[L. & M. 1,000—12-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 65 P Mub

DATED 9-1-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Travelling allowance bills.

Requesting the Accountant General to pass the travelling ____ of the officers deputed to give evidence before the Mysore Commission at Bangalore and of the clerk & peons taken by the Sanitary Commissioner while proceeding on tour duty.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Pl.

Plague

THE

MYSORE PLAGUE REGULATIONS

AND RULES.

REVISED UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1898.

BANGALORE

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1898.

Price 2 annas.

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1 Encl
Cir. 9 P of 99

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PART I.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES REGULATION.

Regulation No. 11 of 1897.

(Passed on the 11th day of February 1897.)

A Regulation to provide for the prevention of the outbreak or spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the prevention of the outbreak or spread of dangerous epidemic disease in Mysore; Her Highness the Maharani-Regent is pleased to enact as follows :—

Title.

1. (i) This Regulation may be called "The Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897;"

Extent.

(ii) It extends to the whole of the Territories of Mysore; and

Commencement.

(iii) It shall come into force at once.

2. (i) When at any time the Government of Mysore is satisfied that Mysore or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the said Government, if it thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons, as it shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation, if any) shall be defrayed.

(ii) The Government of Mysore may require or empower any person to take such measures as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

(iii) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Government of Mysore may take measures and prescribe regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise, and the segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.

3. Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Regulation shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

4. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Regulation.

THE MYSORE PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

I.

Notification No. 9383—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated* 10*th February* 1898.

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

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Territories of Mysore are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the said territories are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, the Government of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, are pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Regulation, the following revised temporary regulations to be observed in municipalities other than those of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and in other towns and villages in the said territories, in supersession of those issued with Notification No. 342, dated 9th March 1897. The provisions of such of the following regulations as relate to the procedure at railway stations (whether inspection or non-inspection) shall apply only to that portion of the railway line which is within the jurisdiction of the Government of Mysore, namely, the line between Bangalore and Nanjangud, excluding the Bangalore City station.

1. In every municipality and every town or village, every householder and every medical practitioner practising therein who becomes cognizant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings in his house or in any other private dwelling within the limits of the municipality, town or village, shall be bound to give information of the same with the least practicable delay, in a municipal-

ity to the President or Vice-President of the Municipal Board and the medical officer in charge of the Government dispensary or hospital, and in a town or village not being a municipality, to the medical officer in charge of the Government dispensary or hospital, if any, and to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall report the fact at once to the nearest Magistrate. Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, chattram or other place of public resort shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chattram or other place, of any person from any area which has been notified by the Government of Mysore or the Deputy Commissioner to be infected. The Vice-President or Magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith send information to the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the occurrence of any such case.

2. On the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, and to the extent to which he may determine, a Municipal Board or a Local Fund Board, if it has not already made the provision, shall provide and maintain in such localities, which in the case of a municipality may be within or without the municipal limits as in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, or a medical officer deputed by him, may be proper for the purpose, suitable and sufficient accommodation to the satisfaction of such medical officer, for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, and also accommodation for their detention until they shall be certified by the medical officer in charge to be free from infection. In the places so provided the Municipal Board or the Local Fund Board, as the case may be, shall furnish such hospital establishments, equipment and supplies as the District Deputy Commissioner may determine, and shall also make arrangements for feeding persons detained under the powers conferred by any of the regulations made under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, on payment by them of the cost; but in the case of indigent persons, the Municipal Board or the Local Fund Board, as the case may be, shall supply them with

food free of charge: provided that any person so detained may cater for himself subject to such rules and conditions as the medical officer in charge may prescribe. The Municipal Board or Local Fund Board, as the case may be, shall, on like requisition and in like manner and subject to like approval, provide accommodation for persons who may be required to vacate any building or ground under the regulations set out below numbered 4, 5 and 6, and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

Explanation.—Any certificate given under this regulation should contain an accurate description of the person named in it to prevent, so far as possible, its being used by another person.

3. When in any building or place within a municipality, town or village, there is a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, or believed to have recently arrived from an infected area, the Deputy Commissioner, or any officer appointed by him, generally or specially in this behalf, may enter and inspect such person and building or place, and either—

(*a*) remove such person to one of the places of accommodation provided under the preceding Regulation 2, and in such place or in some other place so provided to which at the discretion of the medical officer in charge he may from time to time be removed, detain and treat him until he shall be certified by the said medical officer to be free from infection; or

Notification No. 13221-Mis. F. 21-96, dated 16th April 1898.

(*b*) take measures for segregating and detaining such person in his own house or in some other suitable place, if *from the fact of such house or place being situated at a distance from crowded localities and from being surrounded by a large compound* the Medical Officer in charge *thinks that* the person can be there treated with no greater risk of spreading the infection than if he were removed to a place provided under the preceding Regulation 2.

Provided that no person segregated or detained under this regulation shall leave the place of segregation or detention except with the written permission of the officer in charge, who may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce this prohibition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation.

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

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer;

(*b*) The Station House Officer;

(*c*) The Patel of the village.

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

Where the place of destination is a mine or part of a mining property or a coffee estate or other large landed property from the isolated or peculiar nature of which it is not possible or convenient for the 'local authorities' (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) mentioned above to perform their duties of observation, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to nominate any owner, Superintendent or Agent managing such mine or part of a mining property, coffee estate or other landed property, to be "a local authority" within the meaning of this Regulation.

Notification No. Pg. 285, dated 29th Oct. 1898.

Such nominations shall be published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notification No. Pg. 285, dated 29th Oct. 1898.

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

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

4. Any building or place which is required for and is, in the opinion of the District Medical Officer or the

medical officer deputed by him in this behalf, suitable for the purpose of the accommodation to be provided under Regulation 2, may be entered upon and occupied by the President of the Municipal Board or of the Local Fund Board, as the case may be, or a person deputed by him in this behalf (if untenanted, without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, conspicuously posted on such house or building), and may be used for the purposes of the accommodation under Regulation 2, and the owner or the lessee of such building or place, shall not be entitled to anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the ground or building may remain in the occupation of the President of the Municipal Board or Local Fund Board, as the case may be: provided that the President of the Municipal Board or of the Local Fund Board, as the case may be, shall be bound, at the cost of the municipality or the Local Fund Board, as the case may be, thoroughly to cleanse and disinfect the ground or building, and, if a building, to whitewash it internally and externally before vacating it.

5. When any building or place is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf, so overcrowded as to make the inmates or occupiers specially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, the Deputy Commissioner or officer authorized as aforesaid may, by a notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier, if actually residing in the building or place, or the tenants or the actual occupants thereof, to abate, as prescribed in the notice, the overcrowding within twenty-four hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other occupants of the said building or place, and, in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice, may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of the same in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary; and the owner or occupier or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

6. When a building or place has, in the opinion of a medical officer appointed in this behalf, been so infected with

the plague as to render its future occupation a source of danger to the inmates thereof, the Deputy Commissioner, or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf, may summarily cause such building or place to be vacated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the said officer may cause the inmates of such building or place to be detained and segregated in such place as he may appoint for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague among such persons, and the building or place shall not be re-occupied until, in the opinion of such medical officer it is safe to be re-occupied.

In like manner if it appears to the said officer that, in view of the prevalence of the plague within his jurisdiction, any building within such jurisdiction, intended or used as a dwelling, is in so insanitary a condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may summarily cause the same to be vacated, and prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives written permission in this behalf.

The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under this regulation shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

7. The President of the Municipal Board or of the Local Fund Board, as the case may be, shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage, to a place provided under Regulation 2, of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the plague, and for the transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection.

8. If it shall appear to the Deputy Commissioner or an officer deputed by him in this behalf that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or to cause the spread of the plague, he may, by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of the said water.

9. If the Deputy Commissioner of the district or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or

shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and the materials of which it is constructed; and the President of the Municipal Board or of the Local Fund Board, as the case may be, may in his discretion grant compensation, but no person shall be entitled to claim it of right, for any loss or damage caused by reason of such destruction, out of the Municipal Fund or the Local Fund as the case may be.

10. No owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall carry any person suffering from the plague; nor shall any person suffering from the disease enter a public conveyance.

11. No person shall let, or show for the purpose of letting, a building or part of a building in which he knows, or has reason to know, that a person has been suffering from the plague, without having such building or part thereof, and every article therein likely to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

12. The Deputy Commissioner or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, when he considers necessary, enter upon any premises, whether situated in a municipality or not, at any time during daylight and summarily execute any work required for, or summarily abate any of the nuisances existing with respect to, the following matters:—

(*a*) the cleansing, lime-washing, disinfecting, clearing, draining or otherwise putting in a proper state, of buildings or lands in a filthy or unwholesome state or overgrown with noxious vegetation;

(*b*) the collection, deposit and removal of night-soil or other offensive matter and the provision and cleansing of latrines and other receptacles for the same;

(*c*) the cleansing, fencing, repairing or filling up of private tanks and wells; and

(*d*) the draining off or removal of stagnant water or offensive liquid matter.

13. The Deputy Commissioner of the district may, in his discretion, order the disinfection or destruction of any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses and rag stores or of second-hand gunny bags imported from any part of India infected by the plague, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles under the powers conferred by this regulation.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district may also by an order in writing authorize generally or specially any Magistrate or any President or Vice-President of a Municipal Board to exercise the power of disinfection vested in the Deputy Commissioner of the district by this regulation.

14. At or near any railway station appointed by Notification in the *Mysore Gazette* as an inspection station, any medical officer appointed in this behalf may detain any train and may require any person travelling therein to alight and submit himself to medical examination as the medical officer may direct, and may, for this purpose, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, using such reasonable force as may be required, detain such passenger either on the railway premises or in some other suitable place which the Deputy Commissioner shall, if necessary, provide at the expense of the Municipal or Local Fund, as the case may be; and, if the said person is suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, the bubonic plague or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, the medical officer may deal with him under the preceding Regulation 3.

Any such medical officer or person acting under his immediate orders may also demand of any person so travelling, his name, his usual abode and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the preceding fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which the medical officer may think fit, in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said person's spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such

questions and enquiries. If any such person is found to have, within the preceding ten days, been within a part of India believed by such medical officer to be infected by the plague, and is unable to satisfy such officer that he is proceeding to any fixed place of residence, such officer may remove him, or cause him to be removed, to a place provided under Regulation 2, and may there cause him to be detained for ten days, when, if he is certified free from the infection of the plague, he shall be permitted to depart therefrom.

15. If the place at which an inspection is held under Regulation 3 be a railway station, and if no suitable accommodation for plague cases has been provided in the neighbourhood of such station, the officer making the inspection may require that a passenger who is found to be suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or to have so lately suffered therefrom as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, be carried on by the railway administration in a railway compartment vacated for the purpose to the nearest inspection station or other place where such accommodation is available.

16. The inspecting medical officer at an inspection station notified under Regulation 14 may require any passenger who may have been medically inspected to deliver up his ticket in order that some mark indicative of his having been inspected may be impressed thereon; and such passenger shall be bound to deliver it up accordingly.

17. On the alighting at a railway station, which has not been appointed an inspection station under Regulation 14, of a passenger who holds a ticket from or is believed to have come from a station which is within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of an infected area, the police officer on duty at the station, with the aid, if necessary, of the railway officials, shall stop such passenger and require him to furnish his name and address with particulars of the place whither he is bound, his business at such place, and the length of time he means to stay there; and the passenger shall be bound to furnish such information and answer all such inquiries truthfully to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The police officer shall thereupon communicate forthwith such information to the officer in charge of the nearest

police station, who shall immediately communicate the same to the nearest Magistrate, the District Medical Officer and the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction the place of destination of the passenger is situated. The last mentioned officer shall inform the Municipal President or Vice-President or the Head-man of the village, as the case may be, of the said place in view of the passenger being kept under observation.

At a station appointed as an inspection station under Regulation 14, the information aforesaid shall be obtained and communicated in the manner directed in the preceding clauses of this Regulation, by or under the orders of the medical officer in charge.

18. If a passenger from any railway station referred to in the last preceding Regulation appears to be attempting to evade inspection at an inspection station by alighting at a station short of that for which his ticket has been taken, the police officer on duty shall insist on his continuing his journey as far as the inspection station either by the same or the next following train and may, with the assistance of the railway officials, take all such steps as may be necessary to compel him to do so.

19. Any such passenger alighting at a railway station short of an inspection station, who from his being unable to show any business at the place of alighting appears to have so alighted for the purpose of evading examination at such inspection station, may be detained by the police officer on duty at the railway station at which he has alighted and be forwarded by the same or the next train to the inspection station. The railway fare of the person so detained and forwarded to the inspection station shall be paid by the passenger, and, if not paid, shall be recovered from him by the railway authorities as excess fare.

20. When any carriage from the Bombay Presidency or from any infected area is detached from a train at any railway station on the Bangalore-Nanjangud line except the Bangalore City Station, it shall be disinfected or ventilated in the following manner as soon as possible and before it is again brought into use.

Notification No. 12984-Mis. F. 21-96, dated 12th April 1898.

Third and intermediate class carriages :—

The inferior wood-work of the carriages, especially the floors and seats, shall be thoroughly washed with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1000) or with carbolic acid solution (a wine glassful to a gallon) applied *with a mop* ; the doors and windows shall be opened, and the vehicle exposed to the air.

First and second class carriages :—

The floors and wood-work shall be treated as above, the cushions being also brushed and thoroughly cleaned.

20-A. Any railway carriage from which a passenger who is suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague has been removed, shall be detached at the nearest convenient station, and shall be disinfected as follows :—

Notification No. 12984-Mis. F. 21-96, dated 12th April 1898.

i. The carriages, after being detached from the train, should be thoroughly washed with soft soap and lime water. After an interval of two to three hours, this should be washed off with plain water, and then the following disinfecting solution should be thoroughly sprayed all over the interior as well as the exterior of the carriages by means of a syringe :—

Corrosive sublimate	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Hydrochloric acid	...	1 oz.
Water	...	3 gallons.

This solution should be allowed to dry on the carriages. Special care must be taken to direct the solution into all the cracks and crevices and jilmills.

ii. After disinfection, the carriages should be kept out in the open for 48 hours. They can then be brought into use again.

iii. In the case of first and second class carriages which afford greater facilities than third class compartments for the harbouring of plague germs, it will be necessary, if the carriages are contaminated, to burn the cushions and to disinfect the wood-work in the manner indicated above, and repaint the interior.

iv. Any compartment in which a suspicious case has travelled should be sprayed with the above disinfecting solution before being allowed to proceed.

21. The clothing, bedding and personal effects of all persons detained or segregated under Regulation 3, or removed under Regulation 14, to a place provided under Regulation 2, shall be thoroughly disinfected and may, at the discretion of the medical officer in charge of the place of detention or segregation, be destroyed.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district may in his discretion, at the cost of Local or Municipal Funds, award compensation for articles destroyed, but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article dealt with as above.

Where the clothes or bedding of a traveller shall have been destroyed as hereinbefore provided, the medical officer may, if the person is poor, arrange for providing other necessary articles in their place, the cost of the same being intimated to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who shall debit it to Local or Municipal Funds at his discretion.

21-A. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer appointed by him either generally or specially in this behalf, or the medical officer in charge of a railway inspection station, may take any measures that he may deem necessary for the disinfection of the clothing of any person found within the limits of his jurisdiction, who, in the opinion of the said officer, is likely to have been infected, or of any articles likely in the opinion of the said officer to carry infection, which are in the possession of such person ; and such person shall be bound to submit to such measures and he may, if necessary, be detained until such measures are taken.

22. The Deputy Commissioner of a district may, in case of emergency or to save delay, provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a Local Fund Board or Municipal Board is empowered or required to execute or to do in accordance with these regulations, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is in the said Deputy Commissioner's opinion necessary for the service or the safety of the public, and may charge the expense of executing the work or doing the act to the Local Fund Board or Municipal Board concerned.

23. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or a particular locality, and to prohibit re-occupation of such houses or locality without permission. The Deputy Commissioner shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for those removed from the houses evacuated. The Deputy Commissioner may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint under such restrictions as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding ten days, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

24. The Deputy Commissioner of the district or any officer specially authorized by him in this behalf is empowered to close places used for the supply, preparation or storage of articles of food and drink in infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses, and to direct the removal of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

25. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of the district, when and to the extent he may deem necessary, may make regulations —

(*a*) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes;

(*b*) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth. * * *

Notification No. 716—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 13th July 1898.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

iv. Any compartment in which a suspicious case has travelled should be sprayed with the above disinfecting solution before being allowed to proceed.

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(3) When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

26. A ferry boat shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to buildings; and passengers by a ferry boat shall be subject to interrogation, inspection and detention in the same manner as passengers by railway.

In order to prevent the spread of the infection of the plague either by or to a ferry boat the Deputy Commissioner of the district or any officer generally or specially empowered by him in this behalf may require such boat to alter its moorings or to stop during its passage and moor in such position as such officer may indicate, or direct that it desist from plying until such time as may be stated in a notice placed on a conspicuous position of the boat.

27. The Deputy Commissioner of the district may prescribe that no dhobies within an infected area to which he may extend this regulation shall wash clothes except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

28. No person employed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to be infectious, shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

29. Officers specially appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from or into, as the case may be, any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Government, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Government, and, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Deputy

Commissioner's orders, unless such disinfection has been effected. Such officers shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, to decide what person shall be considered 'suspicious' for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the said officers, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the plague authority for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained.

30. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these rules a pass or certificate is granted to any person or persons to enable him or them to go from one place to another, or for any purpose, such pass or certificate shall not be used by any other person or persons or for any other purpose.

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

32. i. The provisions of these Regulations in regard to segregation do not apply to persons who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months previously. Such persons, shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

Notification No. Pg. 555, dated 28th November 1898.

(*a*) They shall not be liable to detention at any Railway or Road Observation Camps when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their luggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

(3) When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

26. A ferry boat shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to buildings; and passengers by a ferry boat shall be subject to interrogation, inspection and detention in the same manner as passengers by railway.

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30. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these rules a pass or certificate is granted to any person or persons to enable him or them to go from one place to another, or for any purpose, such pass or certificate shall not be used by any other person or persons or for any other purpose.

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30. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these rules a pass or certificate is granted to any person or persons to enable him or them to go from one place to another, or for any purpose, such pass or certificate shall not be used by any other person or persons or for any other purpose.

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Notification No. Pg. 555, dated 28th November 1898.

(a) They shall not be liable to detention at any Railway or Road Observation Camps when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their luggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

(*b*) When they have been served with observation notices they shall not be liable to present themselves for observation but shall be liable to be observed at their own residence for ten days after arrival from a plague-infected place.

(*c*) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected.

(*d*) When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents and for the prevention of the spread of the plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

Exception.—The privilege of exemption from segregation under clause i (*d*) of this Regulation shall not be allowed within the limits of the Bangalore City, except in the case of persons living in the better sort of houses which are fairly ventilated and not overcrowded.

The Inoculation Certificate shall be in the following form :—

PLAGUE INOCULATION CERTIFICATE.

[Counterfoil]

No.

Name

Father's name

Street

Village

Town

Taluk

District

Date

Initials of operator

No.

Certified that..... , father's name ..... , resident of..... , street ..... , Town ..... , village ..... , Taluk ..... , District..... , has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb mark (as below) was at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb mark.

Signature and Designation.

Dated

Note.—This certificate exempts the holder from segregation, from detention when travelling and from liability to present himself for observation under the Observation Rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes or personal effects disinfected when travelling or when leaving an infected house. This certificate is valid for a period of six months.

ii. In places other than the City of Bangalore, in any case not falling under the rules contained in the preceding clause (i) of this Regulation neither the patient nor the other inmates of an infected house shall be liable to be compulsorily removed to Hospital and Contact Camps, provided that (1) arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of such house and its contents, and for the separate treatement of the patient therein or elsewhere, and provided further (2) that a watch be placed over the house, and all other measures to the satisfaction of a Plague authority adopted for the prevention of the spread of Plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

iii. The disinfection of houses and effects provided in the previous clauses shall be carried out with as little inconvenience and discomfort to the inmates and patient as is compatible with thorough disinfection, and without any violence to the social and religious customs of the occupants.

A

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

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1. No. of observation notice.

2. Date of issue.

3. Name of traveller.

4. Place of destination.

5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

A

or 1

A

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

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1. No. of observation notice.

2. Date of issue.

3. Name of traveller.

4. Place of destination.

5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

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or 1

...rrival.

Name of person.

Father's name.

Caste.

Age.

Whence coming.

Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

u are hereby required to present yourself daily or (to be present daily at your resi-ce) for ten days from the (date)..... ...or observation by..... (Local Authority, Health Officer or Assist-ant Health Officer) and also to intimate any change of residence to him.

Forwarded to the

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

te.

C

gnation.

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

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1. No. of observation notice.

2. Date of issue.

3. Name of traveller.

4. Place of destination.

5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

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2 Station of issue

3. Date of arrival.

4. Name of person.

5. Father's name.

6. Caste.

7. Age.

8. Whence coming.

9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give District, Taluk, Village, Street and Number or Name of the owner of the house).

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

Signature and designation of officer issuing the observation notice.

Date.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

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Reverse of Form I.

A

B

Endorsement of the Local Authority or Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer.

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

II.

Notification No. 9384—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated* 10*th February* 1898.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES REGULATION, 1897, FOR THE CITIES OF BANGALORE & MYSORE.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Territories of Mysore are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the said territories are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, the Government of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, are pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Regulation, the following revised temporary regulations to be observed in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, in supersession of those issued with Notification No. 341, dated 9th March 1897 :—

1. Every house-holder who becomes cognizant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings in his house or in any other private dwelling within the municipal limits of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, or of the arrival thereat of any person from any area which has been notified by the Government of Mysore or the President of the Municipal Commission to be infected, shall be bound forthwith to give information of the same to the Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality. Every house-holder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, chattram or other place of public resort shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chattram or other place, of any person from any area which has been notified by the Government of Mysore or the Deputy Commissioner to be infected.

2. The President of the Municipal Commission or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, when he considers necessary, enter upon any premises at any time during daylight and summarily execute any work required under, or summarily abate any of the nuisances described or indicated in sections 104, 108, 133, 134 and 169 of the Municipal Regulations for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

3. When in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Municipality and of a medical officer deputed by the Senior Surgeon, or in the absence of any such officer, of the Surgeon of the district, any building or place is so over-crowded as to make the inmates or occupants thereof specially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, by notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier, if actually residing in the building or place, or the tenants or the actual inmates thereof, to abate as prescribed in the notice the over-crowding within twenty-four hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or inmates of the said building or place; and in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of inmates or occupants in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary; and the owner or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

4. When any building or place has, in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Municipality, been so infected with the plague as to render its further occupation a source of danger to the inmates, tenants or occupants thereof, the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may summarily cause such building or place to be vacated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the said officer may cause the inmates of such building or place to be detained and segregated in such place as he may appoint for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague among such persons; and the building or place shall not be re-occupied until, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is safe to be re-occupied; and the owner or occupier or the tenants or the inmates thereof shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done under this regulation.

In like manner if it appears to the said officer that, in view of the prevalence of the plague within his jurisdiction, any building within such jurisdiction, intended or used as a dwelling, is in so insanitary a condition as to be

unfit for human habitation, he may summarily cause the same to be vacated and prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives written permission in this behalf.

5. No person shall let, or show for the purpose of letting, a building or part of a building in which he knows, or has reason to know, that a person has been suffering from the plague, without having such building or part thereof, and every article therein likely to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer appointed by the President in this behalf.

6. If, in the opinion of the Health Officer and of a medical officer deputed by the Senior Surgeon or, in the absence of any such officer, of the Surgeon of the district, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed; and the President may, in his discretion, give compensation, but no person shall be entitled to claim it of right at the expense of the Municipal Funds for any loss or damage caused by reason of such destruction.

7. The President may, in his discretion, disinfect or destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses and rag stores, or of second-hand gunny bags imported from any part of India infected by the plague; and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of any such articles under the powers conferred by this regulation.

7-A. The President of the Municipal Commission or any officer appointed by him either generally or specially in this behalf, or the medical officer in charge of the Mysore City railway inspection station may take any measures that he may deem necessary for the disinfection of the clothing of any person found within the limits of his jurisdiction, who, in the opinion of the said officer, is likely to have been infected, or of any articles likely in the opinion of the said

officer to carry infection, which are in the possession of such person; and such person shall be bound to submit to such measures and he may, if necessary, be detained until such measures are taken.

8. The Municipal Commissioners shall provide and maintain in such localities, whether within or without the municipal limits, as in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Municipality may be proper for the purpose, suitable and sufficient accommodation as approved by the Health Officer and by a medical officer deputed by the Senior Surgeon or, in the absence of any such officer, by the Surgeon of the district, for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, and for their detention until they shall be certified to be free from infection. In the places so provided the Municipal Commissioners shall furnish such hospital establishments, equipment and supplies as the Health Officer may require, and shall also make arrangements for feeding persons detained under any of the regulations now prescribed, on payment by them of the cost; but in the case of indigent persons the Commissioners shall supply them with food free of charge: provided that any person so detained may cater for himself subject to such rules and conditions as the Health Officer may prescribe. The Municipal Commissioners shall also in like manner and subject to like approval provide accommodation for persons who may be required to vacate any building or ground under the preceding regulations Nos. 3 and 4, and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

Explanation.—Any certificate given under this regulation should contain an accurate description of the person named in it to prevent so far as possible its being used by another person.

9. Any building or place, whether within or without municipal limits, which is in the opinion of the Health Officer and of a Medical Officer deputed by the Senior Surgeon or, in the absence of any such officer, of the Surgeon of the district, suitable and required for the purpose of the accommodation to be provided under regulation 8, may be entered upon and occupied by the Municipal Commissioners (if untenanted

without any notice whatsoever and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or place) and used for the purposes of the accommodation under Regulation 8 as aforesaid; and the owner or the lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Commissioners anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building or place may remain in their occupation: provided always the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place and, if a building, to whitewash it both internally and externally before vacating it.

10. The Municipal Commissioners shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from or infected by the plague, and for the transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which may have been exposed to infection.

10-A. No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall, except upon the requisition of the President or any one authorised by him in this behalf, carry any person suffering from the plague; nor except as above, shall any person suffering from the disease enter a public conveyance.

Notification No. 5182—Pg. F. 21-96, dated 14th October 1898.

10-B. Any conveyance, public or private, not being a conveyance provided under Regulation 10, that has been used by a person infected with or suspected of being infected with plague, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it which, in the opinion of the President, cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.

11. When in any building or place there is a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, or believed to have recently arrived from an infected area the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may enter and inspect such person or building or place, and either—

(*a*) remove such person to one of the places of accommodation provided under Regulation 8 and in such place or in some other place so provided to which, at the discretion of the Health Officer, he may from time to time be removed, detain and treat him until he shall be certified by the Medical Officer in charge of the place to be free from infection, or

(*b*) take measures for segregating and detaining such person in his own house or in some other suitable place, if *from the fact of such house or place being situated at a distance from crowded localities and from being surrounded by a large compound* the Health Officer *thinks that* the said person can be there treated with no greater risk of spreading the infection than would arise if he were removed to a place provided under Regulation 8.

Notification No. 13220—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 16th April 1898.

Provided that no person segregated or detained under this regulation shall leave the place of segregation or detention except with the written permission of the officer in charge, who may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce this prohibition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

v. The issue of a notice or any change in the residence of the person on whom it has been served shall immediately be

communicated by the Officer issuing it (in the former case), or by the Health Officer, or Assistant Health Officer (in the latter case), to the Municipal President or Vice-President or the "local authority" of the place of destination.*

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

Explanation.

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

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

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

The term' local authority' shall also include any owner, Superintendent, or Agent managing a mine or part of a mining property or coffee estate or other landed property nominated by the Deputy Commissioner under the last clause of Regulation 3-A. (ii) of the' Regulations for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for towns and villages' published with Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898 as amended by Notification No. 1290—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 25th July 1898, and No. Pg. 285, dated 29th October 1898.

Notification No. Pg. 388, dated 10th Nov. 1898.

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

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

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

12. At or near the railway station of the Mysore City, upon its being duly notified in the *Mysore Gazette* as an inspection station, any Medical Officer appointed either generally or specially by the Government in this behalf may detain any train and may require any person travelling therein to alight and submit himself to medical examination as the Medical Officer may direct, and may, for this purpose, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, using such reasonable force as may be required, detain such passenger either on the railway premises or in some other suitable place which the President shall, if necessary, provide at the expense of the Municipal Fund; and if the said person is found to be suffering from or is suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, the Medical Officer may deal with him under Regulation 11.

Any such Medical Officer or other officer generally or specially appointed by the President in this behalf may also demand of any person so travelling his name, his usual abode and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the preceding fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed and any other particulars which the medical or other officer may think fit in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said person's spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such questions and inquiries.

If any such person is found to have within the preceding ten days been within a part of India believed by such medical or other officer to be infected by the plague, and is unable to satisfy such officer that he is proceeding to any fixed place of residence,such officer may remove him or

cause him to be removed to a place provided under Regulation 8, and may there cause him to be detained for ten days when, if he is certified free from the infection of the plague, he shall be permitted to depart therefrom.

13. The President of the Municipal Commission is empowered to direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or a particular locality, and to prohibit re-occupation of such houses or locality without permission. The President shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for those removed from the houses evacuated. The President may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint under such restrictions as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding ten days, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

14. The President of the Municipal Commission or any officer specially authorized by him in this behalf is empowered to close places used for the supply, preparation or storage of articles of food and drink in infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses, and to direct the removal of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

15. (1) The President of the Municipal Commission, when and to the extent he may deem necessary, may make regulations—

(*a*) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes;

(*b*) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth. * * *

Notification No. 716—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 13th July 1898.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the

plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

(3) When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may be issued by the President of the Municipal Commission in this behalf.

16. The President of the Municipal Commission may, in order to prevent the spread of the infection of the plague, prescribe that no dhobies shall wash clothes except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

17. No person employed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to be infectious, shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

18. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these rules a pass or certificate is granted to any person or persons to enable him or them to go from one place to another or for any purpose, such pass or certificate shall not be used by any other person or persons or for any other purpose.

19. In any locality to which this rule is applied by the Plague Commissioner, the President may by an order require that the certificate of a Medical Officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

Notification No. 5182—Pg. F. 21-96, dated 14th Oct. 1898.

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.

20. i. The provisions of these Regulations in regard to segregation do not apply to persons who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months previously. Such persons shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

Notification No, Pg. 555 dated 28th November 1898.

(*a*) They shall not be liable to detention at any Railway or Road Observation Camps when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their luggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

(*b*) When they have been served with observation notices they shall not be liable to present themselves for observation but shall be liable to be observed at their own residence for ten days after arrival from a plague-infected place.

(*c*) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to Plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected.

(*d*) When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents and for the prevention of the spread of the plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

Exception.—The privilege of exemption from segregation under clause i (*a*) of this Regulation shall not be allowed within the limits of the Bangalore City, except in the case of persons living in the better sort of houses which are fairly ventilated and not overcrowded.

The Inoculation Certificate shall be in the following form:—

PLAGUE INOCULATION CERTIFICATE.

[Counterfoil]

No.

Name

Father's name

Street

Village

Town

Taluk

District

Date

Initials of operator

No.

Certified that ..... father's name ...., resident of..... ....., street ..... Town ..... village ..... Taluk ....., District ....., has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb mark (as below) was, at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb mark.

Signature and Designation

Dated

Note.—This certificate exempts the holder, from segregation, from detention when travelling and from liability to present himself for observation under the Observation Rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes or personal effects disinfected when travelling or when leaving an infected house. This certificate is valid for a period of six months.

ii. In places other than the City of Bangalore, in any case not falling under the rules contained in the preceding clause (i) of this Regulation neither the patient nor the other inmates of an infected house shall be liable to be compulsorily removed to Hospital and Contact Comps, provided that (1) arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of such house and its contents, and for the separate treatment of the patient therein or elsewhere, and provided further (2) that a watch be placed over the house, and all other measures to the satisfaction of a Plague authority adopted for the prevention of the spread of Plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

iii. The disinfection of houses and effects provided in the previous clauses shall be carried out with as little inconvenience and discomfort to the inmates and patient as is compatible with thorough disinfection, and without any violence to the social and religious customs of the occupants.

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Space for left thumb mark.

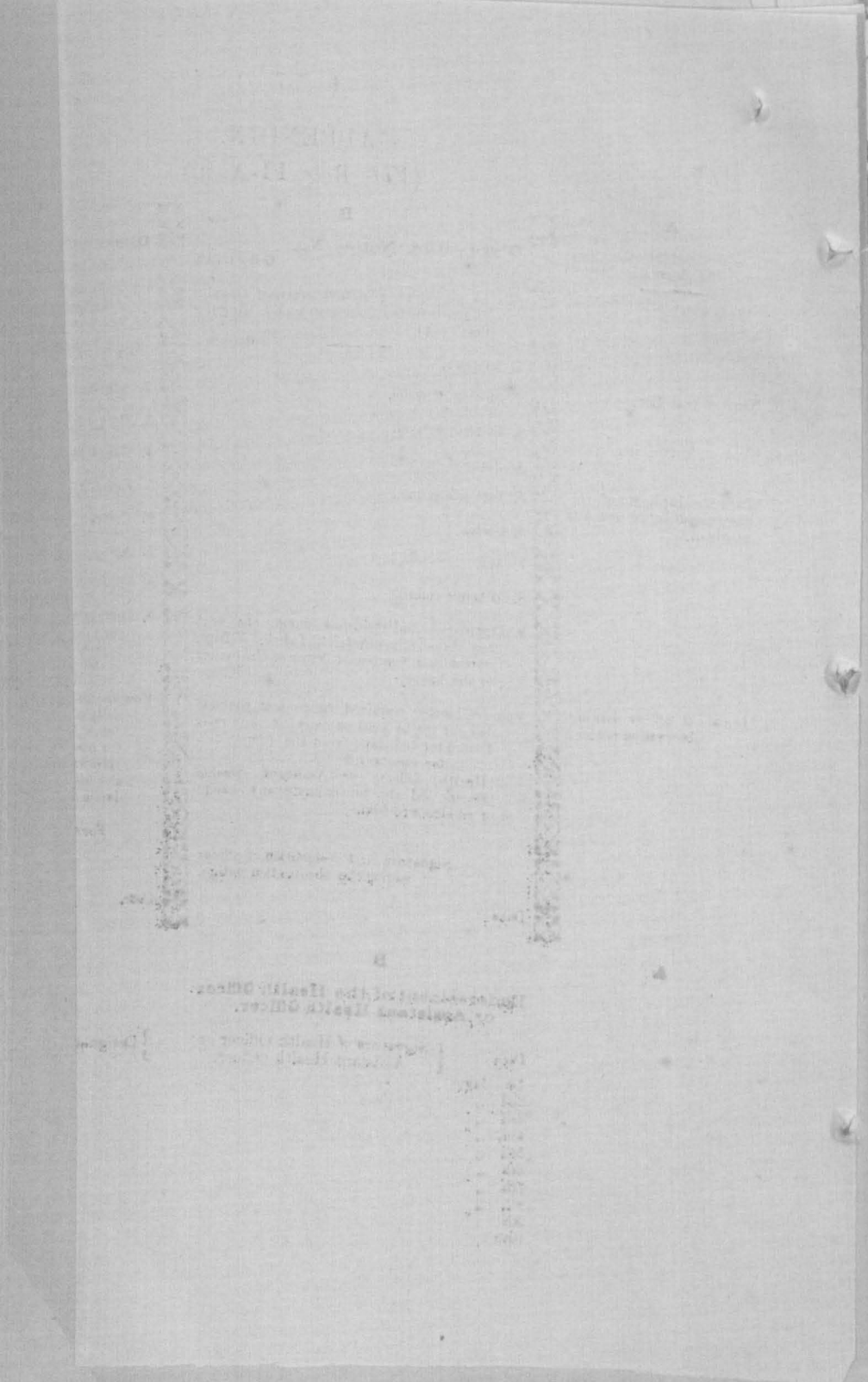
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ii. In places other than the City of Bangalore, in any case not falling under the rules contained in the preceding clause (i) of this Regulation neither the patient nor the other inmates of an infected house shall be liable to be compulsorily removed to Hospital and Contact Comps, provided that (1) arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of such house and its contents, and for the separate treatment of the patient therein or elsewhere, and provided further (2) that a watch be placed over the house, and all other measures to the satisfaction of a Plague authority adopted for the prevention of the spread of Plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

iii. The disinfection of houses and effects provided in the previous clauses shall be carried out with as little inconvenience and discomfort to the inmates and patient as is compatible with thorough disinfection, and without any violence to the social and religious customs of the occupants.



III.

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

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

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

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

PRELIMINARY.

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

them, shall, at the earliest opportunity, be reported to the Plague Commissioner. All communications to Government on plague matters shall be made through the Plague Commissioner.

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

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

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

Frontier Inspection Stations.

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

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

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

(*a*) those suspected of plague,

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

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

When the Officer he Frontier Inspection Station may declare su e safe, the persons detained may be releasc rvation notices as prescribed below, or sent nation under escort.

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Frontier Inspection Stations.

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

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

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* Throughout, t[illegible]les Deputy Amildar.

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

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

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

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

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

(*a*) The Local Medical Officer;

(*b*) The Station House Officer;

(*c*) The Patel of the village.

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

The term' local authority' shall also include any owner, Superintendent, or Agent managing a mine or part of a mining property, or coffee estate or other landed property, nominated by the Deputy Commissioner under the last clause of Regulation 3-A. (ii) of the' Regulations for Municipalities other those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for towns and villages' published with Notification No. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898, as amended by Notification No. 1290—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 25th July 1898, and No. Pg. 285, dated 29th October 1898.

Notification No. 386, dated 10th November 1898.

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

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

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

Observation Circles.

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

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

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

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

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, etc.

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

Two stretchers with awnings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

may requisition the services of any public servant;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps, etc.

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

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

Administrative Staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assistant Plague Officers shall have the powers given by Regulations 3 and 8 and (in infected areas) 29 of the Regulations published in Notification No. 9382—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 5 and 6 and (in areas under observation) 29.

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

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

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

Observation Notices and Passes.

29. Observation notices and passes shall be in the forms attached. Observation notices may be granted as

prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the district from an infected area; passes, by a Plague Authority or other Officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the District.

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

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

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

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

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

34. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a Plague Authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house

Administrative Staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assistant Plague Officers shall have the powers given by Regulations 3 and 8 and (in infected areas) 29 of the Regulations published in Notification No. 9382—Mis. F. 21-96, dated 10th February 1898. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 5 and 6 and (in areas under observation) 29.

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

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

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

Observation Notices and Passes.

29. Observation notices and passes shall be in the forms attached. Observation notices may be granted as

prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the district from an infected area; passes, by a Plague Authority or other Officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the District.

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

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

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

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

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

34. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a Plague Authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house

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

Special Passes issued under these Regulations (Appendix—Form IV) will be inoperative unless availed of within three days from date of issue.

Notification No. Pg. 334, dated 4th November 1898.

Disinfection.

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

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

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

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

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

Of an infected house.—If its value is Rs. 100 or less and there is no danger of the fire spreading, it may be burnt.

Otherwise, if a Plague Authority so directs, it may be unroofed and treated as follows after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, etc.) to ensure a complete perflation of air.

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

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

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

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

A

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

1 No. of observation notice.

2. Date of issue.

3. Name of traveller.

4. Place of destination.

5. When the duplicate of the observation notice sent and to, whom.

Initials of officer issuing observation notice.

A

FORM II.

[General Pass—Regulation 32.]

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

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

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(Reverse of Form II.)

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

FORM II.

[General Pass—Regulation 32.]

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

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

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(Reverse of Form II.)

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Form III.

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

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

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Form IV.

[Special Pass—Regulations 32 and 34.]

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

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

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

[Note—This pass will be inoperative unless availed of within three days from date of issue].

(Reverse of Form IV).

How related to pass-holder.

Name

Signature.
Designaion.
Date.

Form III.

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

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

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Form IV.

[Special Pass—Regulations 32 and 34.]

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

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

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

[Note—This pass will be inoperative unless availed of within three days from date of issue].

(Reverse of Form IV).

How related to pass-holder.

Name

Signature.
Designaion.
Date.

IV.

Notification No. 2729—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated* 27*th August* 1898.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CITIES OF BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following additional regulations to be observed in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore—

1. When there exists ground for believing that the plague has appeared in the City of Bangalore or Mysore, the President of the Municipal Commission may, subject to the general or special orders of the Plague Commissioner, direct that any person living in the City who, in the opinion of the President or of any officer appointed by him either generally or specially in this behalf or of the Health Officer, is likely to have been infected, shall be disinfected, together with such of his effects as such Officer may consider infected.

Thereupon the said person shall submit himself to disinfection; and after disinfection he shall be entitled to a pass certifying to his having been disinfected.

2. When there exists ground for believing that the City of Bangalore or Mysore will be infected by the arrival thereat of persons from outside its limits, the President of the Municipal Commission may, subject to the general or special orders of the Plague Commissioner, direct that no such person shall enter or bring his effects into the limits of the City before he and his effects are both disinfected at such place as may be appointed by the President, and a certificate obtained from the disinfecting Officer appointed by the President.

3. In order to prevent persons suffering from the plague or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to have been in contact with persons suffering from the plague

from leaving the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and in order to protect the said Cities from the entrance of persons of the above description, Inspection Stations may be established on the roads leading into them.

4. i. Passengers entering or leaving the City of Bangalore or Mysore shall be examined at the Inspection Stations established under the preceding rule. If the places from which they arrive are suspected to be infected, such of them as are free from plague shall be served with observation notices or escorted to their place of destination.

After the City is declared to be infected, no person shall leave it or pass the Inspection Station unless supplied with passes, and served with observation notices obtained from and issued by a Plague Authority generally or specially deputed in this behalf by the President of the Municipal Commission. Persons coming from uninfected localities shall be allowed to enter the City freely.

Notification No. Pg. 458, dated 16th November 1898.

ii. The officer issuing a pass to a person leaving the City (after it is declared to be infected) to reside elsewhere, shall, before delivering the pass to him, also serve him with an observation notice.

Notification No. 4930—Pg. F. 21-96, dated 8th October 1898.

iii. The provisions of Regulation 11-A. embodied in Notification No. 1291—M. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898 and of Regulation 3-A. embodied in Notification No. 1290—M. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898 shall *mutatis mutandis*, apply to observation notices issued under this Regulation.

iv. Persons living in the City (after it has been declared to be infected) to whom General Passes in Forms I and II are issued shall be bound to present themselves once a week before a Plague Authority and to obtain an endorsement from him of the fact of their having done so.

v. The expression "Plague Authority" in these regulations means the President of the Municipal Commission or any Officer deputed by him for plague duty.

5. The President or other Plague Authority may exempt from the necessity of taking out observation notices or passes any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

6. The President or other Plague Authority may, at his discretion, exempt from the necessity of taking out passes, persons who are merely *returning* from an infected area to their own homes 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.

7. Passes (which shall be in the forms appended) are 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 or rail 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.

8. 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.

9. Special Passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when the President or other 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 above named officers 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, or (2) 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.

Special Passes issued under these Regulations (Appendix—Form III) will be inoperative unless availed of within three days from date of issue.

Notification No. Pg. 332, dated 4th November 1898.

10. *Disinfection.*—When it is provided in these Rules or in any others which are or may be in force in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore 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.—In a bathing tub with Jeyes' fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100;

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

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

Other cloths, &c.—In perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1000 :

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 provided in the next para after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, &c.,) to ensure a complete perflation of air :

5. The President or other Plague Authority may exempt from the necessity of taking out observation notices or passes any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

6. The President or other Plague Authority may, at his discretion, exempt from the necessity of taking out passes, persons who are merely *returning* from an infected area to their own homes 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.

7. Passes (which shall be in the forms appended) are 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 or rail 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 unles s 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.

8. 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.

9. Special Passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when the President or other 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 above named officers 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, or (2) 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.

Special Passes issued under these Regulations (Appendix—Form III) will be inoperative unless availed of within three days from date of issue.

Notification No. Pg. 332, dated 4th November 1898.

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Of the person.—In a bathing tub with Jeyes' fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100 ;

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

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

Other cloths, &c.—In perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1000 :

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 provided in the next para after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, &c.,) to ensure a complete perflation of air :

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

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

11. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any of the foregoing regulations, 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 1,000 rupees or both.

APPENDIX.

Form I.

[General Pass—Regulation 7.]

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

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

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

[Note—The pass-holders are bound to present themselves once a week before a Plague Authority and obtain an endorsement of the fact of their having done so.]

(*Reverse of Form I.*)

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

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Form II.

[General Pass—Subsidiary Pass for railway journey only—Regulation 7.]

(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.

[Note—The pass-holders are bound to present themselves once a week before a Plague Authority and obtain an endorsement of the fact of their having done so.]

FORM III.

[Special Pass—Regulations 7 and 9.]

(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 III.)

Name — How related to pass-holder.

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

[NOTE—This pass will be inoperative unless availed of within three days from date of issue.]

V.

Notification No. 4129—*Mis. F.* 21-96, *dated Bangalore, the* 24*th September* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to appoint the Railway Stations at Kengeri and Mysore City to be Inspection Stations, and further to prescribe the following temporary regulations:—

1. No passenger train shall leave the Kengeri Station in the direction of Mysore or the Mysore City Station in the direction of Nanjangud until the inspection hereinafter provided has been carried out and until the Guard in charge of such train has obtained a certificate from the Inspecting Officer at the Kengeri Station or the Mysore City Station, as the case may be, to the effect that all persons proceeding further by the said train, whether railway servants or passengers, are free from the bubonic plague.

2. Every passenger train arriving at Kengeri or at the Mysore City Station from the direction of Bangalore shall be emptied for the inspection of passengers, in such manner as the Inspecting Officer on duty may direct and all such facilities shall be afforded by the servants of the Railway Company as the Inspecting Officer on duty may deem to be necessary for the purposes of inspecting—

Notification No. 4543—Pg. F. 21-96, dated 30th September 1898.

(*a*) persons who have come by such train, whether they intend to proceed by it or not, and

(*b*) persons who intend to start from the Inspecting Station and to travel by such train.

3. Inspecting Officers are empowered to examine all persons arriving by, or intending to leave by, such train and to forward under proper escort such as are suffering or are suspected by them to be suffering from the bubonic plague to such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively.

Notification No. Pg. 327, dated 4th November 1898.

3 A.....They are further empowered to detain for observation, and if necessary, to forward under proper

escort to such places as may be appointed for the purpose, the following persons, namely :—

(*a*) the relatives, friends or attendants of persons found by them to be suffering or suspected by them to be suffering from the bubonic plague, provided such relatives, friends or attendants, are travelling with the persons suffering or suspected to be suffering as above,

(*b*) persons from a part of India infected by the plague who are deemed by them to be suspicious,

(i) by reason of their appearance or the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that—

(ii) they are travelling in gangs or belong to lasses which are likely to disseminate the disease, or

(iii) they are not likely to be traced on arrival at their destination, or

(iv) they cannot be depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination.

4. Inspecting Officers may require all passengers whom they have medically inspected to deliver up their tickets in order that some mark indicative of their having been inspected may be impressed thereon, and all passengers shall be bound to deliver up their tickets accordingly.

5. Commencing from the 1st October 1898, no person shall be booked outwards from the Bangalore direction at the following stations, *viz.*, Kengeri and Bidadi, unless he is in possession of a certificate of exemption from disinfection in Form B attached to Notification No. 4936, dated 23rd September 1898, issued by the Resident in Mysore. Provided that this Regulation shall not operate—

(i) in the case of British or Mysore Government Officials travelling on duty who can satisfactorily establish their identity, or

(ii) in the case of persons who can produce a certificate from an official not below the rank of a Sheikdar or Station House Officer that they have not within the past ten days resided within, or visited an infected area.

6. The Police shall act under the orders given by the Inspecting Officer on duty under these regulations with regard

to compelling persons to submit to such arrangements as may be made by the said officer for the purposes of inspection, and with regard to the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

7. Any person disobeying any of these regulations or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction, to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

VI.

Notification No. 5235—*Pg.* 21-96, *dated Bangalore,* 15*th October* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following additional temporary Regulation:—

1. If and whenever in the City of Bangalore, any building or part of a building, which has been vacated or deserted by the inmates thereof and which there is reason to suspect is infected with plague, is found to be fastened or locked up, the President of the Municipal Commission or subject to the general or special direction of the said President, the Chief Plague Officer or the Health Officer may, by a written notice affixed on the door, require that such building or part of a building be opened within such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in such notice; and at the expiration of the time so prescribed, the said President, Chief Plague Officer, or Health Officer, or any person authorized by any of them in writing may, in the presence of a Magistrate when he is not himself a Magistrate, and when possible also in the presence of a punchayat consisting of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality, and between sunrise and sunset, enter any such building or part of a building, using for this purpose such force as may be necessary, and cleanse, disinfect and ventilate the same, and remove and disinfect or destroy any grain, bedding or clothing or any other goods or articles found therein. After such building or part of a building has been dealt with as above, it shall be re-locked and its occupation may be prevented for so long as the said President, Chief Plague Officer, or Health Officer may deem necessary.

2. A list shall be prepared of all movable property found in any building or part of a building dealt with as aforesaid, and signed by the Officer in charge of the above operations and by the Magistrate and punchayat aforesaid.

3. The owner of such movable property or some person in his behalf shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend, and a copy of the list prepared as above shall be delivered to him if he so desires.

4. The owner of such movable property shall be responsible for taking charge of such property at the time when action as aforesaid is taken, or, in the case of an article requiring disinfection, so soon as the same has been disinfected, and in default of his so doing, the Officer in charge of the operations may cause such property to be placed either in the said building or part of a building or in such other place as he may think fit; and neither the owner nor any person interested therein shall have any claim for compensation, damages or otherwise in respect of loss of or damage to such property however caused during the removal thereof or at any time thereafter.

VII.

Notification No. Pg. 524, *dated* 23*rd November* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following additional temporary Regulation:—

No person shall occupy any deserted house in the Bangalore City before obtaining a certificate from the President of the Municipal Commission, or the Chief Plague Officer, or the Health Officer, that such house is habitable without danger of infection to its inmates.

VIII.

Notification No. Pg. 556, *dated* 28*th November* 1898.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations for observance within the City of Bangalore:—

I. The City shall be divided into Wards, Sub-Wards and Blocks.

II. Every Officer in charge of a Ward shall be called a Ward Officer; of a Sub-Ward an Assistant or Sub-Ward Officer; of a Block a Supervisor.

III. The whole City shall be divided into four Wards, two Sub-Wards and 203 blocks.

VI.

Notification No. 5235—*Pg.* 21-96, *dated Bangalore,* 15*th October* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following additional temporary Regulation :—

1. If and whenever in the City of Bangalore, any building or part of a building, which has been vacated or deserted by the inmates thereof and which there is reason to suspect is infected with plague, is found to be fastened or locked up, the President of the Municipal Commission or subject to the general or special direction of the said President, the Chief Plague Officer or the Health Officer may, by a written notice affixed on the door, require that such building or part of a building be opened within such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in such notice; and at the expiration of the time so prescribed, the said President, Chief Plague Officer, or Health Officer, or any person authorized by any of them in writing may, in the presence of a Magistrate when he is not himself a Magistrate, and when possible also in the presence of a punchayat consisting of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality, and between sunrise and sunset, enter any such building or part of a building, using for this purpose such force as may be necessary, and cleanse, disinfect and ventilate the same, and remove and disinfect or destroy any grain, bedding or clothing or any other goods or articles found therein. After such building or part of a building has been dealt with as above, it shall be re-locked and its occupation may be prevented for so long as the said President, Chief Plague Officer, or Health Officer may deem necessary.

2. A list shall be prepared of all movable property found in any building or part of a building dealt with as aforesaid, and signed by the Officer in charge of the above operations and by the Magistrate and punchayat aforesaid.

3. The owner of such movable property or some person in his behalf shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend, and a copy of the list prepared as above shall be delivered to him if he so desires.

4. The owner of such movable property shall be responsible for taking charge of such property at the time when action as aforesaid is taken, or, in the case of an article requiring disinfection, so soon as the same has been disinfected, and in default of his so doing, the Officer in charge of the operations may cause such property to be placed either in the said building or part of a building or in such other place as he may think fit; and neither the owner nor any person interested therein shall have any claim for compensation, damages or otherwise in respect of loss of or damage to such property however caused during the removal thereof or at any time thereafter.

VII.

Notification No. Pg. 524, *dated* 23*rd November* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following additional temporary Regulation :—

No person shall occupy any deserted house in the Bangalore City before obtaining a certificate from the President of the Municipal Commission, or the Chief Plague Officer, or the Health Officer, that such house is habitable without danger of infection to its inmates.

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I. The City shall be divided into Wards, Sub-Wards and Blocks.

II. Every Officer in charge of a Ward shall be called a Ward Officer; of a Sub-Ward an Assistant or Sub-Ward Officer; of a Block a Supervisor.

III. The whole City shall be divided into four Wards, two Sub-Wards and 203 blocks.

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1. If and whenever in the City of Bangalore, any building or part of a building, which has been vacated or deserted by the inmates thereof and which there is reason to suspect is infected with plague, is found to be fastened or locked up, the President of the Municipal Commission or subject to the general or special direction of the said President, the Chief Plague Officer or the Health Officer may, by a written notice affixed on the door, require that such building or part of a building be opened within such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in such notice; and at the expiration of the time so prescribed, the said President, Chief Plague Officer, or Health Officer, or any person authorized by any of them in writing may, in the presence of a Magistrate when he is not himself a Magistrate, and when possible also in the presence of a punchayat consisting of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality, and between sunrise and sunset, enter any such building or part of a building, using for this purpose such force as may be necessary, and cleanse, disinfect and ventilate the same, and remove and disinfect or destroy any grain, bedding or clothing or any other goods or articles found therein. After such building or part of a building has been dealt with as above, it shall be re-locked and its occupation may be prevented for so long as the said President, Chief Plague Officer, or Health Officer may deem necessary.

2. A list shall be prepared of all movable property found in any building or part of a building dealt with as aforesaid, and signed by the Officer in charge of the above operations and by the Magistrate and punchayat aforesaid.

3. The owner of such movable property or some person in his behalf shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend, and a copy of the list prepared as above shall be delivered to him if he so desires.

4. The owner of such movable property shall be responsible for taking charge of such property at the time when action as aforesaid is taken, or, in the case of an article requiring disinfection, so soon as the same has been disinfected, and in default of his so doing, the Officer in charge of the operations may cause such property to be placed either in the said building or part of a building or in such other place as he may think fit; and neither the owner nor any person interested therein shall have any claim for compensation, damages or otherwise in respect of loss of or damage to such property however caused during the removal thereof or at any time thereafter.

VII.

Notification No. Pg. 524, *dated* 23*rd November* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following additional temporary Regulation :—

No person shall occupy any deserted house in the Bangalore City before obtaining a certificate from the President of the Municipal Commission, or the Chief Plague Officer, or the Health Officer, that such house is habitable without danger of infection to its inmates.

VIII.

Notification No. Pg. 556, *dated* 28*th November* 1898.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations for observance within the City of Bangalore :—

I. The City shall be divided into Wards, Sub-Wards and Blocks.

II. Every Officer in charge of a Ward shall be called a Ward Officer; of a Sub-Ward an Assistant or Sub-Ward Officer; of a Block a Supervisor.

III. The whole City shall be divided into four Wards, two Sub-Wards and 203 blocks.

IV. A block shall ordinarily consist of from 150 to 200 houses, but this number is liable to variation according to the nature of houses and the distances at which they are situated.

V. All houses shall be numbered serially, every street having its own series. The number shall be written in bold figures on the entrance of the house.

VI. Every block shall have a separate book and every house shall have a separate page in the book.

VII. On a day and hour to be notified by the President of the City Municipal Commission, a census of the whole City shall be taken. A printed list (being an exact copy of the block page) shall, previous to that date, be supplied to every house-owner or head of the family, with a request to fill in the same with correct particulars as to name, age, sex, occupation, whether inoculated or not, and if inoculated whether once or twice inoculated, of all persons living in the house. The house-owner or head of the family shall deliver to the Supervisor on the said date the said printed list with the above-mentioned particulars duly signed by him.

VIII. Every Supervisor shall be furnished with a printed authority which shall state his name, caste, and the block for which he is appointed. He shall produce this whenever his identity or authority is questioned.

IX. On and after the aforesaid date, it shall be incumbent on every house-owner or head of the family to give information regarding all arrivals at, and departures from, his house.

X. On and after the aforesaid date, it shall be incumbent on every house-owner or head of the family to duly report every case of illness and death in his house or family.

XI. On and after the aforesaid date, no person shall change his residence from one house to another without a permit from the Officer of his Ward.

PART II.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

(REVISED UP TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1898.)

PART II.

A.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897.

ACT No. III OF 1897.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(*Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th February* 1897.)

An Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease: it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of Upper Burma, British Beluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti); and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) When at any time the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that India or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the Governor-General in Council, if he thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take or require or empower any person to take such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation, if any,) shall be defrayed.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Governor-General in Council may take measures and prescribe regulations for—

(*a*) the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving, or arriving at, any port in British India and such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, or arriving thereby, as may be necessary; and

(*b*) the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise and the segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred by this Act may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

Penalty.

3. Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Protection to persons acting under the Act.

4. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

I.

Notification No. 443—I. A., dated Fort William, the 4th February 1897.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to all territories of India which are under the administration

of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan as such Agent, and including also all lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by railways, and in which the Governor-General in Council has or exercises jurisdiction.

2. For the purposes of the said enactment so applied, the expression "Local Government" shall be construed to mean the person who, for the time being, administers executive government in the territories concerned.

II.

Notification No. 444—I. A., dated 4th February 1897.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443—I. A., dated the 4th February 1897, to all the territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan as such Agent, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Section (2), clause (*b*), of the said Act, as so applied, may be exercised by the Local Government in each case.

III.

Notification No. 567—I. A., dated Fort William, the 12th February 1897.

Whereas the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) has been applied to, amongst other places, the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443 I. A., dated the 4th February 1897.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Section (3), of the said Act as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Section (1) thereof may be exercised by the Local Government.

IV.

Notification No. 3151—*I. A., dated Simla, the* 18*th November* 1898.

Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 443—1. A., dated the 4th February 1897, the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, (III of 1897) has been applied to, amongst other places, all lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by railways in the Mysore State in which the Governor-General in Council has, or exercises, jurisdiction.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Section (3) of the said Act as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Section (1) thereof may be exercised by the Local Government.

B.

MEASURES RELATING TO JOURNEYS BY RAILWAY LINES IN MYSORE OVER WHICH JURISDICTION HAS BEEN ASSUMED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND TO THE ISSUE OF PASSES TO PERSONS TRAVELLING BY ROAD OR RAIL FROM THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

I.

No. 761, *dated Bangalore, the* 25*th February* 1897, (*as subsequently amended.*)

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Province of Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Officiating Resident in Mysore, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under Section 2, Sub-Section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Mihtary Station of Bangalore (Notifications of the Government of India, Foreign Department Nos. 443 I. A. and 444 I. A., dated the 4th instant and No. 567 I. A., dated the 12th instant) is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations :—

I. Every passenger train coming from outside the Mysore State to any of the stations to which these rules may be declared by the Resident to be applicable, shall be stopped at such station and shall not be taken further until the inspection provided by these rules has been carried out and until the Guard in charge of such train has obtained a certificate from the Inspecting Officer at such station to the effect that all persons proceeding further by the said train, whether railway servants or passengers, are free from bubonic plague.

II. Every such train shall be emptied for the inspection of the passengers in such manner as the Inspecting Officer on duty may direct, and all such facilities shall be afforded by the servants of the Railway Company as the Inspecting Officer on duty may deem to be necessary for the purpose of inspecting—

(*a*) persons who have come by such train, whether they intend to proceed by it or not, and

(*b*) persons who intend to start from any of the said stations and to travel by such train.

In particular the doors of all railway carriages shall be locked at the station at which the train last stops before arrival at the station appointed for the inspection of passengers under these rules.

III. The Resident in Mysore may appoint any person or persons, by name or by virtue of office, to be the Inspecting Officer or Officers for the purposes of these rules, and may cancel any such appointment.

IV. Inspecting Officers appointed under these regulations are empowered to examine all persons arriving by, or intending to leave by, the trains mentioned and to forward under proper escort such as are suffering or are suspected by them to be suffering from the bubonic plague to such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively. They are further empowered to detain for observation and, if necessary, to forward under proper escort to such places as may be appointed for the purpose, the following persons, *viz.* :—

Notification No. 1335, dated 15th March 1898

(*a*) the relatives, friends or attendants of persons found by them to be suffering or suspected by them to be suffering from the bubonic plague, provided such relatives, friends or attendants are travelling with the persons suffering or suspected to be suffering as above;

(*b*) persons from a part of India infected by the plague who are deemed by them to be suspicious;

(i) by reason of their appearance or the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that.

(ii) they are travelling in gangs or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease; or

(iii) they are not likely to be traced on arrival at their destination; or

(iv) that they cannot be depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination.

No person shall be detained for purposes of observation for a longer period than ten days unless at the end of such period the Medical Officer in charge of the camp at which the person is detained suspects that such person is suffering from the bubonic plague.

V. Inspecting Officers appointed under these rules may demand of any person travelling in the trains mentioned, his name, his usual abode and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the preceding 15 days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which the Inspecting Officers may think fit in view of satisfying themselves as to the likelihood of the said persons spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such questions and enquiries.

VI. Persons from a part of India infected by the plague, other than those referred to in Regulation IV (*b*) *supra*, will be escorted to their station of destination if in the Mysore State, and to the frontier station should their destination be beyond the limits of the Mysore State.

Notification No. 3375, dated 11th July 1898.

VII. The Police shall act under the orders given by the Inspecting Officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to such arrangement as may be made by the said officer for the purpose of inspection, and with regard to the detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

VIII. Any person disobeying any of these rules or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction, to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

II.

No. 762, *dated Bangalore, the 25th February* 1897,
(*as subsequently amended.*)

With reference to this office Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February 1897, the Officiating Resident is pleased to declare that the rules there prescribed are applicable to the following stations:—

Harihar * *	On the Mysore State Railway.

Notification No. 6063, dated 14th November 1898.

* * *

2. The following are, with the concurrence of the Mysore Durbar, appointed to be Inspecting Officers for the purposes of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act prescribed by the Resident, at the stations opposite to their names.—

The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore—	at Harihar and Yesvantpur.
The Residency Surgeon, Bangalore. The Health Officer of the Civil and Military Station Municipality. Medical Registrar do do The Hospital Assistant at the Civil and Military Station Municipal Chatram. The Assistant Surgeons on special plague duty in the Civil and Military Station. The Nurses on special plague duty in the Civil and Military Station.	at Bangalore Cantonment Station.
The Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special plague duty. The Hospital Assistant on special plague duty. Mrs. Webb, certificated sick nurse on special plague duty.	at Harihar.

Notification No. 4902, dated 21st September 1898.

The Hospital Assistant on special plague duty.	at Yesvantpur.

Notification No. 6064, dated 15th November 1898.

III.

No. 103, *Fraserpet, dated the 29th January* 1898,
(*as subsequently amended.*)

In continuation of Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February 1897 (as amended by Notification No. 4519, dated the 29th October 1897) issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Resident is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations to be observed at Bowringpet railway station on the Madras Railway:—

1. Every passenger whether from the Jalarpet or the Bangalore direction, alighting at Bowringpet station on the Madras Railway shall be examined on the platform by one of the Inspecting Officers appointed for the purpose.

2. Every person proceeding by train from Bowringpet station on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway to any station on that line shall, before he enters the train, be examined by the Inspecting Officer appointed for the purpose. The train shall not start until this examination has been carried out and until the Guard in charge of the train has obtained a certificate from the Inspecting Officer to the effect that all persons proceeding by the said train, whether railway servants or passengers, are free from bubonic plague.

3. The Agent will be requested to ensure that the servants of the Railway Company afford the Inspecting Officers every possible assistance in carrying out the examinations prescribed in the two preceding paragraphs.

4. Should the Inspecting Officer find any one examined under either paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of these regulations to be suffering from the bubonic plague, or should he suspect that any of such persons are suffering from this disease, he shall forward them under proper escort to such places as may be appointed

Notification No. 1334, dated 15th March 1898.

by the Mysore Government for the accommodation of such persons respectively. The Inspecting Officer is further empowered to detain for observation and, if necessary, to forward under proper escort to such places as may be appointed for the purpose, the following persons, *viz* :—

(*a*) the relatives, friends or attendants of persons found to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague provided such relatives, friends or attendants are travelling with the persons suffering or suspected to be suffering as above ;

(*b*) persons from a part of India infected by the plague who are deemed by him to be suspicious ;

(i) by reason of their appearance or the dirty condition of their clothes : or the fact that—

(ii) they are travelling in gangs or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease ; or

(iii) they are not likely to be traced on arrival at their destination ; or

(iv) they cannot be depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination.

No person shall be detained for purposes of observation for a longer period than ten days unless at the end of such period the Medical Officer in charge of the camp at which the person is detained suspects that such person is suffering from the bubonic plague.

5. The Inspecting Officer may demand of any person alighting at Bowringpet station on the Madras Railway or of any person proceeding by train from the same station on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway to any station on that line, his name, his usual abode and particulars of the place or places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the preceding fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed and any other particulars which the Inspecting Officer may think fit in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said person spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such questions and enquiries.

6. Persons from a part of India infected by the plague, other than those referred to in Regulation 4 (*b*) *supra*, will be escorted to their station of destination if in the Mysore State, and to the frontier station should their destination be beyond the limits of the Mysore State.

Notification No. 3375, dated 11th July 1898.

7. The Police shall act under the orders given by the Inspecting Officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to such arrangements as may be made by the said officer for the purpose of inspection, and with regard to the detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

8. Any person disobeying any of these rules or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

IV.

No. 906, *dated 24th February* 1893.

With reference to this office Notification No. 103, of the 29th January 1898, prescribing, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, certain temporary regulations to be observed at Bowringpet Railway Station, the Resident is pleased to appoint the following to be Inspecting Officers for the purposes of these regulations at the said Station :—

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special plague duty.
The Hospital Assistant on special plague duty.
The two Nurses on special plague duty.

2. This office Notification No 104, dated the 29th January 1898, is hereby cancelled.

V.

No. 501, *dated the 3rd February* 1898.

In continuation of Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February 1897 (as amended by Notification No. 4519, dated the 29th October 1897, and Notification No. 103, dated the

29th January 1898), issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Resident is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations:—

1. The Inspecting Officers at Harihar and Yesvantpur on the Mysore State Railway, and at Bangalore Cantonment and Bowringpet on the Madras Railway, and at any other railway stations which may from time to time be declared to be inspection stations, may require any passenger who may have been medically inspected to deliver up his ticket in order that some mark indicative of his having been inspected may be impressed thereon; and such passenger shall be bound to deliver it up accordingly.

2. On alighting at a railway station (other than an inspection station) situate within the Mysore State, at which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction, of a passenger who holds a ticket from or is believed to have come from a Station which is within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of an infected area, the police officer on duty at such station shall stop such passenger, and demand from him his name and address with particulars of the place whither he is bound, his business at such place and the length of time he means to stay there; and the passenger shall be bound to furnish such information and answer all such enquiries truthfully to the best of his knowledge and belief. The police officer shall record such information and communicate it forthwith to a constable deputed by the Mysore Durbar for this purpose.

3. If a passenger from any railway station within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of an infected area, appears to be attempting to evade inspection at an inspection station by alighting at a station (within the Mysore State and at which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction) short of that for which his ticket has been taken, the police officer on duty at such station shall insist on his continuing his journey as far as the inspection station, either by the same or the next following train.

4. Any such passenger alighting at a railway station (within the Mysore State as aforesaid) short of an inspection station who, from his being unable to show any business at the place of alighting, appears to have so alighted for the

purpose of evading examination at such inspection station, may be detained by the police officer on duty at the railway station at which he has alighted, and be forwarded by the same or the next train to the inspection station. The railway fare of the person so detained and forwarded shall be paid by the passenger, and if not paid, shall be recovered from him by the railway authorities as excess fare.

5. When any carriage from the Bombay Presidency or from any infected area is detached from a train at any railway station (within the Mysore State as aforesaid) it shall be disinfected or ventilated in the following manner as soon as possible and before it is again brought into use:—

Third and intermediate class carriages—

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

First and second class carriages—

The floor and wood-work shall be treated as above, the cushions being also brushed and thoroughly cleaned.

Notification No. 1492, dated 22nd March 1898.

6 (i). Carriages in which cases of plague *have been* detected, after being detached from the train, should be thoroughly washed with soft soap and lime-water. After an interval of two or three hours this should be washed off with plain water, and then the following disinfecting solution should be thoroughly sprayed all over the interior as well as the exterior of the carriages by means of a syringe:—

Corrosive sublimate	...	½ oz.
Hydrochloric acid	...	1 „
Water ...	...	3 gallons.

This solution should be allowed to dry on the carriages. Special care must be taken to direct the solution into all the cracks and crevices and jilmills.

(ii). After disinfection, the carriages should be kept out in the open for 48 hours. They can then be brought into use again.

(iii). In the case of 1st and 2nd class carriages, which afford greater facilities than third class compartments for the harbouring of plague germs, it will be necessary, if the carriages are contaminated, to burn the cushions and to disinfect the wood-work in the manner indicated above, and repaint the interior.

(iv). Any compartment in which a suspicious case has travelled should be sprayed with the above disinfecting solution before being allowed to proceed.

7. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any of these regulations shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

VI

No. 4226, *dated Bangalore, the* 24*th August* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in continuation of previous Notifications issued by him, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations:—

1. Every passenger train leaving the Bangalore City Station and proceeding either in the direction of Guntakal on the Southern Mahratta Railway, or of Jalarpet on the Madras Railway, shall be stopped, in the case of the former at Yesvantpur, and in the case of the latter at Bangalore Cantonment Stations, and shall not be taken further until the inspection hereinafter provided has been carried out, and until the Guard in charge of such train has obtained a certificate from the Inspecting Officer at such station to the effect that all persons proceeding further by the said train, whether railway servants or passengers, are free from bubonic plague.

2. Every such train shall be emptied for inspection in such manner as the Inspecting Officer on duty may direct, and all such facilities shall be afforded by the servants of

the Railway Company as the Inspecting Officer on duty may deem to be necessary for the purposes of inspecting—

(*a*) persons who have come by such train, whether they intend to proceed by it or not, and

(*b*) persons who intend to start from the inspection station and to travel by such train.

The doors of all railway carriages on every such train shall be locked at Bangalore City Station and shall be unlocked at the inspection station only under the directions of the Inspecting Officer on duty.

3. The Inspecting Officers for the purposes of these Regulations shall be those referred to in the Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February 1897 (as amended by Notifications Nos. 4518 and 4723, dated respectively the 29th October and the 9th November 1897) and such others as the Resident may from time to time appoint.

4. Inspecting Officers are empowered to examine all persons arriving by, or intending to leave by, the trains mentioned in Regulation 1 *supra*, and to forward under proper escort such as are suffering or are suspected by them to be suffering from the bubonic plague, to such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively.

5. Inspecting Officers may require all passengers whom they have medically inspected to deliver up their tickets in order that some mark indicative of their having been inspected may be impressed thereon, and all passengers shall be bound to deliver up their tickets accordingly.

6. All tickets sold at either Bangalore City, Bangalore Cantonment or Yesvantpur Railway Stations shall be punched with a special device by the railway authorities before being issued.

7. The police shall act under the orders given by the Inspecting Officer on duty under these regulations with regard to compelling persons to submit to such arrangements as may be made by the said officer for the purpose of inspection, and with regard to the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

8. Any person disobeying any of these regulations or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

VII.

No. 4426, *dated Bangalore, the 5th September* 1898.

The Regulations for inspection of passengers leaving Bangalore and proceeding in the direction of either Guntakal or Jalarpet prescribed in this office Notification No. 4226, dated the 24th ultimo, will come into force with effect from the morning of the 7th instant.

VIII.

No. 4450, *dated Bangalore, the 5th September* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in continuation of previous Notifications issued by him, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations :—

1. Every passenger train leaving the Bangalore City Station and proceeding in the direction of Harihar shall be stopped at Yesvantpur station and shall not be taken further until the inspection hereinafter provided has been carried out, and until the Guard in charge of such train has obtained a certificate from the Inspecting Officer at Yesvantpur station to the effect that all persons proceeding further by the said train, whether railway servants or passengers, are free from bubonic plague.

2. Every such train shall be emptied for inspection in such manner as the Inspecting Officer on duty may direct, and all such facilities shall be afforded by the servants

of the Railway Company as the Inspecting Officer on duty may deem to be necessary for the purposes of inspecting—

(*a*) persons who have come by such train, whether they intend to proceed by it or not, and

(*b*) persons who intend to start from Yesvantpur station and to travel by such train.

The doors of all railway carriages on every such train shall be locked at Bangalore City Station and shall be unlocked at Yesvantpur station only under the directions of the Inspecting Officer on duty.

3. The Inspecting Officers for the purposes of these Regulations shall be those referred to in the Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February 1897 (as amended by Notifications Nos. 4518 and 4723, dated respectively the 29th October and the 9th November 1897) so far as Yesvantpur is concerned and such others as the Resident may from time to time appoint.

4. Inspecting Officers are empowered to examine all persons arriving by, or intending to leave by, the trains mentioned in Regulation I *supra*, and to forward under proper escort such as are suffering or are suspected by them to be suffering from the bubonic plague, to such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively.

5. Inspecting Officers may require all passengers whom they have medically inspected to deliver up their tickets in order that some mark indicative of their having been inspected may be impressed thereon, and all passengers shall be bound to deliver up their tickets accordingly.

6. All tickets sold at the Bangalore City, or Yesvantpur railway stations shall be punched with a special device by the railway authorities before being issued.

7. The police shall act under the orders given by the Inspecting Officer on duty under these regulations with regard to compelling persons to submit to such arrangements as may be made by the said officer for the purpose of inspection, and with regard to the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

8. Any person disobeying any of these regulations or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

IX.

No. 5131, *dated Bangalore, the 29th September* 1898.

The Regulations for the inspection at Yesvantpur, of passengers leaving the Bangalore City Station and proceeding in the direction of Harihar, prescribed in this office Notification No. 4450, dated the 5th September 1898, will come into force with effect from the morning of the 5th October 1898.

X.

No. 4936, *dated Bangalore, the 23rd September* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations:—

I. Commencing from the 1st October 1898 no person shall leave Bangalore by rail from the City Railway Station unless he has provided himself with either a disinfection certificate (in Form A attached), or a certificate of exemption from disinfection (in Form B attached). The booking clerks at the City Railway Station shall issue no ticket unless, with the fare, is tendered one or other of the certificates just mentioned. Provided that this regulation shall not operate in the case of:—

(*a*) British or Mysore Government or Railway officials travelling on duty who can satisfactorily establish their identity,

(*b*) persons holding through tickets and who have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours.

II. Commencing from the date mentioned in the previous regulation, no person shall be booked outwards from the Bangalore direction at any of the following stations, *viz*:—

Bangalore-Cantonment, Krishnarajpuram, Whitefield, Yesvantpur, Chik Banavar and Yelahanka,—

unless he is in possession of a certificate of exemption from disinfection (in Form B attached). Provided that this regulation shall not operate:—

(i) in the case of the British or Mysore Government officials travelling on duty who can satisfactorily establish their identity,

(ii) at Bangalore-Cantonment Station in the case of persons holding through tickets and who have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours, and

(iii) at the Stations of Krishnarajapuram, Whitefield, Yesvantpur, Chik Banavar and Yelahanka in the case of persons who can produce a certificate from an official not below the rank of Amildar that they have not within the past ten days resided within or visited an infected area.

III. Disinfection certificates referred to in Regulation I can be obtained in the manner prescribed in the attached rules (Appendix A), wherein also the time, place and mode of disinfection as well as the articles liable to be disinfected are described. After disinfection each person will receive a certificate stating that he or she has been disinfected, signed by the officer in charge of disinfecting arrangements to be appointed by the Resident, and will be required to remain in the disinfection camp until shortly before the departure of the train.

IV. Persons desirous of obtaining certificates of exemption from disinfection referred to in Regulations I and II, should apply in person at one of the following places, *viz*:—

Those residing in the Civil and Military Station should apply at the Mayo Hall or the Health Office, between the hours of 12 noon and 6 P. M., or at the Cantonment Railway Station between the hours of

Notification No. 5757 dated the 28th October 1898.

8. Any person disobeying any of these regulations or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

IX.

No. 5131, *dated Bangalore, the 29th September* 1898.

The Regulations for the inspection at Yesvantpur, of passengers leaving the Bangalore City Station and proceeding in the direction of Harihar, prescribed in this office Notification No. 4450, dated the 5th September 1898, will come into force with effect from the morning of the 5th October 1898.

X.

No. 4936, *dated Bangalore, the 23rd September* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations :—

I. Commencing from the 1st October 1898 no person shall leave Bangalore by rail from the City Railway Station unless he has provided himself with either a disinfection certificate (in Form A attached), or a certificate of exemption from disinfection (in Form B attached). The booking clerks at the City Railway Station shall issue no ticket unless, with the fare, is tendered one or other of the certificates just mentioned. Provided that this regulation shall not operate in the case of :—

(*a*) British or Mysore Government or Railway officials travelling on duty who can satisfactorily establish their identity,

(*b*) persons holding through tickets and who have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours.

II. Commencing from the date mentioned in the previous regulation, no person shall be booked outwards from the Bangalore direction at any of the following stations, *viz* :—

Bangalore-Cantonment, Krishnarajpuram, Whitefield, Yesvantpur, Chik Banavar and Yelahanka,—

unless he is in possession of a certificate of exemption from disinfection (in Form B attached). Provided that this regulation shall not operate :—

(i) in the case of the British or Mysore Government officials travelling on duty who can satisfactorily establish their identity,

(ii) at Bangalore-Cantonment Station in the case of persons holding through tickets and who have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours, and

(iii) at the Stations of Krishnarajapuram, Whitefield, Yesvantpur, Chik Banavar and Yelahanka in the case of persons who can produce a certificate from an official not below the rank of Amildar that they have not within the past ten days resided within or visited an infected area.

III. Disinfection certificates referred to in Regulation I can be obtained in the manner prescribed in the attached rules (Appendix A), wherein also the time, place and mode of disinfection as well as the articles liable to be disinfected are described. After disinfection each person will receive a certificate stating that he or she has been disinfected, signed by the officer in charge of disinfecting arrangements to be appointed by the Resident, and will be required to remain in the disinfection camp until shortly before the departure of the train.

IV. Persons desirous of obtaining certificates of exemption from disinfection referred to in Regulations I and II, should apply in person at one of the following places, *viz* :—

Those residing in the Civil and Military Station should apply at the Mayo Hall or the Health Office, between the hours of 12 noon and 6 P. M., or at the Cantonment Railway Station between the hours of

Notification No. 5757 dated the 28th October 1898.

8. Any person disobeying any of these regulations or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

IX.

No. 5131, *dated Bangalore, the* 29*th September* 1898.

The Regulations for the inspection at Yesvantpur, of passengers leaving the Bangalore City Station and proceeding in the direction of Harihar, prescribed in this office Notification No. 4450, dated the 5th September 1898, will come into force with effect from the morning of the 5th October 1898.

X.

No. 4936, *dated Bangalore, the* 23*rd September* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations:—

I. Commencing from the 1st October 1898 no person shall leave Bangalore by rail from the City Railway Station unless he has provided himself with either a disinfection certificate (in Form A attached), or a certificate of exemption from disinfection (in Form B attached). The booking clerks at the City Railway Station shall issue no ticket unless, with the fare, is tendered one or other of the certificates just mentioned. Provided that this regulation shall not operate in the case of:—

(*a*) British or Mysore Government or Railway officials travelling on duty who can satisfactorily establish their identity,

(*b*) persons holding through tickets and who have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours.

II. Commencing from the date mentioned in the previous regulation, no person shall be booked outwards from the Bangalore direction at any of the following stations, *viz*:—

Bangalore-Cantonment, Krishnarajpuram, Whitefield, Yesvantpur, Chik Banavar and Yelahanka,—

unless he is in possession of a certificate of exemption from disinfection (in Form B attached). Provided that this regulation shall not operate:—

(i) in the case of the British or Mysore Government officials travelling on duty who can satisfactorily establish their identity,

(ii) at Bangalore-Cantonment Station in the case of persons holding through tickets and who have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours, and

(iii) at the Stations of Krishnarajapuram, Whitefield, Yesvantpur, Chik Banavar and Yelahanka in the case of persons who can produce a certificate from an official not below the rank of Amildar that they have not within the past ten days resided within or visited an infected area.

III. Disinfection certificates referred to in Regulation I can be obtained in the manner prescribed in the attached rules (Appendix A), wherein also the time, place and mode of disinfection as well as the articles liable to be disinfected are described. After disinfection each person will receive a certificate stating that he or she has been disinfected, signed by the officer in charge of disinfecting arrangements to be appointed by the Resident, and will be required to remain in the disinfection camp until shortly before the departure of the train.

IV. Persons desirous of obtaining certificates of exemption from disinfection referred to in Regulations I and II, should apply in person at one of the following places, *viz*:—

Those residing in the Civil and Military Station should apply at the Mayo Hall or the Health Office, between the hours of 12 noon and 6 P. M., or at the Cantonment Railway Station between the hours of

Notification No. 5757 dated the 28th October 1898.

10 A. M., and 12 noon and 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., to officers duly appointed by the President, Municipal Commission.

Those residing outside the limits of the Civil and Military Station should apply to one of the following officers *viz*:—

Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Benson, I. M. S, Senior Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Plague Commissioner for Mysore.

Doctor D. A. Choksi, Chief Plague Officer, Bangalore City.

Mr. K. Puttanna Chetty, President, City Municipality, at his office in the District office compound between the hours of 12 noon and 6 P M.

Mr. E. Krishnasamy Iyer, Health Officer, Bangalore City, at his office near the Lunatic Asylum between the hours of 12 noon and 6 P. M.

Mr. H. Ramaiya, Assistant Commissioner and Ward Officer No. I Ward, at his office at the Dewankhana next to the Taluk Cutcherry between the hours of 3-30 and 6 P.M.

Mr. P. Sitaramaiya, Assistant Commissioner and Ward Officer No. II Ward, at his office at Arya Balika Patasala, Siddicutta.

Mr. Abdul Karim, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Ward Officer No. III Ward, at his office at Sanjivanayaka Gulli No. 2, Avenue Road.

Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Assistant Commissioner and Ward Officer No. IV Ward, at his office at No. 625, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Ulsoorpet.

In the case of the 3 officers last mentioned, application should be made between the hours of 3 P. M., and 5 P. M.

Such portion of this regulation as requires the applicant to appear personally may be relaxed at the discretion of the officer empowered to grant certificates in the case of ladies or children on whose behalf application may be made by a male member of their family. The

officers appointed by the Resident in Mysore and the Mysore Government respectively, for the duty of granting certificates of exemption from disinfection, have power for sufficient reason to refuse to grant such certificates. These certificates shall be valid only for 48 hours commencing from the time at which they were granted. Such time shall be recorded thereon, and it shall be the duty of the booking clerks to ascertain, before issuing any ticket, that the certificate presented to them is still valid.

V. The luggage of persons desirous of leaving Bangalore by rail from the City Station shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) in the case of persons who are not in possession of certificates of exemption from disinfection, it shall be disinfected as provided in the attached rules (Appendix A). No such person shall take into the City Station or receive at any of the Stations menticned in Regulation II any luggage or bundle which has not been disinfected.

(*b*) in the case of persons who have obtained certificates of exemption from disinfection, or who are British or Mysore Government or Railway officials travelling on duty, or who hold through tickets and have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours, it shall be taken on to the platform by station registered coolies and a declaration shall be handed by the passenger to the luggage clerk to the effect that neither the luggage to be weighed, nor that in possession of the passenger, contains any portion of the luggage of a person who has not obtained a certificate of exemption from disinfection, and whose luggage is consequently liable under the preceding clause and the attached rules to disinfection. Without such a declaration the luggage clerk shall not book the luggage.

VI. In the case of persons who are permitted under Regulation II to book from the Bangalore-Cantonment Station, their luggage shall be dealt with as laid down in clause (*b*) of the preceding Regulation.

(Form A.)

Disinfection Certificate.

This is to certify that the person mentioned below and his effects were disinfected on.

Name

Age

Caste

Father's name

Proceeding from

To

Bangalore City Station }
Date 189 . }

Officer in charge of Disinfection

(Form B.)

Certificate of Exemption from Disinfection.

The person mentioned below is exempted from disinfection and may leave Bangalore without a disinfection pass.

Name

Age

Caste

Father's name

Proceeding from

To

(Signed) (1) { *Special Plague Officer,* or *Secretary to the Munl. Commission, C. & M. Station,* or *Health Officer, Civil and Military Station.*

(2) { *President, City Municipal Commission,* or *Health Officer, Bangalore City.*

This certificate was granted on the
at and is available up to * on the

(1) In case of persons residing in C. & M. Station.

(2) In case of persons residing outside the limits of the C. and M. Station.

(*) 48 hours.

Rules for Disinfection Camp.

(*Appendix A., referred to in Regulations III and V of the Resident's Notification No.* 4936, *dated the* 23*rd September* 1898).

1. The place of disinfection for persons leaving Bangalore by rail shall be the shed, known as the State carriage shed on the Southern Mahratta Railway line to the west of the City Station, hereinafter called the disinfection camp.

2. Persons desirous of being disinfected must attend the disinfection camp with the luggage which they wish to take with them out of Bangalore. They shall on no account be allowed to cross the lines of rail from the platform to the disinfection camp but must go round by the level crossing and approach the camp from the south.

3. The camp will be open for disinfection of persons and their luggage daily from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M., and from 3-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. Persons desirous of leaving by the 6-25 A.M. train in the direction of Bowringpet, Jolarpet, &c., must attend the camp for disinfection not later than 6 P.M.

VI. In the case of persons who are permitted under Regulation II to book from the Bangalore-Cantonment Station, their luggage shall be dealt with as laid down in clause (*b*) of the preceding Regulation.

(Form A.)

Disinfection Certificate.

This is to certify that the person mentioned below and his effects were disinfected on.

Name
Age
Caste
Father's name
Proceeding from
To

Bangalore City Station }
Date 189 . }

Officer in charge of Disinfection

(Form B.)

Certificate of Exemption from Disinfection.

The person mentioned below is exempted from disinfection and may leave Bangalore without a disinfection pass.

Name
Age
Caste
Father's name
Proceeding from
To

(Signed) (1) { *Special Plague Officer,* or *Secretary to the Muni. Commission, C. & M. Station,* or *Health Officer, Civil and Military Station.*

(2) { *President, City Municipal Commission,* or *Health Officer, Bangalore City.*

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(1) In case of persons residing in C. & M. Station.

(2) In case of persons residing outside the limits of the C. and M. Station.

(*) 48 hours.

Rules for Disinfection Camp.

(*Appendix A., referred to in Regulations III and V of the Resident's Notification No.* 4936, *dated the* 23*rd September* 1898).

1. The place of disinfection for persons leaving Bangalore by rail shall be the shed, known as the State carriage shed on the Southern Mahratta Railway line to the west of the City Station, hereinafter called the disinfection camp.

2. Persons desirous of being disinfected must attend the disinfection camp with the luggage which they wish to take with them out of Bangalore. They shall on no account be allowed to cross the lines of rail from the platform to the disinfection camp but must go round by the level crossing and approach the camp from the south.

3. The camp will be open for disinfection of persons and their luggage daily from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M., and from 3-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. Persons desirous of leaving by the 6-25 A.M. train in the direction of Bowringpet, Jolarpet, &c., must attend the camp for disinfection not later than 6 P.M.

the previous evening. They will be at once disinfected and will be required to remain in the camp during the night, accommodation being provided. In the case of all other trains it will suffice if passengers desirous of proceeding thereby attend the camp 1½ or 2 hours before the train is timed to start.

4. After disinfection all persons shall be conducted by way of the level crossing to the City Station in sufficient time to enable them to purchase tickets before the train starts.

5. No person after disinfection shall receive any luggage or parcel from any one outside the disinfection camp. Any person evading this rule will not be allowed to purchase a ticket unless he has again been disinfected with his luggage. Any person failing to proceed by the first train after disinfection shall be required immediately to deliver up the disinfection certificate in his possession and shall, if he desire to proceed by any subsequent train, be subjected to a second disinfection. Travellers are advised to retain their disinfection certificates until the inspection stations in Mysore have been passed.

6. Disinfection shall be carried out in one of the two following methods, according to the wish of the person, *viz*, (*a*) by immersion or (*b*) by pouring of disinfecting solution over the body. The solution to be water, either warm or cold, as preferred, mixed with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid of strength 1 in 100. After either of the above processes the body may be washed with pure water if desired, and towels will be supplied for drying purposes.

7. Female attendants will be provided for women, and arrangements will be made for the strict preservation of their gosha.

8. All luggage which those persons who are required by these Regulations to obtain disinfection certificates before they can be permitted to proceed by rail, desire to take with them by train, will be disinfected in the following manner:—

i. Each package, box, or bundle, shall be opened out and examined. All articles excepting food stuffs, costly silks, clean clothes, expensive

cloths, or leather goods, shall be put into a gunny bag, a separate bag being provided for each passenger or family. A metal number shall be attached thereto, a duplicate being given to the owner of the contents. The bag and its contents shall then be placed in a cylinder and subjected for 20 minutes to a steam pressure of 20 lbs. to the square inch.

ii. Costly silks, leather goods, good clothes or expensive cloths shall be disinfected either by being washed in a solution of perchloride of mercury 1 in 1000, or by being exposed to the sun, or in such other manner as is in the opinion of the officer in charge of disinfection best calculated to thoroughly disinfect without damaging them.

When the disinfection above described has been completed the duplicate metal number shall be taken from the owner of the goods so disinfected and his luggage restored to him.

DECLARATION REFERRED TO IN REGULATION V (*b*) OF THE RESIDENT'S NOTIFICATION No. 4936, DATED THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1898.

With reference to the Regulation above quoted, I hereby declare that neither the luggage which I desire to have weighed, nor that in my possession, contains any portion of the luggage of a person who has not obtained a certificate of exemption from disinfection, and whose luggage is consequently liable, under the Plague Regulations prescribed by the Resident, to disinfection.

BANGALORE, } (Signed.)

Dated the 189 . }

XI.

No. 6350, *dated* 28*th November* 1898.

With reference to Regulation II prescribed in this office Notification No. 4936, dated the 23rd September last, which lays down, amongst other things, that no person (save officials travelling on duty) shall be booked outwards from the Bangalore direction at certain railway stations unless he is in possession either of a certificate of exemption from disinfection in a prescribed form or a certificate from an official not below the rank of Amildar, that he has not within the past ten days resided within or visited an infected area, the Resident is pleased to direct that at the railway station of Whitefield, the certificates of the second kind just referred to may be accepted if signed by Mr. David Stewart, a resident of Whitefield and formerly of the Madras Medical Service.

XII.

No. 5116, *dated Bangalore, the* 29*th September* 1898.

In continuation of this office Notification No. 4936, dated the 23rd September 1898, and in exercise of the powers quoted in the preamble thereof, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations:—

I. Commencing from the 1st October 1898 no person shall leave the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by rail or by road unless he has provided himself with a pass in the form attached to this Notification; applications for passes should be made between the hours of 12 noon and 6 P. M. at either the Mayo Hall or the Health Office.

Provided that—

(i) in the case of persons leaving the Civil and Military Station or the Bangalore City Station by rail, the certificates (*a*) of disinfection or (*b*) of exemption from disinfection referred to in the Notification of the 23rd September above quoted, shall be deemed to be equivalent to passes granted under this Regulation.

(ii) this Regulation shall not apply to any Government (British or Mysore) official or to any Railway official travelling on duty.

II. The Officers authorised to grant passes are:—

(i) the Secretary to the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station,

(ii) the Officer on special plague duty in the Civil and Military Station,

(iii) the Health Officer of the Civil and Military Station,

and such other officers as the President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, may, with the concurrence of the Resident, from time to time appoint.

III. The officers referred to in the preceding Regulation are empowered to:—

(i) refuse passes to any person known or suspected to be suffering from plague, or one of whose relations has been attacked or in whose house a case of plague has occurred, or who has recently resided in an infected quarter of the Station, or who is likely by his dirty appearance or otherwise to spread the disease;

(ii) to grant general passes to persons who have occasion to make daily or frequent journeys outside the Civil and Military Station, but such passes shall relate to journeys by road only. For each journey by rail a separate pass is required.

IV. A copy of every pass (in which term are included certificates of disinfection and of exemption from disinfection) shall be sent by post on the day of issue to the Magistrate, Municipal President or local authority of the place to which the holder of such pass is proceeding.

PASS.

No.
Name of person
Father's name
Caste
Age
Ordinary residence
Where proceeding

The person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse are permitted to leave the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

[*Letter No.* 6331, *dated 26th November* 1898, *from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*

I am directed to invite a reference to the Resident's Notification No. 5116, dated the 29th September last, which lays down, amongst other things, that no one, save Government and Railway officials on duty, shall be allowed to leave the Civil and Military Station without a pass in a prescribed form. The Mysore Durbar have represented that a considerable number of persons come from the Station to the Petta without passes and take up their residence in the latter place either temporarily or permanently.

2. I am to request that you will make it known that persons cannot proceed from the Station and take up their residence, whether temporarily or permanently, in the Petta, without a pass, and that persons found so residing without passes are liable to be ejected by the Durbar authorities.]

XIII.

No. 6000, *dated Bangalore, the* 10*th November* 1898.

In exercise of his powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Resident is pleased, with the concurrence of the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies, to invest Mr. J. C. Ford, Apothecary at the Bangalore City Station with the following powers, *viz* :—

(i) power to enter and inspect all houses and buildings situate within the limits of the Bangalore City Railway Station;

(ii) power to examine all the inmates thereof;

(iii) power to send all such inmates as he may find to be suffering or may believe to be suffering from the bubonic plague or who have come into contact with such persons found or believed to be suffering, to the Mysore Government Plague or Contact camp (as the case may be) on the Magadi Road;

(iv) power to disinfect all houses or buildings situated within the limits of the Bangalore City railway station in which cases of bubonic plague or cases of suspicious fever have occurred or which he has reason to believe to be infected;

(v) power to disinfect all the personal effects found in the houses and buildings referred to in the preceding clause.

2. Nothing in the preceding Regulation shall be held to empower Mr. Ford either to enter a house occupied by a gosha female without affording her sufficient time to withdraw or to examine any such female save with the consent of her relatives or the other inmates of the house.

3. Any person obstructing any measure which the aforesaid Mr. Ford is empowered under this Notification to take 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.

———

C.

Local Measures for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

I.

No. 849, dated Bangalore, the 3rd March 1897, (as amended by Notifications No. 4520, dated the 29th October 1897, and No. 69, dated Camp Pollibetta, the 17th January 1898).

In continuation of Notifications Nos. 761 and 762 of the 25th ultimo, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe under Section 2, Sub-Section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the following temporary regulations to be observed in the said Station.

I. These regulations shall come into force at once, and shall remain in operation until such time as they shall be withdrawn by Notification by the Resident.

II. Every house-holder who becomes cognizant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings in his house or in any other private dwelling within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, shall be bound to give information of the same to the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer of the Municipality with the least practicable delay.

III. Any house, building or land which, in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer, is suitable and required for the purpose of an isolation hospital for persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, may be entered upon and occupied by the President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building or land), and may be used for the purposes of such isolation hospital. The owner or lessee of such house, building or land, shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house,

building or land may remain in their occupation, provided always that the said Municipal Commission shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said house, building or land; and if a house or building, to lime-wash it both internally and externally, before vacating it.

IV. The President of the Municipal Commission, on receiving a certificate signed by either the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, or the Health Officer of the Municipality, or the Assistant Surgeon, or Nurse, on special plague duty that a person is suffering or believed to be suffering from the bubonic plague, and that the house in which such person is living is not a fit place for such person to remain in, may order that such person be removed to and detained in any hospital or other place specially set apart for the reception of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague respectively. The President may further order that persons who are believed to have come into contact with any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague be removed to the hospital or other place within the Civil and Military Station set apart for their reception and there detained for purposes of observation for such time not exceeding ten days as the Medical Officer in charge may consider necessary.

Notification No. 4520, dated 29th Oct. 1897.

Notification No. 69, dated 17th Jan. 1898.

V. When in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer, the further occupation of any house or building is, by reason of such house or building or the immediate surroundings thereof being infected with plague, likely to lead to the spread of the disease, the President of the Municipal Commission may summarily cause such house or building to be vacated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and such house or building shall not be re-occupied until, in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer, it is safe to be re-occupied. The owner or occupier or the tenants or inmates of such house or building shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such compulsory vacation.

VI. If in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or Health Officer, the destruction of any hut or shed is neces-

C.

Local Measures for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

I.

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III. Any house, building or land which, in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer, is suitable and required for the purpose of an isolation hospital for persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, may be entered upon and occupied by the President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building or land), and may be used for the purposes of such isolation hospital. The owner or lessee of such house, building or land, shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house,

building or land may remain in their occupation, provided always that the said Municipal Commission shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said house, building or land; and if a house or building, to lime-wash it both internally and externally, before vacating it.

IV. The President of the Municipal Commission, on receiving a certificate signed by either the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, or the Health Officer of the Municipality, or the Assistant Surgeon, or Nurse, on special plague duty that a person is suffering or believed to be suffering from the bubonic plague, and that the house in which such person is living is not a fit place for such person to remain in, may order that such person be removed to and detained in any hospital or other place specially set apart for the reception of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague respectively. The President may further order that persons who are believed to have come into contact with any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague be removed to the hospital or other place within the Civil and Military Station set apart for their reception and there detained for purposes of observation for such time not exceeding ten days as the Medical Officer in charge may consider necessary.

Notification No. 4520, dated 29th Oct. 1897.

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III. Any house, building or land which, in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer, is suitable and required for the purpose of an isolation hospital for persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, may be entered upon and occupied by the President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building or land), and may be used for the purposes of such isolation hospital. The owner or lessee of such house, building or land, shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house,

building or land may remain in their occupation, provided always that the said Municipal Commission shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said house, building or land; and if a house or building, to lime-wash it both internally and externally, before vacating it.

IV. The President of the Municipal Commission, on receiving a certificate signed by either the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, or the Health Officer of the Municipality, or the Assistant Surgeon, or Nurse, on special plague duty that a person is suffering or believed to be suffering from the bubonic plague, and that the house in which such person is living is not a fit place for such person to remain in, may order that such person be removed to and detained in any hospital or other place specially set apart for the reception of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague respectively. The President may further order that persons who are believed to have come into contact with any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague be removed to the hospital or other place within the Civil and Military Station set apart for their reception and there detained for purposes of observation for such time not exceeding ten days as the Medical Officer in charge may consider necessary.

Notification No. 4520, dated 29th Oct. 1897.

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VI. If in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or Health Officer, the destruction of any hut or shed is neces-

sary to prevent the spread of the plague, the President of the Municipal Commission may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed, and of the materials of which it is constructed. The President may in his discretion give such compensation as appears to him reasonable from the Municipal Funds for any loss or damage sustained by any person by reason of such destruction.

VI. A. The inspecting officers appointed for duty at the Bangalore Cantonment Station by paragraph 2 of Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February 1897, (as amended by Notification No. 4518 of 29th October 1897) are empowered to enter any house or premises within the Civil and Military Station occupied, or believed by them to be occupied, by a person:—

Notification No 4520, dated 29th Oct. 1897.

(*a*) Whose address has been given under Rule V of Resident's Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February last, to an Inspecting Officer as having come from a part of India infected by the plague, or

(*b*) Who is known or believed to have come from such a part of India,

for the purpose of satisfying themselves whether such person is suffering from the bubonic plague.

VI. B. Persons forwarded under Rule IV of Resident's Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February 1897 (as amended by Notification No. 4519 of 29th October 1897) to the isolation hospital, or other place within the Civil and Military Station set apart for the reception of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from, or infected by, the plague, shall be detained therein until the Medical Officer in charge of such hospital or place is of opinion that their further detention is unnecessary.

Notification No. 4520, dated 29th Oct. 1897.

Any person entering the precincts of such hospital or place may be detained for purposes of observation for such time not exceeding ten days as the Medical Officer in charge may consider necessary.

VII. The provisions of this Notification are not intended to, and shall not operate to limit in any way any powers which the President of the Municipal Commission may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

VIII. Any person disobeying or contravening any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

II.

No. 759, *dated* 16*th February* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore prohibits the import into the said station of any of the following articles from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sindh) or from any area infected by the plague, *viz* :—

Used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers).

Rags, and

Waste paper.

III

No. 4119, *dated Bangalore, the* 22*nd August* 1898, (*as subsequently amended*).

In continuation of Notification No. 849, dated the 3rd March 1897, as amended by Notifications Nos. 4520 and 69, dated respectively the 29th October 1897 and the 17th January 1898, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe under Section 2, Sub-Section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the following temporary Regulations to be observed in the said Station :—

1. These Regulations shall come into force at once and shall remain in operation until such time as they shall be withdrawn by Notification issued by the Resident.

8. (1) The President may, by written order, grant permission to any person or particular caste, to erect family or caste camps or hospitals, and when these have been provided, sick or suspected persons may, if they so desire, and if accommodation is available, be removed to such camps or hospitals. In the case of females who by custom do not appear in public, their transport shall be arranged for in such a manner as to preserve their *gosha*.

(2) In family or caste hospitals the patients may be treated on such system and by such doctors as they or their friends may desire.

(3) In all hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and they shall, so far as may be possible, be treated by female agency.

(4) In all hospitals the relatives, friends, hakims, baids and priests of sick persons shall be allowed free access to them at all times, subject to such precautions as the President may consider necessary.

(5) If in any case a person removed to a hospital is accompanied by friends or attendants, the President may cause as many of them as are not in personal attendance on the patient to be removed to a contact camp, under Regulation 7 where, unless inoculated, they will be required to remain until released by order of the President.

(6) If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so detained in the contact camp, the President shall cause such person to be removed to a public, family or caste hospital.

(7) All hospitals and camps shall be suitably guarded, and in the case of family or caste hospitals and camps, the arrangements for guarding must be approved by the President, and their cost will be met by the person on whose application the hospital or camp was sanctioned.

(8) The President may, for any sufficient reason, order a family or caste hospital or camp to be closed.

9. In any house in which a case of plague has occurred, the President shall take measures for the disinfection and cleansing of the house, bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, the improvement, if necessary, of the

sanitary condition of the premises, the removal in consultation if possible with a competent Engineer of all partitions, erections or structures which obstruct light or ventilation, and other sanitary precautions. The President may further order the destruction of any building or any bedding, clothing or other articles if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected otherwise, awarding such compensation as he may consider sufficient.

10. The owner or occupier of any house in which a case of plague has occurred, shall permit the President to enter his house or premises for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of Regulation 9. In case of resistance or refusal, a police officer may arrest without warrant any person offering active resistance, and shall take such further steps as may be necessary to give effect to this Regulation, provided that when an apartment is occupied by a female who according to custom does not appear in public, the President shall not enter such apartment without giving notice and affording time to such female to withdraw.

11. If plague has become prevalent in any street or quarter, the President may direct the inhabitants of such street or quarter to vacate their houses and to remove either to another part of the Town or to the Health Camp. The President shall arrange for the thorough disinfection, cleansing and sanitary improvement of the empty premises and no person shall be permitted to return until the premises have been certified free from infection.

Notification No. 5200, dated 3rd Oct, 1898.

* * *

12. Whenever houses are vacated under Regulations 7 and 11, each house-holder shall be permitted to make suitable arrangements for the care of his house and property during his absence, provided that the house is not occupied. He may remove any valuable property or place seals upon it, and the President will arrange for the watch and ward of empty houses and will see that they are properly padlocked or secured.

13. A person dealt with under the foregoing Regulations, and any persons who may be removed to a hospital

or camp, shall comply with any directions, general or special, that may be given him, or may be publicly notified by the President, with regard to his removal to and residence in any such hospital or camp, and with respect to disinfecting or destroying any bedding, clothing or other articles, or with respect to any other sanitary matter. He shall not depart from such hospital or camp without the written permission of the President.

14. (1) The President of the Municipal Commission, when, and to the extent he may deem necessary may, with the previous sanction of the Resident, make Regulations—

(*a*) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes;

(*b*) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

(3) When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may, with the previous approval of the Resident, be issued by the President of the Municipal Commission in this behalf.

15. *Ambulances.*—The President shall provide suitable conveyances, painted in a conspicuous manner, for the free carriage of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and it shall be lawful to drive or carry such conveyances through any public or private thoroughfare.

16. *Disinfection of public conveyances.*—Any conveyance, public or private, not being an ambulance set apart for use as prescribed in the foregoing Regulation, that has been used by a person infected with or suspected of being infected with plague, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it which, in the opinion of the President, cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.

17. *Compensation.*—The President may in his discretion pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under these Regulations, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled to claim any compensation whatsoever.

18. *Expenses.*—All expenses incurred in carrying out these Regulations shall, in the first instance, be paid from the Municipal Fund.

IV.

No. 5840, *dated the 2nd November* 1898.

In continuation of his Notification No 4119, dated the 22nd August 1898, issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, the Resident is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations to be observed in the Civil and Military Station:—

1. In consequence of the systematic concealment of plague cases in the Civil and Military Station it is hereby ordered that before the removal of a body for burial or cremation, a certificate testifying to the cause of death, shall be furnished either to the Medical Registrar or Health Officer.

Unless such a certificate is produced, or the inspection of the corpse by a Government Medical Officer is invited, it will be presumed that the death has been caused by plague, and the necessary measures for segregation of the inmates of the house, and disinfection of the premises will be taken accordingly.

2. A certificate of the cause of death will be accepted if signed by any qualified male or female medical practitioner in the Civil and Military Station.

or camp, shall comply with any directions, general or special, that may be given him, or may be publicly notified by the President, with regard to his removal to and residence in any such hospital or camp, and with respect to disinfecting or destroying any bedding, clothing or other articles, or with respect to any other sanitary matter. He shall not depart from such hospital or camp without the written permission of the President.

14. (1) The President of the Municipal Commission, when, and to the extent he may deem necessary may, with the previous sanction of the Resident, make Regulations—

(*a*) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes;

(*b*) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

(3) When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may, with the previous approval of the Resident, be issued by the President of the Municipal Commission in this behalf.

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No. 5840, dated the 2nd November 1898.

In continuation of his Notification No 4119, dated the 22nd August 1898, issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, the Resident is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations to be observed in the Civil and Military Station:—

1. In consequence of the systematic concealment of plague cases in the Civil and Military Station it is hereby ordered that before the removal of a body for burial or cremation, a certificate testifying to the cause of death, shall be furnished either to the Medical Registrar or Health Officer.

Unless such a certificate is produced, or the inspection of the corpse by a Government Medical Officer is invited, it will be presumed that the death has been caused by plague, and the necessary measures for segregation of the inmates of the house, and disinfection of the premises will be taken accordingly.

2. A certificate of the cause of death will be accepted if signed by any qualified male or female medical practitioner in the Civil and Military Station.

3. Nothing in paragraph 1 shall be held to authorise the inspection of a female corpse otherwise than by a female, unless the relatives or inmates of the house consent to such inspection.

V.

No 5985, *dated Bangalore, the 9th November* 1898.

It is hereby notified for general information that when a case of plague occurs in a house the sufferer will be removed to Hospital accompanied if so desired by a friend or relative; the other inmates of the house must vacate the premises, but provided they have been inoculated they will not be required to go to the segregation camp.

VI.

No. 6351, *dated Bangalore, the 28th November* 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe the following additional temporary Regulation:—

1. If and whenever, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, any building or part of a building, which has been vacated or deserted by the inmates thereof, is found to be fastened or locked up, the President of the Municipal Commission or any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf may, by a written notice affixed on the door, require that such building or part of a building be opened within such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in such notice to admit of its being cleansed, disinfected and ventilated and for the purpose of disinfecting and removing or destroying any grain, bedding or clothing or any other goods or articles found therein liable to harbour infection.

2. At the expiration of the time so prescribed, and in default of compliance with the notice, the said President, or any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf may, in the presence of a panchayat consisting of two or more

respectable inhabitants of the locality, at any hour between sunrise and sunset, forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of a building and cleanse, disinfect and ventilate the same, and remove and disinfect or destroy any grain, bedding or clothing or any other goods or articles found therein liable to harbour infection, and may also forcibly prevent the re-occupation thereof for so long as the said President or any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf may deem necessary.

3. A list shall be prepared of all movable property found in any building or part of a building dealt with as aforesaid, and signed by the officer in charge of the above operations and by the panchayat aforesaid.

4. The owner of such movable property or any person acting on his behalf shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend, and a copy of the list prepared as above shall be delivered to him if he so requests.

5. Should the owner of such movable property attend he shall be responsible for taking charge of such property at the time when action, as aforesaid is taken, or, in the case of an article requiring disinfection, so soon as the same has been disinfected, and should he neglect to do this, the officer in charge of the operations may cause such property to be placed either in the said building or part of a building or in such other place as he may think fit.

6. Should neither the owner nor any one acting on his behalf attend, the officer in charge of the operations shall replace such of the movable property as it may be unnecessary to destroy in the said building and shall lock and seal up the doors.

7. In the event of the owner or his representative either declining or neglecting to take charge of the property after ventilation and disinfecting or failing to attend in compliance with the notice, neither the owner nor any person interested therein shall have any claim for compensation, damages, or otherwise in respect of loss or damage to such property, however caused during the removal or ventilation or disinfection thereof or at any time thereafter.

PART III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PAPERS.

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I

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT, SANITARY, No. 227-240, DATED THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1898.

The Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) empowers the Governor-General in Council when satisfied that India or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, to take special measures over and above those permissible under the ordinary law, with the object of preventing the outbreak of such disease and the spread of it, and further authorizes the Governor-General in Council by general or special order to direct that the powers conferred by the Act may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it. By the Home Department Notification No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Governor-General in Council directed that the appropriate powers conferred by the Act might be exercised within their respective territories by the different Local Governments and Administrations in British India, and by Notifications issued in the Foreign Department the Agents to the Governor-General were also empowered to issue regulations under the Act both in respect of parts of British India under their charge and in respect of territories in India under the Administration of the Governor-General in Council which are not parts of British India. The Government of India have themselves from time to time issued regulations under the Act in respect of matters in which imperial interests were involved or action had to be taken by Departments under their direct control, but their object in delegating the powers conferred by the Act to Local Governments was to avoid hampering them in action taken by them to prevent the outbreak or spread of the plague and to admit of the regulations under the Act being adapted, so far as this is possible without preventing

them from being effective, to local conditions and so as to respect local prejudices. Copies of all the regulations issued by Local Governments and Administrations have been communicated as they were issued by the different Local Governments and Administrations to the Governor-General in Council for information, and under the orders of His Excellency in Council these have been examined on their receipt, and in any case in which they have been found to be in conflict with the general principles which have guided the Government in dealing with the plague, the Local Government or Administration concerned has been requested to cancel or modify them. Experience in the working of the rules has been mainly obtained in the Bombay Presidency to which, with very few exceptions, plague has been hitherto confined, and, in view of the fact that the Plague Commission under Mr. Wingate accompanied by Dr. Cleghorn, Director General of the Indian Medical Service, have recently visited all the infected areas in the Bombay Presidency and, after examining the arrangements in force in each place, devised a set of rules of which the Government of India, subject to the remarks made in paragraph 11 of this Resolution as to the principles to be followed by medical officers in detaining passengers, approve, the Governor-General in Council proposes to take the opportunity of communicating these rules to the different Local Governments and Administrations with the suggestion that they should be utilized as a model upon which to frame rules for other Provinces.

2. The Government of India desire to express their concurrence in the statement contained in Rule 3 of the rules as to the measures which must be taken to combat an outbreak of the plague. The essential measures to be taken are (1) the early recognition of the disease in a locality, (2) the treatment of the sick in places of segregation, (3) the removal of the other inhabitants from the infected house, locality or area, (4) their segregation for a specific period, (5) the disinfection of their persons, clothing and personal effects, (6) the disinfection of the houses in the infected locality and their contents, (7) the improvement of the ventilation of the houses, the abatement of overcrowding, and the prosecution of general measures of sanitary reform.

3. One of the main difficulties which have to be contended with in dealing with the plague is the absence of any efficient organization for the detection of cases before the outbreak has attained proportions which make it impossible to suppress it for a considerable time. Considering the extent to which fever prevails in the country and the ignorance of the agency responsible for reporting the occurrence and cause of deaths, it can hardly be expected that every case of plague will be brought to notice immediately after it has occurred, and it is very desirable that where there is any reason to suspect the existence of the disease a regular system for the detection of suspicious cases of sickness should be devised. Rules 4 and 9 of the Bombay Rules contain directions designed to secure the detection of the disease by improving the arrangements for reporting sickness and mortality, and the arrangements for rural areas described in Rules 5 and 6 have for some time past been in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bengal. The occurrence f cases of plague in villages in the neighbourhood of ankhal in the Saharanpur District of the North-Western ovinces has also led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief mmissioner to issue orders for the employment of a cial organization for ascertaining whether it has nded to places other than those in which it has been ted. This organization is based upon that which was ccessfully utilized in distributing relief during the famine, and the essence of it is that a sufficient of European officers should be employed to render ers of search effective and at the same time prevent rdinate establishments from abusing their authority. of the orders issued by the Government of the stern Provinces and Oudh to the Commissioner rut Division is appended to this Resolution, and or-General in Council desires to commend them sideration of other Local Governments and ions in case there should at any time be spect that plague exists and has not been r the purpose of supervising work of this officers of the Staff Corps, will, the Govern- believe, be found to be a most suitable

them from being effective, to local conditions and so as to respect local prejudices. Copies of all the regulations issued by Local Governments and Administrations have been communicated as they were issued by the different Local Governments and Administrations to the Governor-General in Council for information, and under the orders of His Excellency in Council these have been examined on their receipt, and in any case in which they have been found to be in conflict with the general principles which have guided the Government in dealing with the plague, the Local Government or Administration concerned has been requested to cancel or modify them. Experience in the working of the rules has been mainly obtained in the Bombay Presidency to which, with very few exceptions, plague has been hitherto confined, and, in view of the fact that the Plague Commission under Mr. Wingate accompanied by Dr. Cleghorn, Director General of the Indian Medical Service, have recently visited all the infected areas in the Bombay Presidency and, after examining the arrangements in force in each place, devised a set of rules of which the Government of India, subject to the remarks made in paragraph 11 of this Resolution as to the principles to be followed by medical officers in detaining passengers, approve, the Governor-General in Council proposes to take the opportunity of communicating these rules to the different Local Governments and Administrations with the suggestion that they should be utilized as a model upon which to frame rules for other Provinces.

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agency should the Civil establishments be insufficient, and though it may not be possible to procure the services of such officers in any numbers at the present juncture, the Government of India will endeavour, should the necessity arise, to procure them from the Military authorities when the operations at present being carried out on the North-Western frontier have terminated.

4. Another measure which has been put forward as an effective means for ascertaining the existence of plague is the inspection of corpses. The Government of India have consulted Local Governments and Administrations as to the question whether corpse inspection is a reliable means of bringing facts to light and whether the feelings of the people is opposed to it or not. The Governor-General in Council has not yet received all the replies to the reference made upon this question and it will be dealt with separately later on. On the information at present before them it appears to the Government of India to be doubtful whether the measure is likely to be of great assistance, and they fear that its general introduction would be repugnant to the feelings of the people.

5. The system prescribed in Rule 10 and the following rules issued by the Bombay Government for the division of towns which are infected or liable to infection into quarters or divisions of a size convenient for effective supervision meets with the approval of the Government of India and in this, as indeed in all the measures taken for the suppression of the plague, it is essential to secure the supervision of an European official who will carry the people with him, and see that their customs and susceptibilities are as far as possible respected.

When search parties are organized to ensure that all cases of the disease are brought to notice, and this measure will, it appears to the Government of India, be found to be a very necessary one at any place where an outbreak occurs, endeavour should be made to associate respectable native gentlemen with them, and female medical attendants should accompany them for the purpose of examining females.

6. When plague actually breaks out the segregation of the sick and of the persons who have been in imme-

diate contact with them is a fundamental precaution which is essential to the successful issue of any operations against it. In devising means to secure this object it is necessary in the one hand to consider the urgent necessity of preventing sufferers from plague from spreading the infection among their neighbours, and on the other hand the great importance of interfering as little as possible with the customs and the feelings of the community. The Governor-General in Council considers that experience has shown that in order that segregation may be efficacious it must be carried out in hospitals or other suitable places specially appointed for the purpose. A measure of this nature can hardly be expected not to cause alarm among a people many of whom regard the privacy of their houses as sacred, and this feeling can only be allayed if those affected by it have confidence in the motives of Government and believe that it is actuated solely by a desire to stay the pestilence. The Governor-General in Council has been much impressed by the readiness and docility with which the people in many of the infected areas have discarded their prejudices and submitted to removal from their houses, and His Excellency in Council feels confident that, if the necessity for the measure is carefully explained to them, the co-operation of leading men obtained as far as possible, and every consideration shown to the feelings and habits of those to whom the regulations have to be applied, this measure will be accepted without objection by the people of a locality in which plague has made its appearance. But it appears to His Excellency in Council that the prospect of such action being required of them in the event of plague appearing in their midst may not unreasonably seem distasteful to them so long as there is no immediate danger of an outbreak, and it is therefore desirable to, as far as possible, remove any cause for discontent by encouraging the people themselves to make arrangements for the establishment of private hospitals and segregation camps for particular castes, classes, joint families, and associations of families in anticipation of the necessity for their removal from their own houses arising. The equipment and administration of such hospitals must be approved by duly appointed authority. They should be conveniently placed and it is not necessary that they should be located in remote situations. They should

not, however, be situated in houses which are actually inhabited or blocks of houses or streets, for in the event of an outbreak of plague, cases of the disease might occur in the house or block which it would then be necessary to completely evacuate. While His Excellency in Council is strongly of opinion that in carrying out any measure of segregation regard should be had, as in the case of Europeans, to the position in society of those classes of the native community who can be relied on to take efficient measures with the object of preventing the spread of infection, and to other considerations of a like nature, it is not, he fears, possible save in the most exceptional cases (as for instance that of a house located in a large garden, in which a hospital or private camp can be located at a distance from the house actually infected) to permit the residents of an infected house not to evacuate the area in which it stands. His Excellency in Council therefore anticipates that in a crowded city there will be few, (if any), houses which it will be safe to license as hospitals or for segregation purposes. In public as well as in private plague hospitals all possible consideration should be shown to the feelings of the inmates, and in special caste distinctions and the privacy of females who do not appear in public should be carefully respected. His Excellency in Council also considers that it is neither necessary nor humane to separate the sufferers from their families and friends, and all plague hospitals, whether Government hospitals or private caste hospitals, should therefore be arranged so as to provide separate accommodation for the immediate family or friends of the patients. For the public hospitals it will be found convenient to utilize schools and other public buildings which are available and suitable.

7. Before leaving the subject of segregation, the Governor-General in Council desires to say that, while it has not yet been shown that inoculation with prophylactic *serum* such as has been prepared by M. Haffkine, C.I.E., can be relied on as a means to prevent the spread of plague, the results of the experiments made are so distinctly encouraging that he is not without hope that it may be demonstrated that protection may be ensured by means of prophylactic inoculation. It is desirable that every opportunity should be taken to test the efficacy of inoculation, and the Governor-

General in Council will feel obliged if Local Governments and Administrations, within whose territories plague now exists or may appear in the future, will place themselves in communication with M. Haffkine in order to procure a supply of *serum* for the use of persons who desire to have themselves inoculated. No person should be inoculated except with his express consent. In the event of the efficacy of inoculation being eventually established, it will, it appears to the Government of India, become possible to dispense with segregation in the case of persons who have undergone the process of inoculation. Even in this case it will, however, still be necessary to require the evacuation of infected houses and localities with a view to their thorough disinfection for the purpose of destroying the germs of infection.

8. The rules issued by the Bombay Government for the removal and burning of the clothing of a patient suffering from plague, for the disinfection of all those removed from the infected area whether to the camp for suspected persons or to that for the healthy, and for preventing the re-occupation of houses in the infected area until a certain time after they have been evacuated, cleaned and disinfected, appear to the Government of India to be full and satisfactory. The Governor-General in Council desires to impress upon Local Governments and Administrations the paramount importance of making efficient arrangements to prevent people from returning to occupy evacuated houses before the time specified, and of securing that all articles likely to convey infection are without exception removed from infected houses and immediately destroyed or disinfected.

9. It seems to the Government of India desirable to express their views upon the subject of quarantine in relation to the suppression of plague. Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have continuously been opposed to the view that the spread of epidemic disease can be effectively checked by the imposition of quarantine so as to prevent the movement of the people to other places from areas in which epidemic disease prevails. The first reason which has led the Government of India to this conclusion is that it is impossible to make any system of land quarantine in India effective. It could, indeed, be arranged that every traveller by railway should on leaving the infected area be

placed in a segregation camp for a given time, but any attempt to block all the roads and paths from the infected area must be defeated, firstly, because the Government has not at its disposal the necessary establishments to make such a stoppage of the traffic effective, and, secondly, because the establishments could not be relied on to carry out the duty. But even could it be made effective, a system of land quarantine would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be mischievous in itself and calculated to foster rather than to suppress an outbreak of epidemic disease. It is in appearance so easy a remedy that if adopted it would be apt to distract attention from those surer and most essential measures which, if plague is to be suppressed, must be taken at the place where the outbreak occurs. It causes hardship and suffering to the people who have to be detained, and it affords opportunities of every kind of bribery, blackmail and extortion to the subordinate establishments employed to enforce it. The collection in camp of large bodies of people who have previously been subject to the risk of plague infection involves danger of an outbreak of the disease in the camp, and may thus establish fresh *foci* for the dissemination of the disease. The views held by the British Government and the Government of India on the subject of quarantine were for a long time resisted on the Continent of Europe, but they have now been accepted by the European powers, and in the Dresden Conference of 1893, to which the Government of India declined to become a party for other reasons, the uselessness of land quarantine was for the first time recognised by them in respect of cholera. Prior to the assembly at Venice in the Spring of 1897 of the delegates deputed to concert measures to prevent the introduction and spread of the plague in Europe, the Governor-General in Council had considered and rejected a proposal to place in quarantine the whole of the Bombay Presidency owing to the outbreak of plague within it, against the rest of India. In paragraph 3 (iii) of the Home Department letter No. 1623—26, dated June 1st, 1897, addressed to the Maritime Governments, it was noticed that the Venice Convention provided that the modern principles of disinfection should be substituted for the obsolete system of land quarantine, but, with a view to the protection of the countries which may find it difficult to thus protect their borders, each of the Governments who are

parties to the Convention is at liberty to close its frontiers to travellers and merchandise. The Convention also, while condemning land quarantine in general terms, permits Governments to reserve to themselves the right to take special measures with regard to certain classes of people specially—

A.—Gipsies and vagabonds.

B.—Emigrants, and persons travelling or crossing the frontier in large bodies.

10. Proceeding on the principles embodied in the Venice Convention, the Government of India have, from time to time, expressed an opinion adverse to the establishment of cordons designed to keep the population within an infected area and have declined to agree to the general prohibition of the booking of passengers by railway to or from particular places, or to the prohibition of the booking of passengers travelling by a particular class. The detention of the inmates of an infected locality within the area of infection by means of a cordon is apt to increase the virulence of the disease, and therefore also the danger of its dissemination, by fostering the local conditions which are a main cause of its development. Experience shows that ordinarily on the outbreak of plague in a town of which part is infected and part is not, it is desirable, concurrently with the removal to a segregation camp of the inmates of the infected localities, to encourage the healthy population to leave the infected area before the disease becomes thoroughly diffused through it. But there may be cases in which the area of infection being small it may be possible to entirely evacuate it and to place the inmates of it in isolation at a place in the near neighbourhood. A guard may unobjectionably be utilised to keep the population under medical supervision within the healthy area in which it is determined to isolate them both with the object of preventing their return to the infected houses and also to minimise the possibility of infection being carried elsewhere. In such cases if proper arrangements are made for separate camps for the sick, the suspected, and the healthy, there is little or no danger of establishing a *focus* for the dissemination of the disease, while the control of the guard can be made effective and malpractices on the part of the subordinate establishments be prevented if European agency is employ-

placed in a segregation camp for a given time, but any attempt to block all the roads and paths from the infected area must be defeated, firstly, because the Government has not at its disposal the necessary establishments to make such a stoppage of the traffic effective, and, secondly, because the establishments could not be relied on to carry out the duty. But even could it be made effective, a system of land quarantine would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be mischievous in itself and calculated to foster rather than to suppress an outbreak of epidemic disease. It is in appearance so easy a remedy that if adopted it would be apt to distract attention from those surer and most essential measures which, if plague is to be suppressed, must be taken at the place where the outbreak occurs. It causes hardship and suffering to the people who have to be detained, and it affords opportunities of every kind of bribery, blackmail and extortion to the subordinate establishments employed to enforce it. The collection in camp of large bodies of people who have previously been subject to the risk of plague infection involves danger of an outbreak of the disease in the camp, and may thus establish fresh *foci* for the dissemination of the disease. The views held by the British Government and the Government of India on the subject of quarantine were for a long time resisted on the Continent of Europe, but they have now been accepted by the European powers, and in the Dresden Conference of 1893, to which the Government of India declined to become a party for other reasons, the uselessness of land quarantine was for the first time recognised by them in respect of cholera. Prior to the assembly at Venice in the Spring of 1897 of the delegates deputed to concert measures to prevent the introduction and spread of the plague in Europe, the Governor-General in Council had considered and rejected a proposal to place in quarantine the whole of the Bombay Presidency owing to the outbreak of plague within it, against the rest of India. In paragraph 3 (iii) of the Home Department letter No. 1623—26, dated June 1st, 1897, addressed to the Maritime Governments, it was noticed that the Venice Convention provided that the modern principles of disinfection should be substituted for the obsolete system of land quarantine, but, with a view to the protection of the countries which may find it difficult to thus protect their borders, each of the Governments who are

parties to the Convention is at liberty to close its frontiers to travellers and merchandise. The Convention also, while condemning land quarantine in general terms, permits Governments to reserve to themselves the right to take special measures with regard to certain classes of people specially—

A.—Gipsies and vagabonds.

B.—Emigrants, and persons travelling or crossing the frontier in large bodies.

10. Proceeding on the principles embodied in the Venice Convention, the Government of India have, from time to time, expressed an opinion adverse to the establishment of cordons designed to keep the population within an infected area and have declined to agree to the general prohibition of the booking of passengers by railway to or from particular places, or to the prohibition of the booking of passengers travelling by a particular class. The detention of the inmates of an infected locality within the area of infection by means of a cordon is apt to increase the virulence of the disease, and therefore also the danger of its dissemination, by fostering the local conditions which are a main cause of its development. Experience shows that ordinarily on the outbreak of plague in a town of which part is infected and part is not, it is desirable, concurrently with the removal to a segregation camp of the inmates of the infected localities, to encourage the healthy population to leave the infected area before the disease becomes thoroughly diffused through it. But there may be cases in which the area of infection being small it may be possible to entirely evacuate it and to place the inmates of it in isolation at a place in the near neighbourhood. A guard may unobjectionably be utilised to keep the population under medical supervision within the healthy area in which it is determined to isolate them both with the object of preventing their return to the infected houses and also to minimise the possibility of infection being carried elsewhere. In such cases if proper arrangements are made for separate camps for the sick, the suspected, and the healthy, there is little or no danger of establishing a *focus* for the dissemination of the disease, while the control of the guard can be made effective and malpractices on the part of the subordinate establishments be prevented if European agency is employ-

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4. The first steps to be taken are in connection with the sickness and mortality. There are, at present, no methods in actual operation by which these can be accurately ascertained. Infectious diseases are not notified, and the registration of deaths is imperfect. Means must be adopted to improve the latter, and check the results by recording in towns all funerals which pass the octroi posts, noting the name of the deceased and the locality of the house in which the death occurred, and by posting trustworthy subordinates, either members of the Police force or of the Revenue Department, at all burying and burning grounds, noting similar information. These subordinates, not being connected with the Municipality, will afford valuable aid in checking the returns, and they will assist the Municipal authorities in arriving at correct results.

5. In villages, the Patels must submit weekly returns of deaths in each village, within their respective jurisdiction, to the Mámlatdár, who will forward them to the Collector of the district, after noting on each any peculiarity in the incidence of the deaths, the mortality for the corresponding week during the past three years, and explaining, if he can, any excess. When the Mámlatdár is not satisfied as to the cause of any excessive or unusual mortality, he should cause special enquiries to be made, and, if necessary, call in the assistance of the nearest medical subordinate.

6. The Patels should also be required to give notice at the police station of the arrival in their villages of any persons from an infected locality. The names of such persons should be entered in a register at the police station, and they should be kept outside the village under observation for ten days and on no account allowed to sleep within the village site. The cause of the death of any person who has recently been in an infected locality should be investigated. In villages remote from a police station the Police Patel should discharge these duties, but the Revenue Patel and the Kulkarni should be held equally responsible.

7. The returns referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 will show, both in towns and villages, any unusual mortality over the average of previous years, and also the occurrence of two or more deaths in one house or localised area when immediate special enquiry is necessary.

8. For the discovery of cases of sickness it will be necessary to obtain the assistance of the more respectable residents in each quarter, street or group of houses. In any doubtful case of sickness they could obtain the services of the medical subordinate attached to the dispensary, or a hospital assistant may be specially deputed to aid the residents in the work of detection.

9. It should be made obligatory under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the occupier of each room or house in an infected town to notify all cases of sickness and death, occurring in the room or house occupied by him, and for every medical practitioner practising in such a town to report all cases of sickness and death coming to his knowledge in the practice of his profession.

10. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring in a town or are likely to occur, owing to its proximity to an infected area, the town should be divided into quarters or divisions of a size convenient for effective supervision, and each quarter should be placed, as far as possible, under the charge of an European official, who may be a civil officer, taken from any department, a military or a medical officer, according to circumstances.

11. The quarter under each officer should be sub-divided into defined areas, which might consist of a street, a portion of one, or a group of houses, and each of these sub-divisions should be placed under the charge of a district or local subordinate, who may, for convenience, be called a supervisor. With each supervisor will be associated one or more residents of the sub-division, who will assist the supervisor in obtaining information regarding sickness and mortality in the areas respectively allotted to him. Under each supervisor will be a gang of coolies, varying in number to suit the requirements of each locality. The gangs working in the more populous towns should be divided into three sections, each with defined duties as follows:—

(*a*) for the detection of cases and their removal to hospital;

(*b*) for the evacuation of houses and for the removal of the inmates to camp; and

(*c*) for the disinfection of houses.

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(*a*) for the detection of cases and their removal to hospital;

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12. So long as plague exists in the Presidency, it is advisable that the above organisation should be prepared for each town and district area, native Superintendents being substituted for Europeans in the latter, and the members should be ready to act when the necessity arises. At each town exposed to danger an observation camp should be provided where all suspicious arrivals from infected areas may be detained for ten days.

13. It is believed that under such a scheme information regarding all cases of sickness will be easily and readily obtained, but should the people be unwilling to assist the authorities, or withhold the necessary information, then it will be advisable to organize search parties under the charge of the Divisional Superintendent. Each search party should be accompanied by a Medical Officer or subordinate, and by a female, either European or Native.

14. It is absolutely essential to success that all the measures mentioned above for the suppression of the disease should be carried out promptly and effectively. To ensure this being done all the members of the staff engaged in the work should have a clear idea of their duties: the operations will then be conducted in a methodical and systematic manner.

15. The Superintendent should be provided with a suitable office situated in his own division, where he should remain the whole day, except at intervals for meals. The office will be his head-quarters to which all communications should be sent, and at which the Supervisors will make their daily reports. He will exercise a general supervision over all the operations and will issue orders for the necessary action to be taken by each section of the gang of coolies.

16. No house vacated on account of plague may be re-occupied without his sanction, and he may cause a notice to that effect, to be affixed to each vacated house. He should place a seal on boxes containing valuable property left in houses which have been evacuated on account of plague. Such property may be removed by the owner, but if he declines to do so, it will remain at his risk.

17. Property of any value belonging to the poorer class, which it may be considered necessary or advisable to

destroy as being infected should be appraised by two or more respectable natives, and the value paid to the owner by the Superintendent of the division. Compensation should also be given without delay to the very poor for the destruction of clothes, &c., which although they may be of no market value yet serve a useful purpose to the owners.

18. After a house has been disinfected, the door will be secured by a padlock, of which the Superintendent will retain the key or entrance may be barred by any other effectual method.

19. The stock of disinfectants, padlocks and all surplus appliances for divisional use will be kept in or near the office.

20. Each Supervisor will keep a list of all residents in each house in his sub-division. He will inspect all new arrivals, and will obtain information from them as to their previous place of residence. He will, in company with the local resident appointed to assist him, visit all the houses in his sub-division, and obtain information regarding the health of the different inmates, and will, on the conclusion of his rounds, report verbally to his Superintendent the occurrence of all cases of sickness and death and any information regarding arrivals from infected localities. Any case of plague, and all doubtful ones of sickness should be at once reported to the Superintendent at his office by day, and at his house by night.

21. The Supervisor will be provided with a sufficient supply of disinfectants ready for use, with tubs, buckets, watering pots, one or two hand-pumps, either jet or spray, and implements required for unroofing houses and making holes in the walls. There should also be a dooly, charpoy or bamboo frame for the removal of the sick. It should be thoroughly washed or sprayed with perchloride of mercury solution, either a the hospital or sub-divisional depôt after use. This is necessary, as the same dooly may be used for carrying suspected cases to the observation ward. All the above articles should be kept in a room or yard near the centre of his sub-division or at the Superintendent's office.

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22. On a report being received by a Superintendent, of the occurrence of a case of plague, he should at once

proceed to the house, and when he has satisfied himself that the case is one of plague or of a suspicious nature, he will at once give orders for the removal of the patient, either to the Plague Hospital or the observation ward, according to the opinion he has formed of the case. The other inmates of the house, with their movable property, should be taken to the segregation camp, in charge of one or more policemen or other responsible persons.

23. They will be supplied with passes by the Superintendent admitting them into hospital and camp. These passes after countersignature by the medical officer or the officer at the camp will be returned through the policemen to the Superintendent.

24. After evacuation of the house, the walls and floors of all rooms, with their contents, except articles of food which it is not intended to destroy, and of all enclosures, should be thoroughly drenched with a solution of perchloride of mercury, and in the course of two or three days coated with freshly prepared limewash. All rags and refuse found in the house or enclosure should be burned in the presence of the supervisor.

25. The roof, if not a pucka one, should be removed, and holes should be made in the walls to admit freely air and light to the smaller rooms and enclosures. On the completion of these operations, the door should be secured with a padlock.

26. The coolies engaged in the work of disinfection, &c., should be provided with boots or shoes, to protect their feet from the danger of infection through abraded surfaces.

27. It may be necessary, owing to the occurrence of several cases in the one area, to vacate a group of houses or a whole sub-division. Should any necessity exist for the adoption of such a measure, it should be carried out as soon as possible by placing a cordon of police or troops around the area and removing the whole population to the segregation camp. Disinfection and unroofing of the houses to be carried out in due course.

28. Experience has abundantly proved that the evacuation of an infected house or houses is seldom in itself sufficient to stamp out the disease. When plague manifests itself in one house, in an indigenous form, those in the neighbourhood have, as a rule, already become infected, and it usually follows that cases subsequently appear in them. It is therefore always a wise and prudent course on the occurrence of an indigenous case, not only to evacuate the one house but also all those in the immediate neighbourhood.

29. On the evacuation of the houses in the infected area, all the other inhabitants should be encouraged to leave the town and any obstacles which may tend to delay their departure should, if possible, be removed. The time for prescribing the issue of passes should be carefully considered by the Collector, as, if the rules prohibiting departure without passes are applied prematurely, the exodus of the inhabitants generally will be retarded, more particularly of the poorer classes, who feel diffident about applying for passes or are too apathetic to do so.

30. In a large town where the disease has become of general prevalence, every quarter being affected, and the arrangements for dealing with the epidemic are incomplete and defective, measures must be taken to regulate the departure of the population and prevent them carrying infection to healthy areas. Every effort should, in the meantime, be made to provide sufficient accommodation in huts for a large proportion of the population.

31. In the case of villages badly infected the whole of the inhabitants should be turned out. Villagers are accustomed to erecting shelters for themselves, but, if necessary, materials for hutting should be supplied. The sick and suspected villagers should be carefully separated from the healthy and an officer should be appointed to examine the daily health of the population and prevent migration to other villages.

32. Daily inspection of villages situated in the neighbourhood of an infected locality should be instituted and maintained during the outbreak, and continued for ten days after the occurrence of the last case, with special reference to the exclusion of refugees who should be required to camp out.

33. A site for the hospital should be selected as near as possible to the infected population, but a permanent building, suitable in all respects for a hospital, may sometimes be obtained either inside or on the outskirts of the town. It can be easily disinfected when it is no longer required for an hospital, and such a building would be more popular and convenient than huts erected at a distance from the town.

34. If a suitable building is not available it will be necessary to erect huts for plague patients, for convalescents and for the observation of doubtful cases, on the nearest site. The hospital huts intended for females should be some distance apart from those intended for males. The size of each hut will depend on the number of patients expected, but it is advisable not to place a large number of patients in one hut. A series of huts, each capable of accommodating six to twelve patients, will be the best arrangement, and it is one which will admit of the higher and lower castes securing separate accommodation. Movable mat screens should be provided between the beds to secure as much privacy as is possible to each patient. Every patient should be supplied with a cheap substitute for a spittoon, and both it and the vessels used as bed pans, should contain a sufficient quantity of an effective disinfecting solution. The floor of the hospital huts should be freely watered daily with the perchloride of mercury solution, and vessels containing the same solution should always be available for the disinfection of the hands and feet of the native attendants.

35. One relative or friend may be permitted to attend a patient, and a stated time should be set apart for the visits of relatives and friends of the patients.

36. On the arrival of the patient at the hospital, all his clothing should be removed and burnt in the presence of the medical subordinate. Hospital clothing should then be supplied. On recovery the patient may be transferred to the convalescent ward or dismissed. In either case he should be given a warm bath and supplied with new clothes. The hospital clothing, on the discharge or death of the patient, should be disinfected, washed and exposed to the sun for a few hours, after which it may be again taken into use.

37. The hospital and observation wards should be surrounded with a bamboo or other fence.

38. Huts for the segregation of individuals removed from infected houses, and of all suspected persons, should, if possible, be erected at a convenient distance from the hospital compound, and should be surrounded by a bamboo or other fence. Individuals brought for admission into this camp should, for purposes of cleanliness, be bathed in a solution of carbolic acid, one to a hundred parts of water, and their clothing soaked in a solution of one to twenty; if there are no children, perchloride of mercury solution may be used for the latter purposes.

39. All the inmates should be inspected daily, either by the medical officer or a medical subordinate, and any case of plague detected should be removed at once to hospital, and doubtful cases of fever to the observation ward. If no case occurs amongst them, after an interval of 15 to 30 days, they may be allowed to return to their houses, if such houses have been cleaned and disinfected and if the local authority considers that they are fit for re-occupation, or be admitted into the camp for healthy individuals, after a second disinfection of their clothing.

40. Both the hospital compound and the segregation camp should be guarded by troops or police, to prevent the egress of inmates.

41. The establishment of separate hospitals and segregation camps for the reception of members of special castes and religions should be encouraged and every assistance should be given by the local authority for their erection and supervision. The treatment of the patients admitted into these hospitals may, if desired, be placed in the hands of Vaids and Hakims and the internal management of both hospitals and camps may be conducted by members of the caste or religion concerned, subject however to the general supervision of a European doctor where possible and control of the local authorities and to the usual arrangements as regards guards.

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42. A camp for the healthy, *i. e.*, for people removed from houses not infected, should also be arranged for. All individuals admitted into it should also be bathed and their clothes disinfected as with admissions into the segregation

camp. They should be allowed to pursue their daily employments, on condition that they sleep in camp. The huts should be numbered, inmates registered and a daily inspection made of all the residents. If no case of plague has occurred in a hut for 15 to 30 days, the inmates may, after a second disinfection of clothing, be allowed to return to their houses if such houses have been cleaned and disinfected and if the local authority consider that they are fit for re-occupation.

43. Should a case of plague occur in a hut, the patient should be removed to hospital, and the other inmates to the segregation camp. The hut should be removed, the site disinfected with the perchloride of mercury solution, and the materials of the hut should be similarly disinfected and exposed to the sun for a couple of days, when they can be utilized in the erection of another hut on a new site.

44. The best arrangements should be made for a plentiful supply of water to the different camps. If the water-supply to the town is conveyed through pipes, connections should be carried into the camps. Bathing platforms at some distance apart for the two sexes should be constructed, and provided with surface drains for the removal of surplus water.

45. Separate latrines for the sexes should be erected in connection with the two camps and hospital, and they should be well lighted with ordinary post lamps.

46. Bunniahs' shops with all supplies should be provided for each of the camps.

47. Cases of plague imported into towns and villages, if they are not at once discovered and isolated, will, under existing conditions, develop new centres of the disease and thus infect fresh localities. It is a difficult matter to detect such cases in transit from an infected area.

48. Medical inspection of travellers by rail and road is useful in discovering those actually suffering from the disease or affected with preliminary symptoms of fever, but as the period of incubation may extend to eight or nine days, it is evident that inspection is of no avail in detecting infected travellers, who are in the stage of incubation. Such travellers cannot be discriminated from the non-infected,

and it is necessary for their detection that they should be kept under observation for a period not exceeding ten days.

49. Passengers or travellers who can produce satisfactory evidence that they have not been exposed to infection, may be exempted from detention, as it frequently happens that only one or a few places may be infected in the particular district. The local authorities should give certificates to all persons wishing to travel from the non-infected areas in the district, stating that the holders (giving names, &c.) have not been exposed to infection.

50. The period of observation may, in the case of travellers of ascertained respectability, be converted into one of surveillance at places of destination, if they give satisfactory assurance (or furnish security) that they will report themselves daily to an authorised medical officer. Lists of such passengers should be forwarded either by wire or post to the local authority at place of destination, and any one failing to report may be prosecuted. The medical officer is not at liberty to exempt the individual from attendance without the concurrence of the local authority.

51. The inspecting officer may, however, exercise his discretion as to the necessity of detaining any particular individual.

52. In addition to medical inspection at select stations a medical officer or subordinate should, if available, be appointed to travel by each train from or passing through an infected district for the purpose of examining passengers booking and alighting at all stations along the line.

53. The object in exercising control over the movements of travellers from an infected area is for the general welfare of the public and not to harass the individuals. It is hoped that by detaining passengers from an infected area, the healthy or non-infected will be eliminated after a few days, and allowed to proceed on their journey. If the preparatory measures as previously detailed for the suppression of the disease are carried out in an efficient manner, there is every reason to believe that restrictions on travelling will be unnecessary.

54. Any arrangement calculated to prevent the exodus of the healthy from an infected locality or area, must tend to

produce a more virulent form of the disease, and its more rapid diffusion among the community.

55. Camps will be established, under the orders of Government, at selected stations suitable for detention of passengers and for the disinfection of clothing and baggage.

56. The above rules will also apply to travellers by road.

57. For preparation of the perchloride of mercury solution for disinfection, see Appendix.

APPENDIX.

The most convenient and satisfactory way of preparing the solution of perchloride of mercury, on a large scale, is that which has been recommended by Dr. Mayanard, now on plague duty in Nasik.

The ingredients should be mixed in a 50 gallon cask in the following quantities: to 77 lbs. of perchloride of mercury and 38½ lbs. of pure salt add 15 gallons of boiling water, stir well with a wooden stick, and then fill up the cask with cold water. The solution contains one part of perchloride to 6½ of water, and one ordinary quart bottle of it, added to 25 gallons of water—the capacity of the ordinary wooden tubs in use—will give a strength of 1 in 1,000.

The standard solution can be carried about in quart bottles placed in partitioned boxes, and is always ready for use without further weighing or measuring.

If the solution is prepared with cold water, the perchloride of mercury must be powdered and two parts of pure salt to one part of perchloride added. The whole should be well stirred until the solids are completely dissolved.

It is of advantage, for several reasons, to add one-half per cent of crude hydrochloric acid to the solution.

Iron hoops of all casks, tubs, and buckets should be dammered. If iron receptacles are used they should be dammered inside and outside.

If metal pumps are employed for distributing the solution, they should, previous to use, be worked in vegetable oil, and after use thoroughly cleaned in water. This will tend to lessen the corrosive action of the mercury.

ENCLOSURE No. II.

No. 20-A. / XVI-101-B., dated the 8th January 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. To—The Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

Eleven cases of illness believed to be plague have now been reported from the village of Jaggitpur, 1½ miles distant from Kankhal. The discovery of a case of plague, reported to-day, in Ranimazra, a village eight miles distant from Kankhal, suggests the possibility of a wider prevalence of the disease than has hitherto been suspected. For some time past men have been employed searching the villages in all directions in the neighbourhood of Kankhal; but it is now necessary to organise, on a wider basis a regular system for the detection of suspicious cases of sickness and for the treatment of villages found to be infected. Energetic measures of a far-reaching character must be at once adopted.

2. The plan which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt is that which proved successful in distributing relief during the recent famine, *viz.*, to place a sufficient number of European officers at the disposal of the Commissioner and to divide the tract concerned into convenient charges for each of these officers. I am to request you to at once determine the area of country to which suspicion of infection attaches, taking Hardwar as the centre of operations. Your determination of the area should be so wide as to exclude the possibility that any infected village will escape. Your delimitation should include not only villages in the Meerut Division, but also those in the adjacent districts of the Rohilkhand Division which may appear to be within the zone of infection. The search parties recently at work will, no doubt, be able to afford you valuable assistance in determining this area.

8. The circle officer (or sub-circle officer) will send every evening to the sub-divisional officer a statement showing—

(1) the number of villages or hamlets visited by him during the day;

(2) the number of houses examined,
(3) the number of persons found with suspicious symptoms,
(4) number of persons ill with plague,
(5) number of persons (other than those shown in columns 3 and 4 segregated,
(6) number of deaths during the day,

} in each village or hamlet visited.

The sub-divisional officer will transmit a daily abstract of these reports for his sub-division to the Collector and to the chief local medical officer having medical charge of the plague operations. The chaukidar of each village should be required to report every death or case of serious illness in his village to the sub-divisional or circle officer, as well as to the officer in charge of the police station. I am to inquire whether the rules in force at Hardwar requiring all cases of sickness to be reported and notice to be given of the removal of a dead body from a house should be extended to the suspected area.

9. It is believed that the establishment now at your disposal for dealing with Kankhal and the surrounding country consists approximately of the officersn oted on the margin. Now that disinfection work at Kankhal haslessened, some of the officials can, no doubt, be spared for other duties. You have applied to-day by telegraph for—

Civil	*Medical.*
Collector.	2 Commissioned Mdl. officers.
Joint Magistrate.	5 Assistant Surgeons.
1 Staff Corps officer.	28 Hospital Assistants.
1 Tahsildar.	3 Compounders.
3 Naib Tahsildars.	4 Dais.
	10 Vaccinators.

Police

1 European Inspector.
15 Sowars.
26 Head Constables.
130 Constables.

1 Tahsildar (Suraj Bhan Prasad)
2 Assistant Surgeons.
10 Hospital Assistants.
1 Hindu Inspector of Police.

These officers will be deputed as requested, but I am to say that the reserve of subordinate medicial officers has become exhausted, and that it will be difficult to comply with further demands. After determining the extent of the suspected area and the number of circles into which it should be divided, you will be able to allot the required officers to each circle and to report by telegraph whether the present establishment requires to be strengthened in any way.

10. I am to ask that a very early report may be submitted of the action taken on the letter. You should before leaving Hardwar, assure yourself that substantial effect has been given to these instructions. Especially you should concert with the Commissioner of Rohilkhand, who will be instructed to meet you for the control by Mr. Winter of the operations not only in the Meerut, but in the Rohilkhand Division. Should you be of opinion that the duties imposed by these orders are too onerous to be controlled by Mr. Winter while also discharging the functions of Collector of Shaharanpur, the Lieutenant-Governer will be prepared to consider any proposal you may make on this head.

But there is advantage in Mr. Winter's continuing to be the District Officer able to direct to a particular end the district organization. An Additional Joint Magistrate might be sent to Shaharanpur if that were ultimately found necessary.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	Date.

G.O.	Date.

Plague

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 27 P

5 JAN 1899

From

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Order / *nies* No. 65 P mis 9-1-99.

The Accountant-General — No. 17 / 8

is requested to pass the — travelling allowance bills **Dated** 4th January 1899.

of the officers named in **Received** 5th do.

G.O. no 1567 P, dated 12th. **Registered**

December 1898, and of the **Enclosures**

clerk and peons referred to **Spare copies.**

in the latter read above.

P.R. 7/1/99

H.T. 9/1/99

SUBJECT.

Requesting that the Accountant General may be authorized to pass the travelling bills of himself & his Deputy for proceeding to Bangalore to give evidence before the Plague Commission.

To

The Accountant-General with a copy of G.O. no 1567 P mis dy 12.12.98

" Sanitary Commissioner

Desp M.H. 10.1.

Plague

Cgw 27 P

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,

Madras, 4th January 1899.

NO. 17/S

From

Lieut-Colonel W.G.King, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

TO

The Secretary to Government,

Local and Municipal Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O.NO.1567 P.Mis dated 12th December 1898, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to communicate the above to the Accountant-General in view to enable him to pass the travelling allowance bills of myself and that of my Deputy for proceeding to Bangalore to give evidence before the Plague Commission.

One for the use of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

2. I may also state that a clerk and two peons were taken by me while proceeding thither in connection with the above duty. I request that the Accountant-General may be authorized to pass their bills also.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

W G King

Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

When given for copying ____
When copied ____ 189 .
When examined ____
When signed ____

...IN G.O., No. , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

N.B.—
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