

Marine (1898) Department.

G.O., No. 709 Mar

DATED 23 Aug 98

W. J. J. J.
Plague

25/8/98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plague : Ordering the publication in
the Fort St George Gazette of certain Notifications
issued by the Govt of Bombay for prescribing
Amended rules for the inspection of passengers
crews of vessels arriving at Harbour Bombay.

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25/8/98

Ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of certain notifications, issued by the Government of Bombay, prescribing amended rules for the inspection of passengers and crews of vessels arriving at and leaving Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From A. CUMINE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Bombay Castle, 20th August 1898, No. 4938 P.

I am directed to forward, herewith, for the information of the Government of Madras, copies of notifications quoted in the margin issued by this Government prescribing amended rules framed under Act III of 1897 in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention, 1897, for the inspection of passengers and crews of vessels arriving at and leaving Bombay.

ENCLOSURES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1898.

No. 4616—4857-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to prescribe, as a temporary measure, that all vessels and persons leaving Bombay by sea shall be subjected to the rules hereinafter set forth, which shall be substituted for the rules prescribed in the marginally-noted notifications.

Rule I.—No vessel shall leave the port of Bombay until she has been inspected by the health officer of the port, and until the master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate from such officer that the master or person in charge and the crew have been medically examined by him by day on shore and that the passengers (if any) have also been medically examined by him by day on shore before embarkation, and that all are free from plague. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Bombay *en route* for some other port and has had no communication with Bombay, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the health officer of the port may be limited to the medical examination on shore and the bill of health or certificate required by this rule shall certify that such person or persons is or are free from plague, and such certificate may be in the form of an endorsement on the bill of health last obtained by the vessel before its arrival at Bombay. For the purposes of this proviso the Collector of Customs and the Port Health Officer are empowered to decide what shall constitute communication with Bombay. The Consular authority interested in any ship under this rule and its proviso may be present at the inspection and medical examination.

Rule II.—(a) Should the health officer of the port consider that any passenger so examined is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person and his or her relatives and non-medical attendants from embarking, and their baggage and personal effects shall not be allowed on the vessel, and if already placed on board shall be removed as early as possible.

(b) Should the health officer of the port consider that any member of the crew of the vessel is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person from re-embarking on such vessel and shall refuse to give the bill of health or certificate referred to in Rule I, unless and until the baggage and personal effects of such person have been removed from the vessel, and such parts of the vessel as have been occupied or frequented

by such person shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer of the port, and all such procedure and precautions taken as regards the disinfection of the vessel shall be noted in the bill of health. The baggage and personal effects also of such persons as were in immediate contact with such infected case shall, according to the discretion and under the supervision of the health officer of the port, be disinfected, and the names of those persons shall be given to the vessel's surgeon or the master or person in charge of the vessel for supervision on the voyage.

(c) All contaminated or suspected articles shall be thoroughly disinfected on shore or in a disinfection barge under the supervision of the port health officer in the manner prescribed in the appendix.

For the purposes of this rule the term "relatives" shall mean such relatives as have been living with or have been, in the opinion of the port health officer, in dangerous communication with the infected case for any time within the eleven days immediately preceding the discovery of the case at the medical examination held under these rules.

Rule III.—After the master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate under the provisions of these rules, no cargo or goods of any kind shall be embarked or disembarked before the vessel leaves the port of Bombay unless such vessel is again inspected by the port health officer and another bill of health or certificate obtained from such officer by the master or person in charge of the vessel, and no person shall be permitted to embark who has not been examined as required by Rule I by the health officer of the port, who shall amend the bill of health or certificate accordingly.

Rule IV.—No port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel unless and until the master or person in charge thereof shall produce the bill of health or certificate to be obtained as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of Customs officers to refuse delivery of the port clearance until such master or person in charge shall produce such bill of health or certificate which shall be subject to the provisions of Rule V.

Rule V.—Vessels not leaving port before 6 A.M. of the day following the inspection referred to in Rule I may not leave without re-inspection, but if there shall have been no communication between any such vessel and Bombay as referred to in Rule I, the master, crew and passengers of such vessel may be medically examined on board.

Rule VI.—The inspection of vessels and the medical examination of passengers shall be carried out between sunrise and sunset.

Rule VII.—The Government of Bombay may appoint any person or persons by name or by virtue of office health officer or health officers of the port for the purpose of these rules as regards any class or classes of vessels and may cancel any such appointment.

Rule VIII.—Should the port health officer prevent the embarkation or sailing of any person under these rules, such person may be removed to, and kept at, a hospital or place of observation appointed for the purpose.

Rule IX.—Disobedience of any of the above Rules I, II, III, IV, V and VIII will subject the offender and all persons aiding and abetting him to a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

APPENDIX.

Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or suspected and other articles to be disinfected should be exposed for 15 minutes to saturated steam—under pressure, if possible—at a temperature of not less than 100° C. (212° F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

Disinfecting solutions—

(a) Solutions of corrosive sublimate, of one part in 1,000 with the addition of two parts in 1,000 of hydrochloric acid or 160 grains of chloride of soda in one gallon. 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 free from tar oils in a warm solution of soft soap. The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals and instruments, which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 212° F. nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate solutions. They may also be used at ports not provided with a disinfecting stove of the prescribed pattern.

(By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.)

(Signed) A. CUMINE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 709, MARINE, 23RD AUGUST 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1898.

No. 4617—4858-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to prescribe, as a temporary measure, the following rules for quarantine against plague in respect of arrivals by sea, which shall be substituted for the rules prescribed in Government notification, No. 1975—1446-P., dated 12th April 1897. These rules shall take effect from the 1st day of September 1898 at Bombay:—

Definitions.

(1) *Health Officer* shall mean the health officer of the port of Bombay and includes an additional or assistant port health officer and any person appointed by name or by virtue of his office to perform any of the duties of any such officer.

(2) *Infected Port* shall include a port where plague exists, and a place in an area officially declared to be infected with plague.

(3) *Infected Vessel* shall include any vessel with a case of plague on board, or on board of which there has been a case of plague within twelve days of her arrival.

(4) *Suspected Vessel* shall include any vessel on board of which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure or during the voyage, but on which there has been no case of plague during the twelve days immediately preceding her arrival.

(5) *Ordinary Healthy Vessel* shall include any vessel (not being an infected or suspected vessel) that has, within the period of ten days immediately preceding her arrival, left an infected port or communicated (otherwise than orally or by signal) with a vessel that has left an infected port within that period.

(6) *Healthy Vessel* shall include any vessel even though coming from an infected port which has had no death from unknown or suspicious causes, and has had no case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, and has not within the period of ten days immediately preceding her arrival left an infected port or communicated (except orally or by signal) with a vessel that has left an infected port within that period.

(7) *To keep under observation* means to segregate persons under medical supervision either on board a vessel or in a place on shore appointed for the purpose till they have obtained free pratique or are removed to an hospital.

(8) *To subject to surveillance* means that the persons so subjected will not (after preliminary formalities have been complied with) be kept under observation, but will be allowed to proceed to their destinations whether at the port of arrival or elsewhere where they will be under medical supervision for a period to be fixed by written order.

Rule II.—The commander of every vessel, including buggalows and other native craft (a) arriving from an infected port, or (b) having been in communication otherwise than orally or by signal with a vessel from an infected port, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag as the quarantine signal by day, or shall if entering at night show the quarantine light signal, namely, three lights—red, white and red—and indicate by signal the port from which the vessel has come, and shall keep hoisted at the main mast such flag by day and such lights by night until permitted to take the signal down by the health officer of the port. The Pilot or Customs or Police officer going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or the lights prescribed above to be hoisted if this has not already been done.

Hoisting of quarantine signal.

or (c) having plague on board, or (d) on board of which one or more cases of plague have taken place within twelve days preceding her arrival shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag as the quarantine signal by day, or shall if entering at night show the quarantine light signal, namely, three lights—red, white and red—and indicate by signal the port from which the vessel has come, and shall keep hoisted at the main mast such flag by day and such lights by night until permitted to take the signal down by the health officer of the port. The Pilot or Customs or Police officer going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or the lights prescribed above to be hoisted if this has not already been done.

Rule III.—The commander shall permit the Pilot, Customs or Police officer on board, but otherwise (except as in these rules provided) shall not, without having obtained pratique, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or with any other vessel or boat.

Prohibition of communication.

Rule IV.—On the arrival of a vessel whose destination is Bombay, the health officer shall, as soon as possible, visit it and ascertain whether the ten days' period hereinbefore referred to in the definition of a healthy vessel has or has not expired, and make such inquiries and inspection as he thinks necessary and may require a declaration on oath from the medical officer of the vessel (if any) or the commander, or both, as to whether any death from an unknown or suspicious cause has occurred or any case of plague has occurred on board the vessel either during the voyage or before its departure. He shall then class the vessel "infected," "suspected," "ordinary healthy" or "healthy." A vessel classed "healthy" shall be given pratique forthwith.

No. 709, MARINE, 23RD AUGUST 1898.

Rule V.—On the arrival of a vessel which is onward-bound, and which uses Bombay merely as a port of call, the health officer shall, as soon as possible, visit it and ascertain whether the said ten days' period has or has not expired.

Onward-bound vessels.

(a) If it has expired, and if the health officer is permitted to make such inspection as he thinks necessary, and, as the result thereof and of any enquiries he may make, is satisfied that the vessel is 'healthy,' the vessel shall be given 'pratique.'

(b) If the ten days' period has not expired, or if the vessel does not obtain 'pratique' under clause (a) of this rule, no person shall be landed therefrom except in accordance with such direction as shall be obtained from the health officer and subject to the conditions under which passengers may be landed from infected or suspected vessels, and at the places appointed for the landing of persons under observation, and no communication with the shore or with other vessels or boats shall be allowed except the landing of mails in quarantine under such directions as shall be obtained from the health officer and the embarkation of passengers subject to the rules then in force regarding such embarkation.

Rule VI.—No visit to or inspection of a vessel under Rules IV and V shall ordinarily be made except by daylight between sunrise and sunset.

Inspection to be by day.

Rule VII.—These rules shall not prevent the transshipment in quarantine, with the express consent of the health officer and subject to such restriction as he shall impose, of passengers or other persons or mails or cargo from a vessel in quarantine to another vessel.

Transshipment in quarantine.

Rule VIII.—'Infected vessels' or vessels so classed will be dealt with as follows:—

Infected vessels.

(1) The sick will be disembarked under the directions of the health officer and sent to the camp or hospital, whether ashore or afloat, appointed for the purpose.

(2) The other persons will be disembarked and will be sent to the place appointed for the purpose, to be kept under observation, provided, however, that it shall be in the discretion of the health officer to permit so many of the apparently healthy members of the crew as are necessary for the care of the vessel to remain on board the vessel under his medical supervision and subject to such inspection as he shall from time to time think necessary. But such members of the crew as are allowed to remain on board shall not be allowed to leave the vessel until the quarantine signal is hauled down by order of 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 in accordance with the rules contained in the Appendix.

(4) A fresh supply of drinking water will be stored on board, and the bilge-water will after disinfection be pumped out outside the limits of the port.

(5) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients will be disinfected under the supervision of the health officer, and any other parts of the vessel may also be disinfected at the discretion of the health officer.

(6) When these rules have, in the opinion of the health officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down.

Suspected vessels.

Rule IX.—'Suspected vessels' or vessels so classed will be dealt with as follows:—

(1) Passengers and crew will be medically examined by the health officer.

(2) The soiled linen and personal effects of the passengers and crew which, in the opinion of the health officer, may be considered infected shall be disinfected in accordance with the rules contained in the Appendix.

(3) A fresh supply of drinking water will be stored on board, and the bilge-water will after disinfection be pumped out outside the limits of the port.

(4) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients will be disinfected under the supervision of the health officer, and any other parts of the vessel may be disinfected at the discretion of the health officer.

(5) All passengers and such of the crew as are to be disembarked who, in the opinion of the health officer, are in any way likely to spread infection will be sent to the place appointed for the purpose to be kept under observation.

(6) The remainder of the crew will be kept on the vessel under the medical supervision of the health officer, in such manner as he shall direct, for ten days from the arrival of the vessel or (if she is in port for less than ten days) during the time she is in port, and, in the event of any case of plague occurring on board during such period, the vessel shall be classed 'Infected' and dealt with under Rule VIII.

(7) When these rules have, in the opinion of the health officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down.

Rule X.—Ordinary healthy vessels or vessels so classed, shall be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rule IX, paragraphs (1), (2) and (5), and at the discretion of the Health Officer to those prescribed in paragraph (3), Rule IX.

Ordinary healthy vessels.

When these rules have, in the opinion of the health officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hoisted down. Provided, however, that until the ten days' period has expired, and whilst the vessel is in port, such of the crew as have not been disembarked (as prescribed in Rule IX (5)) shall remain under the medical supervision of the health officer and from time to time submit to such examination as he shall in writing direct.

Rule XI.—A healthy vessel may at the discretion of the health officer be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rule IX, paragraphs (1), (2) and (3).

Healthy vessels.

Rule XII.—The health officer, when sending persons to be kept under observation, shall, in writing, inform the medical officer in charge of the place appointed for such purpose (if he himself be not in charge thereof) the period for which, in his opinion, such persons should be kept under observation having regard to the sanitary condition of the vessel and to whether the vessel from which they disembarked was classed as infected, suspected or ordinary healthy.

Health Officer to fix period for observation.

Rule XIII.—The health officer may at his discretion (but subject to, and in accordance with, such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the special plague authority appointed by Government for the city of Bombay) by written order permit any person who appears to be clean and healthy to be subjected to surveillance merely instead of sending such person to be kept under observation under Rules VIII, IX or X. But any person so subjected to surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise required by the written order.

Discretion of Health Officer to permit surveillance.

Rule XIV.—The persons sent to be kept under observation shall be detained and shall be kept under observation at the place appointed for the purpose for such period not exceeding ten days as the medical officer in charge of such vessel shall decide upon, having regard to the opinion of the health officer and to local conditions, provided that such period in the case of persons disembarked from an ordinary healthy vessel shall be determined on the 11th day from the date of the departure of such vessel from the infected port or the date of her communicating with a vessel that had left an infected port, whichever date is the more recent. But if plague occurs amongst them whilst under observation, such plague case shall be isolated or sent to hospital and the other persons shall be detained and shall be kept under observation for a term not exceeding ten days from when plague shall have ceased to be amongst them. It shall further be in the discretion of the medical officer in charge by written order to subject to surveillance merely any person put in his charge to be kept under observation. A person subjected to surveillance shall proceed to his or her home or destination and submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise required in the written order.

Rule XV.—All persons sent to hospital or kept under observation shall obey and conform to the rules, regulations, and orders for the time being in force at such hospital or other place appointed for the purpose and shall bear and pay all such charges for food as for the time being may, by sanction of the Government, be made against them.

Persons sent to hospital or for observation to obey rules and to pay sanctioned charges.

Rule XVI.—In exercise of the discretion vested in him by these rules, the health officer should, if the vessel carries a medical officer or has a disinfecting apparatus (stove) of approved pattern on board, take those facts into consideration.

Vessels carrying medical officer or disinfecting apparatus.

Rule XVII.—Crowded vessels carrying emigrants or pilgrims or vessels which appear to be in an insanitary state may, at the discretion of the health officer, be treated and dealt with as 'suspected' vessels.

Crowded and insanitary vessels.

Rule XVIII.—A vessel objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by these rules will be free to put back to sea; but if she disembarks any passengers or goods she must submit to the rules.

Right of vessels to put back to sea.

Rule XIX.—Vessels coming under these rules will anchor at such places as may be notified for that purpose by the Port officer in consultation with the health officer of the Port.

Anchorage.

Rule XX.—No mails, baggage, or cargo which may be brought by any vessel coming under these rules shall be disembarked, landed, or transhipped except under such precautions as the health officer shall deem necessary to prevent the spread of plague.

Mails and cargo.

Rule XXI.—It will 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 will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

Provisions and stores.

APPENDIX.

Instructions for Disinfection.

1. Personal effects, such as rags, bandages, papers and other articles without value, which, in the opinion of the health officer, are deemed likely to carry infection, should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or suspected, and other articles to be disinfected should be exposed for 15 minutes to saturated steam—under pressure if possible at a temperature of not less than 100° C. (212° F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

3. Disinfecting solutions—

(a) Solution of corrosive sublimate of 1 part in 1,000 with the addition of 2 parts in 1,000 of hydrochloric acid or 160 grains of chloride of soda in one gallon. 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 free from tar oils in a warm solution of soft soap.

(c) Fresh slaked lime.⁽¹⁾

4. *Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solution.*—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 212° F. without injury, 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, or instruments, which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 212° F. nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate. Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expecterated 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 ten per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downward, 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.

(By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.)

A. CUMINE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

⁽¹⁾ To get very strong slaked 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 2½ lb. (avoirdupois) of lime absorbs 500 grains of water in order to become slack, it acquires a volume of 3½ pints, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of water to obtain a whitewash which will be of about 20 per cent. strength.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

189 , No.

189 , No.

Again G.O., dated

Again G.O., dated

Current No. 1864

of 189 , dated 20 Aug 98, from the Secretary to the

„ 189 , „

„ „

Govt of Bombay 1898
Notifications nos. 4614-4857 and 4617-48580
dated 17th August 1898 published in the Bombay
Gazette of 18th August 1898, Part I.

Order 709 mar 8 23rd August 98

Ordered that the
notifications read above
be published in the
Fort St. George Gazette.

R.S.

APK

23. 8. 98.

The Supdt. Govt. Press.
.. P. P. O.
.. Land & Marine Dept.

No. 709, MARINE, 23RD AUGUST 1898.

ORDER—No. 709, Marine, dated 23rd August 1898.

Ordered that the notifications read above be published in the Fort St. George
Gazette.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

W. B. DEWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press.
.. Presidency Port Officer.
.. Local and Municipal Department.

Marine

(1898)

Department.

CURRENT No.

1064

From

The Govt of Bombay

Order

No. 4938 P

Dated

20-8-98

Received

Registered

323-8-98

Enclosures

27

Spare copies

x 14 SC

SUBJECT.

Bubonic Plague

Forwarding copies of
notifications issued by the
Govt. prescribing amended
rules framed under Act IV of
1897 for the inspection of passengers
& crews arriving at and
leaving Bombay

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
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L.P. 508 March 3. 6-97
 404 8 1-5-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAUGE).

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1898.

No. 4616—4857-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to prescribe, as a temporary measure, that all vessels and persons leaving Bombay by sea shall be subjected to the rules hereinafter set forth, which shall be substituted for the rules prescribed in the marginally noted Notifications:—
 No. 656—165-P., dated 6th February 1897.
 No. 2580—1986-P., dated 12th May 1897.

Rule I.—No vessel shall leave the Port of Bombay until she has been inspected by the Health Officer of the Port, and until the master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate from such officer that the master or person in charge and the crew have been medically examined by him by day on shore and that the passengers (if any) have also been medically examined by him by day on shore before embarkation, and that all are free from plague. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Bombay *en route* for some other port and has had no communication with Bombay, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the Health Officer of the Port may be limited to the medical examination on shore prior to embarkation of such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Bombay, and the bill of health or certificate required by this rule shall certify that such person or persons is or are free from plague, and such certificate may be in the form of an endorsement on the bill of health last obtained by the vessel before its arrival at Bombay. For the purposes of this proviso the Collector of Customs and the Port Health Officer are empowered to decide what shall constitute communication with Bombay. The Consular authority interested in any ship under this rule and its proviso may be present at the inspection and medical examination.

Rule II.—(a) Should the Health Officer of the Port consider that any passenger so examined is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person and his or her relatives and non-medical attendants from embarking, and their baggage and personal effects shall not be allowed on the vessel, and if already placed on board shall be removed as early as possible.

(b) Should the Health Officer of the Port consider that any member of the crew of the vessel is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person from re-embarking on such vessel and shall refuse to give the bill of health or certificate referred to in Rule I, unless and until the baggage and personal effects of such person have been removed from the vessel, and such parts of the vessel as have been occupied or frequented by such person shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer of the Port and all such procedure and precautions taken as regards the disinfection of the vessel shall be noted in the bill of health. The baggage and personal effects also of such persons as were in immediate contact with such infected case shall, according to the discretion and under the supervision of the Health Officer of the Port, be disinfected, and the names of those persons shall be given to the vessel's surgeon or the master or person in charge of the vessel for supervision on the voyage.

(c) All contaminated or suspected articles shall be thoroughly disinfected on shore or in a disinfection barge under the supervision of the Port Health Officer in the manner prescribed in the Appendix.

For the purposes of this rule the term "relatives" shall mean such relatives as have been living with or have been, in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, in dangerous communication with the infected case for any time within the eleven days immediately preceding the discovery of the case at the medical examination held under these rules.

Rule III.—After the master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate under the provisions of these rules, no cargo or goods of any kind shall be embarked or disembarked before the vessel leaves the Port of Bombay unless such vessel is again inspected by the Port Health Officer and another bill of health or certificate obtained from such Officer by the master or person in charge of the vessel, and no person shall be permitted to

embark who has not been examined as required by Rule I by the Health Officer of the Port, who shall amend the bill of health or certificate accordingly.

Rule IV.—No port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel unless and until the master or person in charge thereof shall produce the bill of health or certificate to be obtained as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of Customs Officers to refuse delivery of the port clearance until such master or person in charge shall produce such bill of health or certificate which shall be subject to the provisions of Rule V.

Rule V.—Vessels not leaving port before 6 A.M. of the day following the inspection referred to in Rule I may not leave without re-inspection, but if there shall have been no communication between any such vessel and Bombay as referred to in Rule I, the master, crew and passengers of such vessel may be medically examined on board.

Rule VI.—The inspection of vessels and the medical examination of passengers shall be carried out between sunrise and sunset.

Rule VII.—The Government of Bombay may appoint any person or persons by name or by virtue of office Health Officer or Health Officers of the Port for the purpose of these rules as regards any class or classes of vessels and may cancel any such appointment.

Rule VIII.—Should the Port Health Officer prevent the embarkation or sailing of any person under these rules, such person may be removed to, and kept at, a hospital or place of observation appointed for the purpose.

Rule IX.—Disobedience of any of the above Rules I, II, III, IV, V and VIII will subject the offender and all persons aiding and abetting him to a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

APPENDIX.

Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or suspected and other articles to be disinfected should be exposed for 15 minutes to saturated steam—under pressure if possible—at a temperature of not less than 100° C (212° F), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

Disinfecting solutions—

(a) Solutions of corrosive sublimate, of one part in 1,000 with the addition of two parts in 1,000 of hydrochloric acid or 160 grains of chloride of soda in one gallon. 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 free from tar oils in a warm solution of soft soap. The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals and instruments, which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 212° F. nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate solutions. They may also be used at ports not provided with a disinfecting stove of the prescribed pattern.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1898.

No. 4617—4853-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to prescribe, as a temporary measure, the following rules for quarantine against plague in respect of arrivals by sea, which shall be substituted for the rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 1975—1446-P., dated 12th April 1897. These rules shall take effect from the 1st day of September 1898 at Bombay:

Rule I.—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

Definitions.

(1) 'Health Officer' shall mean the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay and includes an additional or Assistant Port Health Officer and any person appointed by name or by virtue of his office to perform any of the duties of any such officer.

(2) 'Infected Port' shall include a port where plague exists, and a place in an area officially declared to be infected with plague.

(3) 'Infected Vessel' shall include any vessel with a case of plague on board, or on board of which there has been a case of plague within twelve days of her arrival.

(4) 'Suspected Vessel' shall include any vessel on board of which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure or during the voyage, but on which there has been no case of plague during the twelve days immediately preceding her arrival.

(5) 'Ordinary Healthy Vessel' shall include any vessel (not being an infected or suspected vessel) that has within the period of ten days immediately preceding her arrival left an infected port or communicated (otherwise than orally or by signal) with a vessel that has left an infected port within that period.

(6) 'Healthy Vessel' shall include any vessel even though coming from an infected port which has had no death from unknown or suspicious causes, and has had no case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, and has not within the period of ten days immediately preceding her arrival left an infected port or communicated (except orally or by signal) with a vessel that has left an infected port within that period.

(7) 'To keep under observation' means to segregate persons under medical supervision either on board a vessel or in a place on shore appointed for the purpose till they have obtained free pratique or are removed to an hospital.

(8) 'To subject to surveillance' means that the persons so subjected will not (after preliminary formalities have been complied with) be kept under observation but will be allowed to proceed to their destinations whether at the port of arrival or elsewhere where they will be under medical supervision for a period to be fixed by written order.

Rule II.—The commander of every vessel, including buggalows and other native craft, (a) arriving from an infected port, or (b) having been in communication otherwise than orally or by signal with a vessel from an infected port, or (c) having plague on board or (d) on board of which one or more cases of plague have taken place within twelve days preceding her arrival shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag as the quarantine signal by day, or shall if entering at night show the

quarantine light signal, namely, three lights—red, white and red—and indicate by signal the port from which the vessel has come, and shall keep hoisted at the main mast such flag by day and such lights by night until permitted to take the signal down by the Health Officer of the Port. The Pilot or Customs or Police Officer going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or the lights prescribed above to be hoisted if this has not already been done.

Rule III.—The commander shall permit the Pilot, Customs or Police Officer on board, but otherwise (except as in these rules provided) shall not, without having obtained pratique, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or with any other vessel or boat.

Rule IV.—On the arrival of a vessel whose destination is Bombay the Health Officer shall as soon as possible visit it and ascertain whether the ten days' period hereinbefore referred to in the definition of a healthy vessel has or has not expired, and make such inquiries and inspection as he thinks necessary and may require a declaration on oath from the medical officer of the vessel (if any) or the commander, or both, as to whether any death from an unknown or suspicious cause has occurred or any case of plague has occurred on board the vessel either during the voyage or before its departure. He shall then class the vessel 'Infected,' 'Suspected,' 'Ordinary Healthy' or 'Healthy.' A vessel classed 'Healthy' shall be given pratique forthwith.

Rule V.—On the arrival of a vessel which is onward-bound, and which uses Bombay merely as a port of call, the Health Officer shall as soon as possible visit it and ascertain whether the said ten days' period has or has not expired.

(a) If it has expired, and if the Health Officer is permitted to make such inspection as he thinks necessary, and, as the result thereof and of any enquiries he may make, is satisfied that the vessel is 'healthy,' the vessel shall be given 'pratique.'

(b) If the ten days' period has not expired, or if the vessel does not obtain 'pratique' under clause (a) of this rule, no person shall be landed therefrom except in accordance with such direction as shall be obtained from the Health Officer and subject to the conditions under which passengers may be landed from infected or suspected vessels, and at the places appointed for the landing of persons under observation, and no communication with the shore or with other vessels or boats shall be allowed except the landing of mails in quarantine under such directions as shall be obtained from the Health Officer and the embarkation of passengers subject to the rules then in force regarding such embarkation.

Rule VI.—No visit to or inspection of a vessel under Rules IV and V shall ordinarily be made except by daylight between sunrise and sunset.

Rule VII.—These rules shall not prevent the transshipment in quarantine, with the express consent of the Health Officer and subject to such restriction as he shall impose, of passengers or other persons or mails or cargo from a vessel in quarantine to another vessel.

Infected vessels.

Rule VIII.—'Infected Vessels' or vessels so classed will be dealt with as follows:—

(1) The sick will be disembarked under the directions of the Health Officer and sent to the camp or hospital, whether ashore or afloat, appointed for the purpose.

(2) The other persons will be disembarked and will be sent to the place appointed for the purpose, to be kept under observation, provided, however, that it shall be in the discretion of the Health Officer to permit so many of the apparently healthy members of the crew as are necessary for the care

of the vessel to remain on board the vessel under his medical supervision and subject to such inspection as he shall from time to time think necessary. But such members of the crew as are allowed to remain on board shall not be allowed to leave the vessel until the quarantine signal is hauled down by order of 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 in accordance with the rules contained in the Appendix.

(4) A fresh supply of drinking water will be stored on board, and the bilge-water will after disinfection be pumped out outside the limits of the port.

(5) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients will be disinfected under the supervision of the Health Officer, and any other parts of the vessel may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(6) When these rules have, in the opinion of the Health Officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down.

Rule IX.—'Suspected vessels' or vessels so classed will be dealt with as follows:—

Suspected vessels.

(1) Passengers and crew will be medically examined by the Health Officer.

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

(3) A fresh supply of drinking water will be stored on board, and the bilge-water will after disinfection be pumped out outside the limits of the port.

(4) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients will be disinfected under the supervision of the Health Officer, and any other parts of the vessel may be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(5) All passengers and such of the crew as are to be disembarked who in the opinion of the Health Officer are in any way likely to spread infection will be sent to the place appointed for the purpose to be kept under observation.

(6) The remainder of the crew will be kept on the vessel under the medical supervision of the Health Officer, in such manner as he shall direct, for ten days from the arrival of the vessel or (if she is in port for less than ten days) during the time she is in port, and, in the event of any case of plague occurring on board during such period, the vessel shall be classed 'Infected' and dealt with under Rule VIII.

(7) When these rules have, in the opinion of the Health Officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down.

Rule X.—Ordinary healthy vessels, or vessels so classed, shall be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rule IX, paragraphs (1), (2) and (5), and at the discretion of the Health Officer

to those prescribed in paragraph (3), Rule IX. When these rules have, in the opinion of the Health Officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down. Provided, however, that until the ten days' period has expired, and whilst the vessel is in port, such of the crew as have not been disembarked (as prescribed in Rule IX (5)) shall remain under the medical supervision of the Health Officer and from time to time submit to such examination as he shall in writing direct.

Rule XI.—A healthy vessel may at the discretion of the Health Officer be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rule IX, paragraphs (1), (2) and (3).

Healthy vessels.

Rule XII.—The Health Officer, when sending persons to be kept under observation, shall, in writing, inform the medical officer in charge of the place appointed for such purpose (if he himself be not in charge thereof) the period for which, in his opinion, such persons should be kept under observation having regard to the sanitary condition of the vessel and to whether the vessel from which they disembarked was classed as infected, suspected or ordinary healthy.

Rule XIII.—The Health Officer may at his discretion (but subject to, and in accordance with, such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the special Plague authority appointed by Government for the City of Bombay) permit any person who appears to be clean and healthy to be subjected to surveillance merely instead of sending such person to be kept under observation under Rules VIII, IX or X. But any person so subjected to surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise required by the written order.

Rule XIV.—The persons sent to be kept under observation shall be detained and shall be kept under observation at the place appointed for the purpose for such period not exceeding ten days as the medical officer in charge of such place shall decide upon, having regard to the opinion of the Health Officer and to local conditions, provided that such period in the case of persons disembarked from an ordinary healthy vessel shall be determined on the 11th day from the date of the departure of such vessel from the infected port or the date of her communicating with a vessel that had left an infected port, whichever date is the more recent. But if plague occurs amongst them whilst under observation, such plague case shall be isolated or sent to hospital and the other persons shall be detained and shall be kept under observation for a term not exceeding ten days from when plague shall have ceased to be amongst them. It shall further be in the discretion of the medical officer in charge by written order to subject to surveillance merely any person put in his charge to be kept under observation. A person subjected to surveillance shall proceed to his or her home or destination and submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise required in the written order.

Rule XV.—All persons sent to hospital or kept under observation shall obey and conform to the rules, regulations, and orders for the time being in force at such hospital or other place appointed for the purpose and shall bear and pay all such charges for food as for the time being may, by sanction of the Government, be made against them.

Rule XVI.—In exercise of the discretion vested in him by these rules, the Health Officer should, if the vessel carries a medical officer or has a disinfecting apparatus (stove) of approved pattern on board, take those facts into consideration.

Rule XVII.—Crowded vessels carrying emigrants or pilgrims or vessels which appear to be in an insanitary state may at the discretion of the Health Officer be treated and dealt with as 'suspected' vessels.

Rule XVIII.—A vessel objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by these rules will be free to put back to sea; but if she disembarks any passengers or goods she must submit to the rules.

Rule XIX.—Vessels coming under these rules will anchor at such places as may be notified for that purpose by the Port Officer in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port.

Rule XX.—No mails, baggage, or cargo which may be brought by any vessel coming under these rules shall be disembarked, landed, or transhipped except under such precautions as the Health Officer shall deem necessary to prevent the spread of plague.

Rule XXI.—It will 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 will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

APPENDIX.

Instructions for Disinfection.

1. Personal effects, such as rags, bandages, papers and other articles without value, which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are deemed likely to carry infection, should be destroyed by fire.
2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, &c., which are contaminated or suspected, and other articles to be disinfected should be exposed for 15 minutes to saturated steam—under pressure if possible at a temperature of not less than 100° C. (212° F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

3. Disinfecting solutions—

- (a) Solution of corrosive sublimate of 1 part in 1,000 with the addition of 2 parts in 1,000 of hydrochloric acid or 160 grains of chloride of soda in one gallon. 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 free from tar oils in a warm solution of soft soap.
- (c) Fresh slaked lime (1).

(1) To get very strong slaked 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 2½ lbs. (avoirdupois) of lime absorbs 500 grains of water in order to become slack, it acquires a volume of 3½ pints, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of water to obtain a white-wash which will be of about 20 per cent. strength.

4. Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solution.—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 212°F. without injury, 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, or instruments, which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 212°F. nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate. Slaked lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectoated 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 ten per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downward, 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.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No 4938 of 1898
General Department (Plague)
Bombay Castle 20 August 1898

From
A. Curmine, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Acting Secretary to Government



To
The Chief Secretary to the Government
of Madras

Sir,
I am directed to forward herewith for the
information of the Government of Madras copies
of Notifications quoted in the margin issued by
this Government prescribing amended rules framed
under Act III of 1897 in accordance with the
principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention 1897 for
the inspection of passengers and crews of vessels
arriving at and leaving Bombay.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Curmine

Acting Secretary to Government.

No 4616 dated 17th
4857-8 August 1898.

No 4617 dated 17th
4858 August 1898.

Recd Cur
18/9/98

Subs