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23-10-17

Marine (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 883 mar

DATED 27 oct 97

No 71
8 Jan 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Quarantine: Letter from the Govt of Burma forwarding a copy of each of certain Notifications issued by that Government prescribing rules for — against plague at ports in Burma respectively —

27 Oct 97

[M. 6, 500—23-8-97.]

Indexed. 3/11/97

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Marine (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1377

No. 883 Mar & 27. 10-97

Recorded
27.10.97

From The Secy. to the Govt. of Bom

Genl. dept **No.** 300/32-20

Dated 15th October 1897

Received } 27 — X —
Registered }

Enclosures 6

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Rules for Quarantine against Plague:

Forwarding a copy of each of General dept. Notn. Nos. 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 and 212 dated 7th October 1897 prescribing ____ and for the medical inspection isolation, observation and surveillance of persons suffering from plague at

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
~~44~~	786		7-7-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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65(a)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 207.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to prescribe as a temporary measure the following rules for quarantine against plague and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation, and surveillance of persons suffering from, or suspected of being infected with, plague.

These rules shall take effect from the 18th day of October 1897 in the Port of Rangoon.

I.—*Definitions*—

(1) *Health Officer.*—In these rules "Health Officer" means the Health Officer of the Port of Rangoon, and includes an Assistant Health Officer and any person appointed by name or in virtue of his office to perform the duties of an Assistant Health Officer.

(2) *Infected ship.*—Any ship with plague on board, or on which one or more cases have taken place within 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *infected.*

(3) *Suspected ship.*—Any ship on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *suspected.*

(4) *Healthy ship.*—Any ship, even though coming from an infected port, which has had no death or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, will be considered *healthy.*

(5) *Observation.*—The term "observation" means that the persons subjected to it will be segregated in a lazaretto or isolation camp till they have obtained free *pratique.*

(6) *Surveillance.*—The term "surveillance" means that the persons subjected to it will not be isolated: they will at once obtain free *pratique*, but on arriving at their destination they will be kept under medical supervision.

(7) *Infected port* means any port which the Government of Burma may declare to be infected.

II.—*Hoisting of yellow flag.*—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, (*a*) arriving from an infected port, or (*b*) having plague on board, or (*c*) on board of which one or more cases of plague have occurred within 12 days of her arrival, shall, on arrival at the pilot station, hoist a yellow flag, or, if the vessel arrives at night, show three lights, red, white, and red, at the main, and indicate by signal the port from which she has come, and shall keep up such flag by day or lights by night and signal until permitted in writing by the Health Officer to haul them down. The pilot on going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or lights prescribed above to be hoisted if such action has not already been taken.

III.—*Prohibition of communication.*—The Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any but oral communication with the shore or with any other vessel or boat, excepting only with the boat supplying the pilots* from the pilot brig, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, and baggage.

* *N.B.*—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 100 tons in the port of Rangoon.

IV.—*Stoppage at Elephant Point.*—If there is any case of sickness on board, and the pilot has reason to believe that it is plague, he shall telegraph to the Health Officer from Elephant Point and not proceed beyond Elephant Point without the permission of the Health Officer.

V.—*Stoppage at the Hastings Shoal.*—If the pilot has no reason to believe that there is any one suffering from plague on board, he shall bring the vessel up the river to ~~King's~~ Point below the Hastings Shoal, and shall anchor it there till the Health Officer has visited it.

VI.—*Inspection by Health Officer.*—The Health Officer, as soon as he has received information of the stoppage of the vessel at Elephant Point or of its arrival at King's Point below the Hastings Shoal, shall visit it and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander or the Medical Officer on board, or other sources of information, whether any person on board is suffering or has suffered from plague. For this purpose he may demand a declaration, on oath, from the Doctor of the ship, or, failing him, from the Captain, that there has been no case of plague on the ship since her departure.

VII.—*Rules relating to infected ships*—

(1) If an infected ship has, under Rule IV, been stopped at Elephant Point, the Commander shall await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule V the ship has been brought up to King's Point below the Hastings Shoal, the Health Officer shall direct the Commander to take her to the sanitary station at Elephant Point, or elsewhere as may be appointed by Government, and to await orders there.

(2) On arrival at the sanitary station the sick shall be disembarked and isolated under the order of the Health Officer.

(3) The other persons on board (except those, if any, whose presence is necessary for the care of the vessel) shall also be disembarked and kept under observation for a period varying, in the discretion of the Health Officer, according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the last case. Such period shall not exceed ten days from the date of the last case, whether that occurred on board ship or during the period of observation on shore. The Health Officer may at his discretion allow such persons to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form of Appendix I, to submit themselves to surveillance by a Medical Officer appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(4) The soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II.

(5) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer and good drinking-water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(6) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

VIII.—*Rules relating to suspected ships*—

(1) If a suspected ship has under Rule IV been stopped at Elephant Point, she will await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule V she has been brought up to King's Point below the Hastings Shoal, the Health Officer will go on board of her there.

(2) The passengers and crew shall be medically inspected by the Health Officer.

(3) The soiled linen and personal effects of the passengers and crew, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II.

(4) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer and good drinking-water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(5) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(6) Passengers or members of the crew who are suspected by the Health Officer to be infected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observation at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from arrival of the ship, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(7) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the arrival of the ship.

(8) Passengers who are passed on medical inspection as healthy shall be allowed to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form annexed, to submit themselves to surveillance by the Medical Officer (if any) appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(9) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

IX.—*Rules relating to healthy ships*—

(1) A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* at once, whatever may be the nature of her bill-of-health.

(2) Such a ship may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rules VIII (2), VIII (3), and VIII (4), but the ship itself may not be disinfected as in Rule VIII (5), except with the consent of the Commander or Agent.

(3) Passengers or members of the crew who, on medical inspection, are suspected by the Health Officer to be infected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observation at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(4) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(5) The crew and passengers may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to surveillance in the manner described in Rule VIII (8) for a period of ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(6) None of the above measures shall be taken when the ship has been given free *pratique* at Colombo or other intermediate port.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

X.—*Ships carrying a doctor or stove.*—In exercising the discretion vested in him by Rules VII, VIII, and IX, the Health Officer shall take into consideration the presence of a Doctor or existence of a disinfecting apparatus (stove) on board the ship in question.

XI.—*Crowded and insanitary ships.*—Crowded ships, ships carrying emigrants or return pilgrims, and ships which appear to be in an insanitary state, may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be treated as suspected ships under Rule VIII.

XII.—*Right of ship to put back to sea.*—Any ship objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by these rules shall be permitted to put back to sea. Such objection shall be notified on or before arriving at Elephant Point.

XIII.—*Rules applying to ships claiming right to put back to sea.*—Ships which claim the right to put back to sea, but desire to disembark passengers or land goods, shall submit to the rules relating to suspected ships.

XIV.—*Provisions and stores.*—It shall be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bmrma.

G. B. C. B. O.—B. S., 10-10-97—100.

APPENDIX I.

I (*name*) of (*place*) do hereby declare that it is my intention at once to proceed to (*place*), and I agree to submit myself to medical supervision by (*name or office of Medical Officer appointed for the purpose*) for a period of ten days from (*date from which period is to be reckoned*).

Signed
In the presence of
Health Officer.

APPENDIX II.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

1. Personal effects, rags, infected bandages, papers, and other articles without value should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or *suspected*, should be disinfected in stoves at *normal pressure or at a pressure of from one and-a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.*

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

3. *Disinfecting solutions.*—(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(*b*) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, *or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid in a warm solution of soft soap.*

(*c*) Fresh slaked lime.*

4. *Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solutions.*—The linen, clothing, and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate. The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose. The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of the stove (100° centigrade) without injury, such as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, &c., should be washed with the solution of corrosive sublimate; coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid.

Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with the solution of corrosive sublimate, or with one of the carbolic solutions.

The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles such as metals, instruments, &c., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate.

Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectorated matter should be burnt.

5. *Disinfection of ships with plague-patients on board.*—The cabin or cabins and all parts of the ship occupied by the sick or *suspected* should be cleared out, and all articles in them should be treated as described above.

The partitions should be disinfected with the solution of corrosive sublimate with an addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downwards, so that the whole surface of the partition becomes covered with a coating of minute drops.

The boarding should be washed with the same solution.

Two hours after, the walls and flooring should be washed over with plenty of water.

6. *Disinfection of the hold of an infected ship.*—To disinfect the hold sulphate iron, in quantity sufficient to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, should first be thr in, the bilge-water should be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water. Sol of corrosive sublimate should then be thrown in.

The bilge-water should not be pumped out while the ship is in port.

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* To get very strong slaked-lime take lime of good quality, slack it, by moistening it gradual half its weight of water. When the operation is completed, put the powder in a carefully-corked rec and place it in a dry spot. As each kilogramme of lime absorbs 500 grammes of water in order to slack, it acquires a volume of 2 litres 200, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of wat 4 kilogrammes 400 grammes to obtain a whitewash which will be of about 20 per cent. strength of li

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—400.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 208.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to prescribe as a temporary measure the following rules for quarantine against plague and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation, and surveillance of persons suffering from, or suspected of being infected with, plague.

These rules shall take effect from the 18th day of October 1897 in the Port of Moulmein.

I.—*Definitions*—

(1) *Health Officer.*—In these rules "Health Officer" means the Health Officer of the Port of Moulmein, and includes any person appointed by name or in virtue of his office to perform the duties of Health Officer.

(2) *Infected ship.*—Any ship with plague on board, or on which one or more cases have taken place within 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *infected.*

(3) *Suspected ship.*—Any ship on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *suspected.*

(4) *Healthy ship.*—Any ship, even though coming from an infected port, which has had no death or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, will be considered *healthy.*

(5) *Observation.*—The term "observation" means that the persons subjected to it will be segregated in a lazaretto or isolation camp till they have obtained free *pratique.*

(6) *Surveillance.*—The term "surveillance" means that the persons subjected to it will not be isolated: they will at once obtain free *pratique,* but on arriving at their destination they will be kept under medical supervision.

(7) *Infectd port* means any port which the Government of Burma may declare infected.

II.—*Hoisting of yellow flag.*—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, (*a*) arriving from an infected port, or (*b*) having plague on board, or (*c*) on board of which one or more cases of plague have occurred within 12 days of her arrival, shall, on arrival at the pilot station, hoist a yellow flag, or, if the vessel arrives at night, show three lights, red, white, and red, at the main, and indicate by signal the port from which she has come, and shall keep up such flag by day or lights by night and signal until permitted in writing by the Health Officer to haul them down. The pilot on going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or lights prescribed above to be hoisted if such action has not already been taken.

III.—*Prohibition of communication.*—The Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any but oral communication with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat, excepting only with the boat supplying the pilots* from the pilot station, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, and baggage.

N.B.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 200 tons in the port of Moulmein.

IV.—*Stoppage at North Beacon.*—If there is any case of sickness on board, and the pilot has reason to believe that it is plague, he shall telegraph to the Health Officer from Amherst Point and not proceed beyond North Beacon without the permission of the Health Officer.

V.—*Stoppage abreast of the north end of Mupuu Island.*—If the pilot has no reason to believe that there is any one suffering from plague on board, he shall bring the vessel up the river to the anchorage abreast of the north end of Mupun Island and shall anchor it there till the Health Officer has visited it.

VI.—*Inspection by Health Officer.*—The Health Officer, as soon as he has received information of the stoppage of the vessel at North Beacon, or of its arrival at the anchorage abreast of the north end of Mupun Island, shall visit it and ascertain, by enquiry from the Commander or the Medical Officer on board, or other sources of information, whether any person on board is suffering, or has suffered, from plague. For this purpose he may demand a declaration, on oath, from the Doctor of the ship, or, failing him, from the Captain, that there has been no case of plague on the ship since her departure.

VII.—*Rules relating to infected ships*—

(1) If an infected ship has, under Rule IV, been stopped at the North Beacon, the Commander shall await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule V the ship has been brought up to the anchorage abreast of the north end of Mupun Island, the Health Officer shall direct the Commander to take her to the sanitary station at North Beacan, or elsewhere, as may be appointed by Government, and to await orders there.

(2) On arrival at the sanitary station the sick shall be disembarked and isolated under the order of the Health Officer.

(3) The other persons on board (except those, if any, whose presence is necessary for the care of the vessel) shall also be disembarked and kept under observation for a period varying, in the discretion of the Health Officer, according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the last case. Such period shall not exceed ten days from the date of the last case, whether that occurred on board ship or during the period of observation on shore. The Health Officer may at his discretion allow such persons to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form of Appendix I,* to submit themselves to surveillance by a Medical Officer appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(4) The soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II.

(5) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer and good drinking-water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(6) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commandar, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

VIII.—*Rules relating to suspected ships*—

(1) If a suspected ship has under Rule IV been stopped at North Beacon, she will await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule V she has been brought up to the anchorage abreast of the north end of Mupun Island, the Health Officer will go on board of her there.

(2) The passengers and crew shall be medically inspected by the Health Officer.

(3) The soiled linen and personal effects of the passengers and crew, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II.

(4) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer and good drinking-water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(5) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(6) Passengers or members of the crew who are suspected by the Health Officer to be infected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observation at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from arrival of the ship, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(7) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the arrival of the ship.

(8) Passengers who are passed on medical inspection as healthy shall be allowed to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form annexed, to submit themselves to surveillance by the Medical Officer (if any) appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(9) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

IX.—*Rules relating to healthy ships*—

(1) A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* at once, whatever may be the nature of her bill-of-health.

(2) Such a ship may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subject to the measures prescribed in Rules VIII (2), VIII (3), and VIII (4), but the ship itself may not be disinfected as in Rule VIII (5), except with the consent of the commander or agent.

(3) Passengers or members of the crew who, on medical inspection, are suspected by the Health Officer to beinfected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observation at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(4) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(5) The crew and passengers may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to surveillance in the manner described in Rule VIII (8) for a period of ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(6) None of the above measures shall be taken when the ship has been given free *pratique* at Colombo or other intermediate port.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

X.—*Ships carrying a doctor or stove.*—In exercising the discretion vested in him by Rules VII, VIII, and IX the Health Officer shall take into consideration the presence of a Doctor or existence of a disinfecting apparatus (stove) on board the ship in question.

XI.—*Crowded and insanitary ships.*—Crowded ships, ships carrying emigrants or return pilgrims, and ships which appear to be in an insanitary state, may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be treated as suspected ships under Rule VIII.

XII.—*Right of ship to put back to sea.*—Any ship objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by these rules shall be permitted to put back to sea. Such objection shall be notified on or before arriving at Amherst Point.

XIII.—*Rules applying to ships claiming right to put back to sea.*—Ships which claim the right to put back to sea, but desire to disembark passengers or land goods, shall submit to the rules relating to suspected ships.

XIV.—*Provisions and stores.*—It shall be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—100.

APPENDIX I.

I (*name*) of (*place*) do hereby declare that it is my intention at once to proceed to (*place*), and I agree to submit myself to medical supervision by (*name or office of Medical Officer appointed for the purpose*) for a period of ten days from (*date from which period is to be reckoned*).

Signed

In the presence of

Health Officer.

APPENDIX II.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

1. Personal effects, rags, infected bandages, papers, and other articles without value should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or *suspected*, should be disinfected in stoves at *normal pressure or at a pressure of from one and-a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.*

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

3. *Disinfecting solutions.*—(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(*b*) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, *or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid in a warm solution of soft soap.*

(*c*) Fresh slaked lime.*

4. *Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solutions.*—The linen, clothing, and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate. The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose. The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of the stove (100° centigrade) without injury, such as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, &c., should be washed with the solution of corrosive sublimate; coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid.

Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with the solution of corrosive sublimate, or with one of the carbolic solutions.

The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles such as metals, instruments, &c., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate.

Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectorated matter should be burnt.

5. *Disinfection of ships with plague-patients on board.*—The cabin or cabins and all parts of the ship occupied by the sick or *suspected* should be cleared out, and all articles in them should be treated as described above.

The partitions should be disinfected with the solution of corrosive sublimate with an addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downwards, so that the whole surface of the partition becomes covered with a coating of minute drops.

The boarding should be washed with the same solution.

Two hours after, the walls and flooring should be washed over with plenty of water.

6. *Disinfection of the hold of an infected ship.*—To disinfect the hold sulphate of iron, in quantity sufficient to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, should first be thrown in, the bilge-water should be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water. Solution of corrosive sublimate should then be thrown in.

The bilge-water should not be pumped out while the ship is in port.

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* To get very strong slaked-lime take lime of good quality, slack it, by moistening it gradually with half its weight of water. When the operation is completed, put the powder in a carefully-corked receptacle and place it in a dry spot. As each kilogramme of lime absorbs 500 grammes of water in order to become slack, it acquires a volume of 2 litres 200, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of water, say, 4 kilogrammes 400 grammes to obtain a whitewash which will be of about 20 per cent. strength of lime.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—400.

23
Musica 1377[9]

APPENDIX I.

I (*name*) of (*place*) do hereby declare that it is my intention at once to proceed to (*place*), and I agree to submit myself to medical supervision by (*name or office of Medical Officer appointed for the purpose*) for a period of ten days from (*date from which period is to be reckoned*).

Signed

In the presence of

Health Officer.

APPENDIX II.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

1. Personal effects, rags, infected bandages, papers, and other articles without value should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or *suspected*, should be disinfected in stoves at *normal pressure or at a pressure of from one and-a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.*

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

3. *Disinfecting solutions.*—(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(*b*) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, *or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid in a warm solution of soft soap.*

(*c*) Fresh slaked lime.*

4. *Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solutions.*—The linen, clothing, and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate. The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose. The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of the stove (100° centigrade) without injury, such as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, &c., should be washed with the solution of corrosive sublimate; coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid.

Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with the solution of corrosive sublimate, or with one of the carbolic solutions.

The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles such as metals, instruments, &c., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate.

Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectorated matter should be burnt.

5. *Disinfection of ships with plague-patients on board.*—The cabin or cabins and all parts of the ship occupied by the sick or *suspected* should be cleared out, and all articles in them should be treated as described above.

The partitions should be disinfected with the solution of corrosive sublimate with an addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downwards, so that the whole surface of the partition becomes covered with a coating of minute drops.

The boarding should be washed with the same solution.

Two hours after, the walls and flooring should be washed over with plenty of water.

6. *Disinfection of the hold of an infected ship.*—To disinfect the hold sulphate of iron, in quantity sufficient to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, should first be thrown in, the bilge-water should be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water. Solution of corrosive sublimate should then be thrown in.

The bilge-water should not be pumped out while the ship is in port.

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* To get very strong slaked-lime take lime of good quality, slack it, by moistening it gradually with half its weight of water. When the operation is completed, put the powder in a carefully-corked receptacle and place it in a dry spot. As each kilogramme of lime absorbs 500 grammes of water in order to become slack, it acquires a volume of 2 litres 200, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of water, say, 4 kilogrammes 400 grammes to obtain a whitewash which will be of about 20 per cent. strength of lime.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—400.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 209.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to prescribe as a temporary measure the following rules for quarantine against plague and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation, and surveillance of persons suffering from, or suspected of being infected with, plague.

These rules shall take effect from the 18th day of October 1897 in the Port of Akyab.

I.—*Definitions*—

(1) *Health Officer.*—In these rules "Health Officer" means the Health Officer of the Port of Akyab, and any person appointed by name or in virtue of his office to perform the duties of an Assistant Health Officer.

(2) *Infected ship.*—Any ship with plague on board, or on which one or more cases have taken place wiihin 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *infected.*

(3) *Suspected ship.*—Any ship on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *suspected.*

(4) *Healthy ship.*—Any ship, even though coming from an infected port, which has had no death or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, will be considered *healthy.*

(5) *Observation.*—The term "observation" means that the persons subjected to it will be segregated in a lazaretto or isolation camp till they have obtained free *pratique.*

(6) *Surveillance.*—The term "surveillance" means that the persons subjected to it will not be isolated: they will at once obtain free *pratique*, but on arriving at their destination they will be kept under medical supervision.

(7) *Infected port* means any port which the Government of Burma may declare infected.

II.—*Hoisting of yellow flag.*—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, (*a*) arriving from an infected port, or (*b*) having plague on board, or (*c*) on board of which one or more cases of plague have occurred within 12 days of her arrival, shall, on arrival at the pilot staiion, hoist a yellow flag or, if the vessel arrives at night, show three lights, red, white, and red, at the main, and indicate by signal the port from which she has come, and shall keep up such flag by day or lights by night and signal until permitted in writing by the Health Officer to haul them down. The pilot on going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or lights prescribed above to be hoisted if such action has not already been taken.

III.—*Prohibition of communication.*—The Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any but oral communication with the shore or with any other vessel or boat, excepting only with the boat supplying the pilot, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, and baggage.

IV.—*Stoppage at Walekeon.*—If there is any case of sickness on board, and the pilot has reason to believe that it is plague, he shall send a message to the Health Officer and shall not proceed beyond the quarantine anchorage at Walekeon without the permission of the Health Officer.

V.—*Stoppage off Stone Pier.*—If the pilot has no reason to believe that there is any one suffering from plague on board, he shall bring the vessel not higher than Stone Pier and shall anchor it off Stone Pier until the Health Officer has visited it.

VI.—*Inspection by Health Officer.*—The Health Officer, as soon as he has received information of the stoppage of the vessel at Walekeon, or off Stone Pier, shall visit it and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander or the Medical Officer on board, or other sources of information, whether any person on board is suffering, or has suffered, from plague. For this purpose he may demand a declaration, on oath, from the Doctor of the ship, or, failing him, from the Captain, that there has been no case of plague on the ship since her departure.

VII.—*Rules relating to infected ships*—

(1) If an infected ship has, under Rule IV, been stopped at Walekeon, the Commander shall await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule V the ship has been anchored off Stone Pier, the Health Officer shall direct the Commander to take her to the sanitary station at Walekeon, or elsewhere, as may be appointed by Government, and to await orders there.

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(2) On arrival at the sanitary station the sick shall be disembarked and isolated under the order of the Health Officer.

(3) The other persons on board (except those, if any, whose presence is necessary for the care of the vessel) shall also be disembarked and kept under observation for a period varying, in the discretion of the Health Officer, according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the last case. Such period shall not exceed ten days from the date of the last case, whether that occurred on board ship or during the period of observation on shore. The Health Officer may at his discretion allow such persons to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form of Appendix I, to submit themselves to surveillance by a Medical Officer appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(4) The soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II

(5) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer, and good drinking water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(6) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

VIII.—*Rules relating to suspected ships*—

(1) If a suspected ship has under Rule IV been stopped at Walekeon, she will await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule V she has been anchored off the Stone Pier, the Health Officer will go on board of her there.

(2) The passengers and crew shall be medically inspected by the Health Officer.

(3) The soiled linen and personal effects of the passengers and crew, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II.

(4) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer, and good drinking-water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(5) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(6) Passengers or members of the crew who are suspected by the Health Officer to be infected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observation at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from arrival of the ship, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(7) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the arrival of the ship.

(8) Passengers who are passed on medical inspection as healthy shall be allowed to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form annexed, to submit themselves to surveillance by the Medical Officer (if any) appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(9) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

IX.—*Rules relating to healthy ships*—

(1) A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* at once, whatever may be the nature of her bill-of-health.

(2) Such a ship may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rules VIII (2), VIII (3), and VIII (4), but the ship itself may not be disinfected as in Rule VIII (5), except with the consent of the commander or agent.

(3) Passengers or members of the crew who, on medical inspection, are suspected by the Health Officer to be infected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observation at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(4) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(5) The crew and passengers may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to surveillance in the manner described in Rule VIII (8) for a period of ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(6) None of the above measures shall be taken when the ship has been given free *pratique* at Colombo or other intermediate port.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

X.—*Ships carrying a doctor or stove.*—In exercising the discretion vested in him by Rules VII, VIII, and IX, the Health Officer shall take into consideration the presence of a doctor or existence of a disinfecting apparatus (stove) on board the ship in question.

XI.—*Crowded and insanitary ships.*—Crowded ships, ships carrying emigrants or return pilgrims, and ships which appear to be in an insanitary state, may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be treated as suspected ships under Rule VIII.

XII.—*Right of ship to put back to sea.*—Any ship objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by these rules shall be permitted to put back to sea. Such objection shall be notified on or before arriving off Stone Pier.

XIII.—*Rules applying to ships claiming right to put back to sea.*—Ships which claim the right to put back to sea but desire to disembark passengers or land goods shall submit to the rules relating to suspected ships.

XIV.—*Provisions and stores.*—It shall be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Government of Burma.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—100.

APPENDIX I.

I (*name*) of (*place*) do hereby declare that it is my intention at once to proceed to (*place*), and I agree to submit myself to medical supervision by (*name or office of Medical Officer appointed for the purpose*) for a period of ten days from (*date from which period is to be reckoned*).

Signed

In the presence of

Health Officer.

APPENDIX II.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

1. Personal effects, rags, infected bandages, papers, and other articles without value should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or *suspected*, should be disinfected in stoves at *normal pressure or at a pressure of from one and-a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.*

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

3. *Disinfecting solutions.*—(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(*b*) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, *or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid in a warm solution of soft soap.*

(*c*) Fresh slaked lime.*

4. *Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solutions.*—The linen, clothing, and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate. The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose. The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of the stove (100° centigrade) without injury, such as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, &c., should be washed with the solution of corrosive sublimate; coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid.

Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with the solution of corrosive sublimate, or with one of the carbolic solutions.

The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles such as metals, instruments, &c., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate.

Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectorated matter should be burnt.

5. *Disinfection of ships with plague-patients on board.*—The cabin or cabins and all parts of the ship occupied by the sick or *suspected* should be cleared out, and all articles in them should be treated as described above.

The partitions should be disinfected with the solution of corrosive sublimate with an addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downwards, so that the whole surface of the partition becomes covered with a coating of minute drops.

The boarding should be washed with the same solution.

Two hours after, the walls and flooring should be washed over with plenty of water.

6. *Disinfection of the hold of an infected ship.*—To disinfect the hold sulphate of iron, in quantity sufficient to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, should first be thrown in, the bilge-water should be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water. Solution of corrosive sublimate should then be thrown in.

The bilge-water should not be pumped out while the ship is in port.

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* To get very strong slaked-lime take lime of good quality, slack it, by moistening it gradually with half its weight of water. When the operation is completed, put the powder in a carefully-corked receptacle and place it in a dry spot. As each kilogramme of lime absorbs 500 grammes of water in order to become slack, it acquires a volume of 2 litres 200, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of water, say, 4 kilogrammes 400 grammes to obtain a whitewash which will be of about 20 per cent. strength of lime.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—400.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 210.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to prescribe as a temporary measure the following rules for quarantine against plague and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation, and surveillance of persons suffering from, or suspected of being infected with, plague.

These rules shall take effect from the 18th day of October 1897 in the Port of Bassein.

I—*Definitions*—

(1) *Health Officer.*—In these rules "Health Officer" means the Health Officer of the Port of Bassein, and includes any person appointed by name or in virtue of his office to perform the duties of an Assistant Health Officer.

(2) *Infected ship.*—Any ship with plague on board, or on which one or more cases have taken place within 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *infected.*

(3) *Suspected ship.*—Any ship on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for 12 days before her arrival, will be considered *suspected.*

(4) *Healthy ship.*—Any ship, even though coming from an infected port, which has had no death or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, will be considered *healthy.*

(5) *Observation.*—The term "observation" means that the persons subjected to it will be segregated in a lazaretto or isolation camp till they have obtained free *pratique.*

(6) *Surveillance.*—The term "surveillance" means that the persons subjected to it will not be isolated: they will at once obtain free *pratique*, but on arriving at their destination they will be kept under medical supervision.

(7) *Infected port* means any port which the Government of Burma may declare to be *infected.*

II.—*Hoisting of yellow flag.*—The commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, (*a*) arriving from an infected port, or (*b*) having plague on board, or (*c*) on board of which one or more cases of plague have occurred within 12 days of her arrival, shall on arrival at Diamond Island roadstead, whether bound to Bassein, or calling for orders or for any other purpose whatsoever, hoist a yellow flag, or, if the vessel arrives at night, show three lights, red, white, and red, at the main, and indicate by signal the port from which she has come, and shall keep up such flag by day or lights by night and signal until permitted in writing by the Health Officer to haul them down The pilot on going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or lights prescribed above to be hoisted if such action has not already been taken.

III.—*Prohibition of communication.*—The commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any but oral communication with the shore or with any other vessel or boat, excepting only with the boat supplying the pilot, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, and baggage.

IV.—*Stoppage at Takaing.*—If there is any case of sickness on board and the pilot has reason to believe that it is plague, he shall telegraph the news from Diamond Island and shall not proceed beyond Takaing without the permission of the Health Officer.

V.—*Stoppage below the wharves.*—If the pilot has no reason to believe that there is any one suffering from plague on board, he shall bring the vessel up the river to an anchorage below the wharves and shall anchor it there till the Health Officer has visited it.

VI.—*Inspection by Health Officer.*—The Health Officer, as soon as he has received information of the stoppage of the vessel at the Takaing quarantine station, shall visit it and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander or the Medical Officer on board, or other sources of information, whether any person on board is suffering, or has suffered from plague. For this purpose he may demand a declaration, on oath, from the Doctor of the ship, or, failing him, from the Captain, that there has been no case of plague on the ships since her departure.

VII.—*Rules relating to infected ships*—

(1) If an infected ship has, under Rule IV, been stopped at Takaing, the Commander shall await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule

V the ship has been brought up to an anchorage below the wharves, the Health Officer shall direct the Commander to take her to a sanitary station, Takaing, or elsewhere as may be appointed by Government, and to await orders there.

(2) On arrival at the sanitary station the sick shall be disembarked and isolated under the order of the Health Officer.

(3) The other persons on board (except those, if any, whose presence is necessary for the care of the vessel) shall also be disembarked and kept under observation for a period varying, in the discretion of the Health Officer, according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the last case. Such period shall not exceed ten days from the date of the last case, whether that occurred on board ship or during the period of observation on shore. The Health Officer may at his discretion allow such persons to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form of Appendix I, to submit themselves to surveillance by a Medical Officer appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(4) The soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II.

(5) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer and good drinking water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(6) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

VIII.—*Rules relating to suspected ships*—

(1) If a suspected ship has under Rule IV been stopped at Takaing, she will await the orders of the Health Officer there. If under Rule V she has been brought up to an anchorage below the wharves, the Health Officer will go on board of her there.

(2) The passengers and crew shall be medically inspected by the Health Officer.

(3) The soiled linen and personal effects of the passengers and crew, which in the opinion of the Health Officer may be considered as infected, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix II.

(4) The bilge-water shall be pumped out by the Commander after disinfection by the Health Officer and good drinking-water shall be substituted by the Commander for the water stored on board.

(5) All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague-patients shall be disinfected by the Health Officer, and the other parts of the ship may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(6) Passengers or members of the crew who are suspected by the Health Officer to be infected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observation at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from arrival of the ship, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(7) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the arrival of the ship.

(8) Passengers who are passed on medical inspection as healthy shall be allowed to proceed to their destination on their giving a written undertaking, in the form annexed, to submit themselves to surveillance by the Medical Officer (if any) appointed for the purpose at their destination for a period of ten days from the date of the arrival of the ship. The undertaking shall be executed in duplicate, and one copy shall be sent by the Health Officer to the Medical Officer concerned.

(9) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

IX.—*Rules relating to healthy ships*—

(1) A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* at once, whatever may be the nature of her bill-of-health.

(2) Such a ship may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rule VIII (2), VIII (3), and VIII (4); but the ship itself may not be disinfected as in Rule VIII (5), except with the consent of the Commander or Agent.

(3) Passengers or members of the crew who, on medical inspection, are suspected by the Health Officer to be infected with plague may be disembarked and detained under observatiou at the observation station appointed by Government for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port, or, if plague occurs among them while under observation, from the date of the last case.

(4) The rest of the crew shall not land, except on duty, for ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(5) The crew and passengers may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to surveillance in the manner described in Rule VIII (8) for a period of ten days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

(6) None of the above measures shall be taken when the ship has been given free *pratique* at Colombo or other intermediate port.

(7) When these rules have been fully complied with, the Health Officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit the yellow flag to be hauled down.

X.—*Ships carrying a doctor or stove.*—In exercising the discretion vested in him by Rules VII, VIII, and IX, the Health Officer shall take into consideration the presence of a Doctor or existence of a disinfecting apparatus (stove) on board the ship in question.

XI.—*Crowded and insanitary ships.*—Crowded ships, ships carrying emigrants or return pilgrims, and ships which appear to be in an insanitary state, may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be treated as suspected ships uuder Rule VIII.

XII.—*Right of ship to put back to sea.*—Any ship objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by these rules shall be permitted to put back to sea. Such objection shall be notified on arrival or before departure upwards from Diamond Island.

XIII—*Rules applying to ships claiming right to put back to sea.*—Ships which claim the right to put back to sea, but desire to disembark passengers or land goods, shall submit to the rules relating to suspected ships.

XIV.—*Provisions and stores.*—It shall be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—100.

APPENDIX I.

I (*name*) of (*place*) do hereby declare that it is my intention at once to proceed to (*place*), and I agree to submit myself to medical supervision by (*name or office of Medical Officer appointed for the purpose*) for a period of ten days from (*date from which period is to be reckoned*).

Signed

In the presence of

Health Officer.

APPENDIX II.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

1. Personal effects, rags, infected bandages, papers, and other articles without value should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or *suspected*, should be disinfected in stoves at *normal pressure or at a pressure of from one and-a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.*

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

3. *Disinfecting solutions.*—(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(*b*) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, *or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid in a warm solution of soft soap.*

(*c*) Fresh slaked lime.*

4. *Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solutions.*—The linen, clothing, and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate. The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose. The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of the stove (100° centigrade) without injury, such as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, &c., should be washed with the solution of corrosive sublimate; coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid.

Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with the solution of corrosive sublimate, or with one of the carbolic solutions.

The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles such as metals, instruments, &c., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate.

Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectorated matter should be burnt.

5. *Disinfection of ships with plague-patients on board.*—The cabin or cabins and all parts of the ship occupied by the sick or *suspected* should be cleared out, and all articles in them should be treated as described above.

The partitions should be disinfected with the solution of corrosive sublimate with an addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downwards, so that the whole surface of the partition becomes covered with a coating of minute drops.

The boarding should be washed with the same solution.

Two hours after, the walls and flooring should be washed over with plenty of water.

6. *Disinfection of the hold of an infected ship.*—To disinfect the hold sulphate of iron, in quantity sufficient to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, should first be thrown in, the bilge-water should be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water. Solution of corrosive sublimate should then be thrown in.

The bilge-water should not be pumped out while the ship is in port.

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* To get very strong slaked-lime take lime of good quality, slack it, by moistening it gradually with half its weight of water. When the operation is completed, put the powder in a carefully-corked receptacle and place it in a dry spot. As each kilogramme of lime absorbs 500 grammes of water in order to become slack, it acquires a volume of 2 litres 200, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of water, say, 4 kilogrammes 400 grammes to obtain a whitewash which will be of about 20 per cent. strength of lime.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 11-10-97—400.

Collection Tarrine 1977
43

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 211.—With reference to Rule I, clause (7) of the foregoing Notifications Nos. 207, 208, 209 and 210, the Lieutenant-Governor declares that Bombay and Goa are infected ports.

By order,
F. C. GATES,
Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 12-10-97—100.

Maxime (377/67)
44

Maxime (377/67)
45

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 211.—With reference to Rule I, clause (7) of the foregoing Notifications Nos. 207, 208, 209 and 210, the Lieutenant-Governor declares that Bombay and Goa are infected ports.

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

G. B. C. P. O.—B. S., 12-10-97—100.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 212.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Quarantine Act, 1870, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor cancels, with effect from the 18th October 1897, the rules for quarantine against plague contained in the undermentioned notifications :—

Port in which rules had effect.	Port against which quarantine was imposed.	Number and date of General Department Notification.
Rangoon	Bombay ...	190, dated the 20th October 1896.
Rangoon	Bombay ...	191, dated the 21st October 1896.
Rangoon	Bombay ...	101, dated the 27th May 1897.
Akyab	Bombay ...	13, dated the 20th January 1897.
Moulmein	Bombay ...	17, dated the 25th January 1897.
Bassein ...	Bombay ...	18, dated the 26th January 1897.
Rangoon ...	Goa	53, dated the 15th March 1897.
Moulmein ...		
Akyab ...		
Bassein ...	Goa	101, dated the 27th May 1897.
Rangoon		

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

G. B. C. P. O.— B. S., 11-10-97—100.

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Marine (377)(97)

General Department.—No. 3007/32-20

From

The Secretary to the Government of Burma

CHIEF SECRETARY * 25. OCT. 1897 * GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To The Secretary to the
Government of Madras
General Department

Dated Rangoon, the 15 October 1897.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of Madras a copy of each of General Department Notifications Nos 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, and 212 dated the 7th October 1897, issued by this Government prescribing rules for quarantine against plague and for the medical inspection, isolation observation and surveillance of persons suffering from, or suspected of being infected with, plague at ports in Burma.

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

G. B. C. P. O.—No. 4565, B. S., 24-8-97—1,000.