

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

INDEXED. *CR*

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 141 m

DATED 18-1-28

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs & Festivals Recording with remarks
report on Sri Dattaraj Swami's
festival held at Canjeerum

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government (1898) of Madras. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd.

Enclosures

1898.

Regd.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 140 M., 18th January 1898.

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, report on Sri Devaraja Swami's festival held at Conjeeveram.

600/757/ 650.12
Government (1898) of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Prof for approval.

Press
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no record
11/11/98

Recd.	}	1898.	Enclosures
Regd.			Spare copies

G.O., No. 140 M., 18th January 1898.

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, report on Sri Devaraja Swami's festival held at Conjeeveram.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Sanitary report upon *Sri Devanaraja Swamikal* Festival at Conjeeveram, 1897.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and Sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Chingleput.	Civil Apothecary, P. B. Sambanthia Mudaliar.	Sri Devanaraja Swamikal's Grand Festival at Conjeeveram.	From 14th to 23rd May 1897 (both days inclusive).	64,740 pilgrims are reported to have visited against 80,255 in the previous year.	Chattrams, mantapams, rented buildings and houses of friends accommodated the pilgrims. Ten cart-stands were provided as in the last year for carts and animals.	The new scheme for water-supply from the bed of the river Vagavathi was in operation during the festival in Big and Little Conjeeveram. The supply was made through pipes as in Madras. The quality was excellent. The usual sources, namely, wells, springs in the river-bed, and neighbourhood, one irrigation channel and 14 tanks, supplied also drinking-water to people resident in streets away from pipe water-supply. Thirteen tanks were set apart for bathing and six for cattle washing. Signboards indicated their individual uses. Police and Municipal watchmen guarded them. Excepting the supply of water by the new project, the other sources of water-supply specified above were pure and objectionable, especially tanks.	Sixty-four latrines were provided—30 permanent and the rest temporary. Of these, 31 were for males and the rest for females. These were attended to by 48 toties. Thirty-nine urinals were constructed, of which one was permanent; 18 of these were for males and the rest for females. The latrines were provided with trenches 1 foot deep and 1 foot wide and they were worked on the dry earth system. The urinals were provided with chattrams; also with pots for removal of the fluid to a distance. There were 48 toties for the 64 latrines and 8 toties for the 39 urinals. There were 51 rubbish carts, of which 27 were temporary. The private scavenging carts numbered ten. To each rubbish cart two sweepers were, as usual, attached. The entire supervision was undertaken by two Councilors and Chairman assisted by two chief sanitary inspectors, four nuisance inspectors, 19 temporary overseers, and 17 temporary peons besides 14 police constables and 14 tank watchmen. The roads were well watered by the pipe water. Every latrine and urinal was provided with a kerosene light during nights and a signboard to indicate the sex for which it was intended.	None.	Good.	The number of toties should be increased at the rate of one for every latrine and one for every urinal. The scavenging carts should also be increased at the rate of one for each group of four latrines close to one another. The sanitary arrangements should be commenced three days before and terminated three days after the festival lasts, to admit of satisfactory preparatory arrangements being made and to clean the town thoroughly on the termination of the festival.	

CONJEEVERAM,
21st June 1897.(Signed) P. B. SAMBANTHA MUDALIAR,
Civil Apothecary.

Endt. No. 93.

Submitted.

I do not think it was wise to allow the streets to be watered with pipe water. This will be made a precedent for future years.

CHINGLEPUT,
24th June 1897.(Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Cur. No. 717.

Submitted.

(Signed) N. VENKATAPATI NAYUDU,
Chairman.

1st July 1897.

Forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

(Signed) P. S. GANAPATI AIYAR,
Vice-President for President, District Board
Chingleput.

8th July 1897.

No. 2558-S.

Forwarded to Government.

2. If on any one day 64,000 pilgrims assembled, the number of toties was inadequate. No statement is made as to the number of conservancy nightsoil carts. The position of the trenches used for nightsoil and arrangements for disposal of rubbish after collection should have been reported. So far as information is available as to the Conjeeveram water-supply, there is no reason to anticipate that the amount of water obtainable will be less than necessary for supply of the town, plus an increased population and, in any case, no more water than can be pumped by the engines can be supplied. This being so, the municipality should be encouraged to freely utilize the water for all municipal purposes. There is far too much tendency on the part of municipalities who have acquired public water works to conceive that they should limit the use of the water to drinking, or other more refined domestic purpose. The water should be used freely within reasonable limits, for all purposes that will conduce to the health or comfort of the people.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th December 1897.(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 140 M., dated 18th January 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the municipal council is drawn to the recommendations of the reporter and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. The delay of more than five months in the Sanitary Commissioner's office in forwarding this report should have been explained.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.

" Collector of Chingleput.

" President, District Board, Chingleput.

" Sanitary Commissioner.

Editors' Table.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Sanitary report upon Grand Festival of Conjeeveram, 1897.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and Sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Chingleput.	Civil Apothecary, F. B. Sambantha Mudaliar.	Sri Devanaja Swamiyar's Grand Festival at Conjeeveram.	From 14th to 23rd May 1897 (both days inclusive).	64,740 pilgrims are reported to have visited against 89,255 in the previous year.	Chattrams, mantapams, rented buildings and houses of friends accommodated the pilgrims. Ten cart-stands were provided as in the last year for carts and animals.	The new scheme for water-supply from the bed of the river Vagavathi was in operation during the festival in Big and Little Conjeeveram. The supply was made through pipes as in Madras. The quality was excellent. The usual sources, namely, wells, springs in the river-bed, and neighbourhood, one irrigation channel and 14 tanks, supplied also drinking-water to people resident in streets away from pipe water-supply. Thirteen tanks were set apart for bathing and six for cattle washing. Signboards indicated their individual uses. Police and Municipal watchmen guarded them. Excepting the supply of water by the new project, the other sources of water-supply specified above were impure and objectionable, especially tanks.	Sixty-four latrines were provided—30 permanent and the rest temporary. Of these, 31 were for males and the rest for females. These were attended to by 45 toties. Thirty-nine urinals were constructed, of which one was permanent. 18 of these were for males and the rest for females. The latrines were provided with trenches 1 foot deep and 4 foot wide and they were worked on the dry earth system. The urinals were provided with chatties; also with pots for removal of the fluid to a distance. There were 45 toties for the 64 latrines and 8 toties for the 39 urinals. There were 51 rubbish carts, of which 27 were temporary. The private scavenging carts numbered ten. To each rubbish cart two sweepers were, as usual, attached. The entire supervision was undertaken by two Councillors and Chairman assisted by two chief sanitary inspectors, four nuisance inspectors, 19 temporary overseers, and 17 temporary peons besides 14 police constables and 14 tank watchmen. The roads were well watered by the pipe water. Every latrine and urinal was provided with a kerosine light during nights and a signboard to indicate the sex for which it was intended.	None.	Good.	The number of toties should be increased at the rate of one for every latrine and one for every urinal. The scavenging carts should also be increased at the rate of one for each group of four latrines close to one another. The sanitary arrangements should be commenced three days before and terminated three days after the festival lasts, to admit of satisfactory preparatory arrangements being made and to clean the town thoroughly on the termination of the festival.	

CONJEEVERAM,
21st June 1897.

(Signed)

W. V. SAMBANTHA MUDALIAR,
Civil Apothecary.

Endt. No. 93.

Submitted.

I do not think it was wise to allow the streets to be watered with pipe water.
This will be made a precedent for future years.

CHINGLEPUT,
24th June 1897.

(Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, Surgn.-Lieut. Col.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Cur. No. 717.

Submitted.

1st July 1897.

(Signed) N. Venkatapati Nayudu
Chairman.

Forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

8th July 1897.

(Signed) P. S. Ganapati Aiyar
Vice-President.
President D. B. S.
Chingleput.

No. 2558-S.

Forwarded to Government.

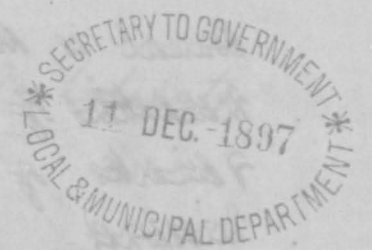
2. If on any one day 64,000 pilgrims assembled, the number of toties was inadequate. No statement is made as to the number of conservancy nightsoil carts. The possession of the trenches used for night soil and arrangements for disposal of rubbish after collection should have been reported. So far as information is available as to the Conjeeveram water-supply, there is no reason to anticipate that the amount of water obtainable will be less than necessary for supply of the town, plus an increased population and, in any case, no more water than can be pumped by the engines can be supplied. This being so, the municipality should be encouraged to freely utilize the water for all municipal purposes. There is far too much tendency on the part of municipalities who have acquired public water works to conceive that they should limit the use of the water to drinking, or other more refined domestic purpose. The water should be used freely within reasonable limits, for all purposes that will conduce to the health or comfort of the people.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th December 1897.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4275m



From

The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

No. 2558
S

Dated 11th December 1897

Received 11-12-1897

Registered 11-12-1897

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding report on Sri
Ramaraja Swamiyas Grand
festival at Conjevaram

Order.

C 4275m

P.S. Order. No. 140m of 18-1-98

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Municipal
Council is drawn to the recom-
mendations of the reports and the
remarks of the Sanitary Com-
missioner.

3. The delay of more than five
months in the Sanitary Commissioner's
office in forwarding this report shall
have been explained.

P.R.
14/1/98

11/17/98

To. The Chairman of Conjevaram.
" Collector of Chingleput ✓
" President District Bd. ✓
" Sanitary Commissioner ✓
Editor's Table. Date 31/1/98

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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set ✓
1. .. ✓
ind ✓
P- 31/1/90

Medallion

7th Swamigal's Grand Festival at Lonjapuram.

From 14th to 23rd May 1897 (both days inclusive)
64740 pilgrims are reported to have visited against 89255 in
previous year.

Co-habitants, many Japanese, rented buildings and houses of friends accommodated the pilgrims. Very few carts and animals were provided.

✓ the man is a

come

Good.

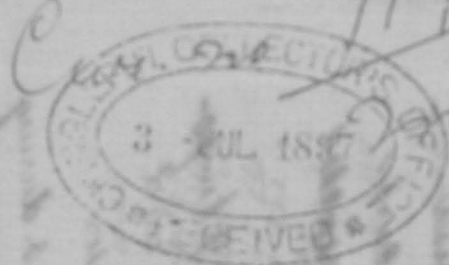
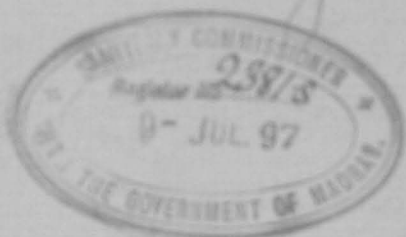
The number of Ladies should be increased at the rate of one for every Lapine and one for every animal. The Scavenging Carts should also be increased at the rate of one for each group of four Ladies close to one another. The Sanitary arrangements should be commenced 3 days before and terminated 3 days after the festival lasts, to admit of satisfactory preparations arrangements being made and to clear the lower thoroughly on the termination of the festival.

W. C. Cunningham. And Co.

Remarks by the
Secretary.

Муром, 1897.

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Submitted

1797

Submitted

CHIEF CLERK

WARD'S OFFICE

8 July 97

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to Deedant

87700

Mudaliar

to Swamigal's Grand Festival at S. onjwaram.

From 14th to 23rd May 1897 (both days inclusive)
64740 pilgrims are reported to have visited against 89255 in the
previous year.

Lehassans, mountaineers, rented buildings and houses of friends accommo-
dated the pilgrims. Very cart-stands were provided as in the last year for
carts and animals.

The new scheme for water-supply from the bed of the river Jagavathi was
in operation during the festival in Big and Little Enjwaram. The supply
was made through pipes as in Madras. The quality was excellent. The usual
sources, namely, wells, springs in the river-bed, and neighbouring hood, the
residents in streets away from pipes, supplied also drinking-water to people
for bathing and for cattle washing. Signboards indicated this individual
use. Potters and Municipal watchmen guarded them. Excepting the supply
of water by the new project, the other sources of water-supply, especially
above were impure and objectionable, especially tanks.

64 latrines were provided - 30 per man.
31 were for males and the rest for
females.

Submitted

Submitted

18/11/97

Sanitary Report

Water supply

Temporary. Of these,
attended
benefit
(orders)

Current Repts 4865

3-7-77

8
m

4875M

No. 2558

Forwarded to Government.

2. If on any one day 6,000 pilgrims assembled, the number of toilets was inadequate. No statement is made as to the number of conservancy night soil carts. The position of trenches used for night soil and arrangements for disposal of rubbish after collection should have been reported. So far as information is available as to the sewer and water supply, there is reason to anticipate that the amount of water obtainable will be less than necessary for supply in town, plus an increased population, and in any case no more water than can be pumped by the engines can be supplied. This being so, the Municipality should be encouraged to freely utilize the water for all Municipal purposes. There is far too much tendency on the part of Municipalities who have acquired public water works to conceive that they should limit the use of the water to drinking, or other more refined domestic purposes. The water should be used freely within reasonable limits for all purposes that will conduce to the comfort of the people.

W. H. King.

Burgess Street

to the District Medical Officer, and others, as required in the said regulation.

3. It will be pointed out to the District Magistrate, in the Judicial department, that the Government viceroy with ^{regret} ~~displeasure~~ his failure (1) to read regulation 17 carefully, (2) to warn the Railway Subordinates who were in default, and (3) to prosecute those who did not benefit by the warning.

(From Orders)

1877/78

15-7-78

To The Judicial department.

" Public Works dept. (Railway)

Order 1877/78

C. No. 4349 M

SUBJECT.

Proposal to amend No. 17
of the Regulations under the Epidemic
Diseases Act.

FOR ORDERS.

X

R

R

In his letter No. 3629 dated the 6th November 1897, the Collector of Coimbatore stated that on enquiry he found that the District Medical Officer had not received a single report from the Station House officers under No. 17 of the Mofassal Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, although it was well-known that passengers from Bombay had been arriving in the district and alighting at stations other than Podanur (which is an inspection station under Regulation 14) and he therefore requested that the Government should draw the attention of the Inspector General of Police to the duties imposed on the Police under the Regulation in question, which appeared to have been entirely neglected. The Collector's letter having been commu-

nicated to the Inspector General of Police for such action as may be necessary, that officer replied that under No 17 of the regulations, the Police cannot take any action unless the Station Master or the ticket collector stops the passenger and hands him over to the platform Constable and that it is probable that no Station Master or ticket collector has ever required a passenger to furnish the Police Officer on duty at the station with his name and address. The Inspector General also suggested that the Collector and District Magistrate would have done well to address the Railway authorities instead of the Police in the matter. This letter having been referred to the District Magistrate for remarks, he states (vide his letter received with the current read above) that it is possible, as the Inspector General of Police contends, that the responsibility for the neglect of the rule rests with the Railway officials and not with the Police, and suggests that if the regulation does really mean that the platform Orderly is to be the mere passive recipient of

G.O. No 1607 J. 2 dated 17 Nov. 1897 Y

R

I do not agree with the D.M. - It may be taken as certain that, if a station master stops a passenger & calls on him to give name & address to the platform orderly, the latter will not fail to do the same.
hs

is nonsense - When you caused to put front trying order you have sent over him hs

such information as the Station Master or ticket collector chooses to supply, then the rule requires amendment, since it will never be possible to fix the responsibility for failure to perform the duty of requiring the passenger to furnish his address etc. If a case of failure to send to the nearest Station House Officer the report required by Regulation 17 is investigated, the platform Orderly will, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, surely defend himself by saying that the Railway officials gave him no information, while the Railway officials will deny the truth of his statements and it will be impossible to ascertain which is lying, and for this reason, it would be futile to try to discover now who was responsible for omitting to report arrivals in the Coimbatore District from infected localities. The District Magistrate therefore recommends that Regulation 17 should be amended so as to cast, in clear terms, upon the platform orderly where there is one, the duty of ascertaining and reporting arrivals from infected localities, since Government has greater control over

the Police than over the servants of Railway Companies and the rules are consequently more likely to be rigorously enforced if the former instead of the latter are held responsible. The District Magistrate states further that it is perfectly easy for the platform orderly to get the requisite information as he has merely to take his stand by the ticket collector as the passengers go out and ask the ticket collector to stop any one presenting a ticket from an infected locality and the ticket collector will comply with this request because he will have no reason for not doing so.

2. The Regulation in question was based on the letter from the Government of India No 224 A.D. dated 16 March 1897, in para. 3 of which it was stated that "all passengers from stations within the limits prescribed in the margin (or such other limits as may from time to time be communicated by the Government of India to the Railway administrations concerned), shall be required by the Railway Station Staff to furnish to the Police their names and addresses and such other

It is perfectly right that the responsibility should be thrown on the Railway people. Station Master, representatives of the Railway Administration & authorities than platform orderlies.

The D.M. seems to have made an ass of himself - If he found that he was not getting the reports he should, why didn't he (1) read reg 17 carefully, (2)

particulars....". Again in para 4 of the same letter, the Government of India stated that it would look to Railway Administrations to give all the assistance in their power to facilitate any arrangements for this purpose, but that as the station staff is too fully occupied with Railway duties to admit of their undertaking any specific responsibilities, they need not do anything beyond stopping the passengers and thus giving an opportunity to the Government Agency for making any enquiries and taking any further measures which may be desirable. At the smaller stations, however, it was observed that it may be possible to arrange with the Railway administrations that the Station staff shall, in the absence of any special agency such as the Police, record the names and addresses of passengers holding tickets from the stations within an infected area.

It is therefore submitted that the attention of the Railway Administration in this Presidency may be drawn in the P.W. Department to the duties imposed upon their staff by No 17 of the regula-

hono and that the necessary enquiry
may be made in the same department
as to who was responsible for the fact
that arrivals in the Coimbatore District
from infected localities have not
been reported to the District Medical
Officer and others, as required in the
Regulation above referred to.

Warren the Railway
people who were in default,
and (3) persons who did
not benefit by the warning -
The J.O. had intimate these
views (delinquent, genuine) &
J.D. for amends to the D.M.

Md
12/1/98

37
10 8.

Local Municipal
Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4349M

From

The Judicial Dept

Order

No. 1705

Dated 16-12-97
Received 18-12-1897
Registered 18-12-1897
Enclosures 2
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Communicating to the J.O. of Police
Letter from the J.O. Magr, Coimbatore
apologising for the unfair asser-
sion cast by him upon the
Police for neglecting the duty
of ascertaining the destination
of railway passengers from
plague infected localities; and
stating that the suggestion of the
J.O. Magr to amend Regulation 17
of the Regulations framed under the
Epidemic Diseases Act will be
considered in the J.O. Magr

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2277	h	18-10-97
	2276	h	18-10-97
	884	h	12-4-97
	816A	h	6-4-97
	219A	h	18-2-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, No.4210, dated 19th November 1897 :-

With reference to G.O.No.1607, Judicial, dated 17th November 1897, communicating a letter from the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, in which he accuses the Police of entirely neglecting their duty in the matter of communicating information regarding passengers, who alight at railway stations from infected areas, I have the honour to say that the District Magistrate appears to me to have failed to observe that the Police cannot take any action under those rules unless the Station Master or ticket collector stops the passenger and hands him over to the Platform constable. He brings forward no evidence whatever to show that this has ever been done. I think he might have done so before bringing this sweeping accusation against the Police force. The probability is that no Station Master or ticket collector has ever required a passenger to furnish the Police officer on duty at the station with his name and address. If this had been done, the police officer at the station would probably have done his duty.

2. The special importance of the rules in question was brought to the notice of all the Police in May last and their attention will again be drawn to them. I think I may respectfully ask that the District Magistrate at Coimbatore withdraw his statement unless he has better ground for making it than appears in his letter. Instead of addressing the Police, he would have done well to address the Railway authorities.

Copy of a letter from the District Magistrate of
Coimbatore, Dis No. 4139 of 1897, dated 9th December 1897 :-
Rev.

I have the honour to return with remarks the letter
dated 19th November 1897, No. 4210 from the Inspector-General
of Police which was forwarded ^{to me} under the Ag. Under Secretary's
Endorsement, dated the 24th November 1897, No. 2507.

2. After reading again Regulation 17 of the Regula-
tions framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, I find that
there is ground for the Inspector-General's contention that
the duty of ascertaining the destination of passengers from
infected localities rests primarily with the Railway officials
I previously understood the rule to throw the responsibility
for the performance of this duty upon the platform orderly
where there is ^{one} ever, but my view seems to have been incorrect
and it is therefore possible, as the Inspector-General contends,
that the responsibility for the neglect of the rule may rest
with the Railway Officials and not with the Police. If so, I
have cast an unfair aspersion upon the police and owe to the
Inspector-General apologies for having done so.

3. But, if Regulation 17 does really mean that the
platform orderly is to be the mere passive recipient of such
information as the station-master or ticket-collector chooses
to supply, I venture to suggest that the rule requires
amendment. The result of throwing upon the station-master or
ticket collector the duty of furnishing the address to the

* or rather, of requiring the passenger to
furnish his address to the platform
orderly, for so the rule now runs.

platform orderly is that
it will never be possible
to fix the responsibility

for failure to perform this duty. If a case of failure to
send to the nearest station-house officer the report required
by Regulation 17 is investigated, the platform orderly will
be sure to defend himself by saying that the Railway officials
gave him no information while the Railway officials will deny
the truth of his statements and it will be impossible to
ascertain which is lying. For this reason it would be futile
to try to discover



LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT
CURRENT No. 4349M

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

Again G.O.No.1607, Judicial Department, dated 17th November 1897, communicating to the Inspector-General of Police, for necessary action, letter from the Collector of Coimbatore suggesting that the attention of the Inspector-General of Police should be drawn to the duties imposed upon the Police by Regulation 17 of the regulations issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

Read also the following papers:—

From the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, No.4210 dated 19th November 1897.

From the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, Dis.No. 4139 of 1897, dated 9th December 1897.
Rev

Order No. 1785 dated 11 December 1897.

Communicated to the Inspector-General of Police.

2. The suggestions made in the District Magistrate's letter will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department.

(True Extract)

[Signature]

for Chief Secretary.

To

The Local and Municipal Department. ✓
,, Inspector-General of Police.
Copy to the District Magistrate

arrivals from infected localities have not been reported regularly as required by Regulation 17 in this district.

4. I, therefore, submit that Regulations 17 should be amended so as to cast in clear terms upon the platform orderly where there is one, the duty of ascertaining, as well as of reporting, arrivals from infected localities. We have more control over the police than over the servants of Railway Companies and the rules are consequently more likely to be rigorously enforced if the former instead of the latter are held responsible. It is also perfectly easy for the platform orderly to get the requisite information. He has merely to take his stand by the ticket-collector as the passengers go out and ask the ticket Collector to stop any one presenting a ticket from an infected locality. The ticket-collector will comply with this request because he will have no reason for not doing so.

5. If the platform orderlies are given distinctly to understand that, if a passenger from an infected tract passes unreported, they will be punished, there will probably be no grounds for complaint in future that Regulation 17 has remained a dead letter.

4349 Mof 1897

When filed for copying
 When copied 17-1-28 189
 When examined
 When signed 18/1

AGAIN G.O., No. . DATED
 189

RENT No.

URES 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.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- F = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.