Commissioners of S. A. & Separate Revenue
" Superintendent, Government Press. + copied e/1/3/98 Revenue Settlement &c

58 Hrs' Table

+ copied other dept 1/3/98

6 re dsp the Collectors of Bellary & Kurnool 3/3/98

NOTIFICATION.

Additional Mufassal Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Presidency of Madras is 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 Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers 2/ delegated to him under section ~~(2)~~, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, the following additional regulations to be observed in the district municipalities constituted under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in other towns and villages in the Presidency:—

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

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

2. Thereupon the Collector 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 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 Tahsildar * 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 passports as prescribed below.

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

(i) at a *Road* Frontier Inspection Station shall be 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 village Headman in any village where they may be. (As passports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by post-card the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of the village of destination.)

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier Inspection Station shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. On arriving at their railway station of destination, the station master or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose shall provide them with passports of which he shall by post-card inform the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of their village of destination.

The officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also when specially authorized by Government or the Collector detain all persons 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 district Collector to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

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* Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

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 Collector for the purpose.

Every person passing a Frontier Inspection Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

Observation Circles.

6. For the Taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector. 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 passports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport 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 Head-man 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 Collector shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.

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

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

Two trained European or Eurasian 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 Collector 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 Collector shall also arrange through Government for one hundred men of the Madras Infantry with complete tent equipage being placed at his disposal under the command of a European officer.

Seventy-five of the men shall remain at their Military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25 with a Native officer, shall, when required by the Collector, join for duty and training at the locality chosen for assembly of the Ambulance Staff.

The detachment shall be at the disposal of the Collector 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 Collector shall also warn for such duty in communication with the heads of their respective departments as many Police, Salt and Abkári and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Collector 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 Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Collector 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 framed in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897 (Notification No. 185, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1897), have been carried out in every municipality, 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 passports or passes from any infected area; and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with passports 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 Collector may order in respect of any particular area or of any class within such 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 village headman to send intelligence by express to the Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar 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 taliaris, &c., he shall construct, as laid down in Appendix A—

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 Collector 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 authorized by the Collector, 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 Collector, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Surgeon-General for two Commissioned 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 District 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 or, for work connected with a railway, of any railway employé;

may authorize 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 organize 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 authorized by the Collector 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 (Appendix A) where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and the Health Camp are properly organized 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 Collector shall organize 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 European Officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

(*a*) Plague Officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Collectors and the District Medical and Sanitary officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Collector;

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 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (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 7 and (in infected areas) 27 of the Regulations published in *Fort St. George Gazette* notification 897 of 18th December 1897. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 4 and 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.

27. The Collector 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 well as menial servants.

28. All appointments made by the Collector for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Board of Revenue.

Passports and passes.

29. Passports and passes shall be in the forms attached. Passports 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 authorized by the Collector in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the district.

30. The Collector may exempt from the necessity of taking out passports or passes any Government official, any Railway employé proceeding by rail on duty, or any class of persons, including in his discretion, the families and attendants of such persons.

31. The Collector 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 Collector).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Collector, 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, etc., 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. 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 Act, 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.

APPENDIX A.

Hospitals for an infected area.—The Hospital shall usually be constructed ¼ mile from the village, on the side away from the prevailing wind, and shall contain separate accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful cases of plague.

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp shall be on another side of the village, distant from it usually ¼ mile and not less than 300 yards from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall be on a third side of the village and distant from it usually ¼ mile, but not on the side opposite the Hospital. The sheds for the Health Camp may be built in groups of four contiguous sheds, each shed to contain two families and so arranged that a group may be burnt down if a case of plague should develop in it.

APPENDIX B.

I.

[Passport—Regulation 5.]

(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.

Designation.

Date.

(Reverse of Form I.)

Daily for 10 days after the issue of this passport the holder shall present himself for inspection before the Station House Officer or Village Headman of the village where he may be.

Endorsements of Station House Officer or Village Headman.

Date.

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

II.

[Post-card—Regulation 5.]

Cons #

do

Station date

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

Name.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

Signature.
Designation.

Keep distinct

Con #

III.

[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.

This 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.

3 forms do

(Reverse of Form III.)

Name	How related to pass-holder.
1	
2	
3	

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Reduce #ly ✓
& keep backs
[illegible] to district

IV.

[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.

Para note

V.

[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.

3 pice
Ch.

(*Reverse of Form V.*)

Name.	How related to pass-holder.

Signature

Designation

Date

Reduce this
/ keep distinct

740

Government (1898) of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Press Urgent

Please Correct and send 24 Clean Copies for signature by 11 A.M. next Monday

28/2/98
Second Asst

Recd. } 1898. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 93 P. M., 26th February 1898.

(Note This shd be numbered & sent to the Press).

FEBRUARY.

Bubonic Plague

Ordering the publication, in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes, of a notification prescribing, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, additional regulations to be observed in District Municipalities and other towns and villages. and declaring with remarks the districts of Bellary and Kurnool to be Under Observation.

9

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

97

Order—No. 93 P. M., dated 26th February 1898.

The additional regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act appended to this order will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

2. The districts of Bellary and Kurnool are hereby declared to be under observation. || Caps

3. Separate orders will issue as to Railway frontier inspection stations at Tungabadra and Hospet. With reference to (original) Regulation 29 and additional Regulation 5, the Collectors of those districts will report at what places on the frontier they recommend the establishment of ~~registered~~ Road/ inspection stations, and for what number the camp and hospital should be constructed and what staff is required. Cap Cap Cap || Caps || Caps

4. With reference to additional Regulation 6, it is intended that the frontier from ~~Harskar~~ Harihar to Nandikotkur with a depth of 20 miles shall be patrolled by Plague Inspectors. Each Collector will submit a map showing the circles he proposes and the head-quarters of the Plague Supervisors. Cap

5. Plague Supervisors shall be paid Rs. 150+Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance +Rs. 15 horse allowance. They should be Europeans or smart Eurasians from the Salt and Abkári and other departments.

Plague Inspectors who should ordinarily be certified Sanitary Inspectors shall be paid Rs. 45+Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance+Rs. 15 horse allowance.

Assistant Plague Inspectors may be paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

6. *Regulation* 8.—Stores, &c., should be provided as in the accompanying list.

7. *Regulation* 10.—Application for the troops should be made to the General Officer Commanding Belgaum.

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9. *Regulation* 27.—The pay of Supervisors of camps and gumastas may range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 15 with travelling allowance where necessary.

10. Whenever an area is declared infected, rats should be, as far as possible, destroyed within and over a radius of 10 miles round it. This should be done by offering reward for dead rats which should then be carefully burnt.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To
All Collectors
" Presidents of District Boards
" Chairmen of Municipal Councils
The President, Municipal Commission, Madras
" Public department
" Public Works dept (Ry Dept)
" Revenue dept
" ~~Inspector General of Police~~
Sanitary Commissioner
Superintendent, Govt. Press

9

NOTIFICATION.

Additional Mufassal Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Presidency of Madras is 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 Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section (2), sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, the following additional regulations to be observed in the district municipalities constituted under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in other towns and villages in the Presidency :—

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

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

2. Thereupon the Collector 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 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 Tahsildar * 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 passports as prescribed below.

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

(i) at a *Road* Frontier Inspection Station shall be 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 village Headman in any village where they may be. As passports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by post-card the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of the village of destination.

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier Inspection Station shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. On arriving at their railway station of destination, the station master or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose shall provide them with passports of which he shall by post-card inform the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of their village of destination.

The officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also when specially authorized by Govt. or the Collr. detain all persons 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 district Collector to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

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* Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

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 Collector for the purpose.

Every person passing a Frontier Inspection Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

Observation Circles.

6. For the Taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector. 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 passports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport 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 Head-man 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 Collector shall keep in readiness in a central position—

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

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

Two trained European or Eurasian 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 Collector 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 Collector shall also arrange through Government for one hundred men of the Madras Infantry with complete tent equipage being placed at his disposal under the command of a European officer.

Seventy-five of the men shall remain at their Military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25 with a Native officer, shall, when required by the Collector, join for duty and training at the locality chosen for assembly of the Ambulance Staff.

The detachment shall be at the disposal of the Collector 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 Collector shall also warn for such duty in communication with the heads of their respective departments as many Police, Salt and Abkári and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Collector 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 Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Collector 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 framed in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897 (Notification No. 185, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1897), have been carried out in every municipality, 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 passports or passes from any infected area; and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with passports 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 Collector may order in respect of any particular area or of any class within such 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 village headman to send intelligence by express to the Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar 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 Tahsildar 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 taliaris, &c., he shall construct, as laid down in Appendix A—

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 Collector 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 ~~specially~~ authorized by the Collector, 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 Collector, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Surgeon-General for two Commissioned 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 District 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 or, for work connected with a railway, of any railway employé;

may authorize 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 organize 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 authorized by the Collector 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 (Appendix A) where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and the Health Camp are properly organized 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 Collector shall organize 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 European Officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

(*a*) Plague Officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Collectors and the District Medical and Sanitary officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Collector;

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 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (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 7 and (in infected areas) 27 of the Regulations published in *Fort St. George Gazette* notification 897 of 18th December 1897. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 4 and 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.

27. The Collector 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 well as menial servants.

28. All appointments made by the Collector for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Board of Revenue.

Passports and passes.

29. Passports and passes shall be in the forms attached. Passports 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 authorized by the Collector in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the district.

30. The Collector may exempt from the necessity of taking out passports or passes any Government official, any Railway employé proceeding by rail on duty, or any class of persons, including in his discretion, the families and attendants of such persons.

31. The Collector 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.

97

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 Collector).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Collector, 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, etc., 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. 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 Act, 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.

93 97 26.

APPENDIX A.

Hospitals for an infected area.—The Hospital shall usually be constructed ¼ mile from the village, on the side away from the prevailing wind, and shall contain separate accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful cases of plague.

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp shall be on another side of the village, distant from it usually ¼ mile and not less than 300 yards from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall be on a third side of the village and distant from it usually ¼ mile, but not on the side opposite the Hospital. The sheds for the Health Camp may be built in groups of four contiguous sheds, each shed to contain two families and so arranged that a group may be burnt down if a case of plague should develop in it.

(Bring appendix B here
See Ley's remark next page)

93 /26

APPENDIX B.

I.

[Passport—Regulation 5.] (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.

Designation.

Date.

to p. 9

(Great waste of space in printing. All forms might be on

---

93 9/26

(Reverse of Form I)

Daily for 10 days after the issue of this passport the holder shall present himself for inspection before the Station House Officer or Village Headman of the village where he may be.

Endorsements of Station House Officer or Village Headman.

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

to p. 10

II.

[Post-card—Regulation 5.]

Station date

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

Name.

Father's name.

Caste.

Age.

Ordinary residence.

Whence arrived.

Whither going.

Signature.

Designation.

III.

[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.

This 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.

Page 11

(Reverse of Form III)

Name	How related to pass-holder.
1	
2	
3	

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

11

IV.

[General Pass—Subsidiary pass for Railway journey only — Regulation 32.] 1/-

(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.

~~Number of the corresponding pass issued for journeys by boat or road.~~

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

Pa 12

V.

[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 to the above-named person, whose names and descriptions are given on the reverse.

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

Page 13

(Reverse of Form V.)

Name. How related to pass-holder.

Signature

Designation

Date.

149.

Pag 13

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 4015 M. of 1897, dated 18th November 1897 from the Sanitary Commissioner

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

SUBJECT. Organization of a district for the prevention of the spread of plague.

FOR ORDERS.

Let this come up again when the revised regns. are in print

JS
7-12-97

(As these are now in print, resubmit this on H. M's return.)

H. F.
15.12.97.

I don't think any immediate action is necessary, but it will be as well to be prepared. I have made some notes on the San. Com's letter – Perhaps the best way would be to print & circulate that letter & the accompanying outline scheme & also to ask the San: Comr: to proceed to (say) Bellary & Ma[illegible] & aid the Colrs in preparing schemes with estimates of cost. We should thus get

The proposal has twice been disallowed by Govt. – Please see G.O. No 2757 M. dated 16-12-97 – A

Endt. No. 1306

In view of the increased chances that now exist for the outbreak of plague in this Presidency, the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that additional precautions should be taken to combat the spread of the epidemic by organizing observation and preventive circles in the districts as detailed in the accompanying Memorandum and also recommends the opening of additional inspection stations at Chicacole, Samalkotah, Pakala, Trichinopoly, Villupuram and Maniyachi, and the examination of passengers by the local Medical subordinates at Godavari South, Erode and Madura. The question of opening an inspection at the Chicacole Road station which was already raised by the Collector of Ganjam has been referred back to him for report as to whether any special reasons exist

+ adopting the proposal.

In para 3, the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that the enquiry made at the non-inspection stations, should extend not only to passengers holding tickets from infected areas, but also to passengers who are known or suspected to have left such areas within the preceding ten days. The power recommended by him to be given for stopping passengers found suffering, or suspected to be suffering from plague has already been provided for in the additional regulations to be issued shortly.

In para 4, he again suggests for consideration the proposals regarding observation &c in districts submitted by him in his letter No. $\frac{434}{5}$ dated 18th February 1897, recorded in G.O. No. 301 M. d/ 26.2.97

V.R.
24/11/97

Something definite to go on & should be able to say how far the San: Commr's. schemes are practicable — Please find out whether they have done anything of the kind in the Bombay Pres'cy — There ought to be infn. in the papers we have, or Mr. Couchman may know. — First, a d.o. to Dr. Bannerman will probably be the quickest way of eliciting the infn.

KS
15/1/98

H.M. has seen Mr. Couchman's report, and have today sent up a scheme.
V.T. 4.2.98.

|| The "outline" attached to the current details it
[illegible]

The new & additional regulations now issuing do all that seems necessary at present.

The scheme for organizing districts into observation circles ~~which~~ wd. be all right if we had the necessary staff: but we have not & until some more urgent need arises than exists at present it wd be [illegible] inadvisable to incur the expense. [illegible] may be read with the [illegible] the new [illegible] issue
S.B.

Local and Municipal Department.

Subject.
Pass-port system.

For Orders

The Sanitary Commissioner does not seem to be right in his statement that the pass-port system can be adopted only in a district under observation or in his remark that it can be adopted only on the occurrence of plague within such district. Pass-ports are meant to check the importation of plague into a non-infected district, and passes are intended to prevent its spread when once it has found place in any particular area.

2. In the case of road passengers the pass-ports are granted at the road frontier stations only, but can be enforced in any part of the Presidency to which the travellers go. In the case of Railway passengers the passports are to be granted at the "Railway stations of destination" and this station may be anywhere in the Presidency.

3. Under Mufassal Regulation 1 every householder is bound to report to the Municipal Chairman or the nearest Station House officer, the arrival of any person from an infected area and the occurrence of any case of plague or fever with glandular swellings.

Under

Under Mufassal Regulations 14, 17 and 26, the name of every passenger by rail or canal boat coming from an infected area, who is not detained, is noted and the passenger observed for ten days by the Chairman, or village headman.

4. The Sanitary Commissioner now suggests that every traveller from an infected area who does not pass through a frontier station and get a passport should be required to appear before "nearest the Police Station House officer" and obtain a passport binding him to present himself for observation for 10 days (except in the case of Municipal towns). Such a rule does not seem to have been framed by Bombay or any other Government, and it would be difficult to enforce it. The existing regulations seem to afford sufficient protection, and more districts may be placed under observation as necessity arises.

File
no change necessary
at present
H.T.
16.3.98

W 7/3

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
9 MAR 1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

No.

NOTE by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 9th March 1898.

Reference.— Additional Regulations re plague – G. O. No. 93 dated 26th February 1898.

S.A

Please check

Rules 2 and 29. Taking the wording of these two Rules into consideration, it would appear that the "passport system" is meant for adoption only in a district under observation, and having regard to Part II, only on the occurrence of plague within it. I suggest that this arrang
ment minimizes the influence for good of frontier road and frontier Railway stations. The passport system might be advantageously extended without additional hardship to those concerned, and thus tighten the system of observation throughout the Presidency, which
of only slightly less importance tha
securing special observation of imminently threatened distri

2. This suggestion would b
met by a separate Regulation d
claring that any person arriving
from an infected area (which
could be defined from time to tim
shall report his name and add
to the nearest police Station H
Officer and shall there be pro
with a passport, if none has
obtained from any frontier ro
Railway observation station
would provide for districts o
~~frontier~~ where neither of t
exist. If then to such a rul
the first sentence of rule 5 b(1)
added the passport system
be put in force throughout the
Presid

Presidency. This is what I meant originally in the suggestion, as I feel that "observation" must be supported legally, and should be effected with more exactitude than under existing arrangement.

For convenience of the better classes, it might be held that in Municipalities the passport should be sent to the Municipal authorities, who will arrange for daily inspection instead of it being requisite to report to the Police Station House Officer, but that departure from the locality or change of address should not be effected without the passport being daily signed by the Municipal authority responsible for inspection.

W E King
S. C.

To
The Secretary L & M
Department.

Plague

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4015 M

From
The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Order.

No. 2372

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT * LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT * 20 NOV 1897

Dated 18th November 1897

Received 20-11-97

Registered 20-11-97

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding with remarks an outline of a scheme for the organization of a District for the prevention and spread of plague.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
[illegible]	2249	Muni	14-10-97
	840		
	580		
	301	Muni	9-9

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

50—1-4-97.

Plague

No. 2372/S

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIO
Fort St. George, 18 Nov
Despd 20 "

4015

From

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Depar

Enclosure.

SIR,

From the Returns receive from Sholapur and Satara and as yet unofficially confirmed statements as to prevalence of plague in the Hyderabad territory, it will be evident to Government that the chances of this Presidency being attacked by this disease have lately much increased. I have, therefore, the honor to invite the attention of Government to the fact that, having regard to the extended frontier of this Presidency, and the large amount of coast to be protected, the policy deliberately adopted has been that of trusting to observation as contrasted with "land quarantine" practised in other provinces. If this system is to be maintained, it must be

Wherever "land quarantine" in other provinces except where plague actually broke out
Hrs.

-ided to meet altered conditions. -, as plague approaches nearer borders, it is desirable that -rvation stations be arranged at -re frequent intervals by way of -pensation for the less length of -urney of "suspects" from infected -eas, in reference to the period of -cubation. I have, therefore the honor advise that observation stations within the meaning of Regulation be formed at Chicacole Road station (already asked for by the Collector of Ganjam on advice of the District Sanitary Officer) Samal-cottah, Pakala, Trichinopoly, Villa-puram and Maniyachi. At Godavari South, Erode and Madura examination should be conducted by local Medical subordinates by arranging that the trains stop a sufficient time to enable all passengers of the third class and all male passengers of the first and second class, to alight from their carriages, and women of these class to be examined in their carriages. In this case ("inspection stations") the examining

All Municies Shd. examine & I believe they do so. A Circular might issue asking whether the precautions reported before are still insisted on. HS

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examining Medical Officer would not be expected to examine with the minuteness required in ordinary "observation stations" but would select only those cases which by their appearance gave him cause for doubt as to their condition. This would, in practice, consume very little time. The local arrangements for accommodation of plague patients would be trusted to.

2. In reference to other railway stations I have lately addressed all Traffic Managers in regard to Regulations 17-19. I have received assurances from all that they are duly attended to. It seems to me, however, now also essential that each Magistrate should satisfy himself that the persons responsible under Regulation 17 fully understand to what particular police station in each case the Report is to be made and what action the persons receiving the report are to take.

But we know that in Coimbatore they have not been attended to
HS

The D.M.s shd. be told to see to this
HS

3. In regard to the preceding paragraph I would point out that the limiting of powers, as shown in the margin of Regulation 17, is now unsuitable, and I advise that

be

be now modified so as to be applicable to persons known, or suspected, to have arrived within the last ten days from an infected area. Power is requisite to stop passengers found suffering from plague or suspected plague in localities where under G.O. No. 111 L. dated 19th January 1897, local and municipal, local authorities have provided for railway inspection.

The Regn now provides this
WS

This is already provided for in the proposed addl. regulations

4. The precautions so far taken by Government refer, however, solely to ports and lines of railways. In the Regulations first submitted to Government (This office letter No. 434/S dated 18th February 1897) I so arranged that all local authorities should, for purposes of staff and proportionate expenses be combined as sanitary authorities, and that ~~on~~ certain superior officers should rest the responsibility of undertaking their duties ~~of this sanitary authority~~. Under this system, on warning being received from Government of plague being imminent each district would have been divided into conveniently sized observation circles in each of which an executive officer of the sanitary authority

This letter ⊕ is not forthcoming. The point shd. be considered in framing what I may call the reserved regns which the Sec: has in hand. — If plague gets closer, we had better, I imagine, organize some of these observation Circles on the frontier.
WS

⊕ This will be found in G.O. 301 M / 26-2-97 (B)

Authority would have been stationed, with power to collect information from villages, inspect them and improve their sanitary condition. The size of these areas would have been contracted as soon as a case of plague occurred, so as to form preventive circles. Isolation hospitals would then have been established with medical and sanitary staffs capable of dealing with active preventive measures. It will be understood that it was not intended to open observation circles sooner than seemed necessary, having regard to the danger of attack in each district or part of a district. It seems to me that something now should be done in this direction, and I advise that the Collectors of Godavari Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary be required to undertake systems of observation in their district. Lest be thought these possibly expen precautions are mere refineme I would earnestly solicit the at-tention of Government to the ra-pidity with which the epidem has spread in the Satara Distr showing that control had from the

Commencemen

commencement been lost. I feel however that even did Government approve of this measure, or did I lay down anything but a mere outline of what is required in this direction* I should be assailed by the District authorities with the usual cry against sanitary precautions — no funds, no staff, unsuitability of "theoretical" suggestions for special districts &c. I would therefore in anticipation of such objections, repeat as to funds the old proverb that "prevention is better than cure" and certainly in reference to plague ^must be^ the cheaper policy. In regard to staff, it is presumed that from the ranks of Certificated Sanitary Inspectors Civil Hospital Assistants, the large army of unemployed educated men in this Presidency, and from existing establishments, observation staffs under control of existing Superior Officers could be organized. Indeed, with the aid of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers of each district there could be little difficulty in organizing such staffs and working out the

area

* Memorandum submitted herewith. WEK.

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areas of each observation Circle. I may state that in the meantime I have advised the Collectors of the districts named to have careful watch on all frontier villages and roads.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
W E King
Surgn: Lieut Col.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

I think Colrs of the frontier Districts might be told to consider how their districts should be divided for preventive and curative purposes in the event of plague breaking out. As to Os we must consider when the reserve reports are ready.
HS

Outline of a scheme for the organization of a District for the prevention of spread of plague.

1. The object sought is the obtaining of information of attacks, with a rapidity that shall enable measures to be adopted for prevention of spread of plague. The measures required for these ends fall naturally into two periods – that of __observation__ – that of __prevention__.

Preliminaries.

(1) The system advised presupposes the existence of Regulations that shall afford ample power to executive officers specially deputed for medical and sanitary duty, by the Chief Civil authority in each District.

(2) It would rest with Government to state when a system of observation, should be introduced into a district.

(3) Before receipt of intimation that "observation" is to be effected, the local authorities should have taken the following steps:–

(a) Determine upon a standard

plan

plan, staff and equipment for isolation hospitals, and for segregation sheds, respectively. Obtain full information concerning, and open a register giving addresses of persons suitable for employment in the staffs required.

(b) Cause a map to be prepared dividing the District into divisions and Circles.

(c) Observation Circles should be of an area that can be inspected by a mounted executive officer, so as to visit each village in his charge not less than once in five days.

(d) Divisions should be represented by areas that can be inspected sufficiently for purposes of administration by superior executive officers, having subordinates in charge of Circles under their control.

(e) Prevention Circles should be formed within observation Circles. Their head quarters would be at isolation Hospitals. These should be so arranged that no village is much further

further than five miles from an isolation hospital.

(f) Sites - selected approximately for isolation hospitals, should be shown on the map.

(g) The District Medical and Sanitary Officer should be required to indent for a sufficient store of medicines and disinfectants that would give to each observation Circle a supply that would meet the first demand of an outbreak. At his head quarters should be maintained a reserve store of medicines and disinfectants that would suffice to replenish stocks of any Circle attacked. The disinfectants that should be kept in stock are carbolic acid, perchloride of mercury, permanganate of potash, alum and sulphuric acid.

Period of Observation.

2. On it being announced by Government that a District should adopt observation, each municipality and town of over 1500 inhabitants

inhabitants should erect temporary isolation hospitals and segregation sheds, according to the standard plan supplied para (3)(a).

3. At head quarters, under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, should be placed ready for movement at a moment's notice a full medical, menial, and sanitary staff, with equipment complete for one isolation hospital, and for sanitary duties in one prevention circle. If difficulty of communication in a district exists more than one such staff must be placed in readiness. For example, the district might be divided into two halves, and the preventive staff be each placed at convenient central positions with reference to suitability of communication.

4. Circulars descriptive of the symptoms of plague should be freely circulated. Each village head should receive intimation, that he is responsible for

for report of the arrival of persons from infected areas, for inspection of such persons for ten days after arrival and for report of suspicious cases. For these and all sanitary purposes he must be in direct correspondence and directly under the authority of the Circle observation Officer.

5. Circle observation officers should be appointed. These should be as able and as active executive officers as can be obtained with funds at disposal. Preference should be given to Certificated Sanitary Inspectors or medical subordinates as the officers appointed should be aided by such assistants. As full powers as compatible with the capability of the class employed should be formally delegated. A menial staff of peons and totis should be attached to each observation officer. Sufficient funds to employ labour to effect urgent sanitary reforms should be placed at his disposal, under such system of check as

may

may be locally found feasible.

6. All local Municipal and Revenue authorities should be required to give Circle Inspectors every reasonable assistance.

7. A definite head quarters for the observation Circle should be established and all village officers should be made to understand that it is to this point that all reports as to disease and sanitation should be sent, including those derived from compulsory notification. It should also be the point to which all reports of arrivals from infected areas by Medical Officers in charge of railway observation stations* under Regulation 14, should be forwarded for necessary action. At this head quarters, should be stored the necessary disinfectants.

Otherwise than in Municipalities.

* But, in the case of Municipalities, reports would be sent direct to the Chief Medical Officer Presidency or Municipal limits for action by the Municipal staff. A carbon duplicated copy could be sent to the Inspector Observation Circle

Period of prevention

8. On a case of plague being ascertained ~~by observation Circle Inspector~~, it should be reported by the quickest possible method to the Officer in charge of an observation circle and by him to the nearest medical Officer, the Officer in charge of a division, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The nearest medical subordinate in conjunction with the Circle Inspector would arrange for accommodation in a temporary shed, or otherwise and medical treatment of the patient pending arrival of the staff maintained in readiness as stated in para 3.

9. If the locality attacked happened to be at a distance beyond five miles from a Municipality or other town provided with isolation sheds under para 2, it would then be necessary to proceed as rapidly as possible, with the erection of isolation sheds, according to the standard plan para: (3)(a) on a site approximating that selected under para 3(f). The Sanitary staff mentioned in para 3 would be forwarded with the quickest possible despatch to the head quarters of the prevention Circle, as defined in para.

para 3 (e) + (f). This staff would be replaced at once by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and be held in readiness for the next place attacked. Besides the medical staff in charge of a preventive circle, a special sanitary staff should be organized in numbers sufficing to deal successfully with the retention of all villages in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and their close inspection at least once daily.

10. The disinfectants stored at the observation circle head-quarters, as stated in para 7 would be sent to the prevention circle head quarters and be replaced by the District Sanitary Officer ~~,~~ and be promptly followed by necessary additions.

W G King
Surgeon Lieut. Col.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

1
4405 Mis 1897

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order

The Add. Regs. under the ED Act appended ~~to this order~~ will be published in the Fort St. George ~~Gazette~~ & Dt. Gazettes.

2. The districts of Bellary & Kurnool are hereby declared to be under observation.

3. Separate orders will issue as to Rd. frontier Inspection Stations at Tungabadra & Hospet. ~~The Colr. report what will select proper Road Inspection Stations on the frontier, erecting Camps & hospitals according to the importance of the road.~~ With ref. to (origl.) Regn. 29 & Add. Regn. 5, the Colrs. of those districts will report at what places on the frontier they recommend the est. of Rd. Insp. Stations & for what no. the camp & hospital shd. be constructed ~~under (original) Reg. 29~~, & what staff is required.

4. With ref. to Ad. Regn. 6, it is intended that the frontier from Harihar to Nandikotk with a depth of 20 miles shall be patrolled by Plague Inspectors. Each Colr. will submit a map showing the circles he proposes, & the headquarters of the Plague Supervis

5. Plague Supervisors ~~may~~ shall be paid Rs 150 + 30 Rs fixed TA + 15 Rs Horse allowance. They shd be Europeans or Smart Eurasians from the S+A & other Depts.

Plague Insprs who shd ordinarily be Certifd Sany Insprs shall be paid Rs 45 + 15 Rs fixed TA + 15 Rs horse allowance.

Asst Plague Insprs may be paid from Rs 15 to 25.

6. Regn 8. Stores etc shd be provided as in the accompg list.

7. Regn 10. Applicn for the troops shd be made to the G.O.C. Belgaum

8. Regn 13. The pay of the tempy Clerks is not to exceed Rs. 45 + TA when necessary.

9. Regn 27. The pay of Supts of Camps & Gumastas may range from Rs 45 to 15 with TA when necessary.

10. Whenever an area is declared infected, rats shd be as far as possible destroyed within & over a radius of 10 miles round it. This shd be done by offering a reward for dead rats which shd then be carefully burnt.

Send tomorrow morning
V.S.

H. M.

The first thing to do is to complete and issue the regns which are still incomplete in regard to 2. such matters as the forms of passes passports and instructions as to the formation of Hospitals & Segregation Health & Staff camps; and to declare Bellary & Kurnool "under observation" – 3. We have issued or are issuing direct orders as to the Railway Inspection Stations; so no railway observation stations will be needed – at least, I think not – & the upkeep of the Insptn. to be there maintained may come out of Regn – 4.

I suppose advance proofs of the Regns have gone to the Colrs. – they may be told to make out their schemes for Road observation stations and observation Os & to send them in at once. As far as may be – that is, as far as the L.G. can meet demands – what better than Hospl. Assts. at the Road observation stations, who can treat any they may catch – they must have ... supplied – The observation Os may be trained ... in as proposed – But I ... how you get 220 miles I make it about 160 ...

Submitted that we had better get our Inspection Staff ready.

Please see attached note Sanry. Commr. Within 10 he can get 44 certifica Sany. Insprs.

Submitted that he told to do so, & they utilized over the following from the S.W. corner Bellary near Harihar, the Tungabadra to –Kodkur (18 m. E of with a depth along frontier of 20 mil

The length of the omitting irregularities 220 miles; a frontage m., a man will requ & a double depth of will

Many such O^s the Collrs propose –

I don't see the need of specially training a lot of men for a fortnight as Dr. K. proposes – The men we have & those who will pass the present course should suffice – When we have used them up we can [illegible] about more.

HT
25/2/98

[illegible] made some enquiries [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

HT

Telegraph to Collr.
Inform S.C.

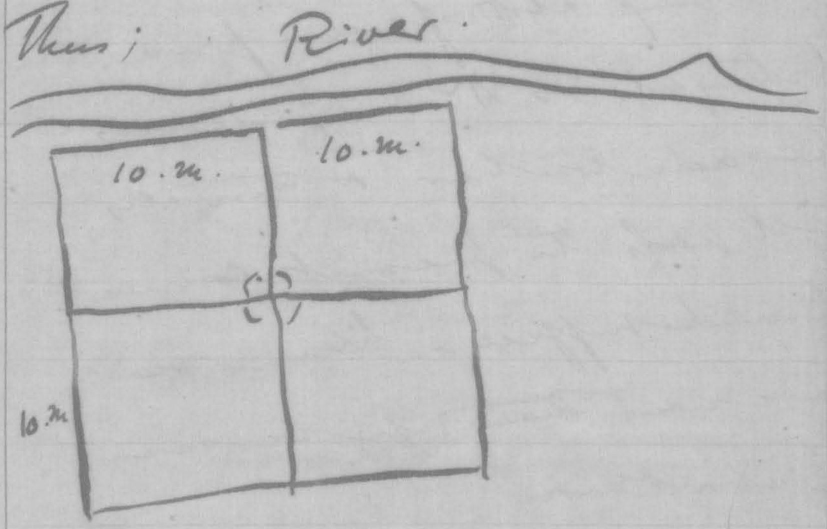
wire Kurnool 8 men today
from Bellary point 24 to Nandikotkur

HT
25/2/98

~~Kurnool~~ Bellary offered
[illegible] Inspectors required for frontier
to Kurnool border & depth 20 miles. Each
to have 10 miles frontage & 10 miles
of these men will soon be despatched
ready with Supervisors
say one to frontier
make

Yes – Europeans or good Eurasians from the S. & A. or other Depts. will be best.
HS

4. Then for Supervisors. One can manage four circles, if he lives at their common centre. Thus;



This requires 11 Supervisors, & the Collrs. of Bellary & Kurnool might be told to get good men ready at once.

5. Cost:

44 Insprs. × $(45+15+15) = 3300$
11 Supervrs. × $(150+30+15) = \underline{2145}$
5445

6. It may be necessary later to increase the depth of this observn. staff along the frontier, or to extend it on to Rajamandri, or to strengthen it everywhere. If this necessity does not arise until May, we shall be all right, for of the class now "up", fifty probably will pass

But if it is thought dangerous to wait until May for a reserve, the Sant. Commr. can train say 50 men specially by 15 March if he is allowed to pay them during 15 days training & guarantee them 2 mos. employment;
this, provided he receives orders at once.

H. T.

24.2.98

No.

NOTE by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated

Reference.— Plague observation of 24th Feb 1898.

(1) There are 95 men now under training in the Sanitary Inspector's Class. Of these, 50 may possibly pass their examination; 20 more may show sufficient knowledge to be useful. Thus, 70 would be ready for service by 1st May 1898, on terms× already laid down.

× i.e. in draft Regns

(2.) There are 32 men already qualified still un-employed; there are also 10 temporarily employed; 10 men could be withdrawn from Municipalities which employ more than one certificated man. Gradually, and within 10 days — allow for refusals — 40× men could be drafted

[illegible]

×He tells me he [illegible]

No.

Note by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated

Reference.—

circles.

3. But I could get men of not less educational standard than matriculates in unlimited numbers, if employment be guaranteed for ~~[illegible]~~ two months. I suggest training 90 such men sufficiently for plague duties. These would be ready on the 15th Mar 1898. They should be given pay without allowances from date of joining for training; allowances and free passage ~~[illegible]~~ on joining duty. These temporary men would be replaced by certificated men, or placed in position of less responsibility, on the men referred to in para 1 becoming available.

W G King

Attending

3

3

Have fair pro
struck

NOTIFICATON.

Additional Mufassal Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Presidency of Madras is 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 Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section (2), sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, the following additional regulations to be observed in the district municipalities constituted under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in other towns and villages in the Presidency:—

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

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

2. Thereupon the Collector shall establish Frontier ~~Observation~~ 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. Inspection/

Frontier ~~Observation~~ Stations. Inspection/

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and at railway stations.

4. At each Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station shall be erected sheds sufficient to contain at least twelve cases under observation, and three plague cases. Disinfectants and stores shall be maintained as per list No. I. The staff should be— Inspection/

One medical officer of grade not lower than Apothecary's, for a Railway Frontier Observation Station, or

One Hospital Assistant or certificated Sanitary Inspector for a Road Frontier Observation Station.

One gumasta.

One conservancy maistry.

Two police peons.

One toty.

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. ~~and a proper medical & menial staff entertained as may be ordered by Government or the Collector~~

X 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 Tahsildar * 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 ~~senior medical officer at~~ the Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with passports as prescribed below. Inspection

Officer in charge of/

(b) Persons suspected/of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Collector so orders, and also /

(i) at a *Road* Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station shall be 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 village Headman in any village where they may be. As passports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by post-card the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of the village of destination. Inspection

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station shall hav... distinctively marked, if not so marked before. On arriving at ... their tickets destination, the station master or other officer ap... their railway station of purpose shall provide them with passports of which ...unted by the Collector for the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of th... shall by post-card inform the ... village of destination. Inspection

The officer in charge of a Fr... Inspection Station may also detain all persons from an infected a... whether by reason of their appearance ... who appears to be suspicious the fact that they are travelling in ... dirty condition of their clothes or likely to disseminate the d... to classes which are

at their destination or depended upon to give information should pl... occur among them after arrival their destination, or for any oth... reason. Such officer shall

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* Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

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

Every person passing a Frontier Observation Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

infection Inspector

Observation Circles.

5 6. For the Taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Collector may appoint the requisite number of Plague Inspectors, who should ~~ordinarily be certificated Sanitary Inspectors on pay of Rs. 45 + Rs. 15 horse allowance + Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance, and~~ be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding 5 miles. For non-municipal towns, Assistant Plague Inspectors ~~on pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25~~ may be appointed.

The Collector may also appoint Plague Supervisors ~~(pay Rs. 150 + Rs. 15 horse allowance + Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance)~~ to check the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, who shall report through them to the District Sanitary Officer.

5 7. This observation staff shall work under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in subordination to the Collector. 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 passports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport 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 Head-man 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.

Officers
See 26

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, &c.

5 8. The Collector shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.

Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing, ~~as in list No. II.~~

~~may be prescribed by~~ by Coll.

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

- Two trained European or Eurasian 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.

5 10. When he sees fit, the Collector 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 Collector shall also arrange through Government for one hundred men of the Madras Infantry with complete tent equipage being placed at his disposal under the command of a European officer.

Seventy-five of the men shall remain at their Military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25 with a Native officer, shall, when required by the Collector, join for duty and training at the locality chosen for assembly of the Ambulance Staff.

The detachment shall be at the disposal of the Collector 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.

5

5

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

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Collector 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 ~~on pay not to exceed Rs. 45 (+ travelling allowance, where necessary).~~ He may also indent upon the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Collector 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 framed in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897, have been carried out in every municipality, 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 ~~the two following~~ rules 15 and 17 to the notice of village officers.

and published in the Fort St George Gazette dt

(Notification No 185, Fort St George Ga
dt 16-3-97.)

15. It shall be the duty of Station House Officers and village officers to prevent the entry into their villages of persons coming without passports or passes from any infected area; and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with passports 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 Collector may order in respect of any particular area or of any class within such 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 dete ntion.

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

17. On the occurrence of a suspecte or actual case of plague in a village,
whether in a district declared to be Under O servation or not, it shall be the duty of
the village headman to send intelligence b xpress to the Tahsildar and (if ~~Obser~~-
~~vation~~ Inspectors have been appointed) to he nearest ~~Observation~~ Inspector; and Plague Plague
meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who ave been in attendance upon him or in
contact with him in a hut or shed remote fr inhabited houses.

Plague 18. The ~~Observation~~ Inspector and the ahsildar shall inform all superior officers
up to the Collector by the quickest possible eans, and shall go at once to the village.
The Tahsildar shall arrange to be accomp ied or followed by the nearest Medical
Officer with a supply of medicines and disi tants, and by a staff of constables and
peons.

19. On arrival at the village, the ~~Obser~~ n Inspector (or Medical Officer if there Plague
Plague is no ~~Observation~~ Inspector) shall supervi e isolation of the patient and the dis-
infection of his residence, clothing and e a, and the person and clothing of his
attendants, and shall continue such superv until relieved under the orders of a
Plague Officer and sent back to other dut Tahsildar shall act as follows :—

(*a*) If the plague patient be a traveller ewly 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 Tahsildar may content
himself with continuing such isolation, with pr oviding the patient with medical attend-
ance, and with thorough disinfection as above. But (*b*) if he thinks it necessary, or is
so ordered by superior authority, and provide d the attack shall have been declared by
a Medical Officer to be probably plague, aft t, completely isolating the patient and
his attendants by a cordon of police, peons liaris, &c., he shall construct, as laid
down in Appendix A:—

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 Collector 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 specially authorized by the Collector, 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 Collector, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Surgeon-General for two Commissioned 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 District 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 thereupon require all railway booking into or from the infected area to be stopped within a radius of 20 miles;

may requisition the services of any public servant or, for work connected with a railway, of any railway employé;

may authorize 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 organize 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 authorized by the Collector 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 (Appendix A) where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and ~~(if any)~~ the Health Camp are properly organized 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 Collector shall organize 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 European Officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Collector 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 Collector 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 Collector.

(*a*) Plague Officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Collectors and the District Medical and Sanitary officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Collector;

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 Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (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 7 and (in infected areas) 27 of the Regulations published in *Fort St. George Gazette* notification 897 of 18th December 1897. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations and 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.

27. The Collector 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 umber of Superintendents of Camps or Gumastas ~~on pay ranging from Rs. 45 to s. 15 (with travelling allowance where necessary)~~, as well as menial servants.

28. All appointments made by the Co lector for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the B ard of Revenue.

Passports d passes.

29. Passports and passes shall be in the forms attached. Passports may be granted as prescribed in Rule 5 to persons tering the district from an infected area; passes, by a Plague Authority or other ficer authorized by the Collector in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area ithin the district.

30. The Collector may exempt from th necessity of taking out passports or passes any Government official, any Railway em loyé proceeding by rail on duty, or any class of persons, including in his discreti n, the families and attendants of such persons.

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

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

32. Passes may be of two kinds, eit (1) general, or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and other aving occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road, rail or boat from an inf d area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residen utside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is exp lly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the officer granting the ass 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 eac person making a railway journey under a general pass. Special passes shall be pas s 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 cover d by the pass is entered therein.

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

34. Special passes may also be give freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a Plague Authority is sati fied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adja ent 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 Collector).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Collector, 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, etc., 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. 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 contrav ening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseas es Act, 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 Ind ian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either descri ption for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one th ousand rupees or both.

APPEN A.

Hospitals for an infected area.—The H pital shall usually be constructed ¼ mile
from the village, on the side away from the revailing wind, and shall contain separate
accommodation for undoubted and for doubt l cases of plague. ~~It shall be according~~
~~to the description given below.~~

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp hall be on another side of the village,
distant from it usually ¼ mile and not less th n 300 yards from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall b on a third side of the village and distant
from it usually ¼ mile, but not on the sid opposite the Hospital. The sheds for
the Health Camp may be built in groups of r contiguous sheds, each shed to contain
two families and so arranged that a grou may be burnt down if a case of plague
should develop in it.

Appendix B.
(print forms I–V)

4

[G./25]
250—7-4-97.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No.............................

SUBJECT.

H. E. The Governor. /
The Hon. Mr. Grose.

FOR ORDERS.

The explanation of the accompanying draft ~~rules~~ Regulations under the E. D. Act is as follows.

2. It struck the Hon. Sir H. Bliss that our existing Regulations ~~did~~ do not sufficiently lay down a course to be followed, first when Plague is imminent, secondly on its outbreak; & he desired a scheme of operations to be drawn up.

3. After consultation with the Sanʸ. Commʳ. & discussion of his enclosed Memᵒ. B., the accompanying Draft Regⁿˢ. have been drawn up.

4. Subsequently, namely 4 days ago, the enclosed Procᵍˢ. of the Govᵗ. of India were received. They review & suggest the utilization

See Note on draft.
A. S. H.
13.2.98

Draft passed
JS
14/2/98

of the Bombay instructions.

5. Generally speaking, the Bombay system here laid down & the system sketched in the enclosed Draft Regns., agree very closely; naturally, because the latter has been mostly based on the former. There are points in which on a stricter comparison the latter could be improved; & an early opportunity will be taken to improve it. What seems to be however of the first importance, is to get the draft scheme as soon as possible into the hand of the Collectors of Bellary, Kurnool & other frontier districts, & tell them to prepare to work up to it; then it can be put in force at any mom by telegram, or if time is allowed as it may be improv a little farther & then put force.

H. T.
12-2-98.

Papers put up.
Additional Draft Regns.
G. I. Home Dept. 207-240 / 3-2-98.
Sany. Commr.'s Memo.
Existing Plague Regulations

Unless separate orders have been, or should be, issued by Govt.

We had better call these *Inspection* Stations — That is the name used already, isn't it?

HS

In

n

Had not we better here insert something about the classes of persons to be considered as *suspected*, per India's instructions? I think so — Just, the staff will have no guide — nor the public either

HS

Inspect

Inspect

NOTIFICATIO N.

ADDITIONAL MUFASSAL REGULATIONS UNDER TH E EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897,
FO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

WHEREAS certain parts of India are visited by and the Presidency of Madras is
threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous pidemic disease known as bubonic
plague, and where the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the Presidency
are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease,
His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George i n Council, in exercise of the powers
delegated to him under section (2), sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897,
by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic
Diseases Act, the following additional regulations to be observed in the district muni-
cipalities constituted under the District Municipal ties Act, 1884, and in other towns
and villages in the Presidency:—

PART I.—MEASURES PRELIMINARY TO THE A TUAL OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

1. Should it appear that plague imminently t hreatens to attack any district, Gov-
ernment may declare such district or part of it to b e Under Observation.

Inspection

2. Thereupon the Collector shall establish Fr ontier ~~Observation~~ Stations; arrange
Observation Circles; organise Sanitary and Cord on Staffs, &c.; and strengthen and
train his district establishment; and may require certificates of the causes of death.

Frontier Observation S tations.

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and at
railway stations.

Inspection

4. At each Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station shall be erected sheds sufficient to contain
at least twelve cases under observation, and three plague cases. Disinfectants and
stores shall be maintained as per list No. I. The staff should be—

Unless separate orders have been, or should be, issued by Govt.

One medical officer of grade not lower than Apothecary's, for a Railway
Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station, or

Inspection

One Hospital Assistant or certificated Sani tary Inspector for a Road Frontier
~~Observation~~ Station.

Inspection

One gumasta.
One conservancy maistry.
Two police peons.
One toty.

We had better call these Inspection stations – that is the name used already, isn't it?
HS

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

(*a*) those suspected of plague,

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

Had we not better here insert something about the classes of persons to be considered as suspected, from India's instructions? I think so – Just, the staff will have no guide – nor the public either
HS

(*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 Tahsildar * 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.

Inspection

When the senior medical officer at the Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with passports as prescribed below.

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

Inspection

(i) at a *Road* Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station shall be 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 village Headman in any village where they may be. As passports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by post-card the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of the village of destination.

Inspection

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier ~~Observation~~ Station shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. On arriving at their railway station of destination, the station master or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose shall provide them with passports of which he shall by post-card inform the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of their village of destination.

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* Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

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ssal Regulations under

es Act, 1897, for

s & Towns & Villages.

stituting "additional" for "revised")

AL OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

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Stations.

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appointed by the Collector for the
ich he shall by post-card inform the
their village of destination.

a thumb-imprinted pass or ticket
specimen thumb-mark.

& I. Regn for "

is small,
Camps. Compare this with draft Rules 20 & 22
of ~~the~~ India will be communicated
be followed) H
12.2.98

Copy of a telegram No. 752
dated 18th February 1898
from Ordnance, Madras
to D. A. G. Madras

752 x Your 248-C - Indents for tents will be complied with to extent available if submitted in accordance with para 836 A. R. I Volume four part two.

True copy

P. Neville Colonel
A. Q. M. G. ~~Captain~~
~~Dy. Asst. Adjt. General~~
Madras Command

Encl. 2
C No. 86-P

Copy of a telegram No. 248-C

dated 18th February 1898

from D.A.G. Madras

to I.G.O. Madras

---

248. C × Government of Madras request that Collectors of Bellary, Kurnool and Kistna Districts may be allowed to indent for personal and office tents for use of their District Medical Sanitary Officers in connection with measures contemplated for prevention of spread of plague × Stop. Will you please issue necessary orders for these indents being complied with by your Department if received and wire here action taken × Please acknowledge.

"True copy"

J. Neville. Col.

A.Q.M.G. ~~Captain~~

~~Dy. Asst. Adjutant General~~

Madras Command

Encl 1
C No. 86-P

3/4

C.R. R. 500
11.97. 11.97.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Forwarding Correspondence relating to the Supply of tents to the use of Dist. Medical & Sanitary Offrs of [illegible] Kurnool & [illegible]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 86. P

From The Deputy Adjutant General
Madras Command

Order

No. B/C. 2823

Dated 19. 2. 98
Received 21. 2. 98
Registered do.
Enclosures 3
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding correspondence relating to the supply of tents for the use of District Medical & Sanitary Officers of Bellary, Kurnool & Kistna when employed on Plague duty.

I will wire to you. It might be well to make the necessary correction of "Ordnance" for "Commissariat" department in the P.G.

The alteration will be made in the Draft Regns.
H.T.
21.2.98

Of course in this I am acting for Sir Mansfield Clarke who is in Burma & off the wire at present, but I will let H.G. know as soon as I can of all action taken.

Yours sincerely
G Simpson

Can you please send me half a dozen additional copies of the P.G.?

This will be done
H.T.

G.S.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL MADRAS COMMAND

OOTACAMUND.

18th February 1898

20-2-98

My dear Tremenheere

I have just received your note, No 27 of 16th inst, regarding employment of native troops for Plague prevention duty in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool & Kistna – I have now wired to the G.O.C.s Belgaum, Secunderabad & Madras districts to comply with any requisition from the Collectors concerned for the services of 100 native rank & file under a British Officer, Belgaum Dist for Bellary, Secunderabad Dist for Kurnool & Madras Dist for Kistna – I have directed

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tents for the use of District Medical & Sanitary Officers of Bellary, Kurnool & Kistna when employed on Plague duty.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Regarding the employment and relations of the Services of Native Troops for Plague duty in the Districts of Bellary [illegible] Medical & Sanitary Officers [illegible] Kurnool & [illegible]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

D.O. No. 23

From
General Simpson

Order

No.

Dated 18 2 - 98
Received 20 - 2 - 98
Registered 21 - 2 - 98
Enclosures
Spare copies

SUBJECT

Regarding the employment of Native troops for Plague prevention &c duty in the Dts of Bellary, Kurnool & Kistna

J

D.O.

Dear Dr King

When can I have your reply to the last para of my D.O. No 25 d/ 14-2-98 regarding the Resolution of the Government of India on the Bombay Plague Rules?

Yours truly

Lenz
31/3/98

Not necessary

---

to be erected under Reg 19 will be supplied to you as soon as they are received from the Sanitary Commr.

3. The passports and passes may be printed at the District Press. The forms should be ~~printed~~ in Counterfoil and in duplicate.

4. The Government would like to have the map called for in ~~para~~ para 4 of the G.O. as soon as possible.

H.T.
1.3.98

5. I am to draw your particular attention to the very great need of circumspection & discretion in applying A.R. 16. To apply it where it would be seriously obnoxious to the population would only do more harm than good.

Note Only para 1 need be sent to the Collr. of Kistna.

Lenz
1/3/98

Make a copy of the D.O. to Mr. Morris and send it to the Collr. of Kistna with the following endt.

No. 86
1/3/98
"Copy forwarded to Mr. Morris for information."

Desp 1/3/98

File with G.O. 93 26-2-98

D.O. to the Collrs of Bellary, Kurnool & Kistna
No. 33 d/ 1-3-98

Dear Elwin
Mr Mahomed Raza Khan
Morris

A G.O. is issuing today containing the Additional Muffasal Regulations as finally sanctioned and declaring Bellary and Kurnool to be under Observation. The advance copy of the Regulations which I sent you on the 15th Feb has been revised in two important matters. In Regulation 5, a clause has be inserted giving power to officers in charge of frontier observation Stations to detain 'suspicious' pers when specially authorized to do s In Regulation 21, the clause prohibiting railway booking within a radius of 20 miles of the infected area has been omitted. These changes have been made with reference to a Resolution of the Govt of India which will be separately commun to all Collrs. You will also no that reference to salaries of officers has been

omitted in the Regulations & inserted in the G.O.

2. A list of the Stores to be maintained under Reg 8 and description of the hospital and c

the Collectors of the districts mentioned above ~~should be~~ ~~permitted~~ to indent upon the Commissariat Department for ~~all~~ personal & office tents required for the use of their District medical and Sanitary officers.

4. I am to request that you will communicate this letter to H.E. Sir Mansfield Clarke ~~the C. in C.~~ ~~in order that~~ and invite his co-operation in the manner indicated in the measures which it will be necessary to adopt in the event of the occurrence of plague. ~~Government may be favoured with any observations he may wish to make on these proposals.~~

JT
15.2.98

5. It is ~~intended~~ desired that the Coll. shall be able to utilize the troops to enforce the powers given by the enclosed draft Regulations (please see especially nos. 11 & 13); but of course should Plague unfortunately break out and spread in this Presy, there will be the wider field of usefulness prescribed in the above quoted letter of the Govt. of India.

Lum
15/2/98

Despd 16/2/98

Sign fair
JT
16.2.98

Despatched Sig... please write... Draft regulations accompany

[5]
5-1-96.

~~LOCAL~~ AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

~~Again G.O., dated 189 , No.~~

~~Current No. of 189 , dated from the~~
~~Current No. of 189 , dated from the~~

Subject
Draft Plague Regulations

H. M.

Order. D.O. No. 27 d/ 16-2-98

Dear General Simpson,

Govt fears that before long it may be necessary in this Presidency to invoke the aid of troops in dealing with plague, and anticipates that it may for preventive and cordon purposes possibly at an early date require 100 men of Madras Infantry with a European officer in each of the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Kistna. Should it do so, the ~~it contemplates granting them~~ extra remuneration in accordance with the scale sanctioned by the Govt of India in para 3 of its letter to the Bombay Govt No 673 d/ 26-6-97. Home Dept, Medical,x [which I quote in the margin.]

~~2. It is also proposed that~~

To be paid would be regulated

B. The men wd. get nothing for guard duties, pure & simple
Ho

A

x Copy enclosed

it is also hoped that the Milt Dept will [have no] objection to ~~allow~~ permitting

I am directed to send you some Draft Regns which it is intended shortly to issue. If an emergency shd arise, they would be put in force by telegram.

2. Govt desires that you shd study these rules, & prepare yourself as much as possible for their introduction. For instance, you ~~& the Durb~~ can determine the limits of the Observation Circles, put yourself in Commn with the Sany Commr abt Sany Insprs Ambulance Staff etc ×, & get ready in many other ways.

× determine the Frontier Observation Stations, see what staff you can get from S&A

HT
14 2 98.

Hyderabad maps. | ~~Letter~~ Prop. Letter to D.A.S / S.C. — Penal Clause p. 6
— Covering letter giving succ. orders. e.g. financial powers to Colr. — Rats in infected area to be destroyed.
— Preparation of passports & passes. — Alter for Madras

D.O. No. 25/18/2/98

Desp. 15/2/98

14.2.98

Dear Dr. King,

I send you ~~a copy~~ two copies of the Draft Regulations as passed.

They are not to be put in force immediately, pending some formalities, but will be sent d.o. to Colls. of Bellary, Kurnool & Kistna, telling them what they are to do – e.g. mark out circles, communicate with you for men etc. etc. Meanwhile will you kindly, as soon as you can, fill in the lacunæ× in one copy & return it to me.

× e.g. lists etc.

To the plan of a hospital mentioned in the Appendix, H.E. would prefer a description.

I am sending you an important pronouncement of India on the Bombay Rules: ~~we shall have to come into line with them~~ & should like to hear where you think we ought to approach them nearly.

W.T.

D.O. No. 26/15/2/98

Colls. Bellary, Kurnool & Kistna.

Desp. 15/2/98

Dear Elwin

Mr. Mahomed Reza Khan

~~[illegible]~~ Morris

A

APPENDIX A.

Hospitals for an infected area.—The Hospital shall usually be constructed ¼ mile from the village, on the side away from the prevailing wind, and shall contain separate accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful cases of plague. It shall be (plan ?).

Should give description, not plan
Bs

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp shall be on another side of the village, distant from it usually ¼ mile and not less than 300 yards from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall be on a third side of the village and distant from it usually ¼ mile, but not on the side opposite the Hospital. The sheds for the Health Camp may be built in groups of four contiguous sheds, each shed to contain two families and so arranged that a g[illegible] may be burnt down if a case of plague should develop in it.

B. Gaindoo

34 32. ~~The~~ Passes ~~to be issued by the Local Plague Authority~~ 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 ~~Local Plague Authority~~ 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.

? Collector — The Collr's | is informed all through — Hs

35 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. It shall be in the discretion of the District Magistrate to exempt all persons making frequent journeys by road or boat from the necessity of taking out general passes, and to direct that only persons appearing to be leaving the infected area by a road or boat to reside elsewhere shall be detained at the chowkies unless they possess special passes. All persons travelling in or with carriages and carts, or carrying luggage of any kind, or having women and children with them (unless they are believed to be agriculturists) may be presumed to be intending to go and reside elsewhere.

This seems hazardous — I must discuss it with the Sec. Hs

l.c.

36 34. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when the ~~Local Plague Authority~~ Officer 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 Local 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, ~~the Local Plague Authority~~ shall ~~defer~~ grant~~ing the~~ 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.

~~Local Plague Officer~~ stet

No officer

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 the ~~Local~~ any Plague Authority unless where otherwise provided:—

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

Of travellers' bundles (1) (if specially ordered by the Collector ~~).—~~ t 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.

How can this be worked? I don't see Hs

Of clothes, silks, etc.—To be ~~E~~ 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 only Rs. $\frac{100}{50}$ and there is no danger of the fire spreading, it may be burnt. Otherwise, if ~~an officer of the Superior Administrative Staff~~ A Plague Officer or Asst Plague Officer so directs, it ~~may~~ shall ① be unroofed and treated as follows after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, etc.) to ensure a complete *perflation* of air.

Authority

room

stet

Of houses in an infected area.—Each house ~~may~~ shall be opened to light and air in its dark rooms. Infected things of ~~no~~ Small value ~~like~~ Such as bedding, cots, etc., may shall be burnt. Everything else, as well as the entire interior of the house, including the floors, ~~may~~ shall be sprayed or sprinkled with perchloride of mercury. Rubbish ~~may~~ shall be burnt or carted away. Then the exterior and interior of the house ~~may~~ be limewashed, chloride of lime being mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and spaces in such an area.—As any officer of the Plague ~~Administrative Staff~~ Authority may direct.

→ (note. no penal clause seems required after Regn 15 of ~~Notifn~~ 17th Decr.)

① Shall. To unroof a flat-roofed stone house of a rich man in the Bellary District or Kurnool is rather a job. At any rate, I think it is a case for discretion.

Insert this note.
R

[L. & M. Dept.
1,000—23-9-97.]

NOTE FOR THE

VE

Mr [illegible] 627 for [illegible]

12-45 PM

---

26. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Collector may establish a Camp of Observation at such town or village ~~against persons coming from an infected area~~, and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passes ~~from the Local Plague Authority.~~

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps, &c.

27. No Hospital or Suspect Camp or Observation Camp shall be closed without the special orders of the Collector.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Collector 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.

28. For ~~plague~~ purposes in connection with the plague the Collector ~~shall~~ will have under his orders ~~a Superior~~ Plague Officers, comprising his Revenue Divisional officers and such other officers as may be appointed by Gov for plague duties, as ~~Administrative Staff which shall be appointed by Government, and a Subordinate Administrative Staff which he may appoint himself.~~

~~The Superior Administrative Staff shall be—~~

For [illegible] Substitute MSS p. A

Personal Assistants to the Collector.

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;

~~The Subordinate Administrative Staff shall consist of Local Plague Authorities for infected areas. These~~ shall be Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (ordinary or special), *ex-officio*; or persons of known and approved character and responsible position, specially appointed.

~~Officers of the Subordinate Administrative Staff~~ Assistant Plague Officers shall have the powers given by Epidemic Diseases Act, Regulations 3 and 7 and (in infected areas) 27. Plague Officers ~~of the Superior Administrative Staff and~~ the District Sanitary Officer shall have these powers and shall also have powers given by Regulations 4 and 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.

29 The Collector may also appoint any required number of Superintendents of Camps and gumastas on pay ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 15 (with travelling allowance where necessary).

30. All appointments made by the Collector for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Board of Revenue.

Omit

29. Wherever it is laid down in these rules that disinfection may be made or that a person may be detained or that an area may be cordoned or guarded, or that no person may pass without a pass or passport, any person attempting to obstruct such disinfection or to evade such detention or to pass such cordon or guard without authority, or without or in breach of the conditions of a proper pass or passport shall be considered to have committed an offence under and any public servant is authorized to employ all necessary force to enforce such disinfection or detention or prevent such passage.

Omit
Substitute above —
BS

Passports and passes.

Substitute p. B

30. The Collector may exempt from the necessity of taking out ~~passports or~~ passes any Government official, any Railway employé proceeding by rail on duty, or any class of persons, including in his discretion the families and attendants of such persons.

Passes may be granted by a ~~Local Plague Authority or~~ any other officer authorized by the Collector. They shall be in the forms attached.

33 31. The Collector 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.

Plague Authorities

27. The words "Plague Authorities" include the D. M. & S. O. and all officers mentioned in 28, and such officers as the Collr. may appoint to exercise authority under these Rules.

~~[illegible]~~ The quotation seems [illegible]
BS

from time to time assign to Plague Officers and Asstt. Plague Officers jurisdiction over such local areas as he may deem fit and may

the officers in charge of Frontier Observation Stations, by Plague Officers and Asstt. Plague Officers, by Medl. Officers not below the grade of Apothecary and

[L. & M. Dept.
1,000—23-9-97.]

NOTE FO

Mr Abbay

The Dist. officer
under the Coll.
Rule
duties must

respective
duties

①

B

exp

from

as do

of

from

For

Art

pe

[L. & M. 200—23-9-97]

NOTE FOR THE

31. Passports & passes.

Passports & passes shall be in the forms attached. Passports may be granted ~~by officer~~ as prescribed in Rule – to persons entering the ~~district~~ from an infected area; passes, by a Plague Authority or other ~~officer~~ authorized by the Collector in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the district.

32. The Collector may exempt from the necessity of taking out passports or passes any Government official, any Railway employé proceeding by rail on duty, or any class of persons, including in his discretion the families ~~or~~ and attendants of such perso

[L. & M.
200—23-9-97.]

NOTE FOR THE
Administrative Staff.

28. For administrative purposes in connection with the Plague the Collector shall have under his orders the following Plague Authorities;

(a) a superior staff consisting of Plague Officers, appointed by Govt.

(b) a Subordinate Staff consisting of Assistant Plague Officers appointed by the Collr.

(a). Plague Officers include Divisional Officers, Assistant Collrs. & the District Medl. & Sanitary officers, and also

Personal Assistants to the Collr.

Special Divisional Officer (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 Tahsrs. & Deputy Tahsrs. (ordinary or special) ex officio; or persons of known & approved character & responsible position, specially appointed.

Assistant Plague Officers shall have the powers given by Regulations 3 & 7 and (in infected areas) 27 of the Regulations published in Fort St. George Gazette Notification 897 of 18 Dec. 1897. Plague

8.

① ~~The~~ provinces have a Resident Plague Authority who issues passes for Health Camps etc; I changed this to Local Plague Authority, as the name seemed more convenient, & the duties naturally fall to the Tahs:. — In this para we want to instruct not ~~only~~ the Tahs: / Local Plague Authority, whose duties are dealt with in the previous ~~sect~~ para, but the officers above him viz. Officers brought in from the Staff Corps or other Depts; Div: officers; Personal Assts to Coll: etc. Can these well be lumped as Local Plague Officers?

② He may not want to isolate the whole area he has declared infected.

③ The inhabited houses were meant.

Medical and

Medical and

Part I of

a Hospital into which he shal
with a guard ;
a Suspect Camp, where he shall
been in attendance on, or in contact wi
a cordon ;
and a Staff Camp, to house the
Of 2~~1~~. On receiving information of
D/ ~~Administrative Staff~~ (defined below, p
~~respective jurisdictions~~ :—
He/ ~~they~~ shall send telegraphic info
D/ ~~the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary~~
He/ ~~they~~ shall then go to the scene
He/ tioned above. ~~They~~ may also isolate th
He/ chowkies, gates, ~~&c.~~ or in such other
~~An officer of the Superior Adminis~~
by the Collector, compel the evacuatio
moval of the inhabitants to a Health
and may isolate the Health Camp with
~~thereupon~~ the village ~~also shall~~ to be disin
1/ 2~~3~~. The Collector, on receiving in
Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Con
Cordon Staffs to the village under the
He may indent on the Surgeon-G
one of whom ~~may~~ should relieve the District Sa
may notify by tom-tom (the notifi
the District Gazette) that any town or
D/ (whereupon the rules ~~applying to distri~~
in the district if they have not been put
may thereupon require all railway
stopped within a radius of 20 miles ;
may requisition the services of any p
railway, any railway employé ;
may authorize ~~an~~ a Plague officer ~~of the Superi~~
of the inhabitants of an infected area into
available ; and
shall if possible go to the village and
2/ 2~~4~~. ~~On arrival~~ at the village, the
inhabitants except patients and suspects b
A) where disinfection may be ordered.
He shall see that the Hospital, the S
are properly organized and cordoned. [N
two without the written orders of the offi
except under passes.]
He shall see ~~to~~ the patrols and guards
On the evacuation of ~~the village site~~,
thoroughly disinfected.
Having put everything in working o
tion Staff (to be appointed if this has not b
~~the Superior Administrative Staff~~ in charg
select.

of
the ~~Local~~ /

If ~~duly~~ authorized by the Collector under Rule 21, the ~~local~~ Plague Officer ~~of the Superior administrative Staff~~

~~[illegible]~~ that

I don't like the way the Coll: is brought in in Rule 24 &c. He can't see to everything himself. AS

Town

25. If a case of plague be detected
~~similar course of action is to be~~ pursued, p
out the sanction of Government cause evac
section containing not more than 200 hous
Such evacuated area may be cordon
or houses, but with as little injury to prop
be removed into a Health Camp.

①②

③ I am sorry I cannot make out the alteration The contrast with town Cornes in para 25

N.B. By the word "Cordon" is meant a guard posted around 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.

④ If Govt orders it, this could be inserted in a proper place; the Coll. might close, not the P.O.

Bergwell HA

⑤ I think this insertion may be reconsidered. The Observation Inspector ~~may~~ will be probably far away from the Tahs. they will race to the village; I take first the case of the O.I arriving, then that of the Tahs. As the med. officer will accompany or follow the Tahs. from the Taluk Headquarters (generally) he has [illegible] concern with the O.I.

^ or medical officer if there is no Obs. Insp.

^ and shall continue such supervision

⑥ a point of [illegible]

3

10 11. When he sees fit, the Collector shall
it in readiness. Their pay shall then be 15
shall be increased to 25 per cent. when the s

11 12. The Collector shall also arrange thr
Infantry with complete tent equipage being p
of a European officer.

Seventy five of the men shall remain at
duty, and the remaining 25 with a Native offi
join for duty and training at the locality chos

The detachment shall be at the dispo
disinfection and sick transport duties.

12 ~~13~~. The Collector shall also warn for
~~Police~~ and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training

13 ~~14~~. The Collector may strengthen his ov
Officer by the employment of such temporary clerks as may be required
ling allowance, He may, when necessary, indent upon the
District Sanitary Officer with personal and
entertained.

14 ~~15~~. He shall see that the rules framed le
1897, have been carried out in every muni
establishment knows its duties both while t
the outbreak of plague. He shall especially
of village officers.

15 16. It shall be the duty of Station Hou
the entry into their villages of persons comi
infected area; and to inspect daily for a sp
~~passports or~~ passes.

X: See last page

II.—INFECTE

17. On the occurrence of a suspected
whether in a district declared to be Under
duty of the headman village ~~officers and all other public se~~
the Tahsildar and (if Observation ~~Inspecto~~
~~or Superintendent~~ Observation Inspector; and meanwhile to iso
attendance upon him or in contact with him
houses.

18. The Observation Inspector and the
up to the Collector by the quickest possible
Tahsildar shall arrange to be accompanied
with a supply of medicines and disinfectant

19. On arrival at the village, the Observ
of the patient and the disinfection of his
person and clothing of his attendants, until
of a plague officer ~~an officer of the Superior Administrative~~
Tahsildar shall act as follows:—

(a) ~~20~~. If the plague patient be a traveller
newly returned to it, from an infected locali
into complete isolation from the beginning his
himself with continuing such isolation, without
ance, and with thorough disinfection as ae.
so ordered by superior authority, ~~he may as f~~
been declared by a medical officer to be prbly

~~21. In any other case,~~ after first com ely
ants by a cordon of police, peons and talia &c
Appendix A—

① Better add, I think, "or other ~~[illegible]~~ place appointed by the Coll^r." to meet the case of interior districts where there may be no observation station.

put this proviso HS

② H.n. calls them Ass^t. Inspectors, Inspectors and Supervisors. We can no longer call them all Observation Inspectors as in para. 7, & I rather wanted the names to point to their purely observing powers, & to suffice without the prefix Plague which is sure to creep in before the simple name Inspector, to distinguish it from 3 or 4 other kinds of Inspector.

Say Plague Insp^r. &c HS

A good many good Supervisors might be got from the S. & A. Dep^t. — Perhaps Coll^rs. might be told so

HS

③ If we give them Rs. 50 each to buy ponies, they will buy rats for 15. The Talis^r. or D. O. could better buy ponies & saddles. Very well: as you please HS

④ Much better. Say Rs 15 + 30 HS

⑤ H.n. special attention is drawn to this. Medical and HS

⑥ Seems a correct medico-military term. "A moving hospital, which follows an army in its movements, so as to afford the speediest possible succour to the wounded." Inspectors twelve

All right HS

⑦

3

Any person, refusing to comply or attempting to evade t… nearest observation station, ① or other

Every person passing a Frontier Obser… destination truly.

~~The Collector shall make arrangem…~~ marks.

Observati…

6. For the Taluks necessary in his … appoint the requisite number of ~~Circle~~ Plague Insp… Sanitary Inspectors on pay of Rs. 45 + Rs. … and be given a range with a radius not usu… towns, Assistant ~~Circle~~ Plague Inspectors on pay f… ors/

The Collector may also appoint Plague Sup… horse allowance + travelling allowance), t… Assistant ~~Circle~~ Inspectors, who shall r… Officer.

~~Circle~~ Inspectors and Supervising … expense of Government.

7. This observation staff shall work u… dinate to the Collector. Its duty will be… circles in order to gain the earliest poss… immediate action may be taken, and t… District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It should als… in the case of person~~s~~ arriving from an in… without a ~~passport or~~ pass, or having … observation staff may detain him and cau… Plague ~~Administrative Staff~~ Authority who may … place. ion/

~~Circle~~ and Assistant ~~Circle~~ Inspector… from continuous fever for more than ~~12~~ h… man to have such persons inspected twice… shall discover a case of plague, he shall a…

Certificates of …

6 8. When he has a sufficient medical… spection, so that there may be no chance… order in respect of any particular area… certificate of a medical officer shall be … ⑤ within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, i… such a certificate having been obtained, t… to plague and the persons believed to hav… corpse shall be ~~rendered~~ liable to segrega…

⑥ *Ambulance and…*

Why Ambulance? W^d. not hospital or medical be better?

HS

8 9. The Collector shall keep in readin…
~~1 Ambulance (Richardson & Cru…~~
2 Stretchers with awnings.
Medical stores, disinfectants and…
as in list No.

This will hardly do for impossible villages! but w^d. be very useful in towns HS

9 10. The Collector shall make all … immediately when desirable, the follow… position:—

Two trained European or Eurasian…
Four male ward attendants.
Three female ward attendants.
Four dhooly bearers.
Three male and two female toties.
Two dhobies.
Two cooks.
One certificated Sanitary Inspecto…
Two Hospital Assistants.
One Compounder.

8

① The advantage of "shall" is that it compels a Collr. to take adequate steps, the disadvantage is that it compels him to do what may not be everywhere advisable. E.g. require certificates of death when this is politically inadvisable, "evacuate" a village when he has no force to prevent a probable riot etc. etc. Consideration of the disadvantages led me to use "may" throughout.

② Passports are to ensure inspection for ten days of a person passing a frontier once for all, & will have to be shewn to S.H.O.s at fixed periods & at each remove. Passes on the contrary apply to persons allowed to leave an infected area in our own territory, generally only for the day.

All right – but please make this clear

HS

I.—~~Areas~~ ...

~~* The Presidency town will be separately treated.~~

2. Thereupon the Collector ~~may~~ shall ① estab... Observation Circles; require certificates of... Cordon Staffs, &c.; strengthen and train hi...

Frontier Observ...

3. These ~~may~~ shall be established as near a... railway stations.

4. At each Frontier Observation Statio... at least twelve cases under observation, and... Disinfectants and stores shall be maintained...

One medical officer ^of grade not lower than A... Observation Station, or

One ^Hospital assistant or certificated Sanitary Inspector...

One gumasta.

One conservancy maistry.

Two police peons.

One toty.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pas...

(*a*) those suspected of plague,

(*b*) those suspected of arriving fro...

(*a*) ^All persons ~~Those~~ suspected of plague, wh...

the District ^medical and Sanitary Officer, and proceed to... disinfection.

When the senior medical officer at the... such course to be safe, the persons detai... prescribed below.

(*b*) ^Persons ~~These~~ suspected of arriving from a... Collector so orders, and ~~besides~~ also

(i) at a *Road* Frontier Observation S...

charge shall inform by post-card the ^Police Station... Headman ^or of the village of destination.

which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection for the ~~next~~ next ten days before the ~~S~~ Police Station House Officer or village Headman in any village where they may be.

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier Observatio... their thumb-marks on the back of their ticket... of destination, the station master or other office... ~~passports~~ ^passes ~~passes~~ of which he shall by post-card inform ~~be none,~~ the Headman ^or of their village of desti...

For purposes of comparison any holder of... may be required by any public servant to mak...

Isn't this rather wide? any... "any head of a village or Police ... & either"?

HS

---

‡ *E.g.*, to be shown to Station House Officer or village Headman at destination and at each remove

† Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

B. Govindoo

H.E. The Governor.

Hon'ble Mr. Grove

APPENDIX A.

Hospitals for an infected area.—The Hospital shall usually be constructed ¼ mile from the village, on the side away from the prevailing wind, and shall contain separate accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful cases of plague. It shall be (plan ?).

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp shall be on another side of the village, distant from it usually ¼ mile and not less than 300 yards from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall be on a third side of the village and distant from it usually ¼ mile, but not on the side opposite the Hospital. The sheds for the Health Camp may be built in groups of four contiguous sheds, each shed to contain two families and so arranged that a group may be burnt down if a case of plague should develop in it.

X Not plan - Give description -

M. Atkins/

ule may be detained for ~~10~~ ten days at the
area appointed by the Coll. for the
ion Station shall be bound to declare his

~~ts for the materials for taking finger-~~

Circles.
inion to be watched, the Collector may
tors, who should ordinarily be certificated
5 horse allowance + travelling allowance,
lly exceeding 5 miles. For non-municipal
m Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 may be appointed.
rvising ~~Inspectors~~ (pay Rs. 150 + Rs. 15
ch the work of ~~Circle~~ Inspectors and
rough them to the District Sanitary

~~pectors~~ shall be usefully mounted at the ?

in/

ider the District medical + Sanitary Officer ~~as~~ subor-
constantly and systematically patrol the
e information of a case of plague, so that
eport any pressing sanitary need to the
heck the possession of ~~passports or~~ passes
d locality. Should any person so arrive
en its conditions, any member of the
m to be produced before ~~an officer of the~~ a
him to isolation in the nearest proper

iall keep a record of all persons suffering
and shall arrange with the village Head-
ly. If a member of the observation staff
s is laid down in paragraph 17.

causes of death.
aff at his disposal to secure immediate in
funerals being delayed, the Collector may
r of any class within such area, that the
btained showing the cause of every death

burial or cremation takes place without
death may be presumed to have been due
been in recent immediate contact with the
n and detention.

Cordon Staffs, &c.
s in a central position—
~~as, Bombay Plague Committee pattern).~~

omforts, hospital furniture and clothing,

angements for being able to concentrate
g Ambulance Staff in the same central

nurses.

If Govt. in
haps the
supplies
incline
as to
about
Say Rs

Put [illegible]
next hole

What is this ambulance? WS ⑦

Press

Please send
as now altered.
type should be kept
standing.

8/2/98

[illegible]
9/2

Bungamussay

centrate the Ambulance Staff and hold
r cent. over ordinary rates, and this
is on actual plague duty.

one hundred

a Government for ~~100~~ men of the Madras
d at his disposal under the command

I think we had better write at to the L. G. C. & say what our requirements in this respect may be ①
Hs

ir Military head-quarters *warned for*
shall, when required by the Collector,
or assembly of the Ambulance Staff.
of the Collector for cordon, guard,

as many Police, Salt and Abkári

in communication with the ~~Ex~~ heads of their ~~deps~~ respective departments &c

rict Establishment.

Medical and

ce and that of the District Sanitary
y not to exceed Rs. 45 + travel-
ssariat Department to also supply the
ce tents, for which lascars may be ②

)., No. 522 M., dated 13th March
av, and also that the whole district
ict is under observation and also on
he two following rules to the notice

cers and village officers to prevent
hout ~~passports or~~ passes from any
ten days persons so arriving with

s.

Measures to be adopted on the occurrence of plague.

tual case of plague *in a village* ③
ation or ~~otherwise~~, it shall be the
to send intelligence by express to
e been appointed) to the nearest
patient and all who have been
t or shed remote from inhab
ated, all
r shall inform all superior Appendix
d go at once to the villag
d by the nearest medi Health Ca
staff of constables out of the
ector shall supervise out of the officers
clothing and ex e. The
~~ector is~~ relieved u letely isolat cal officer
d sent back to e cordoned and peons.
the isolation
ived at the vi ne surroundi creta, and the
he may pu nder the orders
over such ~~observation~~; the
operations

What's everyone's business is no one's business
Hs

Enter following as sub para ④

I think we must have a rule that the Collr. or dist. officer may at his discretion temporarily close any existing hospital or dispensary & transfer the whole staff to plague duty
Hs

other duty

town (including village, or a resident
~~d that~~ the Collec a his attendants put
of the whole t~~ahsildar~~ may content ⑥
at with medical attend- ⑹
necessary, by hinks it necessary, or is
as possible; ided the attack shall have

the patient and his attend-
ll construct, as laid down in

Chenjahnaye

[L. & M. Dept.
1,000—23-9-97.]

NOTE FOR THE

V

Pass for proof

8/2/97

(Type to be kept standing)

and which he shall provide

d detain all persons who have
which he shall surround with

ordon Staffs on their arrival.
, the duties of ~~the Superior~~ Plague Officer
hall be as follows~~, within their~~ of the District

Collector and ~~to Government~~,
~~may~~ shall enforce the measures men-
or part of it by cordons, patrols,
may deem expedient
also, when specially authorized
or any part of it, and the re-
d sufficient shelter is available,
ay order disinfection in it; and may also

l telegraph to Government, the
l despatch the Ambulance and
y Officer
Commissioned Medical Officers,
and the other be held in reserve;
as soon as possible published in
up of villages is an infected area, of
~~servation~~ shall come into force of
overnment already;
or from the ~~a~~infected area to be in

t or, for work connected with a

~~trative Staff~~ to remove all or part
Camp, provided proper shelter is
~~ations~~ an infected area

ay cause ~~it~~ to be evacuated, all
ed into a Health Camp (Appendix

mp and (if any) the Health Camp
ould pass into or out of the first
harge, nor into or out of the third

the ~~village~~ infected area completely isolat~~ing~~e it.
ll cause ~~it~~ to be surrounded by a cordon~~ed~~ and to be

d seen to the surrounding Observa-
ne already) he may put an Officer ~~of~~
perations over such area as he may

town (including municipal town) a
~~d that~~ the Collector may not with-
of the whole town but only of a

f necessary, by breaking down walls
as possible; and its inhabitants may

(He shall also at once take steps to organize a second Ambulance Staff as provided for in Rules 9 & 20 so as to be ready for despatch to any other locality in which plague may break out.

Better bring this & all other prohibitions which may subject the public to penalties under one rule, with rule 29

~~Assistant Plague~~ This para 8th rule
If no Observation Staff
already appointed, the Coll. [illegible]
organize ~~appoint~~ one. ~~which~~ This [illegible]
particularly efficient [illegible]
of 20 miles round an infected [illegible]
may be necessary to [illegible]
search parties under [illegible]

rayanasawmy

32. Passes may be of two kinds, eit
may be given to agriculturists and other
journeys by road, rail or boat from an in
period; but they will not cover residen
cover journeys by rail unless that is expr
culturists, where the officer granting the
whole family to go and work in the fields
but there must be a separate pass for eac
general pass. Special passes shall be pas
area and reside elsewhere, and may be
name and description of each person cover

33. General passes should be given f
ing in the fields need not be revoked even
of the pass-holder.

34. Special passes may also be give
epidemic, when a Plague Authority is satis
the house of the applicant, or in any adja
associates: provided that the Plague Auth
a prescribed manner of all clothes and othe
given. When the applicant is known or su
no officer shall grant a pass until the applica
(1) for a period which may extend to ten
have disappeared. In such cases disinfecti
on. In this rule applicant includes all th
special pass is applied for.

Disinf

35. When it is provided in these rule
infection as follows, as often as seems to hin
Authority unless where otherwise provided:

Of the person (if specially ordered by
Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 1

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially
out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pre
(2) otherwise, to be treated as below:—

Of clothes, silks, etc.—To be expos
hours in a strong sun.

Other cloths, etc.—In perchloride of

Of an infected house.—If its value is or
fire spreading, it may be burnt. Otherwise, i
be unroofed and treated as follows after remov
huts, sheds, pandals, etc.) to ensure a complete

Of houses in an infected area.—Each l
its dark rooms. Infected things of small value
Everything else, as well as the entire interior
be sprayed or sprinkled with perchloride of merc
away. Then the exterior and interior of the
lime being mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and spaces in such an
direct.

(NOTE.—No penal clause seems required after Reg

24. When there is a town or large v
Collector may establish a Camp of Observ
detention and disinfection in such camp
area without passes.

Dissolution of Hosp

25. No Hospital or Suspect Camp or
the special orders of the Collector.

Provided there have been no actual
Collector shall, in his discretion, allow a I
a village or town or section of a town, to be

Administr

26. For administrative purposes in con
have under his orders the following Plague

(*a*) A Superior Staff consisting o
(*b*) A Subordinate Staff consistin
the Collector.

Cap. (*a*) Plague officers include Divisio
District Medical and Sanitary officer, and a

Special Divisional officers (either
plague operations or to be in plague charge

Extra Assistants to be in charge g
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(ordinary or special) *ex-officio*; or persons o
sible position, specially appointed.

Cap Assistant Plague officers shall have
and (in infected areas) 27 of the Regulati
notification 897 of 18th December 1897.
shall also have powers given by Regulations

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He may also appoint any required
Gumastas on pay ranging from Rs. 45 to
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Passports

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passes, by a Plague Authority or other o
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any Government official, any Railway empl
class of persons, including in his discretion
persons.

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bringing to market in such area articles of fo

Provided that such return be within eigh
and that such ex[illegible]ion shall not apply
dwelling-house with[illegible] the infected area.

a Hospital into which he shall ren
with a guard ;

a Suspect Camp, where he shall ren
been in attendance on, or in contact with,
a cordon ;

and a Staff Camp, to house the An

20. On receiving information of a c
(defined below, paragraph 2) shall be as

He shall send telegraphic informati
and Sanitary Officer ;

He shall then go to the scene of
mentioned above. He may also isolate t
patrols, chowkies, gates, or in such other m

He may also, when specially authoriz
of the village or any part of it, and the ren
provided sufficient shelter is available, and
and may order disinfection in it ; and may

21. The Collector, on receiving infor
Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Comm
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He may indent on the Surgeon-Gener
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may thereupon require all railway bo
stopped within a radius of 20 miles ;

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railway, of any railway employé ;

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He shall also at once take steps to
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22. If authorized by the Collector und
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one. This must be rendered particularly ef
an infected area. It may be necessary to
European Officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected
the Collector may not without the sanction
] may cause the evacuation whole town but ~~only~~ of a section containing

Such evacuated area may be surrounde
ing down walls or houses, but with as little
inhabitants may be removed into a Health C

Bungay

12. The Collector shall also warn fo
of their respective departments as many
can be spared.

Strengthening and Tra

13. The Collector may strengthen h
and Sanitary Officer by the employment
on pay not to exceed Rs. 45 (+ travellin
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Officer with personal and office tents, for t

The Collector may at his discretion
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1897, have been carried out in every
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15. It shall be the duty of Station
the entry into their villages of persons co
and to inspect daily for a space of ten da

Certificates of

16. When he has a sufficient medical
spection, so that there may be no chance o
order in respect of any particular area o
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within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, if
such a certificate having been obtained, th
to plague and the persons believed to hav
corpse shall be liable to segregation and de

Part
^

II.—MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED

17. On the occurrence of a suspect
whether in a district declared to be Under
the village headman to send intelligence
vation Inspectors have been appointed) t
meanwhile to isolate the patient and all wh
contact with him in a hut or shed remote fr

18. The Observation Inspector and the
up to the Collector by the quickest possible
Tahsildar shall arrange to be accompanied
with a supply of medicines and disinfectants

19. On arrival at the village, the Obser
is no Observation Inspector, shall supervise
infection of his residence, clothing and exc
attendants, and shall continue such supervi
Plague Officer and sent back to other duty

(*a*) If the plague patient be a traveller
newly returned to it, from an infected locality
into complete isolation from the beginning o
himself with continuing such isolation, with
ance, and with thorough disinfection as abov
so ordered by superior authority, and provid
a Medical Officer to be probably plague, afte
his attendants by a cordon of police, peons and
down in Appendix A—

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

Every person passing a Frontier Observation Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

Observation Circles.

6. For the Taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Collector may appoint the requisite number of Plague Inspectors, who should ordinarily be certificated Sanitary Inspectors on pay of Rs. 45 + Rs. 15 horse allowance + travelling allowance, and be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding 5 miles. For non-municipal towns, Assistant Plague Inspectors on pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 may be appointed.

Rs. 15 fixed

The Collector may also appoint Plague Supervisors (pay Rs. 150 + Rs. 15 horse allowance + travelling allowance), to check the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, who shall report through them to the District Sanitary Officer.

Rs 30 fixed

~~Inspectors and Supervisors shall be usefully mounted at the expense of Government.~~

I think we should omit this. If they find difficulty in mounting themselves, we can reconsider the point.

7. This observation staff shall work under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in subordination to the Collector. 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 passports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport 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 Head-man 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.

X

8. The Collector shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.

Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing, as in list No.

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

- Two trained European or Eurasian 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 Collector 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 Collector shall also arrange through Government for one hundred men of the Madras Infantry with complete tent equipage being placed at his disposal under the command of a European officer.

Seventy-five of the men shall remain at their Military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25 with a Native officer, shall, when required by the Collector, join for duty and training at the locality chosen for assembly of the Ambulance Staff.

The detachment shall be at the disposal of the Collector 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.

duty in communication with the heads
, Salt and Abkári and Revenue peons as

District Establishment.

rn office and that of the District Medical
ich temporary clerks as may be required
lowance, where necessary). He may also
supply the District Medical and Sanitary
ich lascars may be entertained. X

mporarily close any existing hospital or
ague duty.

in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March
icipality, and also that the whole district
e district is under observation and also on
bring the ~~two following~~ rules to the notice 18 15 and 17.

ise Officers and village officers to prevent
ng without passes from any infected area; passports or
persons so arriving with passes. passports or

causes of death.

taff at his disposal to secure immediate in-
funerals being delayed, the Collector may
of any class within such area, that the
tained showing the cause of every death

burial or cremation takes place without
death may be presumed to have been due
been in recent immediate contact with the
tention.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

d or actual case of plague in a village,
bservation or not, it shall be the duty of
express to the Tahsildar and (if Obser-
the nearest Observation Inspector; and
have been in attendance upon him or in
om inhabited houses.

Tahsildar shall inform all superior officers
neans, and go at once to the village. The shall
r followed by the nearest Medical Officer
, and by a staff of constables and peons.

ation Inspector or Medical Officer if there (
the isolation of the patient and the dis-
creta, and the person and clothing of his
sion until relieved under the orders of a
the Tahsildar shall act as follows:—

newly arrived at the village, or a resident
y, and have been with his attendants put
his sickness, the Tahsildar may content
oviding the patient with medical attend-
. But (*b*) if he thinks it necessary, or is
ed the attack shall have been declared by
first completely isolating the patient and
nd taliaris, &c., he shall construct, as laid

re the patient and which he shall provide

e, disinfect and detain all persons who have
atient, and which he shall surround with

lance and Cordon Staffs on their arrival.
of plague, the duties of a Plague Officer
ollows :—
to the Collector and the District Medical

utbreak, and shall enforce the measures
e whole village or part of it by cordons,
nner as he may deem expedient.
l by the Collector, compel the evacuation
val of the inhabitants to a Health Camp,
ay isolate the Health Camp with a cordon
lso cause the village to be disinfected.
ation, shall telegraph to Government, the
sioner, and despatch the Ambulance and
ct Medical and Sanitary Officer.
l for two Commissioned Medical Officers,
cal and Sanitary Officer and the other be

n to be as soon as possible published in
e or group of villages is an infected area,
into force in the district if they have not

ing into or from the infected area to be

e servant or, for work connected with a

ve all or part of the inhabitants of an
roper shelter is available ; and
rect operations.
ganize a second Ambulance staff as pro-
ady for despatch to any other locality in

cap

r Rule 21, the Plague Officer may cause
nts except patients and suspects being
ere disinfection may be ordered.
ect Camp and (if any) the Health Camp

round the infected area completely isolate

use them to be surrounded by a cordon

y appointed, the Collector shall organize
icient within a radius of 20 miles round
constitute special search parties under

in a town (including a municipal town)
f Government cause the evacuation of the
ot more than 200 houses.
by a cordon, if necessary, by break-
injury to property as possible; and its
mp.

e in the vicinity of an infected area, the
at such town or village and may order
ll suspected persons coming from such

and Camps, &c.

servation Camp shall be closed without

suspected case of plague therein, the
lth Camp to be closed after ten days, and
-inhabited one month after evacuation.

ive Staff.

ection with the plague, the Collector shall
uthorities :—
Plague officers appointed by Government. Cap.
of Assistant Plague officers appointed by

l-officers, Assistant Collectors and the
o, Personal Assistants to the Collector
relieve Divisional-officers engaged in
f a division)
erally of a Taluk but, if necessary, of a

be Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars
nown and approved character and respon-

he powers given by Regulations 3 and 7
published in *Fort St. George Gazette*
gue officers shall have these powers, and Cap
and 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.
assign to Plague officers and Assistant cap
eas as he may deem fit.
umber of Superintendents of Camps or
15 (with travelling allowance where

ctor for plague administrative or obser-
rd of Revenue.

passes.

he forms attached. Passports may be
tering the district from an infected area ;
cer authorized by the Collector in this
thin the district.
ecessity of taking out passports or passes
yé proceeding by rail on duty, or any
the families and attendants of such

xempt from the necessity of taking out
an infected area to their own village after
d or fuel ;
t hours after arrival and not after sunset,
y such person who may have entered a

E. m

neral, or (2) special. General passes
occasion to make daily or frequent
a, and may be given for an indefinite
e of the infected area, and will not
ted on them. In the case of agri-
satisfied that it is necessary for the
le pass may be given for the family,
n making a railway journey under a
nitting persons to leave the infected
d for households, provided that the
he pass is entered therein.

nd in the case of agriculturists work-
a case of plague occur in the family

ly, especially at the beginning of an
at no case of plague has occurred in
use or among any of his relations or
nay always require the disinfection in
les to be taken away before a pass is
d to have been exposed to infection,
been kept under medical observation
2) or until the reasons for suspicion
lothes, &c., should always be insisted
ons in a household on whose behalf a

disinfection may be employed, dis-
ry, may be ordered by any Plague

Collector).—In a bathing tub with

by the Collector, to be opened
20 lbs. and temperature 250°; or

ne side, then the other, for eight

, 1 in 1,000.
and there is no danger of the
ue Authority so directs, it may
surrounding obstructions (walls,
on of air.

shall be opened to light and air in
bedding, cots, etc., may be burnt.
house, including the floors, shall
Rubbish shall be burnt or carted
shal be limewashed, chloride of

—As any Plague Authority may

XV of 17th December.) ← For H.E.'s consideration

/100. × or less

W.T.
Refer to representative in full detail

W.A.
9/7/98

Patent
last
A

JG

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at
offi
ios
so

M

Athunbasey

H.E. The Governor
The Honble Mr Grose

H.M.

for favour of instructions
whether I have caught H.M's
intentions, esp. in para. 26.
If so, this draft will be
circulated & then sent as a draft
to Collrs. of frontier districts
for them to know what they will have to work up to;
pending the formalities of
obtaining L.G.C's adhesion
abt. the military, & of commu-
nication to other depts., &
pending preparation of the
plans & lists spoken of & of a
forwarding G.O. containing ~~some~~ further instructions.
11.2.98.

P.S. Attention is particularly
directed to the note on p. 6.

I think the rules will do. The
only doubtful point is whether we
are going too far in the quarantine
direction, with refce to what
India says in its latest Resn. –
Please look into this
H.S.
11/2/98

It has been carefully looked into.
In para. 10 of their Resn. of 3 Feb. 98, the Govt. of
do not object where the area of in
& the inmates are removed to it
But to be on the safe side, the
later as a statement of
J.G.
14/2/98

Additional Ru
the Epidemic Dis
District Municipa
Whereas (as befor

Part I.—MEASURES PRELIMINARY TO THE

1. Should it appear that plague immine
ernment may declare such district or part of

2. Thereupon the Collector shall establi
Observation Circles; organise Sanitary and
his district establishment; and may require

Frontier Observa

3. These shall be established as near as
railway stations.

4. At each Frontier Observation Station
at least twelve cases under observation, and
Disinfectants and stores shall be maintained

One medical officer of grade not l
Frontier Observation Station, or
One Hospital Assistant or certificat
Observation Station.
One gumasta.
One conservancy maistry.
Two police peons.
One toty.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pass

(*a*) those suspected of plague,
(*b*) those suspected of arriving fro
(*a*) All persons suspected of plague,

---

* Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes
Deputy Tahsildar.

the District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
isolation and disinfection.

When the senior medical officer at th
such course to be safe, the persons deta
prescribed below.

(*b*) Persons suspected of arriving fro
Collector so orders, and also

(i) at a *Road* Frontier Observati
which shall bind them to present themselve
before the Police Station House Officer or
may be. As passports are issued, the offic
Police Station House Officer and the Headn

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier Obse
distinctively marked, if not so marked befor
destination, the station master or other o
purpose shall provide them with passports
Police Station House Officer and the Headn

**For purposes of comparison any hol
may be required by any public servant to**

8

APPENDIX

Hospitals for an infected area.—The Hospi
from the village, on the side away from the pr
accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful
to the description given below.

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp sha
distant from it usually ¼ mile and not less than

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall be
from it usually ¼ mile, but not on the side
the Health Camp may be built in groups of four
two families and so arranged that a group m
should develop in it.

32. Passes may be of two kinds, either
may be given to agriculturists and others
journeys by road, rail or boat from an infecte
period; but they will not cover residence
cover journeys by rail unless that is express
culturists, where the officer granting the
whole family to go and work in the fields,
but there must be a separate pass for each
general pass. Special passes shall be passes
area and reside elsewhere, and may be
name and description of each person covered

33. General passes should be given free
ing in the fields need not be revoked even
of the pass-holder.

34. Special passes may also be given
epidemic, when a Plague Authority is satisfi
the house of the applicant, or in any adjace
associates: provided that the Plague Author
a prescribed manner of all clothes and other
given. When the applicant is known or sus
no officer shall grant a pass until the applican
(1) for a period which may extend to ten
have disappeared. In such cases disinfectio
on. In this rule applicant includes all the
special pass is applied for.

Disinfe

35. When it is provided in these rules
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Everything else, as well as the entire inter
be sprayed or sprinkled with perchloride of
away. Then the exterior and interior of
lime being mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and spaces in such
direct.

36. Any person disobeying or contrave
regulation made under the Epidemic Disease
which has been taken by Government, or
under competent authority to carry out such
to take under any such regulation, shall
punishable under section 188 of the In
conviction to imprisonment of either descr
months or fine which may extend to one th

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down in Appendix A—

835 R.S.

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

Inspection

Every person passing a Frontier Observa on Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

Observation Circles.

6. For the Taluks necessary in his op tion to be watched, the Collector may appoint the requisite number of Plague Inspe ors, who should ordinarily be certificated Sanitary Inspectors on pay of Rs. 45 + R s. 15 horse allowance + Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance, and be given a range wi a radius not usually exceeding 5 miles. For non-municipal towns, Assistant Plague I nspectors on pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 may be appointed.

The Collector may also appoint Plague S upervisors (pay Rs. 150 + Rs. 15 horse allowance + Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowan), to check the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, who shall report throug them to the District Sanitary Officer.

7. This observation staff shall work un der the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in subordination to the Collector. It 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 ta en, and to report any pressing sanitary need to the District Medical and Sanitary O er. It should also check the possession of passports or passes in the case of persons a iving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport or p s, or having broken its conditions, any member of the observation staff may detain m and cause him to be produced before a Plague Authority who may subject him to solation in the nearest proper place.

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

Ambulance and Co don Staffs, &c.

8. The Collector shall keep in readiness a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.

Medical stores, disinfectants and co forts, hospital furniture and clothing, as in list No. II.

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9. The Collector shall make all arra nents for being able to concentrate immediately when desirable, the following mbulance Staff in the same central position:—

Two trained European or Eurasian n es.
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 Collector shall oncentrate 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 s ff is on actual plague duty.

11. The Collector shall also arrange thr h Government for one hundred men of the Madras Infantry with complete tent equip e being placed at his disposal under the command of a European officer.

Seventy-five of the men shall remain a eir Military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25 with a Native off r, shall, when required by the Collector, join for duty and training at the locality ch n for assembly of the Ambulance Staff.

The detachment shall be at the disp l of the Collector for cordon, guard, disinfection and sick transport duties.

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

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835 A R D.

duty in communication with the heads
Salt and Abkári and Revenue peons as

District Establishment.

n office and that of the District Medical
ch temporary clerks as may be required
owance, where necessary). He may also
supply the District Medical and Sanitary
ch lascars may be entertained.

mporarily close any existing hospital or
gue duty.

in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March
cipality, and also that the whole district
district is under observation and also on
bring the two following rules 15 and 17

e Officers and village officers to prevent
ng without passports or passes from any
ce of ten days persons so arriving with

auses of death.

ff at his disposal to secure immediate in-
nerals being delayed, the Collector may
f any class within such area, that the
ined showing the cause of every death

urial or cremation takes place without
eath may be presumed to have been due
en in recent immediate contact with the
tion.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

r actual case of plague in a village,
rvation or not, it shall be the duty of
ress to the Tahsildar and (if ~~Obser-~~ Plague
nearest ~~Observation~~ Plague Inspector; and
been in attendance upon him or in
abited houses.

hsildar shall inform all superior officers
ns, and shall go at once to the village.
d or followed by the nearest Medical
tants, and by a staff of constables and

on Inspector (or Medical Officer if there
he isolation of the patient and the dis-
eta, and the person and clothing of his
n until relieved under the orders of a
e Tahsildar shall act as follows:—

wly arrived at the village, or a resident
and have been with his attendants put
his sickness, the Tahsildar may content
oviding the patient with medical attend-
But (*b*) if he thinks it necessary, or is
l the attack shall have been declared by
irst completely isolating the patient and
taliaris, &c., he shall construct, as laid

I.G. of Ordnance, Madras

Plague Inspr are the words used in Reg 6 -
W.S.

835 . A.R.S.

he patient and which he shall provide

isinfect and detain all persons who have
tient, and which he shall surround with

nce and Cordon Staffs on their arrival.
f plague, the duties of a Plague Officer
ows :—
o the Collector and the District Medical

break, and shall enforce the measures
whole village or part of it by cordons,
ier as he may deem expedient.
by the Collector, compel the evacuation
l of the inhabitants to a Health Camp,
isolate the Health Camp with a cordon
o cause the village to be disinfected.
ion, shall telegraph to Government, the
oner, and despatch the Ambulance and
e Medical and Sanitary Officer.
for two Commissioned Medical Officers,
and Sanitary Officer and the other be

to be as soon as possible published in
or group of villages is an infected area,
nto force in the district if they have not

g into or from the infected area to be

servant or, for work connected with a

e all or part of the inhabitants of an
per shelter is available ; and
of operations.
anize a second Ambulance staff as pro-
ly for despatch to any other locality in

ule 21, the Plague Officer may cause
t except patients and suspects being
disinfection may be ordered.
Camp and (if any) the Health Camp

nd the infected area completely isolate

se them to be surrounded by a cordon

appointed, the Collector shall organize
ent within a radius of 20 miles round
nstitute special search parties under

a town (including a municipal town)
overnment cause the evacuation of the
section containing not more than 200

by a cordon, if necessary by break-
njury to property as possible; and its
p.

835. A.R.S.

n the vicinity of an infected area, the
such tov or village and may order
suspected persons coming from such

nd Camp, &c.

rvation Camp shall be closed without

suspected case of plague therein, the
h Camp to be closed after ten days, and
nhabited one month after evacuation.

Staff.

tion with the plague, the Collector shall
thorities :—

gue Officers appointed by Government.
Assistant Plague officers appointed by

-officers, Assistant Collectors and the
Personal Assistants to the Collector;
relieve Divisional-officers engaged in
division);
ally of a Taluk but, if necessary, of a

e Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars
n and approved character and respon-

e powers given by Regulations 3 and 7
published in *Fort St. George Gazette*
gue Officers shall have these powers, and
d 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.
assign to Plague Officers and Assistant
as as he may deem fit.
mber of Superintendents of Camps or
15 (with travelling allowance where

r for plague administrative or obser-
of Revenue.

asses.

forms attached. Passports may be
g the district from an infected area;
authorized by the Collector in this
n the district.
ssity of taking out passports or passes
proceeding by rail on duty, or any
he families and attendants of such

empt from the necessity of taking out
infected area to their own village after
or fuel;
hours after arrival and not after sunset,
such person who may have entered a

835. A.R.J.

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ists

eneral, or (2) special. General passes
occasion to make daily or frequent
ea, and may be gi n for an indefinite
de of the infected area, and will not
tated on them. In the case of agri-
s satisfied that it is ecessary for the
gle pass may be given for the family,
son making a railway journey under a
rmitting persons to leave the infected
ted for households, provided that the
the pass is entered therein.

, and in the case of agriculturists work-
ld a case of plague occur in the family

eely, especially at the beginning of an
that no case of plague has occurred in
house or among any of his relations or
may always require the disinfection in
ticles to be taken away before a pass is
cted to have been exposed to infection,
has been kept under medical observation
s, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion
f clothes, &c., should always be insisted
rsons in a household on whose behalf a

a.

hat disinfection may be employed, dis-
ecessary, may be ordered by any Plague

he Collector).—In a bathing tub with

rdered by the Collector, to be opened
ure of 20 lbs. and temperature 250°; or

rst one side, then the other, for eight

ercury, 1 in 1,000.

s. 100 or less and there is no danger of
, if a Plague Authority so directs, it
noval of all surrounding obstructions
plete perflation of air.

use shall be opened to light and air in
h as bedding, cots, etc., may be burnt.
the house, including the floors, shall
ry. Rubbish shall be burnt or carted
ouse shall be limewashed, chloride of

area.—As any Plague Authority may

or refusing to submit himself to any
t, 1897, or obstructing any measure
any authority, or officer appointed
ion, has been required or empowered
ned to have committed an offence
Penal Code, and shall be liable on
n for a term which may extend to six
nd rupees or both.

835. A. R

lera

shall usually be constructed ¼ mile
lling wind, and shall contain separate
ses of plague. It shall be according

be on another side of the village,
00 yards from the Hospital.

a third side of the village and distant
posite the Hospital. The sheds for
ontiguous sheds, each shed to contain
be burnt down if a case of plague

Copy of Para 836 . A.R.I.
Volume IV, part II.

Requisitions from Civil Departments for tents.

836. Civil Departments are permitted to submit requisitions for tents in very emergent and special cases only, when unserviceable tents may be issued; but if these are not available, new or repaired tents may be issued. The responsibility for making the requisition will rest on the Head of the Civil Department making it.

"True Copy"
P. Neville Col.
A.Q.M.G.
~~Captain~~
~~D.A.A.G.~~ M.C.

Encl. 2
C No. 86-P.

Ordnance Department

Ootacamund, 19 February 1898.

No. B Camp. Equipage

C. 2823

From

The DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL, MADRAS COMMAND, 86-P.

To

The Secretary to the
Government of Madras
Local & Municipal Dep.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 FEB 1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

SIR,

In continuation of my D.O. of yesterday's date regarding the employment of native troops on plague prevention duty in certain districts in this Presidency I have the honor to forward herewith for your information a copy of each of the communications noted in the margin relating to the supply of tents by the Ordnance Department for the use of District Medical Sanitary Officers.

ENCLOSURES.

(1) D.A.G's Telegram No: 248 C.E/18th Feby: 98 to D.G.O. Madras.
(2) D.G.O's telegram No: 752 dated 18 February 98 to D.A.G. Madras.
(3) Para 831 A.R.I. Vol: IV, Part II.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

P. Neville Colonel
A.Q.M.G. for D.A.G.

34

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

[L. & M. 200—23-9-97.]

H. M.

NOTE FOR THE D.O. No. 31/22-2-98

My dear Simpson,

In acknowledging your d.o. of 18th inst, I am desired by Govt to thank you for the prompt action you have taken on behalf of H.E. Sir Mansfield Clarke.

2. As time is a considerable factor in all Plague operations, I am to ~~ask~~ suggest to you whether it w^d not be possible to move from Bellary the troops required for the Kurnool district. The train could in a few hours take them into that district, & there is the further advantage that ~~Secunderabad military arrangements might be undisturbed, while~~ it w^d not be necessary to refer to the Govt of India or to the resident of Hyderabad.

3. Your correction of Ordnance for Commissariat has been acted upon, & I enclose six more copies of the draft Regulations.

H. T.
21.2.98.

W.D.
22/2/98

Despatched urgent with six copies [illegible]
[illegible] 22/2/98

Done.

Despr 22/2/98

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 115-P

From Telgm

The Deputy Adjutant-General
Madras Command

No. 305-C

Dated 25-2-98

Received } 25-2-98
Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

Order

The following telegram will be despatched to the D.A.G. Madras Command:-

"Your telegram 305. Arrangement quite satisfactory"

25/2/98

SUBJECT.

Stating that a party of 100 Native rank and file under British Officer has been ordered to be in readiness to move fm Bellary to Kurnool ~~district~~ for plague prevention duty

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT No. 115 P

180

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Code Class. XS

Monthly Number.

Madras Fort St George

From Office ootacamund

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
82/3	25	11	2	urgt

To (Person) Secretary Govt of Madras Local and Municipal Dept

From (Person) D a G Madras

305 C reference your D O note of twentysecond instant a party of one hundred native rank and file under british officer can be furnished from bellary for plague prevention duty in

32 Word Form.

F.C.I.

Recd. from LN.
At 11 Hrs Mts. by

Sent to LN.
At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

O G P—No. 1 T—17.9.97—200000

MADRAS FORT 25-2-98

Desp 26-2-98

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Code Class.

Monthly Number.

To (Office)	From (Office)

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.

To (Person)	From (Person)
2	

Your telegram 23rd arrangement satisfactory

Kurnool district but railway authorities require fortyeight hours notice stop have ordered this party to be held in readiness to move if required and hope this meets wishes of government of Madras

32 Word Form.

Recd. from At Hrs Mts. by

Sent to At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

G G P—No. 1 T -17 9 97—2000000.

MADRAS FORT 25-2-98

B

No. 56-S.

Precautionary Measures against Plague in the ~~Mofussil~~ Mufassal.

[*Note.*—It is presumed that powers which will cover requirements of these suggestions will shortly be obtained by the proposed revised regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act; if powers provided are incomplete, they should be arranged for *at once.*]

PART A.

I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Railway observation stations shall be under command of the Sanitary Commissioner.* All medical and sanitary staff engaged in plague prevention or observation shall promptly furnish the Sanitary Commissioner with such information as he may desire. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras shall be responsible by his officers for the conduct of medical treatment of plague patients, the administration of hospitals including the supply of medical comforts and equipment, but the Sanitary Commissioner may issue orders direct to the staff of a hospital on any matter connected with sanitation.

2. All expenditure on account of plague shall in the first place be debited to Provincial funds, and shall be recovered in such proportion as Government may direct from Municipal and Local funds.

3. The Collector of a district shall be the Plague authority. He shall be advised in medical and sanitary matters by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, subject to the usual control in their respective functions by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and the Sanitary Commissioner. In engineering matters the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, shall be the adviser of the Plague authority.

4. All staff paid from Local and Municipal funds shall be at the disposal of the Plague authority for duty within the district in which they are employed.

5. All representations touching the efficiency or methods of sanitary organization made by individuals or public bodies shall be forwarded to the Plague authority through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer—one copy of the representation shall at the same time be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner.

6. Such members of the subordinate staff of the Public Works Department establishments in the district as the Plague authority may consider, after hearing any objections from the Executive Engineer, may, without inconvenience to the organization of the department, be safely employed, shall be at the disposal of the Plague authority.

II.—RAILWAY OBSERVATION STATIONS.

[*Note.*—I consider the choice of Guntakal as an "Observation station" is erroneous. I first suggested Raichur, but, as difficulties as to territory were probably against this, Guntakal was adopted by Government. I would still fix the point of observation nearer the affected territory, and would prefer to see the Tungabhadra station used. Difficulties as to supplies would, to some extent, be felt; but I still think the better protection secured would be sufficient compensation.

The buildings at Guntakal are of so indifferent a nature and are so incomplete † there being to this day no observation camp as distinct from a plague camp, that it would be little loss to abandon them. In any case, the material could be transported by rail.

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* Or the Surgeon-General should be held responsible both for their sanitary as well as their medical function.

(Signed) W. G. KING.

† The condition of other observation stations is also unsatisfactory.

(Signed) W. G. KING.

900—1-7-97.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,

No.

Madras, 13-1-1898.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
15. JAN. 1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Dear Mr. Tremenheere,

I am sorry to have been so long about the suggestions concerning Plague. The Madras Conference stole two clear days from me, and the Vizagapatam took on account of travelling to and fro nearly six days.

The scheme I send will cost about Rs 5000 per average district per month during observation plus Rs 10,000 down for temporary buildings. This is of course heavy, and

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In my letter No. 2372-S, dated 18th November 1897, the following additional stations were suggested: Chicacole Road, Samalkot, Pákala, Trichinopoly, Villupuram and Maniyáchi].

1. The following additional precautions as to observation of passengers arriving by rail should be carried out:—

At Gadag, Raichur and Wadi should be stationed, in the pay of the Madras Government, men of the detective class. These should accompany the ticket collectors on arrival of each train from the Bombay side. On departure of trains towards Madras, they should mark the tickets of all persons they have reason to believe have arrived from infected territory with the word "observation." [At Gadag, Raichur and Wadi special arrangements will have to be made with the Bombay and Nizam's authorities, so as to enable the system to be worked.] Persons having "observation" on their tickets will leave the precincts of the station at which they arrive in Madras territory only on receiving from a policeman, or, failing a policeman, from the stationmaster, a "passport" stating the date of arrival and his proposed place of residence. [Very strict instructions to the Railway authorities to effect Regulation 17 as evasion should be forthcoming.] His place of residence shall not be shifted without informing the police station-house officer of the locality, and receiving permission to proceed, as testified by an additional entry in the passport by the station-house officer of the locality. In this manner, the "suspect" would pass from place to place under police supervision. At the end of ten days, if he wished to free himself from future observation he should be required to present himself with his passport, showing he had been ten days under observation, before the medical officer of any public hospital who would grant him a certificate of freedom, *with his marks of identification.* [This "passport" system would involve the arrest and detention in a circle observation station until the fulfilment of ten days of any person who attempted to evade their provisions.] In districts not "under observation," such person should be sent at their own sh expense to the nearest railway observation station. [The same method of dealing with "suspects" might be used along all frontier main roads. This, I believe, would involve far less trouble than might at first sight be thought. The amount of communication between the Bombay and Madras Presidencies does not seem great. The system has obvious defects, but I am sure the methods that have hitherto been proposed for getting over the difficulty of evasion are even more imperfect and theoretical].

III.—System of Observation.

1. Government may, by issue of an order, declare that a district is subject to "observation" and, thereupon, the Plague authority shall be responsible that the following measures are put into force.

2. The Plague authority shall appoint as his Assistant an Assistant Plague authority [*vide* section VII, paragraph (*a*)]. He shall strengthen his office by the addition of such clerks as he may think absolutely necessary to deal with expenditure and correspondence.

3. The District Sanitary Officer may entertain two additional temporary clerks on Rs. 45 and Rs. 25, respectively, entitled to travelling allowance.

4. The provisions of G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897, shall be applied to all towns not being municipalities having a population of and over 7,000 residents, *on one site*. Arrangements for this end shall be made by the Plague authority.

5. In the matter of supply of staff, disinfectants and plant, he shall consult the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Copies of standard plans for observation camps and for camp isolation hospitals suitable for conditions required under sections III and VI, Part B, respectively, as furnished by Government, shall be distributed by the Plague authority, to the Assistant Plague authority, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, the Local Fund Engineer and each Revenue Divisional Officer.

6. All municipalities and towns having a population of and over 7,000 *on one site* shall be provided with temporary hospital accommodation for treatment under isolation of plague patients, at the rate of 1 per mille of the population. The sites for these shall be selected by the Assistant Plague authority, as far as possible in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

7. By indent upon the Commissariat Department, the District Sanitary Officer shall be supplied with tents for personal use, and that of his office as follows: One Field Officer's tent or, failing this, a British private's tent, large size, one necessary tent and three sepoy pals. He should be provided with two tent lascars and be authorized to incur expenditure for erecting tents by hired coolies.

8. The District Sanitary Officer shall organize and keep in readiness at a point in the district, selected with regard to its central position and good communication with other parts, for despatch to any spot within the district the following plague ambulance staff:—

Two trained European or Eurasian nurses.
Four male ward attendants.
Three female do.
Four dhooly bearers.
Three male and two female toties.
Two dhobies.
Two cooks.
One certificated Sanitary Inspector.
Two hospital assistants.
One compounder.
One ambulance (Bombay Plague committee's pattern, made by Richardson & Cruddas).
Two stretchers with awnings.

9. The medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, as per accompanying list No. 1*, shall be packed ready for transport in suitable chests, obtained as far as possible from the Medical Stores, Madras.

10. Hospital furniture and clothing shall be supplied as per list No. 2.

11. The pay of the ambulance staff shall be fixed at rates for which they ordinarily render services increased by 15 per cent. when held in readiness, and by 25 per cent. when on actual plague duty.

12. The Plague authority shall arrange through Government for 100 men of Madras Infantry with complete tent equipage being placed at his disposal under the command of an European officer.

13. If the cantonment from which these men are obtainable be in such proximity to the district concerned that they can reach it within twelve hours of receiving orders by telegram, 75 of the men shall remain at their military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25, with a native officer, shall join for duty and training at the locality chosen for assembly of the ambulance staff.

14. The non-commissioned officers and men shall receive the following special allowance if actually engaged on plague duty:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Subadars	1	8	0	per day.
Jamadars	1	0	0	"
Non-commissioned officers	0	12	0	"
Sepoys	0	8	0	"

need not come into the Scheme

15. The men shall be at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in consultation with the Plague authority for guard, disinfection, and sick transport duties. The officer in command shall cordially co-operate with the authorities concerned and be responsible for the preservation of discipline and prompt obedience to all reasonable orders.

IV.—Districts under Observation.

1. On each frontier road shall be formed an "observation station," which shall consist of shelter for two policemen and one clerk.

See para

2. "Suspects" shall be provided with observation passports as in the case of railways, and shall be warned that they must present themselves at the nearest Police station throughout their route.

C.S.R.

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c/ * This and other lists mentioned will be forwarded if the scheme be approved.
(Signed) W. G. KING.

3 In villages along the frontier, special arrangements should be ma rats. *It seems reasonable to believe that every effort to deal with human beings useless, unless this be also seen to.* The offer of two pies for each rat's tail would so cause considerable activity amongst village boys. Granted this might be too expensive a measure to employ right along the frontier so as to get a belt more than usually free of rats, it might certainly be reasonably adopted at frontier villages directly upon the high roads communicating with the affected parts.

4. A simple description of the nature of the disease and the sanitary treatment to be adopted in the absence of sanitary advice should be circulated freely in every village.* [I find that amongst Tahsildars the men who will probably be first called upon to identify the disease, correct ideas of its nature do not exist, although at the first scare in September 1896 a circular on the subject with translation was issued by this office.]

5. Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars should take every opportunity of examining reddis and karnams, so as to make sure that each man understands what is required of him under these rules.

[In the following paragraphs by an "imported" case of plague is meant one where the sufferer has arrived from an infected locality within ten days, and has proceeded to one which has not suffered from indigenous plague. The term "indigenous" is applicable to a case occurring in a locality where there has been no history of any former case, other than imported within a period of ten days, and where the sufferer has no history of having been in an infected locality during the previous ten days.] //

6. In consultation with the Plague authority, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall select sites approximately for observation stations, throughout the district, these shall be duly exhibited on a map of the district. These sites should be prepared holding in memory paragraph 6, which requires that isolation hospitals shall be provided for all towns of over 7,000 inhabitants. To save expenditure, such places should be made the observation station head-quarters if the temporary isolation hospital be placed at a reasonable distance from the town and not within it. Copies of the map so prepared shall be sent to Government (Local and Municipal Department), the Surgeon-General, Sanitary Commissioner and Revenue Divisional-officers. They shall usually be so situated that no village within the area to be served shall be further distant from an observation station than five miles. The areas served shall be known as "observation circles," and the officers in charge as circle observation officers. Part III

7. The staff employed at an observation station shall be—one certificated Sanitary Inspector † in charge, one gumastah, one conservancy maistry, two police peons, one toty. See para. 1.

8. Sheds sufficient to detain twelve cases under observation and three plague cases as per plan No. shall be erected at each observation station.

9. Disinfectants and general stores shall be maintained as per list No. 1 at each observation station.

V.—DUTIES OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER.

1. On receipt of information of the existence of a case of imported plague, or suspected plague, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall communicate the fact to the Plague authority, and, if that officer be absent from head-quarters, to the assistant Plague authority.

2. He shall, ~~be~~ accompanied by the assistant Plague authority, then proceed to the locality indicated with the least practicable delay—taking with him the 25 sepoys, and the native officer in charge, one hospital assistant, one certificated Sanitary Inspector, two male and two female ward coolies, two male and two female toties, one dhoby (if

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* A revised circular was sent out again about two months ago.
(Signed.) W. G. KING.

† If this scheme be approved, irrespective of men already trained after a full course, I could, in three weeks, turn out any required number with sufficient knowledge. 54 *Matriculates* have been rejected for want of sufficient room in the Sanitary Inspector's class this year.
(Signed) W. G. KING.

thuoght necessary having regard to the character of the village people in the affected localities) and sufficient disinfectants to replace those probably spent from the observation station, and a reserve in the event of further cases occurring in that area. On arrival at the affected locality, he shall examine the patient and, if he is satisfied the case is one of plague, he shall report to Government, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner by wire. He shall then satisfy himself as to the completeness and sanitary safety of measures taken for segregation and isolation before his arrival, and shall supplement and perfect them where necessary.

3. He shall place the certificated Sanitary Inspector who accompanied him in charge of the village in which the case of plague occurred, and thus free the incumbent of the circle for his ordinary routine duty. In this matter, however, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer having regard to the size of the village should exercise his discretion in using the two certificated Sanitary Inspectors now at his disposal to the best advantage. Thus, it might be necessary to use one man for ascertaining the whereabouts and state of health of any comrades of the patient who may have proceeded elsewhere, or it might be advisable to obtain better supervision of the circle by dividing the areas so as to secure more rapid inspection of villages. He shall send copies of his orders on the subject to the Divisional Plague officer for information.

4. From date of his receiving intelligence of the case of suspected plague he should open a diary in which all action taken or observed by him should be recorded. When the aid of the Assistant Plague authority is necessary, by reason of legal power beyond those given the District Sanitary Officer being desired, requirements should be specified in the diary and assent or dissent be recorded by the Assistant Plague authority. If the latter officer disagrees with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer as to advisability of action suggested, the procedure named in paragraph 1, section VI, should be followed.

5. He should send full copies of his diary for the information of the Sanitary Commissioner at the end of every two days, commencing with twenty-four hours after arrival.

6. He shall do his best to persuade all those who have been in contact with the patient and inhabitants generally to subject themselves to inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic, and shall inoculate them accordingly. He shall remain on the spot for ten days, unless cases of plague demand his attention elsewhere. If at the end of this period no further attack has occurred, he shall exercise his discretion as to placing his Assistant Surgeon in charge till the patient is discharged, and return to head-quarters. The District Sanitary Officer should be given power by the Plague authority under Regulations 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14-A, 17, 18, 19 (the last three modified), 21, 21-A, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 29.

VI.—DUTIES OF PLAGUE OFFICERS.

1. By preference plague officers shall be European Civilians, but, in the event of suitable officers not being available, the Plague authority may confer requisite powers upon commissioned medical or military combatant officers. From whatever class obtained, it is essential the plague officer be not so old as to believe that sanitation is mere faddism, or so young as to hold that unless he interferes with direction, no sanitary measures can be complete. He must be an officer of sound judgment, and must by the Plague authority be fully charged with the importance of maintaining cordial relations with the medical officers upon whom the responsibility for sanitary advice must rest. Only where his opinion, after due consideration, is to the effect that vast waste of public property would be brought about needlessly, or where fear of extensive popular disaffection might be brought by action taken in ignorance of caste or religious customs, should he interfere. In this case his views should be placed before the medical officer in verbal consultation, and if the medical officer thereafter determines to take the responsibility, the views of both should be reduced to writing, copies being interchanged, and the decision of the Plague authority upon the matter shall be final. In short, granting that medical officers, especially those medical officers who will be placed on plague duty—namely, arrivals from England or from

military duty—have not had the opportunity for understanding the customs of the people enjoyed by the Civilian, it is the duty of the latter to aid him in all feasible matters, whilst preventing him from making mistakes by reason of excess of zeal, or want of knowledge of the peculiar habits of the people dealt with.

2. In any expenditure on account of indigenous plague exceeding Rs. 1,000, the responsibility shall rest with the special plague officer, but if the medical officer's views are not accepted, he may, if he so elects, represent the fact to the Plague authority, and send a copy of his letter to the Sanitary Commissioner.

VII.—FUNCTION AND POWERS OF PLAGUE OFFICERS.

The superior officers serving under the district Plague authority shall be of three descriptions—

(*a*) *The Assistant to the Plague Authority*, who shall be the officer directly responsible under the Collector (as Plague authority) for conduct of operations throughout the district. The officer appointed for this responsible work shall be selected with special regard to the qualifications detailed in paragraph 1, section VI, as to special plague officers. It shall rest with the Plague authority what powers shall be granted to the officer, it being understood that they shall be as full as compatible with the Plague authority's responsibility for results.

(*b*) *Divisional Plague Officers.*—These may be natives. They should be Assistant Surgeons, or subordinates of the Salt, Forest or Police department (not so senior in the service as to have formed the belief that the expenditure of energy is a mistake). The special functions of these officers would be the supervision of the work of the circle observation officers, by moving rapidly throughout the area under their charge. They would check the petty expenditure of circle observation officers, examine works stated to have been done for sanitary improvement, and where sanitary improvements require special sanction (*vide* section VIII, paragraph 3), they would arrange, under the orders of the Assistant Plague authority, for labour for their execution. They would arrange, in communication with the revenue authorities locally responsible, for acquisition of land for sites, and be the intermediary in any matter in which authority of the circle officer has been disputed, or is insufficient in respect to powers conferred on him. They would have conferred upon them magisterial powers in connection with the Plague Regulations. It would rest with the Plague authority to give such powers under the Epidemic Regulations as would enable full inspection of houses and prompt action for repression of first case of the disease, *e.g.*, Regulations 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 21-A, 24 and 27.

During the period of "observation" not less than three Divisional Plague officers per district should be employed; but it would rest with the Plague authority to determine whether more than this number would be requisite for efficient supervision, having regard to the facilities of lines of communication in the district.

(*c*) *Special Plague Office* would be appointed in charge of each taluk in which an *indigenous* case has occurred, and would be increased indefinitely according to the severity of the indigenous outbreak dealt with. These officers would be directly subordinate to the Assistant Plague authority. In all sanitary matters, they shall look for advice to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or such commissioned medical officer as shall be appointed to act within the area of which they hold charge. Differences of opinion between the special plague officer on plague duty are provided for under section VI, paragraph 1.

Special plague officers shall be provided with magisterial powers and powers under the Epidemic Regulations of such class as the Plague authority may deem expedient.

Circle observation officers shall be certificated Sanitary Inspectors or men specially trained for plague duty. They should be provided with powers under Regulations 3, 4, 6, 21 and 21-A.

VIII.—DUTIES OF OBSERVATION OFFICER.

1. He shall be provided with a pony or horse approved by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or by the Revenue Divisional-officer.

2. He shall daily inspect a portion of the area under his charge, so as to complete it not later than within eight days. On inspecting a village, he shall be accompanied by the village headman or his representative.

3. He shall examine the village headman's diary (paragraph 3, section IX, part A), showing what travellers or strangers had arrived and passed through the village. He shall examine the village death registers and ascertain what deaths have occurred since his last visit. He shall proceed to the houses of persons acquainted with details of the illness causing the deaths registered, or concerning which he has otherwise obtained information, and shall do his best to obtain a complete history of the cases, and shall decide whether there be any ground to suspect that plague has occurred—having special regard to the occurrence of atypical forms described in appendices. He shall personally examine all chattrams, markets and other places of resort of travellers, and shall ascertain whether there be, or have been, any persons there suffering from suspicious symptoms of plague. He shall ascertain whether persons under "observation" have resorted to the village, and whether they have duly reported themselves to the village headman or police, if there be police in the village. He shall verbally examine and explain so that the village headman, the karnam and the village servants understand fully the symptoms of plague and what action they are to take, should suspicious cases come to their notice. He shall demonstrate methods of disinfection mentioned in section XI, paragraph 4 to the village watchmen. He shall carefully inspect methods of conservancy sewerage, drainage and water-supply, and shall, within the limits of the funds at his disposal, do his utmost to get them in correct sanitary order.* Where by an expenditure of a reasonable amount upon a work of a temporary nature considerable improvement in water-supply and conservancy can be effected, a report with sketch-plans and estimates shall be forwarded to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer for action.

4. On receiving intimation of the occurrence of a "suspicious" case or an actual case of plague, the circle observation officer shall proceed instantly whether by night or day to the spot. If after examination of a case he has any reason to suspect the case be one of plague, he shall send intimation to the nearest medical officer. He shall then, after careful inquiry, effect complete segregation of the healthy who have been in contact with the sick as stated in paragraphs 1 and 2, section XI, and shall isolate the sick person, as stated in these paragraphs. He shall take full sanitary precautions to effect complete segregation of disease-bearing matter. He shall ascertain where the clothing of the sick person has been washed. If in a tank, this should at once be disinfected and persons be prohibited, by placing a guard if possible, from using the water for any purpose whatsoever for 24 hours after disinfection. If other sources of water-supply be obtainable, that contaminated shall be excluded from further use. Soiled rags and clothing belonging to the sick man should be searched for and destroyed, unless absolutely necessary during sickness, when the articles should be disinfected by boiling and returned to him.

5. Special arrangements should be made by use of tarred chatties for receipt of urine and fœces upon disinfectants placed ready within them. The hours of removal of excreta should be carefully laid down, and their destruction be personally superintended by the observation officer. He shall conduct a careful house-to-house inspection, with the object of ascertaining whether there are further cases of suspicious sickness.

6. On arrival of a medical subordinate or medical officer, he shall exhibit the "suspicious case" to him, and if there be any grounds whatsoever for suspicion, after careful medical examination, the observation officer shall, by the most rapid method, forward information of the fact to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and to the Tahsildar of the taluk and the Divisional plague officer.

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* Each circle observation officer should be provided with an advance of Rs. 30.

7. As soon as the medical officer has pronounced the case to be one of plague or suspected plague, the circle observation officer shall proceed to transport the patient to the observation station. This shall be effected by the peons employed under him, aided by persons who have already been in contact with the patient.

8. All persons who have been in contact with the patient shall then be removed to the observation station, and there be retained in the observation sheds under a sufficient guard of police from the nearest available source. Till arrival of the police, the village servants shall be employed to guard the camp.

9. The medical officer shall accompany and superintend the party during removal to the camp, and shall there remain in attendance on the patient, and aid in sanitary and general management of the camp and isolation hospital, until duly relieved by the District Sanitary Officer.

10. The circle observation officer shall remain in the village in which the attack has occurred, until he has seen as to disinfection of clothing, buildings, water-supplies and soiled ground.

11. If the house be below the value of Rs. 50 and this can be safely effected, he shall, after removal and disinfection of all articles of value, burn it to the ground. If the value is above Rs. 50, he shall cause the floors and walls to be thoroughly soaked with perchloride of mercury solution, and then effectually bar and lock the house so as to prevent persons entering it, until the arrival of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

IX.—DUTIES OF VILLAGE HEADMEN.

1. On each Sunday morning, the village headman shall assemble all village servants, and shall read, or cause to be read to them, the description of plague (appendix   ) and shall explain to them what their respective duties are.

2. In any village not being a union, having more than 5,000 persons and less than 7,000 residents *on one site*, a gumastah shall be appointed by the plague authority, who shall assist the village headman in plague duties and shall represent him for such duties when absent from the village.

3. He shall instruct the village servants that it is their duty to watch for and report to him arrivals of all strangers that in their opinion do not belong to villages in the taluk. He shall personally ascertain from such persons their names, whence they have arrived, and shall warn them not to leave the village without informing him. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, a diary in which these facts should be recorded—Form   .

4. He shall inquire of persons who have the appearance of belonging to other Presidencies if they possess an "observation" passport. If, on examination, he finds that ten days subsequent to arrival in the Presidency has not elapsed, he shall daily personally inspect them, and ascertain whether or not they be suffering from fever. He shall inform the observation officer daily as to numbers of arrivals and departure (*vide* paragraph 9). If there be police in the village, he shall inform the officer in charge of the arrival of such persons.

5. The village headman shall definitely allot a certain portion of the village to village servants, and shall hold the servant responsible that it is daily perambulated, and that enquiries are made from house to house as to the existence of cases of fever.

6. All village servants shall be assembled by the village headman not less than once daily, with the object of his ascertaining the results of their investigations. The village head shall record daily in his diary that the assembly has been held.

7. The village head shall personally inspect the village once daily, with the object of ascertaining matters connected with these rules.

8. In parts of the village detached from the village headman's usual residence, at such distance as to reasonably prevent his accomplishing a personal inspection daily, he shall select a chief resident of the detached portion, who shall be held responsible for reports to him, and for inspection daily of the part of the village assigned to him.

9. When any person is discovered suffering from fever of longer duration than six hours,* the village headman shall personally visit the patient not less than twice daily. [He shall send daily a report † to the circle observation officer in the following form:—]

Name of strangers apparently arrived from other Presidencies within the last ten days.	From where.	Where proceeding.	Whether provided with observation passport.	Is observation passport filled up to date.	Number of inhabitants with fever.					Remarks.
					Over 6 hours' duration.	Over 12 hours' duration.	Over 24 hours' duration.	Over 48 hours' duration.	Over 72 hours' duration.	

(Signature)

(Date)

10. He shall continue to visit and carefully examine the patient twice daily, until the fever ceases, and shall record the number of hours of fever without intermission in the report, but if it be found that there is swelling of the glands in the groin or neck or arm-pit or all these places as well as face, he shall make *a special report* to the circle observation officer *with the least possible delay*. The latter case, pending arrival of the circle observation officer, shall be treated as a "suspicious" case.

11. Persons suffering from continuous fever of more than six hours' duration, or having fever with swelling of the glands of the body, found to have arrived within the Presidency of Madras from any other Presidency within ten days, or being persons "under observation" within the meaning of paragraph 9, section IX, shall be regarded as suspicious cases, and be treated accordingly pending the arrival of the circle observation officer to whom a special report should be sent.

X.—DUTY OF MEDICAL SUBORDINATE ON BEING SUMMONED TO ATTEND A "SUSPICIOUS CASE" OF PLAGUE.

1. Unless he can certify and produce evidence to the effect that by leaving his station danger to life would occur, it is his duty to at once obey the summons. If he is in a position to certify this, he shall notify the fact to the observation officer who sent for him, sending a copy of his letter to the District Medicial and Sanitar Officer, and shall *at once* forward a special messenger to the medical officer neares his station, detailing his reason for not being able to attend, and shall request him to come to his station and relieve him, so that he may be in a position to depart on plague duty. Immediately, on the arrival of this officer, he shall proceed to the spot indicated by the observation officer. He shall take with him, as far as the stock in hospital will allow, medicines and medical comforts as per list No. 1.

XI.—CARE OF A "SUSPICIOUS CASE."

1. All persons not actually required for attendance upon the sick person should be removed from the dwelling in which he is residing and be placed in any we ventilated building or, preferably, if at the time available, in any well-ventilated shed, and there be kept under a guard formed of police and village servants, or of the latter only if no police be available.

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* *Note.*—Although intermittent fever is common the remittent form is rare.

† *Note.*—To be signed by the village head, or any respectable inhabitant of the village.

2. The patient and those permitted by the village headman to nurse him shall not be allowed to proceed out of the house, and a guard, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be employed, for this purpose.

3. Arrangements for bringing food and water to them and other reasonable necessaries, with the least possible communication, shall be made by the village headman for the patient, and those taking care of him, and the person segregated. If the village servants do not suffice for these duties, he shall procure a reasonable number of coolies, and subsequently obtain payment for their hire from the Tahsildar.

4. As soon as a case is regarded as "suspicious," the village head shall inquire of the patient in what place his motions and his urine have been passed, and he shall cause these and the surrounding earth to be covered with fresh lime, and the fœces and stained earth so covered be removed for burial at a site outside the inhabited parts of the village, remote from water-sources, and at a depth of 5 feet ; or, he shall cause them to be burnt on the spot by placing over them saw-dust or paddy husk soaked with kerosine, and shall see that the whole of the motion is reduced to cinders, and the earth is also well heated.

5. The village headman shall report the occurrence of "indigenous" cases to the chief officer on plague duty, or, if none be present, to the circle observation officer.

PART B.

I.—"INDIGENOUS CASES" OF PLAGUE.

1. On the occurrence of each first case of indigenous plague in any locality, the circle observation officer shall, by the quickest possible method, give information to the District Sanitary Officer, the Divisional Plague Officer and the nearest Medical Officer.

2. The circle observation officer, the village head and subordinates in charge of hospital shall be bound by the rules already given in respect to imported and suspicious cases—section XI, part A.

3. The District Sanitary Officer shall inform the Plague authority and, in his absence, the Assistant Plague authority of the report received. Both officers shall proceed to the infected locality with the least feasible delay. They shall, having regard to the size of the village reported to be affected, take the whole or such part of the ambulance staff and infantry guard as may be regarded as essential—erring rather on the side of excess than the opposite. The staff thus removed shall be filled as rapidly as possible by the Plague authority in the manner stated in paragraphs 5 and 11—section III, part A.

4. On the occurrence of a single case of indigenous plague, or cases of imported plague in more than one locality, the Plague authority shall indent upon the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for two commissioned medical officers. On their arrival, one of these shall proceed at once to relieve the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who shall return to head-quarters. The remaining medical officer shall be kept in reserve.

5. On receiving a report of a case of indigenous plague, the Plague authority shall place in charge of each taluk affected one or more Special Plague officers, in accordance with the character of the outbreak, having regard to the necessity of close supervision in each case.

6. When a Special Plague officer is appointed, the Divisional Plague officer shall cease to exercise his functions in the area over which the Special Plague officer has charge, and shall in the now diminished area for which he is responsible use the extra time at his disposal for increased vigilance.

II.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH INDIGENOUS CASES.

1. When a locality is *infected*, as shown by the occurrence of indigenous cases, there must be no hesitation about drastic measures ; nor should there be any hesitation as to seeing that the staff employed is of such a complete nature that these measure can be promptly and efficiently carried.

2. On a first case being pronounced "indigenous," the patient shall be isolate and the contact "suspects" be segregated as described in paragraphs 7, 8 and section VIII, Part A.

3. As soon as camps (section III, part B) are constructed, patients and "suspects" should be accommodated in them.

4. As soon as isolation of the patient and segregation of suspects are complete as per preceding paragraph 2, the ambulance guard shall be detailed to form a complete cordon round the village, or such part as may be regarded by the medical officer as affected. A thorough house-to-house inspection shall then be conducted. No person shall there after be allowed to pass the cordon without a special pass-port from the medical officer, and this shall be granted by him only in such cases as he may deem absolutely requisite, and in which he may feel assured that the directions to mingle with no other inhabitants will be fully obeyed. It must, however, be understood that the best policy is to trust no one and issue no passes.

5. The Assistant Plague Authority or Special Plague officer shall, in consultation with the medical officer, select suitable sites for hutting all the inhabitants of the village, or any particular part of it. A complete isolation hospital furnished at the rate of five beds for every mille of the population shall then be prepared, with the utmost despatch.

6. Arrangements should be made for passing food and water to the segregated inhabitants.

7. As soon as the necessary camps are complete, the medical officer should take measures to bring the village generally and the affected quarter in particular into a satisfactory condition, it being held in mind that damp and filthy soil offers special facilities for the growth of the plague bacillus, and that the dryness, cleanliness, free air movement and access of sunlight are powerful natural germicides of *special value in plague*. The object to be served by causing the villagers to vacate the infected portion is that it may be thoroughly cleansed and sanitarily improved in these respects, so as to permit of the people returning to their usual avocations within ten days.

8. In addition to methods of dealing with the infected house stated in section V, part B, the medical officer will make a careful survey of the whole quarter that may, by reason of its position, caste of inhabitants and general sanitary state, be regarded as infected. He shall thereupon take such action in reference to securing complete perflation of and access of light to blocks of buildings and individual buildings as may (in consultation with the Plague officer should the probable cost exceed Rs. 1,000 in any one village) seem necessary; but, if Special Plague officer be in charge of the taluk, the effecting of the necessary improvements, as advised by the medical officer, shall be the duty of the officer.

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9. In carrying out or in advising as to such works, the District Sanitary officer should remember that complete perflation is most cheaply obtained by clearing away, at as regular intervals as possible, single dwellings or groups of dwellings of the poorer class that frequently fill up gaps between those more expensively built. Thus judicious selection of a building here and there, instead of throwing down promiscuously all dwellings, will frequently serve the required purpose. Removal of the tiles of buildings offers the special advantage of admitting both light and air and should be freely used.

10. The necessity for measures that will completely clear the surface of the soil and disinfect suspected parts must not be forgotten.

11. Means for improvement of surface drainage, so as to encourage dryness of the soil, should be carefully excogitated.

12. Whilst retaining the inhabitants within the cordon in the village pending the erection of the segregation camp, the Special Plague officer should cause special action to be taken in reference to the killing of rats, and this should extend to all neighbouring villages.

13. He should specially warn against the habit of cleaning domestic vessels with mud from the neighbourhood of households, and should advise the use of ashes only.

14. Special localities for washing clothing should be enjoined.

15. Each source of water-supply should be examined by the medical officer, and should either be permanently closed or be disinfected. Where it is thought it could be safely done without, it should be closed, and only reliable sources should be retained. These should be carefully disinfected every third day (*vide* rule No.   ).

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16. All fœcal matter should be collected in temporary latrines, or direct from houses. All latrines should be rigidly disinfected twice daily. All rubbish should be destroyed in small mud cinerators, or, if the weather be wet so as to prevent their successful action, disinfection with perchloride of mercury solution before removal for burial should be pursued.

17. All vessels used for the purpose of collection of fœces and urine must be carefully disinfected with fire before returning them to the infected quarter of the village.

18. On completion of the necessary camps as per rules conveyed in paragraph 1 *et seq.*, section III, part B, the plague patients "suspects" and "healthy" under observation, should be removed from the part that had been placed in quarantine, and be desired to conform to requirements laid down in these rules.

III.—Plague Camps in Infected Localities.

t/ 1. Sites for camps should be specially selected with reference to cleanliness of soil, facility of natural drainage and free exposure to sun and wind. Wherever possible, new water-supplies should be obtained for the camps.

This portion is on the lines of Mr. Wingale's proposals.

(Intld.) W. G. K.

2. Camps of three classes should be employed—

(i) *The "Suspect" Camp.*—In this should be accommodated all persons who have been in actual contact with the patient, or who have otherwise been specially subjected to risk of infection.

(ii) *The Healthy Camp.*—In this should be accommodated all persons removed from the infected locality pending its sanitary improvement that are regarded as healthy because they have not undergone special liability to infection.

(iii) *Observation Hospital.*—Here shall be placed cases of which the diagnosis is not complete, before admission to the plague hospital.

3. The following rules are common to the three classes of camps :—

(*a*) Males above twelve years of age not accompanied by their wives shall be accommodated in huts in a special portion of the camp. Otherwise, arrangements should be such as will enable families to live together. Each hut should be not less than 12′ × 12′. If sufficient ground be available, 24 feet and not less than 12 feet should separate each shed ; at each third row of sheds a vacant space or road space of 50 feet should be allowed.

(*b*) Before entrance to camp, the clothing and body of each individual should be disinfected. For bathing and disinfection of the person, separate accommodation shall be provided for males, and females allowing requisite privacy.

(*c*) The bathing of women shall be supervised by selected paid women.

(*d*) Latrines for males and females, respectively, shall be provided, and be maintained in a high state of cleanliness and complete disinfection.

IV.—Special Rules as to Camps.

1. The persons retained in the healthy camp shall be required to answer muster-roll twice daily, but within these hours shall be permitted to leave camp, but shall not be allowed to return to the infected locality, which should be specially guarded. On being found in the infected locality, they should be put into the "Suspect" camp.

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2. Near the healthy camp, a special place may be set apart for the accommodation of cattle and fodder. If the weather renders this necessary, rough pandals shall be erected for shelter of the cattle and fodder.

3. All camps should be guarded night and day, but during the day the healthy camp shall be provided only with guard sufficient to protect property and the person.

4. The "Suspect" and observation camps shall, in addition to being guarded, be surrounded by efficient fencing.

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V. Rules for Disinfection.

(*a*) *Buildings.*—Before proceeding to work and before removal of furniture and other articles for detailed disinfection, open all windows and doors and get as much light and air into the place as possible. Remove all articles intended for separate disinfection. Burn on the spot, outside the house, all rags and other worthless destructible objects; heat all metal vessels over a fire till they cannot be touched. Wash with perchloride solution 1–1000 all woodwork that is to be preserved. Flood the floor with perchloride of mercury solution and spray the walls with the aid of the Geneste sprayer or Chinese pump, working from the bottom of the walls. If the floor be earthen, flood it with sulphuric acid solution 1–250, then remove the flooring for a depth of 9 inches and treat all sewage-soaked portions in the backyard and surroundings similarly. Remove the tiles of the roof and let in light and air freely. Allow the interior of the house to be exposed thus, as long as feasible, before occupation. Before re-occupation, if the floor being earthen has been removed, again flood the newly exposed part with sulphuric acid solution, fill in with gravel from a clean site. Spray the walls with perchloride solution and after it is dry whitewash with quicklime.

½ oz. perchlroide of mercury.
1·02 hydrochloric acid.
i/ 5 grains aniline (cotton blue).
3 gallons water.

Wash out with perchloride solution of mercury all pucca drains connected with the house and throughout their length to the point of delivery of sewage. When
earth castle-cut channels are employed, wash out with sulphuric acid solution.

(*b*) *Hut.*—The best way to disinfect a hut is to destroy it entirely by fire; but, this done, all damp earth in the vicinity should be treated as stated above. If any doubt exist as to the flooring having been scorched by the fire, it should be specially fired by burning straw over.

(*c*) *Clothing.*—Have a quantity of perchloride solution 1–1000 ready in a wooden or earthen tub; put in the clothing with as little disturbance as possible within it. Let it soak for not less than half an hour, and more, if time be not pressing. Remove it after soaking and place it in a chatty of hot water, bring the water in this to the boiling point, and retain it at that temperature for not less than ten minutes. Hang it in the direct rays of the sun. Send it to the dhoby for washing as usual.

(*d*) *Water.*—The best method of disinfecting water is by bringing it to the boiling point, and retaining it at this temperature for at least ten minutes. This mode should be advised for use in private house-holds. Where masses of water are to be disinfected, the alum or permanganate of potash method should be employed. The latter should be preferred where the expense would not be prohibitive. The following are the requisite directions :— X

VI.—Camp Isolation Hospitals.

These shall be of the type designed by Mr. James, C.E., of Bombay, and prescribed by Government in G.O., Mis. No. 2755 M., dated 9th December 1897. They shall afford each patient not less than 2,000 cubic feet. Accommodation shall be afforded for the complete staff, namely, with latrines, cooking and bathing places attached for the guard, menial servants, nursing and medical staff. For European patients bath-rooms shall be attached to the sheds and provided with impervious bathing floors. All bathing places for natives shall be impervious and lead to outlets such as open impervious cess-pools where disinfection of the sewage can be accomplished before removal for disposal. Latrines should also, as far as possible, have impervious floors. All water-supplies shall be arranged so as to be completely protected from contamination. The following is the scale of establishment and furniture permissible for a one-and-half section hospital (General Gatacre's Plague Committee's report):— [[illegible] will be filled in (SS) W G King]

VII.—Disinfection in Hospitals.

Solutions of phenyl shall be placed at convenient spots for necessary disinfection of hands and feet.

2. All staff after attending the sick in the wards shall, on coming off duty, remove their clothing and cause it to be placed in the direct rays of the sun for disinfection before again using it.

3. No person shall be allowed to work in the wards bare-footed.

4. Boots and shoes of persons [illegible] be disinfected with perchloride solution after use.

5. To enable the menial staff to carry out rules as to clothing, they should be provided with two suits of clothes and two pairs of leather shoes.

6. All staff engaged on executive plague duties should wear special marks by which their occupation and rank shall be readily distinguished.

7. Special precautions should be taken to prevent contamination of milk and other food-supplies by flies by use of storage-rooms and suitable wire-gauze covers.

VIII.—Menial Sanitary Staff.

For all menial sanitary staff employed on disinfecting houses and in the wards of plague isolation hospitals, two suits of clothing and leather boots shall be provided. After their turn of duty, the petty-officer in charge of the establishments shall see that each man washes his body in water containing carbolic acid, that the clothing is soaked in carbolic acid or perchloride of mercury solution, then washed in clean water and hung out to dry in the sun. After duty, the shoes should be washed in perchloride of mercury solution, and they should be exposed to the sun till the next turn of duty.

2. All men composing the disinfecting staff should be retained under observation, in camp under discipline. To ensure the complying with this and other conditions, their pay should be liberal.

3. Similar care should be exercised in the case of those attending the sick.

IX.—Mode of Correspondence.

During period of observation, that is, previous to appearance of indigenous case, circle observation officers shall be subordinate to, and correspond with, the divisional plague officer. Divisional plague officers shall be directly subordinate to the assistant plague authority, but shall correspond through the District Medical and Sanitary officer, who shall make such suggestions as he may think fit.

2. When serving within an area which has been declared to be infected (presence of indigenous case), the circle observation officer shall no longer be subordinate to the divisional plague officer, but to the special plague officer, and should correspond with him through the Medical officer on plague duty in the area within the charge.

Special plague officers shall correspond with the plague authority and assistant plague authority and commissioned Medical officer on plague duty.

Proposals to Municipalities.

The District Sanitary Officer of each district should be required to furnish the Sanitary Commissioner without delay with a concise report showing how far each municipality in his district is prepared for effecting correctly the provisions of G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897.

These reports should be collated by the Sanitary Commissioner, and be forwarded with his remarks to Government for orders.

2. It should be required that these reports by the District Sanitary officers should be the result of personal observation and inspection, and not merely the compilation of facts as stated by the Municipal Chairman.

3. The following queries should be replied to:—

(1) Has the town been divided into divisions and circles, as required in paragraph 3 of the rules embraced in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897?

(2) Is the ordinary menial (*a*) conservancy staff and (*b*) conservancy plant, efficient and complete as to (i) public and (ii) private night-soil and (iii) rubbish removal? Is the inspecting sanitary staff efficient and sufficient?

(3) Have orders conveyed in G.O., No. 4 M., dated 3rd January 1897, as to employment of certificated sanitary inspectors been correctly carried out?

(4) If in your opinion it be necessary with the object of correctly effecting bare sanitary requirements in the normal condition of the town that either menial sanitary inspecting staff or conservancy plant be increased, make a statement in detail showing existing and proposed cost under each item.

(5) In the event of its being necessary to engage the staff as laid down in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897, for plague purposes, state whence you expect to obtain the extra staff required.

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(6) Are methods for (*a*) removal and (*b*) disposal of excreta and night-soil now employed sanitarily safe? If not, suggest in detail improvements and state cost.

(7) What is the amount of each disinfectant in stock? Do the quantities correspond with those given in the Government Order quoted? Has Geneste's disinfecting sprayer as advised in Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 96, dated 11th January 1897, been obtained?

(8) Describe fully present site and buildings affording accommodation for patients suffering from infectious diseases, proximity to inhabited areas suitability for plague cases, cubic space available per head. If improvements be requisite, detail them and give a rough estimate of their cost.

(9) Select in consultation with the responsible Revenue officer and the Chairman of the Municipality a site for a camp to contain 1,000 persons under observation, when removed from affected areas of the town.

(10) State the nature and cost of camping material available.

(11) Select a site for a camp hospital with accommodation for families to contain as patients at 5 per mille of the inhabitants, and having accommodation for necessary medical, nursing, menial and guard staff.

(12) Detail the present method of inspecting travellers.

(13) Are any special measures taken as to killing rats, or disinfecting merchandise wares from infected localities.

(14) Inspect the Medical Registers and ascertain if there be any increase of deaths from fever. If so, examine the cases in the town, and ascertain whether there be any reasons to suspect plague or any of its medifications.

(15) Explain action taken by the Council in regard to suggestions to guard certain graveyards and to close others (Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 2097-S., dated 16th October 1897).

(16) Suggest any sanitary improvement with reference to overcrowded or insanitary areas that you think *absolutely urgent*, having regard to chances of plague invasion.

[*N.B.*—In treating *indigenous cases* in Municipalities, the rules under section II, Part B, would be applicable.]

27 ~~(True Extract.)~~

(Signed) W. G. KING,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

[R. O. / 10]

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have indented on the Board for
Asst Inspectors to do duty as plague
Supervisors. The pay of the appoint-
-ment is not sufficient to compen-
-sate a Second grade Asst Inspector
and the Commissioner is unable
to supply fully the kind of men required
from among the third grade and
acting men. Permission is required
either for the provision of additional
remuneration to Second grade men
or for the posting of Sub Inspectors
the classes named the latter course
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