PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

(1899)

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1195
Dated 8/6/99
Despatched 3-5-99

Lindesay Br.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Tenti

Requesting the Collector's assistance to obtain from the Collector of Amritsar the required no of tents for use at Kasauli.

* Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
	EUROPE.
	(1) United Kingdom.
November 9th, 1896 .	Arrivals from Indian infected ports were treated under the "General Regulations as to Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague" issued by the Local Government Board on the 9th November 1896. The following is the purport of these Regulations :— The customs-officer shall visit the ship, and if he suspects that the ship is infected or has come from an infected place, he shall require the master or surgeon to state whether there has been any case or supected case of plague, etc., on board. If he finds or has reason to suspect that the ship is infected, he shall detain the ship and inform the sanitary authority of the port. Sanitary authorities of ports shall fix moorings for infected ships and make provision for the reception of persons suffering from plague, etc. On receiving notice from the customs-officer the sanitary authority shall cause the ship to be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health. The Medical Officer of Health may also examine any ship which he has reason to suspect to be infected or to come from an infected port. The detention by the customs-officer shall cease as soon as the vessel has been examined by the medical officer, or if the ship is infected, as soon as she is anchored at the mooring appointed for infected ships. If the medical officer finds the ship to be infected, he shall give a certificate to that effect, and the master shall then moor the ship at the appointed anchorage. No one shall then leave the ship until the detailed examination is completed. The medical officer shall examine every person on board, and if he finds or suspects any one to be suffering from plague, etc., shall give a cirtificate to that effect with respect to such person. Any person certified to be suffering from plague, etc., shall, if his condition admit of it, be removed to a hospital or other suitable place appointed for the purpose, there to remain until certified free from the disease. If he cannot be moved, the ship shall remain subject to the control of the medical officer, and the person shall be detained on board until the medical officer grants permission for his disembarkation. Any person certified to be suffering from illness which may be plague, etc., shall be detained on board or on shore for two days, and if found to be suffering from plague, etc., shall be treated in the manner stated above. No other person shall be allowed to land from the ship until he has satisfied the medical officer as to his name, intended place of destination and intended address. These particulars shall be communicated to the local authority of the place in which the intended destination is situated. Any person thus permitted to land who within forty-eight hours after landing arrives at any address other than that communicated to the medical officer shall immediately report his address to the local authorities. The medical officer shall give such other directions and take such other steps as may appear to him to be necessary to prevent the spread of infection from the ship. If any death from plague, etc., occurs on board whilst the ship is detained, the body shall be disposed of according to the prescribed directions. The clothing, bedding and other articles of personal use likely to retain infection belonging to sufferers from plague, etc., shall be disinfected or destroyed. The master shall cause the ship to be disinfected, and articles that may probably be infected (other than those mentioned above) to be disinfected, or destroyed. When a ship which is not infected has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or has come from an infected place, the medical officer may give a certificate stating these facts. The rules regarding passengers from an infected ship shall then apply to the vessel thus certified.

* The dates are in many instances only approximate.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
	The medical officer may direct the bilge-water and water ballast of infected vessel or vessels from an infected place to be pumped out at a suitable place before the vessel enters any dock or basin. On the sanitary authority providing a proper supply of water for drinking and cooking, the medical officer may direct all casks and tanks containing such water to be emptied and cleaned.
	(2) France (and Algeria).
January 4th, 1897 .	On this date the French Government issued a decree prescribing a set of general regulations to prevent the infection of exotic epidemic diseases being imported into the French ports. These regulations were based on the Sanitary Conventions of Venice, 1892, Dresden, 1893, and Paris, 1894, and they are reproduced in paper No. of this appendix.
January 19th, 1897 .	Importation into France and Algiers of the articles named in the subjoined list prohibited from Bombay and other infected Indian ports. Cotton and other rags, body linen, personal effects, and clothing and bedding (when not carried as baggage), raw hides and undressed feather, animal matter and refuse, claws and hoofs. The transit trade in the same articles prohibited if involving unloading or handling.
January 20th . .	Stringent sanitary regulations, in accordance with the decree of the 4th January, applied to Southern French ports in communication with the East, and at those in the North in communication with Plymouth.
January 28th, 1897 .	Goods arriving directly or indirectly from Bombay, Karachi or other infected place in India admitted only at Marseilles, Pauillac, Saint Nazarre, Havre, Dunkirk, and Algiers. All bales containing susceptible articles coming from ports on the West Coast of India other than infected ports, to be accompanied by a certificate of origin.
February 2nd, 1897 .	Dunkirk. Four days' quarantine imposed on healthy arrivals from infected ports, and nine days' quarantine on infected vessels. After the removal of the sick persons from infected vessels, the goods and passengers to be disinfected.
February 10th, 1897 .	Landing of all goods from plague-infected ports absolutely prohibited at the Mediterranean ports. Landing of non-interdicated goods at northern ports permitted after disinfection. Disembarkation of passengers from infected ports only permitted at Pauillac, Saint Nazarre, Havre and Dunkirk. Disembarkation permitted only after eight days' observation at Pauillac and Saint Nazarre and four days at Havre and Dunkirk; and after disinfection of baggage.
March 18th, 1897 .	Marseilles. Arsenicated and dry salted hides from India admitted. Landing of undressed leather, raw hides, rags, animal refuse, and wool prohibited even in transit. Oilseeds, coprah and carpets to be disinfected. If there were no sickness on board or death during the voyage, passengers permitted to land after medical inspection and disinfection of baggage. Steamers with interdicted cargo for English ports permitted to discharge other cargo in quarantine.
April 12th, 1897 .	Marseilles. All vessels coming from infected ports in India and the Persian Gulf subjected to 36 hours' quarantine. Linen and effects of the crew and passengers and accessible parts of the ship disinfected. If healthy, the passengers disembarked in lighters after the necessary disinfection. The vessels subjected to these precautions unless certified to be from non-infected ports.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
April 16th, 1897 .	Regulations regarding goods for France and Algiers based on the Venice Sanitary Convention of March 1897:— (i) Importation of the articles named in the subjoined list coming directly or indirectly from plague-infected localities prohibited: Rags, animal refuse, claws and hoofs. (ii) The transit trade in the articles same prohibited if involving unloading or handling. (iii) Raw and manufactured wool arriving directly from an infected locality admitted only after disinfection. Used and unused body linen, personal effects, clothing and bedding, raw hides and untanned skins, coming directly or indirectly from an infected locality, admitted only after disinfection. (iv) Vessels coming from infected localities or carrying goods named in article (iii), only permitted to enter the ports of Marseilles, Algiers, Pauillac, Saint Nazarre, Havre, and Dunkirk. (v) Bales containing goods mentioned in articles (i) to (iii) coming from ports in Persian Gulf and on the West Coast of India, other than infected ports to be accompanied by a certificate of origin.
Final . . .	Subsequently passengers were allowed to land at Marseilles from healthy ships with the sole restriction that soiled linen and bedding had to be disinfected before being brought on shore.
	(3) Italy.
Before the Venice Sanitary Conference.	During the height of the epidemic and before the Venice Sanitary Conference vessels arriving from Bombay, Karachi and other infected ports were only permitted to land passengers after a process of disinfection so onerous that ships of the P. and O. Company merely landed the mails at Brindisi and then carried their passengers to England.
December 1896 .	Importation of fresh, arsenicated and dry salted hides, wool, horsehair, animals and portions of animals and rags prohibited.
May 8th, 1897 .	Regulations based on the Venice Sanitary Conference. *Healthy* vessels allowed free partique after medical inspection; disinfection of wearing apparel, domestic effects and other luggage either before embarkation, during the voyage or at the time of arrival; pumping out of the bilge-water after disinfection and the substitution of fresh drinking-water for the water stored on board. *Suspected* vessels carrying a medical officer admitted to free pratique after the adoption of the precautions for healthy vessels, and in addition the disinfection of the effects belonging to the plague sufferers and their attendants, and of the cabins in which the plague sufferers resided. In the case of vessels which do not carry a medical officer or disinfecting apparatus, the ship to be detained in quarantine until the disinfection and other sanitary precautions have been completed. *Infected* vessels to be detained in quarantine and to undergo such treatment as may in each case be prescribed by the Minister of the Interior. Importation, either direct or indirect, from infected localities of all the articles enumerated in the *susceptible* list of the Convention, except raw silk, old sacking, carpets, and old embroidery, prohibited. Interdicted goods coming from a healthy port in an infected country to be accompanied by a medical certificate and certificate of origin.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
	The medical inspection of ships to take place during the day time.
July 2nd, 1897 . .	To facilitate the execution of the prescribed measures a doctor will, on application, be appointed at Port Said by the Italian authorities to any vessel bound for Italy. This doctor will be entrusted with the general sanitary surveillance on board the ship during the passage from Port Said to the Italian port of destination. Within twenty-four hours of arrival he is to ascertain that the disinfection of soiled articles of wearing or domestic apparel has been carried out, and to make a medical examination of all persons on board. On arrival the doctor will lodge with the harbour authorities a statement certifying to the sanitary condition of the vessel and suggesting the treatment to be adopted. If everything is satisfactory, the vessel will be immediately granted free pratique.
	(4) Belgium.
January 8th, 1897 .	The royal decree of the 15th July 1895, relating to cholera, applied to plague in the case of arrivals from British India. The decree of 15th July was drawn up in conformity with the Dresden Sanitary Convention of 1893. It forbids the importation from infected localities of rags and of used linen, clothing, personal effects and bedding. Exception is made in the case of compressed rags conveyed in bales as merchandise, and certain mercantile waste products not liable to contamination. Healthy, suspected and infected vessels treated according to the Dresden Convention of 1893.
February 6th, 1897 .	In the case of vessels arriving from infected ports, all parts of the ship which it may be deemed necessary to disinfect to be disinfected. The bilge-water to be pumped out and a fresh supply of drinking-water to be taken on board. All persons on board to be medically examined. The ship's papers to be examined in order that the nature of the cargo may be ascertained. To facilitate these measures the vessel may be detained at the sanitary station for one tide. Certificate of origin must be produced for suspicious or interdicted goods from healthy ports. Importation of the following articles forbidden even in transit :— 1. Green hides, salted or pickled, raw hides, hoofs, etc., fresh animal matter, etc. (Exception is made in the case of salted green hides which have been treated with arsenic, which are admitted for sale in Belgium.) 2. Wearing apparel, bedding (used or unused). 3. Old or new carpets, woollen goods (used or unused), silk stuffs. 4. Peacock feathers and small articles, imported retail, which might carry the germs of infection. 5. Bottles of liquor and perfumes, imported retail. 6. Dress goods, drill, etc., not packed in compressed bales and secured with hoops. 7. Samples of raw wool, cotton, and jute, if not compressed and bound with hoops. The goods mentioned in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 can be admitted after having been disinfected by the apparatus at the Doel Sanitary Station.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
	Articles admitted in transit but not for sale in Belgium— 1. Raw wood in pressed bales bound with hoops. 2. All dress goods and drill stuffs packed in pressed bales and bound with hoops. The sanitary authorities may order the bales to be sprinkled with disinfectants before they are unloaded from the vessel.
February 17th, 1897 .	The following substituted for No. 7 in the list above :— All textile or similar products, whether of an animal or vegetable nature—such as wool, cotton, jute, fibres of these products, cocoanut fibre, etc.—if not packed in compressed bales and bound with hoops.
March 12th, 1897 .	Arsenicated hides admitted. All admissible goods disinfected at Doel.
April 5th, 1897 . .	Regulations based on the Venice Sanitary Convention :— Importation from an infected locality of all the articles mentioned in the Venice Convention "susceptible" list, prohibitive. Provided that exemption may be granted by ministerial decree in the case of raw wool, raw hides and untanned skins, and certain classes of rags and carpets, subject to whatever precautions may be prescribed with respect to packing, disinfection, etc. The transit of the interdicted articles is permitted if they are packed in such a manner that they cannot be handled on the way. A certificate of origin may be required in the case of articles on the interdicted list coming from a healthy locality. Import or transit may be permitted although the interdicted article has passed through an infected locality if it be proved that it could not have been contaminated. *Infected*, *suspected*, and *healthy* ships to be treated in accordance with the Venice Sanitary Convention.
May 1st, 1897 . .	The whole of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, except the extreme east of Sind, treated as infected for the purpose of the regulations. Articles on the interdicted list coming from other Indian ports to be accompanied by a certificate of origin.
May 5th, 1897 . .	Hides from infected localities admitted if both salted and arsenicated.
	(5) Malta.
December 30th, 1896 .	Pratique refused and passengers prevented from landing if there is a case of fever on board the vessel.
January 6th, 1897 .	Two days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Indian ports.
January 19th, 1897 .	Quarantine increased to twenty-one days.
January 22nd, 1897 .	Absolute prohibition of the disembarkation of passengers, crew and merchandise. Vessels permitted to come and take provisions.
January 27th, 1897 .	Arrivals from Mediterranean ports which have been in India within thirty days subject to medical inspection and disinfection.
February 2nd, 1897 .	Healthy vessels from India permitted to land passengers at Como island. Passengers subjected to twenty-one days' quarantine and their clothes and linen disinfected. Vessels permitted to coal at Corminotto.
November 1897 . .	Passengers from Bombay and Karachi detained for eight days' observation in a quarantine establishment, counting from the date of disinfection of clothing and articles likely to retain infection.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
May 11th, 1897	Restrictions removed in the case of vessels arriving from Indian ports east of Cape Comorin.
May 22nd, 1897	Arrivals from Bombay and Karachi permitted to coal and take in provisions in the quarantine harbour. Passengers who have been in Bombay or Karachi within thirty days to be detained in the lazaretto for a period not less than seven days from the date of disinfection and sufficient to complete the period of thirty days from the date of departure. The importation of cotton seed from infected ports forbidden. The importation of rags forbidden. The importation of the following articles forbidden before disinfection: wearing apparel, solid linen and clothing, bedding materials, hides, feathers, bones and jute goods.
July 9th, 1897	The restrictions in the case of vessels from Bombay and Karachi confined to vessels which have not been admitted to free pratique in any port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea, or which have not, to the satisfaction of the Chief Government Medical Officer, been thoroughly disinfected before being admitted to such pratique.
	(6) GIBRALTAR.
February 1st, 1897	Vessels from India refused pratique and passengers and goods not to be landed. Mails and specie landed in quarantine. Vessels permitted to coal and take in provisions in quarantine.
April 26th, 1897	Vessels from Calcutta and other Eastern Indian ports granted pratique if provided with a clean bill-of-health and if the condition of the health on board is good.
May 11th, 1897	Restrictive measures removed in the case of arrivals from Indian ports east of Cape Comorin.
	(7) CYPRUS.
February 15th, 1897	Fifteen days' quarantine imposed against arrivals from Indian ports.
	(8) GERMANY.
February 4th, 1897	Arrivals from British India and the Persian Gulf subjected to sanitary control.
February 8th, 1897	Importation of the following articles from India and Persia prohibited:— Used bed and body linen, rags, hides, old clothes, carpets, human hair, bristles, hair, wool, claws, hoofs. Personal baggage exempted from the prohibition, but may be disinfected.
March 11th, 1897	Untanned skins and hides despatched after the 11th February from India admitted if the port of origin was free from plague, and the hides were compressed into airtight bales and prepared for transport in or near the harbour of the port of departure. Bombay and Karachi excluded from the concession.
March 13th, 1897	Prohibition against the importation of interdicted articles extended to goods transhipped at ports in India.
March 25th, 1897	Dry-salted and arsenicated hides not admitted from Indian infected ports.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
May 6th, 1897	Untanned air dried hides known as "kips" admitted unconditionally.
September 6th, 1897	Prohibition list reduced to the following:—Used body and bed linen, old clothes, rags.
	(9) AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
February 12th, 1897	Importation of the following articles prohibited from Asia (Asiatic Russia excepted):— Rags, tatters, unwashed and old clothes, and bed linen, old carpets, covers, bed furniture. Personal baggage exempted but examined by the Sanitary police.
March 11th, 1897	Importation of the following articles prohibited from India and ports up to the Red Sea:— Raw skins and hides, bones, horns, hoofs, trotters, animal offal, hair, and brushes.
	(10) SWITZERLAND.
January 29th, 1897	Importation of rags, clothing, bedding, body linen (except when carried as baggage), hides, skins, furs, etc., from British India, prohibited Travellers permitted to enter *viâ* Chiasso and Geneva, after satisfactory medical inspection and disinfection if free from contact with plague cases for fourteen days.
May 11th, 1897	Import of the articles enumerated in the Venice Convention susceptible list, except arsenicated hides, prohibited. Transit of the interdicted articles forbidden unless packed in such a manner that they cannot be handled on the way. Articles in the interdicted list, if carried as baggage, to be subjected at a frontier station to sanitary inspection and if necessary disinfection. Such baggage permitted to enter only through one of eleven specified customs stations, where arrangements are made for immediate examination and disinfection. The Bombay Presidency, Sind and Goa considered infected for the purpose of the regulations. Interdicted articles from non-infected portion of India to be accompanied by sufficient proof of origin.
	(11) HOLLAND.
February 3rd, 1897	Ten days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Bombay and Karachi.
February 15th, 1897	Importation of the following articles from Bombay and Karachi prohibited: Rags, used wearing apparel, unwashed body and bed clothing (including passengers' baggage).
	(12) SPAIN.
October 14th, 1896	Quarantine imposed against arrivals from Bombay.
February 22nd, 1897	Arrivals from India subjected to three days' observation. Importations from Bombay of rags, old clothes, tissues, mattresses, beltry, feathers, animal hair, hoofs, wood, silk, linen, hemp, jute, etc., prohibited.
March 5th, 1897	Fourteen days' quarantine enforced against passengers from Bombay; and a longer period if a case of plague occurred on board.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
	(13) PORTUGAL.
February 2nd, 1897 .	Vessels, cargoes and passengers from Indian ports disinfected in quarantine. All vessels from India not admitted.
February 20th, 1897 .	Lisbon, the only port open for landing mails and passengers' baggage. All arrivals subject to quarantine and disinfection. Patterns and postal parcels not admitted.
April 17th, 1897 .	Importation of the following articles from India as a rule prohibited :— (*a*) hair, horsehair, and feathers, when in their natural condition ; (*b*) patterns and postal parcels of any kind ; (*c*) hides and skins, either fresh or dried, and tanned hides if the hair remains on ; (*d*) animal refuse ; (*e*) green pulse and vegetables ; (*f*) used furniture, stuffs, and tissues for ornamenting walls, etc. ; (*g*) rags, shavings of wood or paper, waste filaments, and other articles of the same nature ; (*h*) clothes and wearing apparel, shoes, beds, and personal effects ; (*i*) cotton, hemp, wool, linen, and silk if not manufactured ; (*j*) skins of olives and grapes ; (*k*) vegetable substances such as hay and herbs even though compressed and packed in bales ; (*l*) live animals. Baggage of travellers admitted after rigorous disinfection. Interdicted articles may be admitted without quarantine, but after any measure of disinfection that may be prescribed, if they have been lying a long time in a European port, or if they have been transformed by industrial process.
	(14) RUSSIA.
February 19th, 1897 .	All Indian ports declared contaminated.
March 16th, 1897 .	Vessels only allowed to enter and discharge at the following ports of the Black and Azof Seas, at which quarantine arrangements established ; Theodosia, Kertch, Odessa, Sebastopol, Novorissisk, Batoum, and Poti. On arrival vessels from infected ports subjected to ten days' quarantine, after which they may discharge cargoes. The exterior packing of tea chests subject to disinfection. All other goods landed without disinfection, unless believed to have come into immediate contact with plague patients. In such case the exterior packing or superficial layer of goods is subject to disinfection.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
	(15) NORWAY.
February 1st, 1897 .	All ports in British India declared infected. Cargo can duly be discharged at the Christiana quarantine station.
	(16) ROUMANIA.
January 17th, 1897 .	Muhammadans dissuaded from going on pilgrimage and those who go to be subjected to rigorous inspection on return. Constanza closed to all ships coming from Indian ports unless they have been quarantined at an Ottoman port. In such cases vessels granted free pratique at Constanza after a satisfactory medical inspection. All other arrivals from Indian ports to be subjected to sanitary precautions at Sulina. Importation of dirty body and bed linen, old clothes and personal effects as merchandise prohibited. Travellers' dirty linen and used sacks admitted after disinfection.
January 28th, 1897 .	Importation from India of old newspapers and similar printed matters prohibited.
February 24th, 1897 .	Importation of all animal products from India prohibited.
March 19th, 1897 .	Sacks from India transhipped at British ports allowed to enter Sulina and Constanza after disinfection.
April 8th, 1897 .	New jute bags packed in bales by hydraulic pressure coming from non-infected districts in India admitted without disinfection.
	(17) BULGARIA.
February 24th, 1897 .	Importation of all merchandise from India forbidden. All Bulgarian Black Sea ports closed against infected vessels and against all vessels from India unless previously disinfected at an Ottoman port. Varna and Bourgos open in certain cases after satisfactory medical inspection. Change of ships *en route* from infected port does not secure more favourable treatment.
March 9th, 1897 .	All Bulgarian Black Sea ports unconditionally closed against Rangoon.
March 26th, 1897 .	Importation from infected countries of used and soiled paper, newspaper, and printed papers used as wrappings prohibited.
April 12th, 1897 .	Rice admitted from Rangoon.
May 18th, 1897 .	Rangoon considered a clean port and direct importation of rice allowed. Jute sacks from Calcutta admitted after disinfection.
	(18) GREECE.
March 12th, 1897 .	Importation of the following articles prohibited :—Postal packets, patterns, hides, wool, bristles, animals and their products, rags, old clothes, etc.
	(19) TURKEY.
October 13th, 1896 .	Ten days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Bombay.
January 2nd, 1897 .	Ten days' quarantine and rigorous disinfection imposed on arrivals from Karachi. Infected ships repulsed.

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
February 10th, 1897 .	Fifteen drys' quarantine imposed on arrivals from India. Repulse of infected ships maintained. Should plague occur during the detention of the vessel, twenty days' quarantine imposed from the occurrence of the last case, and rigorous disinfection of clothing and personal effects. The vessel to be disinfected and the drinking-water changed. The bilge-water to be pumped out after being disinfected. Vessels objecting to the precautionary measures permitted to return from the port.
March 8th, 1897 .	Importation of the following articles from India prohibited: Feathers, raw hides (salted and dried), furs, felts, hoofs, horns, bones, and all animal products.
March 9th, 1897 .	Ships from India prohibited from passing the Dardenelles unless previously detained for fifteen days in an Ottoman or other quarantine station.
March 22nd, 1897 .	Susceptible goods, including jute sacking, from Indian ports to be disinfected, unless already admitted to free pratique at a port of transhipment.
April 5th, 1897 .	Restriction regarding the passage of the Dardenelles withdrawn.
	ASIA.
	(20) Turkish Arabia.
December 6th, 1896 .	Twenty-one days' quarantine imposed at Bussorah on arrival from Bombay.
February 11th, 1897 .	Quarantine against arrivals from India raised from ten to fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs during the detention in the lazaret, the same measures prescribed as in the case of Turkish ports.
August 3rd, 1897 .	Quarantine against arrivals from India reduced to ten days.
	(21) Persia.
October 16th, 1896 .	Quarantine imposed against arrivals from Bombay.
February 12th, 1897 .	Infected or suspected vessels absolutely excluded, but allowed to land mails. Five days' quarantine for passengers and cargo imposed at Bushire, and seven days at ports nearer India. All dangerous cargo on healthy ships prohibited.
March 5th, 1897 .	Rezais, mattresses, blankets, skins, rags, cotton waste and second-hand clothing classed as suspicious.
July 8th, 1897 .	Quarantine reduced to three days.
	(22) Muscat.
February 2nd, 1897 .	Quarantine imposed against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi.
March 3rd, 1897 .	Regulations imposed at Muscat. All arrivals from Indian ports placed in quarantine and medically inspected. Healthy vessels granted pratique and allowed to land cargo. Cargo to be discharged into lighters by the ships' crew. Landing of rags and cotton waste and other articles considered susceptible, prohibited. Vessels on which a case of plague has occurred not permitted to communicate with the shore except for the purpose of landing mails. In the event

Date of Regulation.	Purport of Regulation.
	of pratique being given, passengers for Muscat landed under supervision and detained for nine days from the date of departure from the last infected port, or from the last case occurring in the lazaretto. Baggage of passengers disinfected on landing.
	(23) Ceylon.
Orders issued during the early period of the epidemic, but exact date unknown.	Fifteen days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Western Indian ports, during which period discharge of passengers and cargo prohibited. Entry of dangerous articles forbidden.
February 19th, 1897 .	Landing from vessels coming directly or indirectly from Karachi, Bombay and Goa of the following articles prohibited: Rags, used apparel, bedding, waste paper, and used gunny bags.
July 23rd, 1897 .	Entry and transhipment prohibited of all goods classed as susceptible by the Venice Convention coming directly or indirectly from ports in the West Coast of India. Customs officer to cause the destruction of interdicted goods imported from ports on the West Coast of India.
	Arrivals from ports on the West Coast of India to be subjected to quarantine for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of departure. Persons and goods not to be landed during the quarantine period.
April 28th, 1897 .	Doctor of the Colonial Government appointed to Tuticorin for the examination of emigrants and other persons desiring to sail from Tuticorin for Ceylon.
	(24) Goa.
October 17th, 1896 .	Five days' quarantine imposed against arrivals from Bombay or the south.
	(25) Siam.
February 15th, 1897 .	Vessels from Bombay inspected at Paknam by Siamese authorities before proceeding to Bangkok.
	(26) Netherlands India.
February 3rd, 1897 .	Ten days' quarantine imposed against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi.
April 21st, 1897 .	Whole West Coast of India declared infected.
May 6th, 1897 .	Nine days' quarantine imposed against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi since the date of departure or the last case on board. Entry of butter, victuals, rags, raw wool, hair, hides, furriery from Bombay and Karachi temporarily forbidden.
	AFRICA.
	(27) Egypt.
October 12th, 1896 .	The plague regulations of 1894 put into force by the Sanitary Board, with a modification with respect to healthy vessels. The 1894 Regulations follow the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1892, but are more stringent in the treatment of infected ships.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS ALREADY SANCTIONED AND THOSE NOW REQUIRED FOR PLAGUE CHARGES IN THE DISTRICT OF FOR THE YEAR 1899–1900.

SUMMARY. *Provincial.*	Detailed Account No.	The grants already sanctioned. 1	Actuals during the preceding quarters. 2	Estimate for the current quarter. 3	Estimate for the succeeding quarter. 4	Estimate for the remainder of the official year. 5	Total estimate for the year. 6
Direct Charges—							
24. Medical—Grants for Medical purposes	24D.	6940	3137-13-4	1660	1338	1170	7305-13-4
Indirect Charges—							
3. Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration.	3A.	640	174-14-0	65-2-0	~~24-0~~	–	240
5 & 7. Salt and Excise							
15. Post Office—District Post Charges							
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Criminal Courts	19Af.						
20. Police—District Executive Force—Additional Police Force	20C.						
24. Medical—Medical Establishment	24A.		169-2-4	100	100	–	369-2-4
Do. Sanitation and Vaccination *			62-8-2	61	41	21	185-8-2
30. Stationery and Printing							
Total Provincial		7580	~~4-5-7~~ 3544-	1886-2-0	1679	1191	8100-7-7
Local.							
24. Medical—Grants for Medical purposes	24D.	28292	2443-8-4	2537-9-11	545-9-6	1110-0-0	7636-1-4
Do. Sanitation and Vaccination							
Municipal Funds	24D.	3240	383-15-9	701-0-3	502-0-0	270-0-0	1857
Port and Marine Funds	24D.						
Grand Total		39112	6371-13-8	4124-12-2	2526-9-6	2571-0-0	17594-3-4

Detailed Account No. 24D—MEDICAL.—Grants for Medical Purposes.

	Number.	*Provincial.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Expenses in connection with the Bubonic Plague—						
Salaries—		Medical Officers on Plague duty ( ).						
		Military Officers on Plague duty ( ).		1050	1050	1050	1050	4200
		Additional Medical Officers ( ) ( ).	3902	1577-4-0	* 300	–	–	1877-4-0
		Nurses ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).						
		House-rent allowance ( ) ( ) ( ).						
		Plague allowance ( ) ( ) ( ).						
		Exchange compensation allowance						
Establishment—		Clerks ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).	250	32-6-1	20	20	20	92-6-1
		Servants ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).	240	60	20	–	–	80-0-0
Allowances—		Travelling allowance of establishment ( ).	2000	9-2-0	100	100	–	209-2-0
		Travelling allowance of officers ( ).						
		Tentage allowance ( ) ( ) ( ).		367-6-0	–	–	–	367-6-0
		Carried over	6402	3096-2-1	1490	1170	1070	6826-2-1

Explanatory Remarks.

* Reserve Sanitary Inspectors.
Commission to Conservancy Agent.
Contingencies.
Miscellaneous.

Pay of the additional medical officer at Rs 350 a month.

* Provision is made for the balance of pay of the military officers on plague duty whose services have already been dispensed with.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

a/b 22708

Plague

Marine Department.

P R O C E E D I N G S O F T H E M A D R A S G O V E R N M E N T.

Read the following:-

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department-(Sanitary), No.2256, dated the 21st July 1899:-

I am directed to refer to your letter No.595 Marine, dated the 30th ultimo, and to suggest, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, that the use of the word "quarantine" in orders directing the imposition of the Venice Convention Regulations against vessels arriving from plague-infected ports should be discontinued. The existing regulations do not authorize the imposition of quarantine, and the Secretary of State has ~~taken~~ recently taken exception to the use of the expression.

ii fo 10487 7.7.99

O r d e r:- No.711 Marine, dated 31st July 1899.

Recorded for guidance.

(True Extract)

for Secretary to Government.

To The Presidency Port Officer.

" Local & Municipal Department. ✓

4d Stitt 2/8

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

D.C./

Copy of letter from the Collector of the Nilgiris to the Plague Commr. dy 27.3.99 D.C. No 1144/99

I have the honour to forward herewith a proposition statement in duplicate for the entertainment of an additional clerk for this office for plague purposes on a salary of Rs 45 per mensem. He will belong to the temporary establishment.

2. I would point out that the increase of work on account of plague correspondence presses very heavily on the existing small establishment of this Collectorate. Even in normal times during recent years there has been a large increase of work which the establishment has found much difficulty in coping with. A statement showing the number of currents during the two months — January and February of the current year and number despatched as compared

R.B. CLEGG
13 JUL 99

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 2048.P

From The Collector of Salem

Order.

Ref No. 1145 pc

Dated 13.7.99

Received 21 JUL 1899

Registered 21/7/99

Enclosures —

Spare copies —

SUBJECT.

Requesting orders if telegraphic intimation should be sent to the Mysore Plague Authorities of the departure of travellers from Plague infected parts within 10 days of their arrival to a Railway Station in the Mysore State and whether B. Passports of such travellers may be returned before they leave.

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suggested by the Coll.: Copies of the following papers are enclosed:-

Go No 8567 dy 15-8-98
" 1050 P. dy 15-5-96
" 381 P. dy 11-3-95
J.C. Engs No 193 dy 15-10-98
" 635 dy 11-11-98
" 127 dy 17-1-99.

Lang
27/7/81

To
The Resident
in Mysore with Copies of
certain P.O.'s & Salem
Coll's letter.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O.	856 P.	&	29/8/98
G.O	1080 P.	&	15/12/98
P.C.	193.	&	15/10/98
P.C.	635	&	11/4/98
P.C.	127	&	17/6/98
G.O.	381	&	11-3-99
P.C	1183	&	1-5-99

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Cir. 2048 P.

Ref No. 1145 P.C

Salem Collector's Office,

DESPATCHED 13th July 1899.
19 JUL. 1899

Plague

From Robert B. Clay Esq., I.C.S. 67

Collector and District Magistrate,

Salem,

To

The Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department,

Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Regulation 17 IV of the original Mufussal Regulations as revised in G.O. No. 381 P. dated 11-3-99, I have the honor to request instructions whether intimation of the departure of any traveller from an infected area to a railway Station in the Mysore Province within 10 days of his arrival, should be telegraphed to the Assistant Surgeon on plague duty at Yeswantpur or to the Residency Surgeon Bangalore as the case may be. I raised this question in September 1898 and it was then ordered that as only a small part of the Bangalore City was infected and not the whole of the District, intimation should continue to be sent (G.O. No. 1080 P. dated

15.9-98). Since then, however, plague spread to almost all parts of the Mysore Province and subsided. There is now a recrudescence in the Bangalore city and in a no. of villages in the Bangalore district and the disease still continues in the Mysore City and the Kolar Gold fields, while outside the Mysore State there is very little plague within this Presidency. So that the probabilities of plague spreading from the Mysore Province to the British Territory are greater than in the other way. Most of the people returning to the Mysore Province are those who come from the Mysore State itself and there is no object in the Mysore authorities requiring that the intimation of the departure of such individuals should be telegraphed to them. Under the orders of the Plague Commissioner Madras, no intimations are sent by the Chief Medical officer Jalarpet

127 D 17-1-99.
11

(Regulation 17 viii) of those going from infected areas direct to the Mysore State via Jalarpet nor are those returning through the frontier Stations intimated. (vide Plague Commissioner's Proceedings no. 127/11 dated 17-1-99). It seems therefore anomalous to require that intimation should be sent only in respect of those returning within 10 days by rail

2. Whilst on this subject, I may state that, under the existing orders it is only from places where travellers from infected areas are watched in the Mysore State that original B. passports can be recovered through them (vide Plague Commissioner's Proceedings no. 193 dated 15.10.98 and no. 635 dated 11-11-98). We have no means of knowing exactly in what places in the Mysore Province they are watched and in what, not. As a rule no notice is taken of our passports by the Mysore Authorities and this has already been represented to Government*; the practice of sending C passports and endeavours to recover B. passports

* To the Plague Commr. vide the C.S.'s letters printed in P. C.'s No 193 15/x/98 & 127 17/i/99.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[L. & M.]
250—19-12-98.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 .

Again G.O , No. dated 189 .

Current No. 1369 P of 1899, dated 3. 6. 99, from the Chairman M. C.

" " 2085 P. " 1899, " 24. 7. 99, " the D. S. Bellary

" " " 189 , " , "

H M

ORDER. No 1237 Pres. d/12-8-99

D 12/8/99

The ~~proposed~~ grant of a carriage allowance to the Lady Hospital Assistant attached to the Sabhapati Mudaliar Hospital, Bellary, for the period she was employed on plague duty cannot be sanctioned.

(From [redacted] orders).

To,

The Collr. of Bellary

" Surgeon-General

P. J. O.

H 10 viii 99

Ex
4. 8. 99

desp'd 14/8/99

Note

The Lady H. A. had an increase of pay only for a portion of the period for which

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cno	2284P	9/8					
CN	2594P	9/8					

Plague.

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 1831 P

From The Collector of Cuddapah

No.

Dated 3-7-99

Received at cuty 6-7-99 at Madras 8-7-99

Registered 8-7-99

Enclosures

Spare copies /

SUBJECT.

Subg plague budget estimate for the quarter ending September 1899

Refer: Cur no: 1831P

Order

Transferred to the Financial Department.

C S Crewe
10/7/99

8/7/99

2 to The Finl dept with estimate.

8-7-99 Desp^d^ No. 81/11/7/99

Cur nos: 1831P & 2028 [illegible]

Order No 1162 P. Mis Dt 29/7/99

Recorded

2. The Collector is requested to ~~consider the~~ report whether ~~possibility of making~~ further reductions in the establishment cannot be made

25/7/99

S.O. 27-7-99

2 to The Collr of Cuddapah! [illegible] H.S. 1.8.99

27-7-99

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Pers	1048	7-6-99	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

6 JUL 1899
GOVT. MUNI. ESL. & LEG. DEPT.

[To be submitted so as to reach the Plague Commissioner not later than the 5th of the month which commences each quarter.]

QUARTERLY STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS ALREADY SANCTIONED AND THOSE NOW REQUIRED FOR PLAGUE CHARGES IN THE DISTRICT OF Cuddapah FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

C No 1577 Pq oo

Local and Municipal ~~Judicial~~ (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 2276/p

ASSIST. SECY TO GOVT. LOCAL MUNL EDL & LEG DEPT. 5 AUG 1899

From The P.W.D.

Order No 1242 P. Mis. 12/8 of 12-8-99.

Recorded

H 10 viii 99

No. 711 Mar

NHS 7/8/99

Lms 7/8/99

Dated 31st July 1899.

Received at ooty 5-8-99, at Madras 7-8-99

Registered 7-8-99

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Quarantine. Recording letter from the Govt of India, suggesting that the use of the word — in orders directing the imposition of the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations against vessels arriving from plague-infected ports should be discontinued —