Marine (1899) Department.

G.O., No. 506 Marine

DATED 7 June 1899.

R

[Despatch Abstract.]

Venice Sanitary Convention, Letter from the Govt of Bombay forwarding Copies of the Govt Resolution 25 Sept. the rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the — for the medical inspection & Quarantine of arrivals & departures from the port of Karachi, Comm & the P.P. Offrs.

2

[M.—6. 250—27-4-99.]

Indexed. 16/6/99

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	601	Marine	6.7.97				
	602	"	6.7.97				
	670	"	25.7.97				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1560	133 1543	Marine	21.2.01				

~~Plague Local and Municipal Department~~ (Plague)

~~PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.~~

(1897)

715

CURRENT No. ~~10587~~

From The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay

8/7/15

~~Order~~
Govt. No 114 & 25-5-98
Transferred to the Marine department.

No. 3344/P

Dated 18.5.99
Received 2.6.99
Registered 20.5.99
Enclosures One
Spare copies 9 Encl.

Marine
A.S. Secretary to Government

Govt 20/5/99
B/No 506 dated 7 June 99
Order

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Copies of Govt Resolution No. 3212P. dated 12.5.99 notifying rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the Venice Sanitary Convention for the medical inspection etc of arrivals at and departures from the Port of Karachi.

Communicated to the Presidency Port officers.

R.S. 6.6.99

To The A.S. with 5 copies of the rules. 8/6/1899

Read 20.V.99

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
709 Hardy 22-8-98	

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Plague.—

Venice Sanitary Convention, 1897.

Quarantine Rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the — for the Port of Karáchi.

General Department (Plague).
No. 3212-P.

Bombay Castle,
12th May 1899.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary, No. 1623, dated the 1st June 1897—

Forwards copy of a translation of the Convention framed at the Sanitary Conference held at Venice for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the spread of plague; makes remarks; and observes as follows:—

"5. The Regulations next deal with the measures to be taken on the departure of vessels from infected ports. It is laid down that every person sailing on the vessel must be examined on shore immediately before embarkation by a medical officer appointed by the Government and that the Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at the inspection. All infected and suspected articles must be subjected to careful disinfection on shore and in the presence of the Government medical officer in accordance with the rules for disinfection prescribed in Chapter III of the Annexure to the Convention and no persons showing symptoms of plague may be permitted to embark.

"Rules have been issued by the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, which have been in force for some time, prescribing precautions to be taken on the departure of vessels. The rules framed by the Government of Bombay, which are in force at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi, prescribe medical inspection and the removal from the vessel of any person suspected to be suffering from dangerous epidemic disease. The rules framed by the Government of Madras, which are in force at the principal ports of the Presidency, authorize the grant of a bill-of-health after medical inspection, the removal of any person suspected to be suffering from plague or not to be free from plague infection, and the disinfection of the infected portions of the ship. The rules framed by the Government of Bengal, which are in force at the port of Calcutta, prescribe medical inspection, the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, and the detention of the vessel from which such persons have been removed for a period of seven days, after the lapse of which the vessel may proceed if no fresh case has occurred.

"In order that the obligations imposed by the Convention may be fulfilled at an infected port, it is essential that the medical inspection and disinfection should be conducted exactly in the manner prescribed by the regulations and summarized above. The Government of India consider that it is also desirable that all non-professional attendants and relatives of any persons, who on examination appear to be suffering from plague, shall be prevented from embarking. If after the medical examination has been completed and all the passengers and crew are on board, a case of plague occurs, the patient and his non-professional attendants and relations must be landed and isolated on the first opportunity. The ship will then become an infected vessel within the definition given below in paragraph 7. Although the ports of Madras and Calcutta are not infected, the Local Governments have, with the approval of the Government of India, made the special rules for medical inspection referred to above, and, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is desirable that they should be assimilated, in the case of vessels sailing for ports out of India, as far as possible to those which will, under the terms of the Convention, have to be adopted at the infected ports of the Bombay Presidency.

"I am to request that the rules issued by the Government of Bombay may be altered in accordance with these instructions. The rules should be made applicable to all infected ports in the Bombay Presidency.

"12. The quarantine rules framed by the Maritime Governments differ somewhat from one another as regards the treatment of vessels on which no case of plague has occurred during the voyage. Their general purport is to the effect that eight days' quarantine may be imposed at the absolute or limited discretion of the Health Officer unless pratique has been granted at Colombo or some other intermediate port.

"The maximum period of detention of a vessel on which the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred should be ten days from the date of departure from the infected port. If the Health Officer is not satisfied that there has really been no case on board, or if ten days have not elapsed since the date of departure from the infected port, the vessel may be detained, at his discretion, up to this period. In any case in which a vessel is given free pratique less than ten days after her departure from the infected port, the Health Officer should be empowered, on the analogy of the rules for the observation of persons travelling by railway which have been framed by several of the Local Governments to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation up to a maximum of ten days from the date of the

departure of the vessel, any person landed from the ship whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry infection. Any articles of clothing or other effects belonging to the persons detained or to other persons which by reason of their dirty condition or otherwise may be considered likely to be contaminated, should be disinfected. Discretion may be given to the Health Officer to apply the other provisions regarding disinfection, &c., prescribed by the Convention in the case of suspected ships. The Local Government may also make such arrangements as are possible for the surveillance of persons who are not detained, on arrival at their destination. Free pratique granted at Colombo or other intermediate port should be recognized.

"I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the quarantine rules in force in the Bombay Presidency may be modified in accordance with the above remarks, and that a copy of the revised rules may be forwarded to this Department for insertion in the Government of India Gazette."

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3189, dated the 9th June 1897.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3525, dated the 14th July 1897 :—

"The Acting Commissioner in Sind has the honour to reply to Government Memorandum No. 3189, dated 9th ultimo, General Department, calling for very early report and proposals regarding alterations in the rules issued by Government necessary to bring the rules into accord with the Venice Convention, 1897.

"2. According to Chapter I, Rule I of the Venice Convention, the notification of the first appearance of plague to other countries will be made by Government by telegram. For Sind it would appear sufficient to direct that the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, shall be the Officer on whom will devolve the duty, in anticipation of the weekly meeting of the Medical Board, of informing the Commissioner in Sind and the Government of Bombay by telegram of the appearance of plague in Karáchi. Elsewhere the Collector of the District will telegraph the information to the Commissioner in Sind who will inform Government.

"To enable the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, and the Collectors to do this, it is absolutely necessary, as is strongly represented by paragraph 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II, that all doctors, official and private, and whether duly qualified or not, should be obliged to report cases of plague, and further the Acting Commissioner is, with due deference of opinion that in large cities the present rule of compulsory notification of all deaths and requiring a certificate before disposal of the body should be made permanent.

"3. Chapter II, Section 1, provides for a weekly telegraphic communication to Government, which, it is presumed, for Karáchi would be based on the present weekly report of the Medical Board modified to suit the Convention, and for the rest of Sind would be based on the daily or weekly reports of the Commissioner in Sind from information supplied by the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.

"4. As regards the figures used by the Medical Board, the Acting Commissioner believes they are supplied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, and do not exhibit the actual mortality of the week. For example a case of plague occurring on the 1st of the month may not appear for a fortnight. As regards plague the Board should use all the information available from any source.

"5. The '*local area*' to be considered to be *infected* would in the case of Karáchi offer no difficulty. The Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, enquires whether if cases occur in the interior, and Karáchi is free from plague, the port is to be considered to be infected. The Acting Commissioner would, with due deference, submit that the Convention does not require that the port should be considered to be *infected*. The Commissioner in Sind would each week define the 'local area' which is *infected* and, provided the measures prescribed by the Convention are duly observed, no other area would be considered to be *infected*. Among the measures would be medical inspection before embarkation.

"6. Regarding the Form of the Weekly Report of the Medical Board, the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, concurs with the Acting Commissioner that it requires alteration. The word "epidemic" seems (*vide* Government Resolution No. 823, dated 6th March 1882, General Department), to have reference to a disease like cholera. Whereas one case of plague according to the Venice Convention causes a place to be considered *infected*, it is suggested that the certificate should be modified as follows by adding a special clause for plague:

The Medical Board is of opinion that Plague was present in the town of Karáchi during the week ending 189 , and that the town was therefore infected by Plague during the same period.

or

No case of Plague having occurred in Karáchi since the 189 and ten days having elapsed since the $\frac{\text{death}}{\text{discharge}}$ of the last case the Medical Board declare the town of Karáchi to be free from infection by Plague.

Copy of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District's No. C/3086, dated 6th instant, accompanies.

"7. Section 1 of Chapter II also appears to contemplate a full report of the outbreak and weekly reports, thereafter, as to medical inspection, isolation, disinfection, precautions taken with regard to departure of ships and export of susceptible articles. Weekly reports are already submitted, and in any future outbreak of plague these reports would be regularly submitted by the Commissioner in Sind. The withdrawal of the measures now in progress as plague has diminished has also been reported. Although plague may have quite disappeared a local area will not cease to be considered to be *infected* till 10 days after discharge of the last case from hospital, and the period of convalescence is sometimes prolonged.

"8. Chapter I, Rule II, and Chapter IV deal with precautions to be taken on the departure of ships sailing from an infected Port. Our rules must provide for—

(*a*) Compulsory Medical Inspection,

(*b*) Compulsory disinfection,

(*c*) Compulsory detention.

"The rules at present in force are General Department Notification No. 820/322-P., dated 15th February 1897, and to bring these rules into accord with the Venice Convention the Acting Commissioner begs to append a revised draft approved by the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, and the Port Officer, Karáchi.

"9. The next point concerns the measures to be taken on arrival of a ship from an infected Port. The present rules are contained in Notification No. 592, dated 3rd February 1897. It seems only necessary to add to Rule IV a paragraph as follows:

'In any case in which a vessel left an infected Port with free pratique less than 10 days previous to her arrival at Karáchi, the Health Officer of the Port or other Medical Officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Commissioner in Sind shall be empowered to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation approved by the Commissioner in Sind up to a maximum of 10 days from the date of departure of the vessel any person landed from the ship whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry infection. Should a case of plague occur in the place of segregation the period of observation of the persons detained may be prolonged for a further maximum of 10 days when the Medical Officer considers this necessary. Any articles of clothing or other effects belonging to the persons detained or to other persons, which by reason of their dirty condition or otherwise may be considered likely to be contaminated shall be disinfected. If the person so detained does not provide his own subsistence the cost of feeding shall be recoverable (under the Land Revenue Code) at a scale approved by the Commissioner in Sind unless it appears to the Commissioner that the person is unable to pay. In lieu of detention, the Medical Officer may take the name and address and destination of any person for communication to the Police, and such person shall be bound to answer truly.' (See clause (*e*), Section 17, of the Indian Ports Act, 1889.)

"10. The measures to prevent export of susceptible articles from an infected area would be probably notified by the Government of India. As regards those included under head 1 of the list in Section IV of Chapter II of the Convention, they would be disinfected before being carried away as at present while articles included under heads 2 to 6 might be prohibited.

"11. The existing rules for the medical inspection of railway passengers and for disinfection of their effects and detention of suspects seem sufficient.

"12. Under Section VIII, Karáchi should apparently be provided with disinfecting apparatus by steam. Were the Port Trust to bear the cost the apparatus could be procured without delay.

"13. In conclusion the Acting Commissioner would mention that the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust and Consuls have stated their desire to receive early intimation of the appearance and cessation of plague. On the other hand the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, has pointed out that there are no orders to supply information to such non-officials. The Acting Commissioner would suggest that copy of the telegraphic intimation of the appearance or cessation of plague in Karáchi should be furnished to these non-officials by the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District."

Letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4540-P., dated the 29th July 1898 :—

"With reference to your letter No. 3525, dated 14th July 1897, I am directed to state that Government deferred consideration of the rules forwarded therewith until the rules for the medical inspection of vessels arriving at or leaving the ports of Bombay and Aden had been finally approved. The rules for Aden were issued under Government Resolution No. $\frac{2157}{27.7\text{-P.}}$, dated 15th April 1898, and a draft set of rules* framed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India have been submitted† to that Government for approval. I am therefore now directed to request that Government may be favoured with a set of rules for the Port of Karáchi based, as far as possible, on the rules for Bombay and Aden.

* Copy attached.

† *Vide* Government Resolution No. $\frac{4038}{4283\text{-P.}}$, dated 16th July 1898.

"2. I am at the same time to request that any points which have presented practical difficulty, in connection with the working of the provisions of the Convention, may be submitted for the orders of Government, including any of the questions raised in your memorandum No. 3525, dated 14th July 1897."

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5629-P., dated the 29th September 1898.

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 6040-P., dated the 28th October 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898 :—

"The Acting Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and, as requested in Mr. Under Secretary Lawrence's letter No. 4540-P., dated 29th July last, has the honour, after consulting the officers best able to advise in the matter, to state that, subject to the following remarks on some of them and the remarks in the last column of the appended statement, the temporary rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the inspection of vessels arriving at or leaving the Port of Bombay are suitable for the Port of Karáchi.

"2. A statement is appended showing in juxta-position the particular rules in which amendments are suggested, the amendments proposed, the remarks of different officers and the final recommendations of the Commissioner in Sind. The Acting Commissioner's comments on other points follow.

Outward Vessels.

"3. The only rule in regard to which the generally expressed opinion is in favour of material alteration is Rule I of the Bombay Rules. This rule lays down that every vessel leaving Bombay shall be inspected by the Health Officer and that the crew and all passengers shall be medically examined by him *on shore* by day. Vessels arriving as a port of call only and not communicating‡ with Bombay are not, however, to be inspected, but only *such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Bombay* are to be medically examined *on shore* prior to embarkation. From the papers received with Government Resolution No. 4038—4283-P., dated 16th July 1898, it appears that notwithstanding the representations of Government as to the impracticability of medical examinations of crews on shore, the Government of India have decided that effect should be given to the spirit of the Venice Convention. and have ordered that this should be done. The exact terms of the orders of the Government of India are not known to the Acting Commissioner, as their reply to the representations is not printed in full, but from paragraph 8 of the Port Health Officer, Bombay's letter printed on page 4, it appears that that Government have in clause 1, paragraph 5, of their letter No. 658, dated 25th March 1898, allowed that 'in special cases some members of the crew who cannot leave the ship might be examined on board.' This being apparently the only concession in respect of the examination of crews allowed in Bombay, the Acting Commissioner is not sure whether the amended procedure recommended by the Special Port Health Officer, Karáchi (Captain G. W. Jenney, I. M. S.), supported by the District Magistrate, and further modified by the Health Officer (Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie), supported by the Principal Medical Officer, will be accepted by Government for Karáchi; but he is respectfully of opinion that it is very necessary, as the crews incur more risk by going on shore than remaining on the ship and even convey risk to the shore, supposing that they have come from an infected port. For some months during the present outbreak sporadic cases of plague continued to occur at Kiamari, close to the wharves, among the policemen, the very persons who would be employed to enforce the rule, and coolies and the landing for examination of the crews of the Bombay Mail, &c., would have been, in the Acting Commissioner's opinion, a distinctly unwise proceeding.

‡ What constitutes communication to be decided by the Collector of Customs and the Port Health Officer.

Note.—The words underlined are understood to mean that not the crews who arrived in the vessels but only such passengers from Bombay or such raw members of the crew taking on in Bombay who intend to sail are to be medically examined.

"4. The Acting Commissioner fears, however, that so long as Karáchi is infected, the spirit of the Venice Convention must, under the Government of India's orders, be carried out to the full extent and the crews medically examined on shore before a vessel leaves Karáchi. Few vessels, if any, use Karáchi as a port of call only, in the sense that the vessel remains in the stream and proceeds direct without any communication of any sort taking place with Karáchi, and the Bombay proviso which would exempt the crews of such a vessel from coming ashore for examination is scarcely necessary, but may be allowed to stand.

"5. As regards the other emendations suggested, the Acting Commissioner would solicit a reference to his remarks in the last column of the statement.

"6. Rule V should follow Rule III and be numbered IV. Rule IV would then become V.

Inward Rules.

"7. In the definition of 'Healthy Vessel' (6) after the words 'suspicious causes, and' in line 2 the words 'has had' might be deleted so as to make it clear that both the first and second conditions are governed by the words 'either before departure, during the voyage or on arrival' which follow."

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. P—508., dated the 16th March 1899.

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899 :—

Letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4540-P., dated the 29th July 1898.
Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898, with accompaniments.

"I am directed to forward, for the sanction of the Government of India, the accompanying set of rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention, for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi, together with a copy of the marginally noted correspondence.

"2. The question regarding the necessity of examination *on shore* having been finally settled in the correspondence ending with your letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, no amendment of Rule I need be discussed in the case of Karáchi except in respect of coasting steamers. The Government of India have in paragraph 5 (3) of their letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, permitted the continuance of the existing practice under which examination is conducted on board ship, in the docks or stream, in the case of vessels bound from one Indian port to another. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore proposes to add the *Exception* to Rule I which has been inserted in the rules now submitted for sanction. The Commissioner in Sind has supported the opinion of the local authorities that the Persian Gulf ports should be treated, for the purposes of the Exception to Rule I, as a part of India, but after careful consideration His Excellency in Council is not prepared to permit any relaxation of the ordinary rules in the case of vessels proceeding to or arriving from the Persian Gulf. The above Exception might also be inserted in the Rules* for the inspection of vessels leaving Bombay.

* Bombay Government Notification No. 4616—4857-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"3. With regard to Rule IX of the Inward Rules it will be observed that nearly all vessels arriving at Karáchi from Bombay will, under present conditions, be classed as '*Ordinary Healthy Vessels*' and under clause (5) of Rule IX it is ambiguous whether the clause is to be read 'all passengers * * will be sent to * * be kept under observation' or 'all passengers * * * who in the opinion of the Health Officer are in any way likely to spread infection will be sent to * * * be kept under observation.' In the case of the large coasting traffic by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s and other steamers the detention of all passengers under observation could only be warrantable when Karáchi itself was free from plague, and even then a thorough system of surveillance seems to His Excellency in Council far preferable. To make the intention clearer His Excellency in Council has substituted the words 'such of the' for the word 'all' in clause (5) of Rule IX, and added the following words to the clause,—'The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.' With a view to uniformity in the rules, I am to suggest that the above substitution and addition might with advantage be made in the rules† for inspection of vessels arriving at Bombay, the 'Health Officer of the Port of Bombay' being substituted in the last line for the words 'Commissioner in Sind.'

† Bombay Government Notification No. 4617—4858-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"4. His Excellency the Governor in Council has examined the other amendments to the rules proposed by the Commissioner in Sind, but does not consider it desirable to introduce minor and unimportant changes in the Karáchi Rules, which have not been found necessary in the Bombay Rules, as such changes are likely to be confusing to the shipping public, and moreover it will be a matter of convenience if the rules are framed on as uniform a basis as possible, so that any really necessary amendments can be made applicable to both the Bombay and Karáchi Rules."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1385, Sanitary, dated the 11th April 1899 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899, and in reply to say that, subject to the following remarks, the Governor-General in Council approves the draft rules which have been framed in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi.

"2. I am to invite a reference to Home Department letter No. 1242,* dated the 28th March last, and to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, a rule may be incorporated in the regulations for outward-bound vessels, providing for the disinfection on shore of the clothing and bedding of native crews, third class or deck passengers, and native servants in the case of vessels leaving Karáchi for ports out of India.

* Embodied in the preamble of Government Resolution No. $\frac{2546\text{-P.}}{26\text{-Contgl.}}$, dated the 12th April 1899.

"3. It is understood that the meaning of the Exception to Rule I, which it is proposed to insert in the rules for outward vessels, is that the crew and passengers of a vessel which calls at Karáchi on the way from one Indian port to another Indian port, and which has communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I, may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi must be examined on shore before embarkation. The Government of India have no objection to the insertion of a rule to this effect in the Bombay and Karáchi Regulations, but I am to suggest that the wording of the Exception should be made somewhat clearer.

"4. The Governor-General in Council accepts the alteration suggested in clause 5 of Rule IX of the Inward Rules for both Bombay and Karáchi with reference to the observation and surveillance of passengers.

"5. I am to add that the Government of India agree with the Government of Bombay that it is not necessary or desirable to make the other amendments in the rules which have been proposed by the Commissioner in Sind."

Memorandum to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 2727-P., dated the 20th April 1899.

Letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. M.—40, dated the 26th April 1899—

Submits, for approval, a revised draft of the "Exception" referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India, dated the 11th idem.

RESOLUTION.—The following Notifications have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for general information :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1899.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3159-*P.*—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to cancel the marginally quoted Notification issued under Act I of 1870.

No. 4530, dated 13th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3160-*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 Karáchi by sea shall be subjected to the rules hereinafter set forth :—

Rule I.—No vessel shall leave the Port of Karáchi 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, and further (in the case of a vessel about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India) that he has caused to be properly disinfected in the manner prescribed in the appendix before being put on board all the clothing, bedding and suspected articles of the Asiatic and African members of the crew and of any third class or deck passengers and Asiatic or African servants conveyed in such vessel. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Karáchi *en route* for some other port and has had no communication with Karáchi, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the Health Officer of the Port may be limited to the medical examination on shore (coupled, if such vessel is about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India, with such disinfection as aforesaid of clothing, &c., in the case of any Asiatic or African member of the crew shipped at Karáchi and of any third class or deck passenger, Asiatic or African servant embarking at Karáchi) prior to embarkation of such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Karáchi, 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 that in the cases aforementioned such disinfection as aforesaid has been carried out, 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 Karáchi. For the purposes of this proviso the Collector of Customs and the Health Officer of the Port are empowered to decide what shall constitute communication with Karáchi. The Consular authority interested in any vessel under this rule and its proviso may be present at the said inspection, medical examination and disinfection.

Exception.—The compulsory medical examination of crews and passengers on shore need not be enforced in the case of vessels which call at Karáchi on the way from one Indian Port to another Indian Port, and which have communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I. The crew and passengers of such a vessel may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi shall in every case be medically examined on shore before embarkation.

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 Karáchi 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 vesssel and Karáchi 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 and the disinfection of articles 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.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3161-*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 vessels arriving at Karáchi :—

Definitions.

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

(1) '*Health Officer*' shall mean the Health Officer of the Port of Karáchi 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.

Hoisting of quarantine signal.

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.

Prohibition of communication.

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.

Health Officer to visit and class vessel 'Infected,' 'Suspected,' 'Ordinary Healthy' or 'Healthy.'

Rule IV.—On the arrival of a vessel whose destination is Karáchi 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.

Onward-bound vessels.

Rule V.—On the arrival of a vessel which is onward-bound, and which uses Karachi 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.

Inspection to be by day.

Rule VII.—These rules shall not prevent the transhipment 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.

Transhipment in quarantine.

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.

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 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) Such of the 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. The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

(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.

Ordinary healthy vessels.

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 Karáchi 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 Rule 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 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.

Persons to remain under observation or surveillance as directed.

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].

(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 whitewash 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. 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 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.

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Ábkári,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Collector of Customs, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Port Officer, Bombay,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Marine Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Plague Commissioner,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karáchi,
The Collector of Salt Revenue,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Director of Royal Indian Marine,
The Political Resident, Persian Gulf,
The Post Master General,
The Consul General, Cairo,
The Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Bagdad,
The Resident Transport Officer, Bombay,
The Government of India,
The Government of Bengal,
The Government of Madras,
The Government of Ceylon,
The Government of Burma,
} By letter.

No. of 189[illegible]

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

B 220—4

No. 3344/P. of 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1899.

FROM

A. F. WOODBURN, ESQ., I.C.S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government;

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
(Local and Municipal Department)

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of Madras, 10 copies of Government Resolution, No. 3212-P, dated 12th May 1899; notifying Rules framed by this Government in accordance with the provisions of the Venice Sanitary Convention, 1897, for the medical inspection &c. of arrivals at and departures from the Port of Karachi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A F Woodburn

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

24-9-24

Plague.—

Venice Sanitary Convention, 1897.

Quarantine Rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the — for the Port of Karáchi.

General Department (Plague).
No. 3212-P.

Bombay Castle,
12th May 1899.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary, No. 1623, dated the 1st June 1897—

Forwards copy of a translation of the Convention framed at the Sanitary Conference held at Venice for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the spread of plague; makes remarks; and observes as follows:—

"5. The Regulations next deal with the measures to be taken on the departure of vessels from infected ports. It is laid down that every person sailing on the vessel must be examined on shore immediately before embarkation by a medical officer appointed by the Government and that the Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at the inspection. All infected and suspected articles must be subjected to careful disinfection on shore and in the presence of the Government medical officer in accordance with the rules for disinfection prescribed in Chapter III of the Annexure to the Convention and no persons showing symptoms of plague may be permitted to embark.

"Rules have been issued by the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, which have been in force for some time, prescribing precautions to be taken on the departure of vessels. The rules framed by the Government of Bombay, which are in force at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi, prescribe medical inspection and the removal from the vessel of any person suspected to be suffering from dangerous epidemic disease. The rules framed by the Government of Madras, which are in force at the principal ports of the Presidency, authorize the grant of a bill-of-health after medical inspection, the removal of any person suspected to be suffering from plague or not to be free from plague infection, and the disinfection of the infected portions of the ship. The rules framed by the Government of Bengal, which are in force at the port of Calcutta, prescribe medical inspection, the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, and the detention of the vessel from which such persons have been removed for a period of seven days, after the lapse of which the vessel may proceed if no fresh case has occurred

"In order that the obligations imposed by the Convention may be fulfilled at an infected port, it is essential that the medical inspection and disinfection should be conducted exactly in the manner prescribed by the regulations and summarized above. The Government of India consider that it is also desirable that all non-professional attendants and relatives of any persons, who on examination appear to be suffering from plague, shall be prevented from embarking. If after the medical examination has been completed and all the passengers and crew are on board, a case of plague occurs, the patient and his non-professional attendants and relations must be landed and isolated on the first opportunity. The ship will then become an infected vessel within the definition given below in paragraph 7. Although the ports of Madras and Calcutta are not infected, the Local Governments have, with the approval of the Government of India, made the special rules for medical inspection referred to above, and, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is desirable that they should be assimilated, in the case of vessels sailing for ports out of India, as far as possible to those which will, under the terms of the Convention, have to be adopted at the infected ports of the Bombay Presidency.

"I am to request that the rules issued by the Government of Bombay may be altered in accordance with these instructions. The rules should be made applicable to all infected ports in the Bombay Presidency.

"12. The quarantine rules framed by the Maritime Governments differ somewhat from one another as regards the treatment of vessels on which no case of plague has occurred during the voyage. Their general purport is to the effect that eight days' quarantine may be imposed at the absolute or limited discretion of the Health Officer unless pratique has been granted at Colombo or some other intermediate port.

"The maximum period of detention of a vessel on which the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred should be ten days from the date of departure from the infected port. If the Health Officer is not satisfied that there has really been no case on board, or if ten days have not elapsed since the date of departure from the infected port, the vessel may be detained, at his discretion, up to this period. In any case in which a vessel is given free pratique less than ten days after her departure from the infected port, the Health Officer should be empowered, on the analogy of the rules for the observation of persons travelling by railway which have been framed by several of the Local Governments to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation up to a maximum of ten days from the date of the

departure of the vessel, any person landed from the ship whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry infection. Any articles of clothing or other effects belonging to the persons detained or to other persons which by reason of their dirty condition or otherwise may be considered likely to be contaminated, should be disinfected. Discretion may be given to the Health Officer to apply the other provisions regarding disinfection, &c., prescribed by the Convention in the case of suspected ships. The Local Government may also make such arrangements as are possible for the surveillance of persons who are not detained, on arrival at their destination. Free pratique granted at Colombo or other intermediate port should be recognized.

"I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the quarantine rules in force in the Bombay Presidency may be modified in accordance with the above remarks, and that a copy of the revised rules may be forwarded to this Department for insertion in the Government of India Gazette."

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3189, dated the 9th June 1897.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3525, dated the 14th July 1897:—

"The Acting Commissioner in Sind has the honour to reply to Government Memorandum No. 3189, dated 9th ultimo, General Department, calling for very early report and proposals regarding alterations in the rules issued by Government necessary to bring the rules into accord with the Venice Convention, 1897.

"2. According to Chapter I, Rule I of the Venice Convention, the notification of the first appearance of plague to other countries will be made by Government by telegram. For Sind it would appear sufficient to direct that the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, shall be the Officer on whom will devolve the duty, in anticipation of the weekly meeting of the Medical Board, of informing the Commissioner in Sind and the Government of Bombay by telegram of the appearance of plague in Karáchi. Elsewhere the Collector of the District will telegraph the information to the Commissioner in Sind who will inform Government.

"To enable the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, and the Collectors to do this, it is absolutely necessary, as is strongly represented by paragraph 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II, that all doctors, official and private, and whether duly qualified or not, should be obliged to report cases of plague, and further the Acting Commissioner is, with due deference of opinion that in large cities the present rule of compulsory notification of all deaths and requiring a certificate before disposal of the body should be made permanent.

"3. Chapter II, Section 1, provides for a weekly telegraphic communication to Government, which, it is presumed, for Karáchi would be based on the present weekly report of the Medical Board modified to suit the Convention, and for the rest of Sind would be based on the daily or weekly reports of the Commissioner in Sind from information supplied by the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.

"4. As regards the figures used by the Medical Board, the Acting Commissioner believes they are supplied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, and do not exhibit the actual mortality of the week. For example a case of plague occurring on the 1st of the month may not appear for a fortnight. As regards plague the Board should use all the information available from any source.

"5. The '*local area*' to be considered to be *infected* would in the case of Karáchi offer no difficulty. The Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, enquires whether if cases occur in the interior, and Karáchi is free from plague, the port is to be considered to be infected. The Acting Commissioner would, with due deference, submit that the Convention does not require that the port should be considered to be *infected*. The Commissioner in Sind would each week define the 'local area' which is *infected* and, provided the measures prescribed by the Convention are duly observed, no other area would be considered to be *infected*. Among the measures would be medical inspection before embarkation.

"6. Regarding the Form of the Weekly Report of the Medical Board, the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, concurs with the Acting Commissioner that it requires alteration. The word "epidemic" seems (*vide* Government Resolution No. 823, dated 6th March 1882, General Department), to have reference to a disease like cholera. Whereas one case of plague according to the Venice Convention causes a place to be considered *infected*, it is suggested that the certificate should be modified as follows by adding a special clause for plague:

The Medical Board is of opinion that Plague was present in the town of Karáchi during the week ending 189, and that the town was therefore infected by Plague during the same period.

or

No case of Plague having occurred in Karáchi since the 189, and ten days having elapsed since the $\frac{\text{death}}{\text{discharge}}$ of the last case the Medical Board declare the town of Karáchi to be free from infection by Plague.

Copy of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District's No. C/3086, dated 6th instant, accompanies.

"7. Section 1 of Chapter II also appears to contemplate a full report of the outbreak and weekly reports, thereafter, as to medical inspection, isolation, disinfection, precautions taken with regard to departure of ships and export of susceptible articles. Weekly reports are already submitted, and in any future outbreak of plague these reports would be regularly submitted by the Commissioner in Sind. The withdrawal of the measures now in progress as plague has diminished has also been reported. Although plague may have quite disappeared a local area will not cease to be considered to be *infected* till 10 days after discharge of the last case from hospital, and the period of convalescence is sometimes prolonged.

"8. Chapter I, Rule II, and Chapter IV deal with precautions to be taken on the departure of ships sailing from an infected Port. Our rules must provide for—

(*a*) Compulsory Medical Inspection,

(*b*) Compulsory disinfection,

(*c*) Compulsory detention.

"The rules at present in force are General Department Notification No. 820/322-P., dated 15th February 1897, and to bring these rules into accord with the Venice Convention the Acting Commissioner begs to append a revised draft approved by the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, and the Port Officer, Karáchi.

"9. The next point concerns the measures to be taken on arrival of a ship from an infected Port. The present rules are contained in Notification No. 592, dated 3rd February 1897. It seems only necessary to add to Rule IV a paragraph as follows:

'In any case in which a vessel left an infected Port with free pratique less than 10 days previous to her arrival at Karáchi, the Health Officer of the Port or other Medical Officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Commissioner in Sind shall be empowered to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation approved by the Commissioner in Sind up to a maximum of 10 days from the date of departure of the vessel any person landed from the ship whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry infection. Should a case of plague occur in the place of segregation the period of observation of the persons detained may be prolonged for a further maximum of 10 days when the Medical Officer considers this necessary. Any articles of clothing or other effects belonging to the persons detained or to other persons, which by reason of their dirty condition or otherwise may be considered likely to be contaminated shall be disinfected. If the person so detained does not provide his own subsistence the cost of feeding shall be recoverable (under the Land Revenue Code) at a scale approved by the Commissioner in Sind unless it appears to the Commissioner that the person is unable to pay. In lieu of detention, the Medical Officer may take the name and address and destination of any person for communication to the Police, and such person shall be bound to answer truly.' (See clause (*e*), Section 17, of the Indian Ports Act, 1889.)

"10. The measures to prevent export of susceptible articles from an infected area would be probably notified by the Government of India. As regards those included under head 1 of the list in Section IV of Chapter II of the Convention, they would be disinfected before being carried away as at present while articles included under heads 2 to 6 might be prohibited.

"11. The existing rules for the medical inspection of railway passengers and for disinfection of their effects and detention of suspects seem sufficient.

"12. Under Section VIII, Karáchi should apparently be provided with disinfecting apparatus by steam. Were the Port Trust to bear the cost the apparatus could be procured without delay.

"13. In conclusion the Acting Commissioner would mention that the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust and Consuls have stated their desire to receive early intimation of the appearance and cessation of plague. On the other hand the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, has pointed out that there are no orders to supply information to such non-officials. The Acting Commissioner would suggest that copy of the telegraphic intimation of the appearance or cessation of plague in Karáchi should be furnished to these non-officials by the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District."

Letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4540-P., dated the 29th July 1898:—

"With reference to your letter No. 3525, dated 14th July 1897, I am directed to state that Government deferred consideration of the rules forwarded therewith until the rules for the medical inspection of vessels arriving at or leaving the ports of Bombay and Aden had been finally approved. The rules for Aden were issued under Government Resolution No. $\frac{2157}{270/7\text{-P.}}$, dated 15th April 1898, and a draft set of rules* framed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India have been submitted† to that Government for approval. I am therefore now directed to request that Government may be favoured with a set of rules for the Port of Karáchi based, as far as possible, on the rules for Bombay and Aden.

* Copy attached.

† *Vide* Government Resolution No. $\frac{4038}{4283\text{-P.}}$, dated 16th July 1898.

"2. I am at the same time to request that any points which have presented practical difficulty, in connection with the working of the provisions of the Convention, may be submitted for the orders of Government, including any of the questions raised in your memorandum No. 3525, dated 14th July 1897."

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5629-P., dated the 29th September 1898.

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 6040-P., dated the 28th October 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898:—

"The Acting Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and, as requested in Mr. Under Secretary Lawrence's letter No. 4540-P., dated 29th July last, has the honour, after consulting the officers best able to advise in the matter, to state that, subject to the following remarks on some of them and the remarks in the last column of the appended statement, the temporary rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the inspection of vessels arriving at or leaving the Port of Bombay are suitable for the Port of Karáchi.

"2. A statement is appended showing in juxta-position the particular rules in which amendments are suggested, the amendments proposed, the remarks of different officers and the final recommendations of the Commissioner in Sind. The Acting Commissioner's comments on other points follow.

Outward Vessels.

"3. The only rule in regard to which the generally expressed opinion is in favour of material alteration is Rule I of the Bombay Rules. This rule lays down that every vessel leaving Bombay shall be inspected by the Health Officer and that the crew and all passengers shall be medically examined by him *on shore* by day. Vessels arriving as a port of call only and not communicating‡ with Bombay are not, however, to be inspected, but only *such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Bombay* are to be medically examined *on shore* prior to embarkation. From the papers received with Government Resolution No. 4038—4283-P., dated 16th July 1898, it appears that notwithstanding the representations of Government as to the impracticability of medical examinations of crews on shore, the Government of India have decided that effect should be given to the spirit of the Venice Convention and have ordered that this should be done. The exact terms of the orders of the Government of India are not known to the Acting Commissioner, as their reply to the representations is not printed in full, but from paragraph 8 of the Port Health Officer, Bombay's letter printed on page 4, it appears that that Government have in clause 1, paragraph 5, of their letter No. 658, dated 25th March 1898, allowed that 'in special cases some members of the crew who cannot leave the ship might be examined on board.' This being apparently the only concession in respect of the examination of crews allowed in Bombay, the Acting Commissioner is not sure whether the amended procedure recommended by the Special Port Health Officer, Karáchi (Captain G. W. Jenney, I. M. S.), supported by the District Magistrate, and further modified by the Health Officer (Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie), supported by the Principal Medical Officer, will be accepted by Government for Karáchi; but he is respectfully of opinion that it is very necessary, as the crews incur more risk by going on shore than remaining on the ship and even convey risk to the shore, supposing that they have come from an infected port. For some months during the present outbreak sporadic cases of plague continued to occur at Kiamari, close to the wharves, among the policemen, the very persons who would be employed to enforce the rule, and coolies and the landing for examination of the crews of the Bombay Mail, &c., would have been, in the Acting Commissioner's opinion, a distinctly unwise proceeding.

‡ What constitutes communication to be decided by the Collector of Customs and the Port Health Officer.

Note.—The words underlined are understood to mean that not the crews who arrived in the vessels but only such passengers from Bombay or such raw members of the crew taking on in Bombay who intend to sail are to be medically examined.

"4. The Acting Commissioner fears, however, that so long as Karáchi is infected, the spirit of the Venice Convention must, under the Government of India's orders, be carried out to the full extent and the crews medically examined on shore before a vessel leaves Karáchi. Few vessels, if any, use Karáchi as a port of call only, in the sense that the vessel remains in the stream and proceeds direct without any communication of any sort taking place with Karáchi, and the Bombay proviso which would exempt the crews of such a vessel from coming ashore for examination is scarcely necessary, but may be allowed to stand.

"5. As regards the other emendations suggested, the Acting Commissioner would solicit a reference to his remarks in the last column of the statement.

"6. Rule V should follow Rule III and be numbered IV. Rule IV would then become V.

Inward Rules.

"7. In the definition of 'Healthy Vessel' (6) after the words 'suspicious causes, and' in line 2 the words 'has had' might be deleted so as to make it clear that both the first and second conditions are governed by the words 'either before departure, during the voyage or on arrival' which follow."

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. P—508., dated the 16th March 1899.

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899:—

Letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4540-P., dated the 29th July 1898.
Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898, with accompaniments.

"I am directed to forward, for the sanction of the Government of India, the accompanying set of rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention, for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi, together with a copy of the marginally noted correspondence.

"2. The question regarding the necessity of examination *on shore* having been finally settled in the correspondence ending with your letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, no amendment of Rule I need be discussed in the case of Karáchi except in respect of coasting steamers. The Government of India have in paragraph 5 (3) of their letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, permitted the continuance of the existing practice under which examination is conducted on board ship, in the docks or stream, in the case of vessels bound from one Indian port to another. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore proposes to add the *Exception* to Rule I which has been inserted in the rules now submitted for sanction. The Commissioner in Sind has supported the opinion of the local authorities that the Persian Gulf ports should be treated, for the purposes of the Exception to Rule I, as a part of India, but after careful consideration His Excellency in Council is not prepared to permit any relaxation of the ordinary rules in the case of vessels proceeding to or arriving from the Persian Gulf. The above Exception might also be inserted in the Rules* for the inspection of vessels leaving Bombay.

* Bombay Government Notification No. 4616—4857-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"3. With regard to Rule IX of the Inward Rules it will be observed that nearly all vessels arriving at Karáchi from Bombay will, under present conditions, be classed as '*Ordinary Healthy Vessels*' and under clause (5) of Rule IX it is ambiguous whether the clause is to be read 'all passengers * * will be sent to * * be kept under observation' or 'all passengers * * * who in the opinion of the Health Officer are in any way likely to spread infection will be sent to * * * be kept under observation.' In the case of the large coasting traffic by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s and other steamers the detention of all passengers under observation could only be warrantable when Karáchi itself was free from plague, and even then a thorough system of surveillance seems to His Excellency in Council far preferable. To make the intention clearer His Excellency in Council has substituted the words 'such of the' for the word 'all' in clause (5) of Rule IX, and added the following words to the clause,—'The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.' With a view to uniformity in the rules, I am to suggest that the above substitution and addition might with advantage be made in the rules† for inspection of vessels arriving at Bombay, the 'Health Officer of the Port of Bombay' being substituted in the last line for the words 'Commissioner in Sind.'

† Bombay Government Notification No. 4617—4858-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"4. His Excellency the Governor in Council has examined the other amendments to the rules proposed by the Commissioner in Sind, but does not consider it desirable to introduce minor and unimportant changes in the Karáchi Rules, which have not been found necessary in the Bombay Rules, as such changes are likely to be confusing to the shipping public, and moreover it will be a matter of convenience if the rules are framed on as uniform a basis as possible, so that any really necessary amendments can be made applicable to both the Bombay and Karáchi Rules."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1385, Sanitary, dated the 11th April 1899:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899, and in reply to say that, subject to the following remarks, the Governor-General in Council approves the draft rules which have been framed in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi.

"2. I am to invite a reference to Home Department letter No. 1242,* dated the 28th March last, and to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, a rule may be incorporated in the regulations for outward-bound vessels, providing for the disinfection on shore of the clothing and bedding of native crews, third class or deck passengers, and native servants in the case of vessels leaving Karáchi for ports out of India.

* Embodied in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 2546-P., 26-Confdl., dated the 12th April 1899.

"3. It is understood that the meaning of the Exception to Rule I, which it is proposed to insert in the rules for outward vessels, is that the crew and passengers of a vessel which calls at Karáchi on the way from one Indian port to another Indian port, and which has communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I, may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi must be examined on shore before embarkation. The Government of India have no objection to the insertion of a rule to this effect in the Bombay and Karáchi Regulations, but I am to suggest that the wording of the Exception should be made somewhat clearer.

"4. The Governor-General in Council accepts the alteration suggested in clause 5 of Rule IX of the Inward Rules for both Bombay and Karáchi with reference to the observation and surveillance of passengers.

"5. I am to add that the Government of India agree with the Government of Bombay that it is not necessary or desirable to make the other amendments in the rules which have been proposed by the Commissioner in Sind."

Memorandum to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 2727-P., dated the 20th April 1899.

Letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. M.—40, dated the 26th April 1899—

Submits, for approval, a revised draft of the "Exception" referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India, dated the 11th idem.

RESOLUTION.—The following Notifications have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for general information :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1899.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3159-*P.*—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to cancel the marginally quoted Notification issued under Act I of 1870.

No. 4530, dated 13th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3160-*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 Karáchi by sea shall be subjected to the rules hereinafter set forth :—

Rule I.—No vessel shall leave the Port of Karáchi 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, and further (in the case of a vessel about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India) that he has caused to be properly disinfected in the manner prescribed in the appendix before being put on board all the clothing, bedding and suspected articles of the Asiatic and African members of the crew and of any third class or deck passengers and Asiatic or African servants conveyed in such vessel. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Karáchi *en route* for some other port and has had no communication with Karáchi, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the Health Officer of the Port may be limited to the medical examination on shore (coupled, if such vessel is about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India, with such disinfection as aforesaid of clothing, &c., in the case of any Asiatic or African member of the crew shipped at Karáchi and of any third class or deck passenger, Asiatic or African servant embarking at Karáchi) prior to embarkation of such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Karáchi, 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 that in the cases aforementioned such disinfection as aforesaid has been carried out, 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 Karáchi. For the purposes of this proviso the Collector of Customs and the Health Officer of the Port are empowered to decide what shall constitute communication with Karáchi. The Consular authority interested in any vessel under this rule and its proviso may be present at the said inspection, medical examination and disinfection.

Exception.—The compulsory medical examination of crews and passengers on shore need not be enforced in the case of vessels which call at Karáchi on the way from one Indian Port to another Indian Port, and which have communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I. The crew and passengers of such a vessel may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi shall in every case be medically examined on shore before embarkation.

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 Karáchi 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 vesssel and Karáchi 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 and the disinfection of articles 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.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3161-*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 vessels arriving at Karáchi :—

Definitions.

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

(1) '*Health Officer*' shall mean the Health Officer of the Port of Karáchi 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.

Hoisting of quarantine signal.

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.

Prohibition of communication.

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.

Health Officer to visit and class vessel 'Infected,' 'Suspected,' 'Ordinary Healthy' or 'Healthy.'

Rule IV.—On the arrival of a vessel whose destination is Karáchi 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.

Onward-bound vessels.

Rule V.—On the arrival of a vessel which is onward-bound, and which uses Karachi 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.

Inspection to be by day.

Rule VII.—These rules shall not prevent the transhipment 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.

Transhipment 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.

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 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) Such of the 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. The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

(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.

Ordinary healthy vessels.

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 'ity of Karáchi 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 Rule 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 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.

Persons to remain under observation or surveillance as directed.

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).

(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. 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 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.

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Ábkári,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Collector of Customs, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Port Officer, Bombay,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Marine Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Plague Commissioner,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karáchi,
The Collector of Salt Revenue,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Director of Royal Indian Marine,
The Political Resident, Persian Gulf,
The Post Master General,
The Consul General, Cairo,
The Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Bagdad,
The Resident Transport Officer, Bombay,
The Government of India,
The Government of Bengal,
The Government of Madras, } By letter.
The Government of Ceylon,
The Government of Burma,

No. of 1898.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

General Department (Plague).
No. 3212-P.

Bombay Castle,
12th May 1899.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary, No. 1623, dated the 1st June 1897—

Forwards copy of a translation of the Convention framed at the Sanitary Conference held at Venice for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the spread of plague; makes remarks; and observes as follows:—

"5. The Regulations next deal with the measures to be taken on the departure of vessels from infected ports. It is laid down that every person sailing on the vessel must be examined on shore immediately before embarkation by a medical officer appointed by the Government and that the Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at the inspection. All infected and suspected articles must be subjected to careful disinfection on shore and in the presence of the Government medical officer in accordance with the rules for disinfection prescribed in Chapter III of the Annexure to the Convention and no persons showing symptoms of plague may be permitted to embark.

"Rules have been issued by the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, which have been in force for some time, prescribing precautions to be taken on the departure of vessels. The rules framed by the Government of Bombay, which are in force at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi, prescribe medical inspection and the removal from the vessel of any person suspected to be suffering from dangerous epidemic disease. The rules framed by the Government of Madras, which are in force at the principal ports of the Presidency, authorize the grant of a bill-of-health after medical inspection, the removal of any person suspected to be suffering from plague or not to be free from plague infection, and the disinfection of the infected portions of the ship. The rules framed by the Government of Bengal, which are in force at the port of Calcutta, prescribe medical inspection, the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, and the detention of the vessel from which such persons have been removed for a period of seven days, after the lapse of which the vessel may proceed if no fresh case has occurred.

"In order that the obligations imposed by the Convention may be fulfilled at an infected port, it is essential that the medical inspection and disinfection should be conducted exactly in the manner prescribed by the regulations and summarized above. The Government of India consider that it is also desirable that all non-professional attendants and relatives of any persons, who on examination appear to be suffering from plague, shall be prevented from embarking. If after the medical examination has been completed and all the passengers and crew are on board, a case of plague occurs, the patient and his non-professional attendants and relations must be landed and isolated on the first opportunity. The ship will then become an infected vessel within the definition given below in paragraph 7. Although the ports of Madras and Calcutta are not infected, the Local Governments have, with the approval of the Government of India, made the special rules for medical inspection referred to above, and, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is desirable that they should be assimilated, in the case of vessels sailing for ports out of India, as far as possible to those which will, under the terms of the Convention, have to be adopted at the infected ports of the Bombay Presidency.

"I am to request that the rules issued by the Government of Bombay may be altered in accordance with these instructions. The rules should be made applicable to all infected ports in the Bombay Presidency.

"12. The quarantine rules framed by the Maritime Governments differ somewhat from one another as regards the treatment of vessels on which no case of plague has occurred during the voyage. Their general purport is to the effect that eight days' quarantine may be imposed at the absolute or limited discretion of the Health Officer unless pratique has been granted at Colombo or some other intermediate port.

"The maximum period of detention of a vessel on which the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred should be ten days from the date of departure from the infected port. If the Health Officer is not satisfied that there has really been no case on board, or if ten days have not elapsed since the date of departure from the infected port, the vessel may be detained, at his discretion, up to this period. In any case in which a vessel is given free pratique less than ten days after her departure from the infected port, the Health Officer should be empowered, on the analogy of the rules for the observation of persons travelling by railway which have been framed by several of the Local Governments to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation up to a maximum of ten days from the date of the

departure of the vessel, any person landed from the ship whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry infection. Any articles of clothing or other effects belonging to the persons detained or to other persons which by reason of their dirty condition or otherwise may be considered likely to be contaminated, should be disinfected. Discretion may be given to the Health Officer to apply the other provisions regarding disinfection, &c., prescribed by the Convention in the case of suspected ships. The Local Government may also make such arrangements as are possible for the surveillance of persons who are not detained, on arrival at their destination. Free pratique granted at Colombo or other intermediate port should be recognized.

"I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the quarantine rules in force in the Bombay Presidency may be modified in accordance with the above remarks, and that a copy of the revised rules may be forwarded to this Department for insertion in the Government of India Gazette."

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3189, dated the 9th June 1897.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3525, dated the 14th July 1897 :—

"The Acting Commissioner in Sind has the honour to reply to Government Memorandum No. 3189, dated 9th ultimo, General Department, calling for very early report and proposals regarding alterations in the rules issued by Government necessary to bring the rules into accord with the Venice Convention, 1897.

"2. According to Chapter I, Rule I of the Venice Convention, the notification of the first appearance of plague to other countries will be made by Government by telegram. For Sind it would appear sufficient to direct that the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, shall be the Officer on whom will devolve the duty, in anticipation of the weekly meeting of the Medical Board, of informing the Commissioner in Sind and the Government of Bombay by telegram of the appearance of plague in Karáchi. Elsewhere the Collector of the District will telegraph the information to the Commissioner in Sind who will inform Government.

"To enable the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, and the Collectors to do this, it is absolutely necessary, as is strongly represented by paragraph 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II, that all doctors, official and private, and whether duly qualified or not, should be obliged to report cases of plague, and further the Acting Commissioner is, with due deference of opinion that in large cities the present rule of compulsory notification of all deaths and requiring a certificate before disposal of the body should be made permanent.

"3. Chapter II, Section 1, provides for a weekly telegraphic communication to Government, which, it is presumed, for Karáchi would be based on the present weekly report of the Medical Board modified to suit the Convention, and for the rest of Sind would be based on the daily or weekly reports of the Commissioner in Sind from information supplied by the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.

"4. As regards the figures used by the Medical Board, the Acting Commissioner believes they are supplied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, and do not exhibit the actual mortality of the week. For example a case of plague occurring on the 1st of the month may not appear for a fortnight. As regards plague the Board should use all the information available from any source.

"5. The '*local area*' to be considered to be *infected* would in the case of Karáchi offer no difficulty. The Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, enquires whether if cases occur in the interior, and Karáchi is free from plague, the port is to be considered to be infected. The Acting Commissioner would, with due deference, submit that the Convention does not require that the port should be considered to be *infected*. The Commissioner in Sind would each week define the 'local area' which is *infected* and, provided the measures prescribed by the Convention are duly observed, no other area would be considered to be *infected*. Among the measures would be medical inspection before embarkation.

"6. Regarding the Form of the Weekly Report of the Medical Board, the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, concurs with the Acting Commissioner that it requires alteration. The word "epidemic" seems (*vide* Government Resolution No. 823, dated 6th March 1882, General Department), to have reference to a disease like cholera. Whereas one case of plague according to the Venice Convention causes a place to be considered *infected*, it is suggested that the certificate should be modified as follows by adding a special clause for plague:

The Medical Board is of opinion that Plague was present in the town of Karáchi during the week ending 189 , and that the town was therefore infected by Plague during the same period.

or

No case of Plague having occurred in Karáchi since the 189 and ten days having elapsed since the $\frac{\text{death}}{\text{discharge}}$ of the last case the Medical Board declare the town of Karáchi to be free from infection by Plague.

Copy of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District's No. C/3086, dated 6th instant, accompanies.

"7. Section 1 of Chapter II also appears to contemplate a full report of the outbreak and weekly reports, thereafter, as to medical inspection, isolation, disinfection, precautions taken with regard to departure of ships and export of susceptible articles. Weekly reports are already submitted, and in any future outbreak of plague these reports would be regularly submitted by the Commissioner in Sind. The withdrawal of the measures now in progress as plague has diminished has also been reported. Although plague may have quite disappeared a local area will not cease to be considered to be *infected* till 10 days after discharge of the last case from hospital, and the period of convalescence is sometimes prolonged.

"8. Chapter I, Rule II, and Chapter IV deal with precautions to be taken on the departure of ships sailing from an infected Port. Our rules must provide for —

(*a*) Compulsory Medical Inspection,

(*b*) Compulsory disinfection,

(*c*) Compulsory detention.

"The rules at present in force are General Department Notification No. 820/322-P., dated 15th February 1897, and to bring these rules into accord with the Venice Convention the Acting Commissioner begs to append a revised draft approved by the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, and the Port Officer, Karáchi.

"9. The next point concerns the measures to be taken on arrival of a ship from an infected Port. The present rules are contained in Notification No. 592, dated 3rd February 1897. It seems only necessary to add to Rule IV a paragraph as follows :

'In any case in which a vessel left an infected Port with free pratique less than 10 days previous to her arrival at Karáchi, the Health Officer of the Port or other Medical Officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Commissioner in Sind shall be empowered to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation approved by the Commissioner in Sind up to a maximum of 10 days from the date of departure of the vessel any person landed from the ship whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry infection. Should a case of plague occur in the place of segregation the period of observation of the persons detained may be prolonged for a further maximum of 10 days when the Medical Officer considers this necessary. Any articles of clothing or other effects belonging to the persons detained or to other persons, which by reason of their dirty condition or otherwise may be considered likely to be contaminated shall be disinfected. If the person so detained does not provide his own subsistence the cost of feeding shall be recoverable (under the Land Revenue Code) at a scale approved by the Commissioner in Sind unless it appears to the Commissioner that the person is unable to pay. In lieu of detention, the Medical Officer may take the name and address and destination of any person for communication to the Police, and such person shall be bound to answer truly.' (See clause (*e*), Section 17, of the Indian Ports Act, 1889.)

"10. The measures to prevent export of susceptible articles from an infected area would be probably notified by the Government of India. As regards those included under head 1 of the list in Section IV of Chapter II of the Convention, they would be disinfected before being carried away as at present while articles included under heads 2 to 6 might be prohibited.

"11. The existing rules for the medical inspection of railway passengers and for disinfection of their effects and detention of suspects seem sufficient.

"12. Under Section VIII, Karáchi should apparently be provided with disinfecting apparatus by steam. Were the Port Trust to bear the cost the apparatus could be procured without delay.

"13. In conclusion the Acting Commissioner would mention that the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust and Consuls have stated their desire to receive early intimation of the appearance and cessation of plague. On the other hand the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, has pointed out that there are no orders to supply information to such non-officials. The Acting Commissioner would suggest that copy of the telegraphic intimation of the appearance or cessation of plague in Karáchi should be furnished to these non-officials by the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District."

Letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4540-P., dated the 29th July 1898 :—

"With reference to your letter No. 3525, dated 14th July 1897, I am directed to state that Government deferred consideration of the rules forwarded therewith until the rules for the medical inspection of vessels arriving at or leaving the ports of Bombay and Aden had been finally approved. The rules for Aden were issued under Government Resolution No. $\frac{2157}{2707\text{-P.}}$, dated 15th April 1898, and a draft set of rules* framed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India have been submitted† to that Government for approval. I am therefore now directed to request that Government may be favoured with a set of rules for the Port of Karáchi based, as far as possible, on the rules for Bombay and Aden.

* Copy attached.

† *Vide* Government Resolution No. $\frac{4038}{4283\text{-P.}}$, dated 16th July 1898.

"2. I am at the same time to request that any points which have presented practical difficulty, in connection with the working of the provisions of the Convention, may be submitted for the orders of Government, including any of the questions raised in your memorandum No. 3525, dated 14th July 1897."

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5629-P., dated the 29th September 1898.

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 6040-P., dated the 28th October 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898:—

"The Acting Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and, as requested in Mr. Under Secretary Lawrence's letter No. 4540-P., dated 29th July last, has the honour, after consulting the officers best able to advise in the matter, to state that, subject to the following remarks on some of them and the remarks in the last column of the appended statement, the temporary rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the inspection of vessels arriving at or leaving the Port of Bombay are suitable for the Port of Karáchi.

"2. A statement is appended showing in juxta-position the particular rules in which amendments are suggested, the amendments proposed, the remarks of different officers and the final recommendations of the Commissioner in Sind. The Acting Commissioner's comments on other points follow.

Outward Vessels.

"3. The only rule in regard to which the generally expressed opinion is in favour of material alteration is Rule 1 of the Bombay Rules. This rule lays down that every vessel leaving Bombay shall be inspected by the Health Officer and that the crew and all passengers shall be medically examined by him *on shore* by day. Vessels arriving as a port of call only and not communicating‡ with Bombay are not, however, to be inspected, but only *such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Bombay* are to be medically examined *on shore* prior to embarkation. From the papers received with Government Resolution No. 4038—4283-P., dated 16th July 1898, it appears that notwithstanding the representations of Government as to the impracticability of medical examinations of crews on shore, the Government of India have decided that effect should be given to the spirit of the Venice Convention and have ordered that this should be done. The exact terms of the orders of the Government of India are not known to the Acting Commissioner, as their reply to the representations is not printed in full, but from paragraph 8 of the Port Health Officer, Bombay's letter printed on page 4, it appears that that Government have in clause 1, paragraph 5, of their letter No. 658, dated 25th March 1898, allowed that 'in special cases some members of the crew who cannot leave the ship might be examined on board.' This being apparently the only concession in respect of the examination of crews allowed in Bombay, the Acting Commissioner is not sure whether the amended procedure recommended by the Special Port Health Officer, Karáchi (Captain G. W. Jenney, I. M. S.), supported by the District Magistrate, and further modified by the Health Officer (Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie), supported by the Principal Medical Officer, will be accepted by Government for Karáchi; but he is respectfully of opinion that it is very necessary, as the crews incur more risk by going on shore than remaining on the ship and even convey risk to the shore, supposing that they have come from an infected port. For some months during the present outbreak sporadic cases of plague continued to occur at Kiamari, close to the wharves, among the policemen, the very persons who would be employed to enforce the rule, and coolies and the landing for examination of the crews of the Bombay Mail, &c., would have been, in the Acting Commissioner's opinion, a distinctly unwise proceeding.

‡ What constitutes communication to be decided by the Collector of Customs and the Port Health Officer.

Note.—The words underlined are understood to mean that not the crews who arrived in the vessels but only such passengers from Bombay or such raw members of the crew taking on in Bombay who intend to sail are to be medically examined.

"4. The Acting Commissioner fears, however, that so long as Karáchi is infected, the spirit of the Venice Convention must, under the Government of India's orders, be carried out to the full extent and the crews medically examined on shore before a vessel leaves Karáchi. Few vessels, if any, use Karáchi as a port of call only, in the sense that the vessel remains in the stream and proceeds direct without any communication of any sort taking place with Karáchi, and the Bombay proviso which would exempt the crews of such a vessel from coming ashore for examination is scarcely necessary, but may be allowed to stand.

"5. As regards the other emendations suggested, the Acting Commissioner would solicit a reference to his remarks in the last column of the statement.

"6. Rule V should follow Rule III and be numbered IV. Rule IV would then become V.

Inward Rules.

"7. In the definition of 'Healthy Vessel' (6) after the words 'suspicious causes, and' in line 2 the words 'has had' might be deleted so as to make it clear that both the first and second conditions are governed by the words 'either before departure, during the voyage or on arrival' which follow."

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. P—508., dated the 16th March 1899.

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899:—

Letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4540-P., dated the 29th July 1898.
Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898, with accompaniments.

"I am directed to forward, for the sanction of the Government of India, the accompanying set of rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention, for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi, together with a copy of the marginally noted correspondence.

"2. The question regarding the necessity of examination *on shore* having been finally settled in the correspondence ending with your letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, no amendment of Rule I need be discussed in the case of Karáchi except in respect of coasting steamers. The Government of India have in paragraph 5 (3) of their letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, permitted the continuance of the existing practice under which examination is conducted on board ship, in the docks or stream, in the case of vessels bound from one Indian port to another. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore proposes to add the *Exception* to Rule I which has been inserted in the rules now submitted for sanction. The Commissioner in Sind has supported the opinion of the local authorities that the Persian Gulf ports should be treated, for the purposes of the Exception to Rule I, as a part of India, but after careful consideration His Excellency in Council is not prepared to permit any relaxation of the ordinary rules in the case of vessels proceeding to or arriving from the Persian Gulf. The above Exception might also be inserted in the Rules* for the inspection of vessels leaving Bombay.

* Bombay Government Notification No. 4616—4857-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"3. With regard to Rule IX of the Inward Rules it will be observed that nearly all vessels arriving at Karáchi from Bombay will, under present conditions, be classed as '*Ordinary Healthy Vessels*' and under clause (5) of Rule IX it is ambiguous whether the clause is to be read 'all passengers * * will be sent to * * be kept under observation' or 'all passengers * * * who in the opinion of the Health Officer are in any way likely to spread infection will be sent to * * * be kept under observation.' In the case of the large coasting traffic by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s and other steamers the detention of all passengers under observation could only be warrantable when Karáchi itself was free from plague, and even then a thorough system of surveillance seems to His Excellency in Council far preferable. To make the intention clearer His Excellency in Council has substituted the words 'such of the' for the word 'all' in clause (5) of Rule IX, and added the following words to the clause,—'The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.' With a view to uniformity in the rules, I am to suggest that the above substitution and addition might with advantage be made in the rules† for inspection of vessels arriving at Bombay, the 'Health Officer of the Port of Bombay' being substituted in the last line for the words 'Commissioner in Sind.'

† Bombay Government Notification No. 4617—4858-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"4. His Excellency the Governor in Council has examined the other amendments to the rules proposed by the Commissioner in Sind, but does not consider it desirable to introduce minor and unimportant changes in the Karáchi Rules, which have not been found necessary in the Bombay Rules, as such changes are likely to be confusing to the shipping public, and moreover it will be a matter of convenience if the rules are framed on as uniform a basis as possible, so that any really necessary amendments can be made applicable to both the Bombay and Karáchi Rules."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1385, Sanitary, dated the 11th April 1899:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899, and in reply to say that, subject to the following remarks, the Governor-General in Council approves the draft rules which have been framed in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi.

"2. I am to invite a reference to Home Department letter No. 1242,* dated the 28th March last, and to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, a rule may be incorporated in the regulations for outward-bound vessels, providing for the disinfection on shore of the clothing and bedding of native crews, third class or deck passengers, and native servants in the case of vessels leaving Karáchi for ports out of India.

* Embodied in the preamble of Government Resolution No. $\frac{2546\text{-P.}}{26\text{-Contdi.}}$ dated the 12th April 1899.

"3. It is understood that the meaning of the Exception to Rule I, which it is proposed to insert in the rules for outward vessels, is that the crew and passengers of a vessel which calls at Karáchi on the way from one Indian port to another Indian port, and which has communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I, may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi must be examined on shore before embarkation. The Government of India have no objection to the insertion of a rule to this effect in the Bombay and Karáchi Regulations, but I am to suggest that the wording of the Exception should be made somewhat clearer.

"4. The Governor-General in Council accepts the alteration suggested in clause 5 of Rule IX of the Inward Rules for both Bombay and Karáchi with reference to the observation and surveillance of passengers.

"5. I am to add that the Government of India agree with the Government of Bombay that it is not necessary or desirable to make the other amendments in the rules which have been proposed by the Commissioner in Sind."

Memorandum to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 2727-P., dated the 20th April 1899.

Letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. M.—40, dated the 26th April 1899—

Submits, for approval, a revised draft of the "Exception" referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India, dated the 11th idem.

RESOLUTION.—The following Notifications have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for general information :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1899.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3159-*P.*—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to cancel the marginally quoted Notification issued under Act I of 1870.

No. 4530, dated 13th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3160-*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 Karáchi by sea shall be subjected to the rules hereinafter set forth :—

Rule I.—No vessel shall leave the Port of Karáchi 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, and further (in the case of a vessel about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India) that he has caused to be properly disinfected in the manner prescribed in the appendix before being put on board all the clothing, bedding and suspected articles of the Asiatic and African members of the crew and of any third class or deck passengers and Asiatic or African servants conveyed in such vessel. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Karáchi *en route* for some other port and has had no communication with Karáchi, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the Health Officer of the Port may be limited to the medical examination on shore (coupled, if such vessel is about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India, with such disinfection as aforesaid of clothing, &c., in the case of any Asiatic or African member of the crew shipped at Karáchi and of any third class or deck passenger, Asiatic or African servant embarking at Karáchi) prior to embarkation of such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Karáchi, 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 that in the cases aforementioned such disinfection as aforesaid has been carried out, 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 Karáchi. For the purposes of this proviso the Collector of Customs and the Health Officer of the Port are empowered to decide what shall constitute communication with Karáchi. The Consular authority interested in any vessel under this rule and its proviso may be present at the said inspection, medical examination and disinfection.

Exception.—The compulsory medical examination of crews and passengers on shore need not be enforced in the case of vessels which call at Karáchi on the way from one Indian Port to another Indian Port, and which have communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I. The crew and passengers of such a vessel may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi shall in every case be medically examined on shore before embarkation.

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 Karáchi 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 vesssel and Karáchi 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 and the disinfection of articles 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.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3161-*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 vessels arriving at Karáchi :—

Definitions.

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

(1) '*Health Officer*' shall mean the Health Officer of the Port of Karáchi 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

Hoisting of quarantine signal.

(*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

Prohibition of communication.

or with any other vessel or boat.

Rule IV.—On the arrival of a vessel whose destination is Karáchi 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

Health Officer to visit and class vessel 'Infected,' 'Suspected,' 'Ordinary Healthy' or 'Healthy.'

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 Karáchi merely as a port of call, the Health Officer shall as soon as possible visit it and ascertain whether

Onward-bound vessels.

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.

Inspection to be by day.

Rule VII.—These rules shall not prevent the transhipment 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.

Transhipment 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.

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 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) Such of the 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. The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

(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.

Ordinary healthy vessels.

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 Karáchi 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 Rule 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 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.

Persons to remain under observation or surveillance as directed.

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].

(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. 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 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 w[illegible] 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.

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Collector of Customs, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Port Officer, Bombay,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Marine Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Plague Commissioner,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karáchi,
The Collector of Salt Revenue,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Director of Royal Indian Marine,
The Political Resident, Persian Gulf,
The Post Master General,
The Consul General, Cairo,
The Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Bagdad,
The Resident Transport Officer, Bombay,
The Government of India,
The Government of Bengal,
The Government of Madras,
The Government of Ceylon,
The Government of Burma,
} By letter.

No. of 1898.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

[illegible] place of segregation up to a maximum of ten days from the date of the

them should be treated as described above. The particulars

Plague.—

Venice Sanitary Convention, 1897.

Quarantine Rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the — for the Port of Karáchi.

General Department (Plague).
No. 3212-P.

Bombay Castle,
12th May 1899.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary, No. 1623, dated the 1st June 1897—

Forwards copy of a translation of the Convention framed at the Sanitary Conference held at Venice for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the spread of plague; makes remarks; and observes as follows:—

"5. The Regulations next deal with the measures to be taken on the departure of vessels from infected ports. It is laid down that every person sailing on the vessel must be examined on shore immediately before embarkation by a medical officer appointed by the Government and that the Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at the inspection. All infected and suspected articles must be subjected to careful disinfection on shore and in the presence of the Government medical officer in accordance with the rules for disinfection prescribed in Chapter III of the Annexure to the Convention and no persons showing symptoms of plague may be permitted to embark.

"Rules have been issued by the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, which have been in force for some time, prescribing precautions to be taken on the departure of vessels. The rules framed by the Government of Bombay, which are in force at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi, prescribe medical inspection and the removal from the vessel of any person suspected to be suffering from dangerous epidemic disease. The rules framed by the Government of Madras, which are in force at the principal ports of the Presidency, authorize the grant of a bill-of-health after medical inspection, the removal of any person suspected to be suffering from plague or not to be free from plague infection, and the disinfection of the infected portions of the ship. The rules framed by the Government of Bengal, which are in force at the port of Calcutta, prescribe medical inspection, the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, and the detention of the vessel from which such persons have been removed for a period of seven days, after the lapse of which the vessel may proceed if no fresh case has occurred.

"In order that the obligations imposed by the Convention may be fulfilled at an infected port, it is essential that the medical inspection and disinfection should be conducted exactly in the manner prescribed by the regulations and summarized above. The Government of India consider that it is also desirable that all non-professional attendants and relatives of any persons, who on examination appear to be suffering from plague, shall be prevented from embarking. If after the medical examination has been completed and all the passengers and crew are on board, a case of plague occurs, the patient and his non-professional attendants and relations must be landed and isolated on the first opportunity. The ship will then become an infected vessel within the definition given below in paragraph 7. Although the ports of Madras and Calcutta are not infected, the Local Governments have, with the approval of the Government of India, made the special rules for medical inspection referred to above, and, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is desirable that they should be assimilated, in the case of vessels sailing for ports out of India, as far as possible to those which will, under the terms of the Convention, have to be adopted at the infected ports of the Bombay Presidency.

"I am to request that the rules issued by the Government of Bombay may be altered in accordance with these instructions. The rules should be made applicable to all infected ports in the Bombay Presidency.

"12. The quarantine rules framed by the Maritime Governments differ somewhat from one another as regards the treatment of vessels on which no case of plague has occurred during the voyage. Their general purport is to the effect that eight days' quarantine may be imposed at the absolute or limited discretion of the Health Officer unless pratique has been granted at Colombo or some other intermediate port.

"The maximum period of detention of a vessel on which the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred should be ten days from the date of departure from the infected port. If the Health Officer is not satisfied that there has really been no case on board, or if ten days have not elapsed since the date of departure from the infected port, the vessel may be detained, at his discretion, up to this period. In any case in which a vessel is given free pratique less than ten days after her departure from the infected port, the Health Officer should be empowered, on the analogy of the rules for the observation of persons travelling by railway which have been framed by several of the Local Governments to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation up to a maximum of ten days from the date of the

"2. I am at the same time to request that any points which have presented practical difficulty, in connection with the working of the provisions of the Convention, may be submitted for the orders of Government, including any of the questions raised in your memorandum No. 3525, dated 14th July 1897."

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5629-P., dated the 29th September 1898.

Memorandum to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 6040-P., dated the 28th October 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898 :—

"The Acting Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and, as requested in Mr. Under Secretary Lawrence's letter No. 4540-P., dated 29th July last, has the honour, after consulting the officers best able to advise in the matter, to state that, subject to the following remarks on some of them and the remarks in the last column of the appended statement, the temporary rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the inspection of vessels arriving at or leaving the Port of Bombay are suitable for the Port of Karáchi.

"2. A statement is appended showing in juxta-position the particular rules in which amendments are suggested, the amendments proposed, the remarks of different officers and the final recommendations of the Commissioner in Sind. The Acting Commissioner's comments on other points follow.

Outward Vessels.

"3. The only rule in regard to which the generally expressed opinion is in favour of material alteration is Rule I of the Bombay Rules. This rule lays down that every vessel leaving Bombay shall be inspected by the Health Officer and that the crew and all passengers shall be medically examined by him *on shore* by day. Vessels arriving as a port of call only and not communicating‡ with Bombay are not, however, to be inspected, but only *such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Bombay* are to be medically examined *on shore* prior to embarkation. From the papers received with Government Resolution No. 4038—4283-P., dated 16th July 1898, it appears that notwithstanding the representations of Government as to the impracticability of medical examinations of crews on shore, the Government of India have decided that effect should be given to the spirit of the Venice Convention and have ordered that this should be done. The exact terms of the orders of the Government of India are not known to the Acting Commissioner, as their reply to the representations is not printed in full, but from paragraph 8 of the Port Health Officer, Bombay's letter printed on page 4, it appears that that Government have in clause 1, paragraph 5, of their letter No. 658, dated 25th March 1898, allowed that 'in special cases some members of the crew who cannot leave the ship might be examined on board.' This being apparently the only concession in respect of the examination of crews allowed in Bombay, the Acting Commissioner is not sure whether the amended procedure recommended by the Special Port Health Officer, Karáchi (Captain G. W. Jenney, I. M. S.), supported by the District Magistrate, and further modified by the Health Officer (Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie), supported by the Principal Medical Officer, will be accepted by Government for Karáchi; but he is respectfully of opinion that it is very necessary, as the crews incur more risk by going on shore than remaining on the ship and even convey risk to the shore, supposing that they have come from an infected port. For some months during the present outbreak sporadic cases of plague continued to occur at Kiamari, close to the wharves, among the policemen, the very persons who would be employed to enforce the rule, and coolies and the landing for examination of the crews of the Bombay Mail, &c., would have been, in the Acting Commissioner's opinion, a distinctly unwise proceeding.

‡ What constitutes communication to be decided by the Collector of Customs and the Port Health Officer.

Note.—The words underlined are understood to mean that not the crews who arrived in the vessels but only such passengers from Bombay or such raw members of the crew taking on in Bombay who intend to sail are to be medically examined.

"4. The Acting Commissioner fears, however, that so long as Karáchi is infected, the spirit of the Venice Convention must, under the Government of India's orders, be carried out to the full extent and the crews medically examined on shore before a vessel leaves Karáchi. Few vessels, if any, use Karáchi as a port of call only, in the sense that the vessel remains in the stream and proceeds direct without any communication of any sort taking place with Karáchi, and the Bombay proviso which would exempt the crews of such a vessel from coming ashore for examnation is scarcely necessary, but may be allowed to stand.

"5. As regards the other emendations suggested, the Acting Commissioner would solicit a reference to his remarks in the last column of the statement.

"6. Rule V should follow Rule III and be numbered IV. Rule IV would then become V.

Inward Rules.

"7. In the definition of 'Healthy Vessel' (6) after the words 'suspicious causes, and' in line 2 the words 'has had' might be deleted so as to make it clear that both the first and second conditions are governed by the words 'either before departure, during the voyage or on arrival' which follow."

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. P—508., dated the 16th March 1899.

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899 :—

Letter to the Commissioner in Sind. No. 4540-P., dated the 29th July 1898.
Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind. No. 5017, dated the 5th November 1898, with accompaniments.

"I am directed to forward, for the sanction of the Government of India, the accompanying set of rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention, for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi, together with a copy of the marginally noted correspondence.

"2. The question regarding the necessity of examination *on shore* having been finally settled in the correspondence ending with your letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, no amendment of Rule I need be discussed in the case of Karáchi except in respect of coasting steamers. The Government of India have in paragraph 5 (3) of their letter No. 658, dated the 25th March 1898, permitted the continuance of the existing practice under which examination is conducted on board ship, in the docks or stream, in the case of vessels bound from one Indian port to another. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore proposes to add the *Exception* to Rule I which has been inserted in the rules now submitted for sanction. The Commissioner in Sind has supported the opinion of the local authorities that the Persian Gulf ports should be treated, for the purposes of the Exception to Rule I, as a part of India, but after careful consideration His Excellency in Council is not prepared to permit any relaxation of the ordinary rules in the case of vessels proceeding to or arriving from the Persian Gulf. The above Exception might also be inserted in the Rules* for the inspection of vessels leaving Bombay.

* Bombay Government Notification No. 4616—4857-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"3. With regard to Rule IX of the Inward Rules it will be observed that nearly all vessels arriving at Karáchi from Bombay will, under present conditions, be classed as '*Ordinary Healthy Vessels*' and under clause (5) of Rule IX it is ambiguous whether the clause is to be read 'all passengers * * * will be sent to * * * be kept under observation' or 'all passengers * * * who in the opinion of the Health Officer are in any way likely to spread infection will be sent to * * * be kept under observation.' In the case of the large coasting traffic by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s and other steamers the detention of all passengers under observation could only be warrantable when Karáchi itself was free from plague, and even then a thorough system of surveillance seems to His Excellency in Council far preferable. To make the intention clearer His Excellency in Council has substituted the words 'such of the' for the word 'all' in clause (5) of Rule IX, and added the following words to the clause,—'The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.' With a view to uniformity in the rules, I am to suggest that the above substitution and addition might with advantage be made in the rules† for inspection of vessels arriving at Bombay, the 'Health Officer of the Port of Bombay' being substituted in the last line for the words 'Commissioner in Sind.'

† Bombay Government Notification No. 4617—4858-P., dated the 17th August 1898.

"4. His Excellency the Governor in Council has examined the other amendments to the rules proposed by the Commissioner in Sind, but does not consider it desirable to introduce minor and unimportant changes in the Karáchi Rules, which have not been found necessary in the Bombay Rules, as such changes are likely to be confusing to the shipping public, and moreover it will be a matter of convenience if the rules are framed on as uniform a basis as possible, so that any really necessary amendments can be made applicable to both the Bombay and Karáchi Rules."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1385, Sanitary, dated the 11th April 1899 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2202-P., dated the 28th March 1899, and in reply to say that, subject to the following remarks, the Governor-General in Council approves the draft rules which have been framed in accordance with the principles of the Venice Sanitary Convention for the medical inspection of passengers and crews leaving or arriving at Karáchi.

"2. I am to invite a reference to Home Department letter No. 1242,* dated the 28th March last, and to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, a rule may be incorporated in the regulations for outward-bound vessels, providing for the disinfection on shore of the clothing and bedding of native crews, third class or deck passengers, and native servants in the case of vessels leaving Karáchi for ports out of India.

* Embodied in the preamble of Government Resolution No. $\frac{2^{242-P.}}{20\text{-Comm.}}$, dated the 12th April 1899.

"3. It is understood that the meaning of the Exception to Rule I, which it is proposed to insert in the rules for outward vessels, is that the crew and passengers of a vessel which calls at Karáchi on the way from one Indian port to another Indian port, and which has communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I, may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi must be examined on shore before embarkation. The Government of India have no objection to the insertion of a rule to this effect in the Bombay and Karáchi Regulations, but I am to suggest that the wording of the Exception should be made somewhat clearer.

"4. The Governor-General in Council accepts the alteration suggested in clause 5 of Rule IX of the Inward Rules for both Bombay and Karáchi with reference to the observation and surveillance of passengers.

"5. I am to add that the Government of India agree with the Government of Bombay that it is not necessary or desirable to make the other amendments in the rules which have been proposed by the Commissioner in Sind."

Memorandum to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 2727-P., dated the 20th April 1899.

Letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. M.—40, dated the 26th April 1899—

Submits, for approval, a revised draft of the "Exception" referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India, dated the 11th idem.

RESOLUTION.—The following Notifications have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for general information :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1899.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3159-*P.*—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to cancel the marginally quoted Notification issued under Act I of 1870.

No. 4530, dated 13th October 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3160-*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 Karáchi by sea shall be subjected to the rules hereinafter set forth :—

Rule I.—No vessel shall leave the Port of Karáchi 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, and further (in the case of a vessel about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India) that he has caused to be properly disinfected in the manner prescribed in the appendix before being put on board all the clothing, bedding and suspected articles of the Asiatic and African members of the crew and of any third class or deck passengers and Asiatic or African servants conveyed in such vessel. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Karáchi *en route* for some other port and has had no communication with Karáchi, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the Health Officer of the Port may be limited to the medical examination on shore (coupled, if such vessel is about to proceed to Aden, Perim or any port out of India, with such disinfection as aforesaid of clothing, &c., in the case of any Asiatic or African member of the crew shipped at Karáchi and of any third class or deck passenger, Asiatic or African servant embarking at Karáchi) prior to embarkation of such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Karáchi, 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 that in the cases aforementioned such disinfection as aforesaid has been carried out, 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 Karáchi. For the purposes of this proviso the Collector of Customs and the Health Officer of the Port are empowered to decide what shall constitute communication with Karáchi. The Consular authority interested in any vessel under this rule and its proviso may be present at the said inspection, medical examination and disinfection.

Exception.—The compulsory medical examination of crews and passengers on shore need not be enforced in the case of vessels which call at Karáchi on the way from one Indian Port to another Indian Port, and which have communication with the port within the meaning of Rule I. The crew and passengers of such a vessel may be examined on board before the vessel sails, provided that any passengers or members of the crew who join at Karáchi shall in every case be medically examined on shore before embarkation.

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 Karáchi 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 vesssel and Karáchi 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 and the disinfection of articles 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.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3161-*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 vessels arriving at Karáchi:—

Definitions.

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

(1) '*Health Officer*' shall mean the Health Officer of the Port of Karáchi 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.

Hoisting of quarantine signal.

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.

Prohibition of communication.

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.

Health Officer to visit and class vessel 'Infected,' 'Suspected,' 'Ordinary Healthy' or 'Healthy.'

Rule IV.—On the arrival of a vessel whose destination is Karáchi 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.

Onward-bound vessels.

Rule V.—On the arrival of a vessel which is onward-bound, and which uses Karáchi 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.

Inspection to be by day.

Rule VII.—These rules shall not prevent the transhipment 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.

Transhipment 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.

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 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) Such of the 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. The remainder of the passengers will be required to submit to and comply with all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise as may be required by any written orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

(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.

Ordinary healthy vessels.

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 'ity of Karáchi 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 Rule 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 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.

Persons to remain under observation or surveillance as directed.

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).

(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 whitewash 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. 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 prescribed 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.

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Ábkári,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Collector of Customs, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Port Officer, Bombay,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Marine Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Plague Commissioner,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karáchi,
The Collector of Salt Revenue,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Director of Royal Indian Marine,
The Political Resident, Persian Gulf,
The Post Master General,
The Consul General, Cairo,
The Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Bagdad,
The Resident Transport Officer, Bombay,
The Government of India,
The Government of Bengal,
The Government of Madras,
The Government of Ceylon,
The Government of Burma,
} By letter.

No. of 1898.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

B 220—4

From

The H.C. P.W. Secretariat

To.

The H.C. L. & M. Dept

Please send the 10 Copies of Govt. of Bombay Resolution No 3212 P. dated 12th May 1899 notifying Rules framed ~~by~~ in accordance with the provisions of the Venice Sanitary Convention 1897 for the Ports of Karachi accorded with the the Govt of Bombay letter No $\frac{3344}{P}$ of 99 d/18-5-99 ~~and~~ transferred to the Marine Dept with the L & M. Dept Endt. No 114 d/25-5-99.

Dept with 1/20.6.99

H.C

[M.—6 / 260—27-4-99.]

Indexed. 15/6/99

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number.

Code Class.

To (Office) Telephone | From (Office)

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
	12	12	41	

To (Persons) Head Clerk Lr.n Dept.

From (Persons) Head Clerk P.W.D. (Scott)

Please send the 10 copies of Govt of Bombay Resolution No. 3212 P dt. 12-5-99 notifying rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the Plague Sanitary Convention 1897 for the Port of Karachi receive with the Govt of Bombay letter No. 3244 of 99 dt. 18-5-99 transferred to Marine Dept with the Lr.n Dept. cust. No. 114 dt. 29-5-99.

Of the 10 Copies received, one is as already sent along with Endt no 114 d 29-5-99. & another is kept for record in this office. The remaining 8 copies are herewith sent

W.H. Lowmaraliyan
Head Clerk to the Collr
Plague

Recd. from LN. 12/6/99 Sent to LN.

At Hrs. Mts. by At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

64 Word Form.

F.C 2.

C G P—No. 203 T—8 11 97—2000000

[M.—6 / 250—27-4-99.]

Indexed. 15/6/99