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Rebecca Dwyer

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24-11-1868

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th April 1868.*

No. 158. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major H. HARPER, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Southern Division ; dated Trichinopoly, 22nd January 1868.

I have the honor to return the letter and proceedings that accompanied your Memorandum, No. 2382, and to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I communicated with Mr. Martin, Assistant to the Collector and in charge of Srirangam, and together we visited that place. I found the streets clean, and that the Sub-Magistrate had done much in levelling the road-ways by the removal of earth and rubbish that had long been accumulating. There were also in one or two places attempts made at drains.

2. We also visited the places set apart for privies, and the principal sites where cattle, &c., were to be picketed. The position of these is shown in "the Rules"

* Copy herewith forwarded.

to be enforced during the Srirangam Feast," as published in the *Trichinopoly Gazette*. Little had been done in the places assigned as privies beyond the clearing away a few bushes, and collecting some sand and dry earth. Finding it was intended to clear these places daily of ordure, a task it would have been almost impossible to perform without some restriction upon the Natives resorting to them, I recommended the digging of shallow trenches, to be more than half filled with dry earth, with earth heaped on the sides, to be replenished daily after the trenches had been cleaned. The sites selected for cattle and bandies were good, being large open spaces, some distance from the town.

3. Mr. 2nd Apothecary Ringrow, who was in attendance from 24th December until 11th January, and assiduously looked after the sanitary arrangements, reports having treated eight cases of cholera in the Aswata Tirta Mantapam, the building used as a Hospital, and situated about quarter of a mile from the town. Of these four died and four recovered. He also thinks that six or eight persons not brought to Hospital died of the disease in the town. The town, he reports, was kept very clean ; and that the latrines were cleaned twice daily, but owing to the want of mehters, the conservancy was not so good as it might have been. It seems desirable that proper latrines should be made in the places outside the south gate, which are constantly resorted to by the inhabitants of Srirangam.

4. The feast lasted from 25th December to 14th January ; but the great days were from 4th to 8th January. It is estimated that about 100,000 visited Srirangam, though on no occasion were there more than 35,000 present.

Rules to be enforced in the Srirangam Feast of 1867-68.

The annual Srirangam feast will commence on the 27th December 1867.

2. Owing to the absence of proper arrangements in former years, loss of life and property has resulted.

3. No cart without springs shall be allowed to enter the 6th Prakaram.

4. No springed bandy shall, on any pretence whatever, stand or be kept in any of the streets within the Pagoda longer than is absolutely necessary for taking up or setting down its occupants.

5. Carts and other vehicles will approach the Pagoda by the road leading to the southern entrance, and after skirting the south and east sides of the Adevalangan vidi will leave by the eastern entrance.

6. As occasion arises measures will be taken to appropriate the gates of the Pagoda so as to facilitate the means of ingress and egress for foot passengers.

24th April 1868.

7. The gate leading from inside the Pagoda to the Ayarakal Mantapam, that is, the scene of the feast known as the Kottarum, shall be used only for egress from the Pagoda into this Kottarum. None shall be allowed to pass through it into the Pagoda from the Kottarum.

8. Occupation of public roads and streets for purposes of trade, amusement, &c., shall not be allowed, unless under the sanction of the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, who will act under the orders of the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Martin.

9. No one will be allowed to keep any bandy or picket any horse, bullock, or tatoo in the streets or in front of houses. Five sites for keeping these have been marked outside the Pagoda, one near each of the four outside main entrances, and one near the Tirvanakaval Teppakulam.

10. All perpetrators of any public nuisance will be prosecuted by the Police.

11. Separate privies for males and females have been erected in the following six places:—

1.—At the North Gopuram, outside the 7th Prakarum.

2.—At the South Gopuram do.

3.—At the East do. do.

4.—At the West do. do.

5.—Midway between the south Gopuram and the Tirumanjanam Paditorai.

6.—Near the Teppakulam.

No person will be permitted to obey the calls of nature at any other places in or about Srirangam.

12. Urinals will be provided inside the walls.

13. Above the Tirumanjanam Paditorai the Voykal shall be used for drawing water and for drinking purposes only.

14. The Aswata Tirta Mantapam shall be used for a Civil Dispensary under the charge of a Medical Subordinate.

15. No person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease shall be allowed to enter the Pagoda.

(Signed) C. S. CROLE,
Ag. Head Asst. Collector.

No. 118.

Submitted to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, with reference to letter, No. 3973, dated 22nd October last, and Proceedings of Government, Public Department, No. 1300, dated 19th October 1867.

* Public Department.

TRICHINOPOLY,
28th January 1868.

2. The copy of Proceedings of Government,* No. 585, of 11th June 1867, is herewith returned.

(Signed) J. A. REYNOLDS,
Depy. Inspr. Genl., Indian Med. Dept.

No. 57.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary for submission to Government, with reference to their Proceedings in the Public Department, No. 1300, of 19th October 1867.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
3rd February 1868.

(Signed) W. MACKENZIE, M. D.,
Inspr. Genl., Indian Medl. Dept.

No. 159.

ORDER THEREON, 24th April 1868, No. 511.

To be recorded.

(True Extract).

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Ed. J. Tulloch.



DRAFT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY CANTONMENTS,

WITH A

MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SANITARY COMMISSION FOR BENGAL.

O. T. CUTTER, MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.—No. 21.—1-9-64.—400.

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7X

MEMORANDUM

*By the Sanitary Commission for Bengal on a draft of Rules and Regulations
for the Sanitary Administration of Military Cantonments.*

1. Act XXII of 1864, which has lately become law, has made very important changes in the system of administration which had hitherto been in force in Military Cantonments. It makes provision "for regulating the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of Police and Conservancy, for protecting the public health within the limits of Military Cantonments, and for laying down local Rules and Regulations to be enforced within such limits."*

* Preamble to Act.

Before the passing of this Act, the Commanding Officer was held to be empowered by various old laws to make local Regulations for the Cantonment under his charge, regarding matters other than Military not provided for by law. The nature and extent of this power was, however, almost entirely undefined, and it was often difficult in practice to know what orders in matters other than Military the Commanding Officer could or could not legally give. This had long been felt to be a serious evil. In the greater number of our old Cantonments, there is a large permanent Civil population, and in many cases considerable towns are included within their limits. A well defined legal system was as necessary inside the Cantonment boundaries as it was necessary outside them, and this has been provided by Act XXII of 1864. For numerous matters of local importance, which, in places subject to the ordinary Civil jurisdiction, would commonly be regulated by Municipal bye-laws, the local Government will now provide, by making, with the sanction of the Government of India, Rules and Regulations applicable to the circumstances of Military Cantonments. These Rules and Regulations may be

† Act XXII of 1864,
Section 17.

general for all Cantonments in the territories under the local Government making them, or special for any one

or more of such Cantonments.†

2. Among the matters for which provision has thus to be made are those connected with Public Health and Sanitary Administration, and the Commission has prepared, for submission to the local Governments, a draft of the general Rules and Regulations which it thinks might be adopted, leaving, for separate consideration, the question of special Rules for particular Cantonments.

3. The Rules and Regulations which the local Government is required by the Act to make will be chiefly, although not solely, applicable to the non-Military population of Cantonments. Although they will exercise an important influence upon the sanitary condition of the whole Cantonment, and therefore upon the health of the troops, these Rules and Regulations must necessarily be supplemented by corresponding action on the part of the Government of India and of the Military Authorities. The sanitary arrangements that are made in the barracks and hospitals and Regimental lines must harmonize with and form a part of those that are made for the Cantonment generally.

4. Therefore, in considering the recommendations to be made to the local Governments regarding the Rules and Regulations to be made under the Act,

the Commission has been obliged to consider at the same time the measures which it is desirable to adopt for ensuring the due enforcement of Sanitary Regulations in those parts of the Cantonment actually occupied by the troops, and for which the Military Authorities must be held more immediately responsible. The Commission has felt that the Sanitary Administration of Cantonments ought to be taken up as one question, and that it is impossible to treat it satisfactorily in any other way. It will, therefore, be necessary to undertake the preparation of a complete series of Regulations. This work is by no means finished, but it has reached a stage at which it may properly be submitted to the Government of India and to the local Governments.

5. The Commission has considered that it would be unwise to attempt at the present time to draw up any theoretically perfect scheme of Sanitary Administration. Our object has been to keep all parts of the existing system which are not radically bad, to propose no changes that are not essential, and so to frame our recommendations that they may be carried out without difficulty or delay by the agency already existing, and without additional expense. None of the plans that we now propose will cause to the Government, if carried out, any immediate increase of expenditure.

6. Two things are essential to good Sanitary Administration,—knowledge of what ought to be done, and efficient means of carrying out the work that has to be done. Of works that require a large outlay of money and much scientific skill for their execution, we need not now speak, for these cannot be provided by merely local action. The cases, moreover, are, we believe, quite exceptional, in which the healthiness of Indian Cantonments depends to any great extent upon works of this class. Assuming that suitable barracks and hospitals and other buildings exist, the great want is usually not the execution of expensive engineering works, but good every-day administration, and the constant and systematic carrying out of proper Sanitary Regulations. The amount of knowledge that is required for the removal of the more obvious local causes of disease, and the power necessary for removing them, exists, or may easily be provided, in almost every Cantonment in India.

7. Under the system proposed by the Commission, there will be in every Cantonment a Sanitary Officer, and a Standing Sanitary Committee composed of the Officers most likely to be competent, whose duty it will be to advise the Officer Commanding the Cantonment on all matters that affect the Public Health. The Commanding Officer must either act upon the representations made to him, or must record and send to superior authority his reasons for rejecting them. In this there is little that is new. The system is, in principle, already in force; all that we have done is to prescribe more definite rules than those which are now laid down.

8. Chapter I of our proposed Rules and Regulations defines the general powers and responsibilities of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.

“We need scarcely say”—we quote from Lord Herbert's letter of the 9th July 1858, published at the beginning of the new Medical Regulations—“that we do not propose to make it binding on a Commanding Officer to adopt the recommendations of his sanitary advisers. The constitution of an Army requires that the Commanding Officer should be supreme, as he is responsible,

within his command. It would be contrary to every principle of discipline that any other Officer should dictate to him what he ought to do. The Commanding Officer has a personal responsibility with which no one under him ought to interfere. If the education of Military Officers comprehended a knowledge of the principles of sanitary science, Commanding Officers of Regiments might safely be left to their own judgment in adopting sanitary precautions for protecting the health of the men. Such, however, is not the case; and the problem with which we have to deal is, how to supply the Commanding Officer with competent advice on which to form his judgment, and yet keep his supremacy absolute and intact, leaving to the adviser the responsibility of his advice only, and to the Commanding Officer the sole authority to decide.”

9. Chapter II describes the duties of the Sanitary Officer. In this part of our work, we have acted upon the thirty-second recommendation of the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India, “that the sanitary duties of regimental, garrison, and inspecting Medical Officers, prescribed in the new Medical Regulations of October 7, 1859, be applied or adapted to all stations in India.” We think that there can be no doubt of the propriety of this recommendation. The Rules in this Chapter are taken for the most part from the new Medical Regulations, with such slight alterations and adaptations as seemed necessary to make them suitable to Indian Cantonments. Some other Rules have been added, which have been based upon the instructions issued by the Board of Health in England to Health Officers.

Under the system now proposed, the Principal Medical Officer of the Cantonment will ordinarily be *ex-officio* Sanitary Officer. It has not seemed desirable to propose at the present time the creation of new appointments involving a considerable expenditure of money; but the Commission has no doubt of the propriety of the recommendation made by the Royal Commissioners, “that properly trained Army Medical Officers of Health be appointed to this service at the larger stations,”* and we hope that it may hereafter be found possible to relieve the principal Medical Officer of these duties.

* 32nd recommendation, Report, page 169, 8vo. edition.

10. Chapter III contains the draft of Rules and Regulations to be passed under Act XXII of 1864, which the Commission proposes to submit for the consideration of the local Governments. The views of the Commission with regard to the preparation of these Rules have already been stated generally, in the first paragraphs of this Memorandum. We have found it impracticable to avoid the consideration of many subjects which are as much connected with other branches of the administration as with that of the care of the public health. It is impossible to draw any definite line between matters that affect the public health and those which affect the public safety, convenience, and decency. We have thought it right to endeavour to make the Rules as complete as possible, even at the risk of sometimes seeming to go beyond our proper province.

11. Section I of Chapter III contains general provisions regarding the Rules and Regulations to be made under Act XXII of 1864.

12. Section II treats of the duties and powers of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, and of the Cantonment Sanitary Fund. The regulation of the management and expenditure of the local funds of the Cantonment is one of the

matters for which the local Government is required to provide by Clause 4, Section XIX of Act XXII of 1864. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee will take the place of the existing Cantonment Board of Health, but its constitution will be different, and its duties will be more important and better defined. It will be observed that it is proposed that the Magistrate of the District and the District Health Officer should be Members of the Cantonment Committee, and that the principal Military and Medical Officers of the Cantonment should belong to the other Sanitary Committees of the District. The object of this is to connect the Sanitary Administration of the Cantonment with that of the District generally, for which the Civil Authorities are responsible. Regarding the constitution of the Public Health Department outside the Cantonment, we shall speak again further on (para. 17). The name "Sanitary Committee" has been chosen in preference to "Board of Health," because we propose to reserve the latter name for the general Sanitary Board of the District.

The Cantonment Sanitary Fund will include all the miscellaneous local receipts which now go into the "Grazing Fund," but we have proposed to increase the Fund from other sources, one of the most important of which will be the fines imposed for breaches of the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment, and for public nuisances under other laws. We have thought that the Government may not be disinclined to sanction this appropriation. If the Cantonment funds are insufficient to carry out the purely local measures that are required for the protection of the health of the inhabitants, we think that it will sometimes be right that they should receive help from the local funds at the disposal of the District Civil Authorities; for the real interest of the population inside and outside the limits of Cantonments are in these matters often identical.

13. Section III of Chapter III enumerates the offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, and decency which it is proposed to make punishable under the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment. Section IV contains provisions for the enforcement of these Rules, and for the management of the general Conservancy and Sanitary Administration. In preparing these Sections, we have drawn largely upon the English Public Health Act (1848); the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts (1855); the Local Government Act (1858); the Bye-laws and Instructional Minutes recommended or issued by the Board of Health, and by the Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Indian Penal Code; the Calcutta Municipal and Police Acts; the Bengal District Municipal Improvement Act; the Rules laid down in the principal places in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab into which Act XXVI of 1850 has been introduced; the existing Cantonment Conservancy Regulations; and other sources of information. For many Cantonments the Rules and Regulations that have been proposed may appear needlessly minute and elaborate, but we have thought it best to provide in this general draft for everything that we could foresee. It must be also remembered that from the time the local Government makes Rules and Regulations for a Cantonment, all power of the Commanding Officer to make local Regulations for matters other than Military will cease. It is, therefore, necessary that the Rules and Regulations laid down by the local Government should be as complete as possible.

14. The provisions describing the manner in which the Rules and Regulations are to be enforced, and in which the general Conservancy and Sanitary

Administration of the Cantonment is to be carried on, explain themselves sufficiently. The Cantonment Magistrate will be the executive head of the establishments, and it will be his duty to see to the enforcement of the Rules and Regulations passed under the Act, subject, in some matters, to the control of the Commanding Officer and of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

15. The Commission fears that the Cantonment Magistrate may sometimes have difficulty in enforcing the Rules and Regulations, for, as the law now stands, he has no control over the Police of the Cantonment.*

* Act XXII of 1864,
Section XI.

16. Some very important matters affecting the public health have not been noticed in these Rules, because it has seemed to the Commission that they must form the subject of special Regulation in each Cantonment. The most important of these questions is that of Lock Hospitals and the prevention of venereal disease, regarding which the Commission has already submitted separate Reports to the Government of India.

There are also some questions of general interest for which we have omitted to make provision in the present Rules, because we knew that they were under the consideration of the Government. Among these is the question of the registration of deaths, the importance of which has been specially recognized by Clause 10, Section XIX of Act XXII of 1864.

17. One other matter must be prominently noticed, and it cannot be better introduced than by the following quotation from the instructions issued by the Government of India when this Commission was first constituted:—

"The diminution of the mortality in the Army and the improvement generally of its sanitary state is the primary object which the Government has had in view; but the full improvement of the health of the European troops which the Government hopes to see effected cannot be brought about by measures which are solely directed to the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the soldiers as such. No amount of care in Cantonments will be effectual, if all sanitary precautions are neglected in the cities and towns which lie adjacent. A great system of successful Sanitary Administration cannot be created in a day. But this will gradually grow up, and the ultimate result to which the Government look is the establishment of a comprehensive, and, so far as may be possible, an uniform system of sanitary administration throughout the country. The interests of the community at large are as much concerned as those of the Army; every step wisely taken towards the improvement of the public health will be a step towards better civilization and better Government."*

* No. 1044, dated 29th February 1864, from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

The Commission hopes, in a short time, to submit to the Government propositions regarding the organization of a system of sanitary supervision for the cities and towns under the jurisdiction of the Civil Authorities. We have, however, not thought it desirable to delay upon this account the submission of the present recommendations. Although the systems followed inside and outside the limits of Military Cantonments must be made to harmonize, and to support each other, the actual administration in Cantonments must necessarily be in a great measure independent. It will be seen that in the proposed Rules, we have assumed that there will be in each District a General Board of Health, with a

Health Officer; This Board is represented in the Cantonment Sanitary Committee by the Health Officer and by the Magistrate of the District.

There is another matter of importance which we have thought it desirable to reserve for separate consideration. The system of Sanitary Administration, both inside and outside the limits of Cantonments, will have to be connected with the Sanitary Commission for Bengal in such a manner that an efficient supervision can be exercised over the whole.

18. The Chapters above noticed (I to III) refer to the Cantonment generally; the next three Chapters (IV to VI) refer principally, although not solely, to matters more immediately connected with the administration of those parts of the Cantonment actually occupied by the European troops, and to the sanitary supervision which the Military and Medical Officers are expected to exercise. It will be obvious that there remain many subjects of importance to which no reference has been made in this part of the present draft, but for which Rules and Regulations ought to be provided. The Commission hopes, hereafter, to make propositions to the Government for supplying these deficiencies. The Cantonment Sanitary Code will not be complete unless it embodies the results of the best sanitary and medical experience in respect of all matters of importance to the health of the troops.

19. Chapter IV defines the sanitary duties of Officers Commanding Regiments. The Rules in this Chapter are for the most part new, but there is nothing in them which is discordant with present practice, and they do not appear to require special explanation.

20. Chapter V defines the sanitary duties of Medical Officers in charge of Regiments. This is taken, for the most part, from the new Medical Regulations, with such alterations and additions as seemed necessary to make them suitable to this country.

21. Chapter VI treats of the conservancy of Barracks, Hospitals and, Regimental Lines. It shows the Establishments that are allowed by Government, and the manner in which they are to be supervised. The proposed Rules are, for the most part, in accordance with the existing system, although they enter into greater detail than the Rules that have hitherto been in force. The only change of importance that the proposed Rules make is, that under them the responsibility of the Regimental Authorities for the management of the conservancy will be more strictly confined to the Regimental Lines than is now the case. For all conservancy operations outside the Regimental Lines, the general Conservancy Establishment under the superintendence of the Cantonment Magistrate will be responsible.

22. It is, at the present time, not always easy for a Commanding Officer to know exactly the extent of his own power to carry out measures which he considers essential for the protection of the health of the troops or of the inhabitants generally of the Cantonment. No Code of Rules and Regulations for the Sanitary Administration of Cantonments can be complete, unless it not only shows distinctly the nature and extent of the authority which Commanding Officers can exercise in such matters, but explains also the principal duties and responsibilities of the Officers upon whom devolves the actual execution of new works, the maintenance of existing works and build-

ings, and the management of the lands, boundaries, roads, bazars, and other parts of the Cantonment. Chapters VII, VIII, IX, and X of the proposed Rules refer to these subjects. They define the powers of Commanding Officers and of other Military Authorities in relation to the Department of Public Works; the duties of the Executive Engineer in respect of the Public Works of the Cantonment; and of the Barrack Department and Quarter Master General's Department in respect of Cantonment lands, boundaries, buildings, &c. In all this there is little or nothing that is new, except that, under the system which the Commission has recommended, the Barrack Master will cease to be responsible for the management of any of the conservancy operations of the Cantonment.

23. Chapters VII, VIII, and IX are, for the most part, extracted, with very slight alteration, from the proof sheets of the new edition of the Public Works Code, not yet published, but now in the press. This new edition contains much matter that is not in the Code now in force. For Chapter X, which explains those parts of the duties of the Barrack Department which it appeared desirable to show in these Rules, the Commission is indebted to Captain Norman, Assistant Quarter Master General. The account of the Barrack Department given in the Public Works Code, and in other books of departmental rules, has become almost obsolete, radical changes having been made in this Department since they were published. The Commission desires prominently to acknowledge the valuable assistance which it has received from Captain Norman, not only in this, but in many other parts of the present Rules and Regulations.

We are aware that some portions of these Chapters possess only an indirect bearing upon questions of Sanitary Administration; but it was considered that they could not be omitted without interfering with the completeness of the work. It will be understood that we have only endeavoured to show generally the responsibilities of the various Departments upon which the care of the Cantonment depends, and that no attempt has been made to describe in detail the manner in which these Departments are expected to carry out the work entrusted to them. The sources from which these Chapters have been derived are noted in the draft, and attention has been called to proposed modifications of the existing orders of Government, when it appeared specially necessary to do so.

24. The present draft of Rules and Regulations will be sent to the Sanitary Commissions of Madras and Bombay, and their co-operation will be requested, with the object of rendering the work that has been undertaken as complete as possible. We propose to report hereafter to the Government the result of our communications on this subject with the Commissions at the other Presidencies, and we hope that many improvements in the present Rules may be suggested. We think also that it would be desirable to obtain the benefit of the opinion and advice of the War Office Sanitary Commission on the propositions that have now been made. Meantime, there appears no necessity that immediate action in the matter should be postponed. However imperfect the proposed Rules and Regulations may be, they will, we believe, certainly be useful, and their provisional adoption can in no way interfere with any future measures which it may be thought desirable to take.

25. We recapitulate our principal conclusions and recommendations as follows :—

1st.—We are of opinion that the Rules and Regulations passed by the local Governments under Act XXII of 1864, must necessarily be supplemented by corresponding action on the part of the Government of India and of the Military Authorities. The present propositions are therefore addressed partly to the local Governments and partly to the Government of India.

2nd.—We recommend to the local Governments that the Rules and Regulations proposed in Chapter III of the present draft be introduced into all Military Cantonments, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1864. These Rules and Regulations define the duties and powers of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee; they regulate the management of the local Cantonment Sanitary Fund; they enumerate the offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, and decency, which it is proposed to make punishable under the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment; they provide for the enforcement of these Rules and Regulations, and for the management of the general Conservancy and Sanitary Administration of the Cantonment.

3rd.—We recommend to the Government of India that the Rules and Regulations contained in Chapters I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the present draft, be put in force in all Military Cantonments. These Chapters declare the general powers and responsibilities of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment in matters affecting the public health; they provide for the appointment in every Cantonment of a Sanitary Officer, and describe the duties which he is expected to perform; they carry out the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners that those parts of the New Medical Regulations of October 7th, 1859, which define the sanitary duties of regimental, garrison, and inspecting Medical Officers, should be adapted to all Indian stations; they define the duties, in sanitary matters, of Regimental Officers; they describe the Establishments allowed for the Conservancy of Barracks, Hospitals, and Regimental lines, and the manner in which they are to be supervised; they show the nature and extent of the authority which the Officer Commanding the Cantonment may exercise in carrying out, at the public expense, measures which he considers essential for the protection of the health of the troops or of the inhabitants of the Cantonment generally; they embody those parts of the existing Regulations of the Government, which bear upon questions of Sanitary Administration, in respect of the powers of the Military Authorities in relation to the Department of Public Works, the duties of the Executive Engineer, the Quarter Master General's Department, and the Barrack Department.

4th.—After communicating with the Sanitary Commissions of Madras and Bombay, we propose to address the Government regarding any points in which the present propositions may appear to require amendment. Meantime, we recommend that these Rules and Regulations be provisionally put in force in all Military Cantonments in this Presidency.

J. SACHEY, *President,*
Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
July 28th, 1864.

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DRAFT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF
MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE
OFFICER COMMANDING THE CANTONMENT IN MAT-
TERS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The Officer Commanding the Cantonment
is responsible, within the
limits of the Cantonment,
for the enforcement of all
Rules and Regulations laid
down by lawful authority
regarding matters affecting the Public Health.

2. Immediately on receiving any verbal or
written representation or
recommendation from the
Sanitary Officer or principal
Medical Officer, or from the Cantonment Sanitary
Committee, or from the District Board of Health,
on any matter affecting the health of the troops or
of the inhabitants of the Cantonment, the Officer
Commanding the Cantonment will take the same
into his careful consideration, and will, so far as his
authority extends, give the necessary instructions
for remedying the defects represented, unless he
shall have sufficient reasons for not doing so. If
the representation has been made in writing, and
the Officer Commanding the Cantonment shall
not have complied therewith, he shall immedi-
ately transmit the same, with a statement of his
opinion and of the reasons thereof to the Com-
mander-in-Chief, who will give such orders as
the case may appear to demand. The Officer
Commanding shall also, whether such represen-
tation has been complied with or not, bring it
before the Cantonment Sanitary Committee at
its next Meeting.

3. The authority exercised by the Officer Com-
manding the Cantonment
to carry out, within the
limits of the Cantonment,
works for sanitary or other
purposes, and to incur ex-
penditure for such purposes, is of two kinds:—
first, as Officer Commanding the Cantonment, he
possesses certain powers, under which he can re-
quire the Department of Public Works, or other
Department, as the case may be, to carry out
his orders at the public expense; second, as

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President of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, he possesses certain powers with respect to the management and expenditure of the Cantonment Sanitary Fund. The nature and extent of his authority in both these capacities is described in the present Rules and Regulations.

4. Whenever, in any Military Cantonment,

When Rules, &c., have been passed under Section XVII of Act XXII of 1864, Commanding Officer has no power to make local Regulations for matters other than Military.

Rules and Regulations have been laid down, under Section XVII of Act XXII of 1864, to provide for the matters affecting the public health, referred to in the

first paragraph of Chapter III of the present Rules and Regulations, the Officer Commanding the Cantonment has no authority to make local Regulations regarding such matters other than Military.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE SANITARY OFFICER OF THE CANTONMENT.

1. There will be in every Cantonment a Sanitary Officer. He is appointed—first, that through him

Purposes for which the Sanitary Officer is appointed.

the local Military and Civil Authorities may be duly informed of such influences as are acting against the healthiness of the Military and Civil population of the Cantonment, and of such steps as Sanitary and Medical Science can advise for their removal; secondly, to execute such special functions as may devolve upon him by the orders under which he is appointed; thirdly, to contribute to that general stock of knowledge with regard to the sanitary condition of the troops and of the people, and to the preventible causes of sickness and mortality, which, when collected, methodized, and reported, may guide the Government in the extension and amendment of sanitary law and regulation.

2. It will be the duty of the Sanitary Officer

General duties of Sanitary Officer.

to make himself familiar with the natural and acquired features of the place, its soil, levels, and meteorological peculiarities; with the previous sanitary state of the troops and of the population generally, and with all its existing sanitary conditions; the distribution of Civil and Military buildings, open spaces, drains, sewers, and water-supply; with the nature of its manufacturing and other industrial establishments; with the nature of the house and other accommodation of the inhabitants: the facilities for bathing and washing; the arrangements for the disposal of the dead; with

the sanitary state of all hospitals, dispensaries, and other public institutions; with the arrangements for ensuring the proper cleansing of roads, thoroughfares, and all other parts of the Cantonment, whether they be public or private property; for the regulation of markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, and all other places, of which the supervision is, on sanitary grounds, specially necessary; for the prevention of the sale of unwholesome food or drink; and generally with all the regulations in force for maintaining the place in a proper sanitary condition, and for preventing disease. He will take the best means in his power for keeping himself at all times informed of the amount of sickness and mortality in the Cantonment and in its vicinity, more especially with respect to epidemic diseases, and he will inquire to what extent diseases have depended on removable causes.

3. Whenever a Sanitary Officer is appointed, his name shall be published in Garrison or Station Orders, and all subsequent changes in the appointment shall be immediately notified in similar manner.

4. The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general supervision over the sanitary condition of all parts of the Garrison, Camp, or Cantonment, and its vicinity, as regards drainage, cleanliness, removal of nuisances, water-supply, over-crowding, ventilation, lime-washing, lighting of barracks and hospitals, the state of latrines, and all other matters affecting the health of the troops.

5. He shall represent any sanitary defects in the same, together with his recommendations thereon, verbally or in writing, to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, in whatever he may consider necessary for protecting the health of the troops, whether as regards the abatement or removal of local causes of disease, or as to any alteration of diet, clothing, drills, or duties. If any verbal representation is not complied with, the Sanitary Officer shall make a representation in writing on the subject to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.

6. Should any epidemic disease appear in any Garrison, Camp, or Station, the Sanitary Officer shall immediately inquire into its cause, and in communication with the Regimental Medical Officers and

the Health Officer of the District, he shall, if necessary, recommend, in writing, to the Commanding Officer, such measures of precaution as may be requisite for mitigating or preventing such disease.

7. He is required to see that all regulations for protecting the health of troops in Barracks, Garrisons, Stations, or Camps; for securing the sanitary condition of Hospitals; and for the careful treatment of, and attendance on, the sick, are duly observed.

8. He is to examine the medical, sanitary, and statistical records, to see whether they have been properly kept.

9. He is to ascertain from them the amount of disease and mortality among the troops, especially from diseases of the zymotic class, such as cholera, fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, scorbutus, &c.

10. He is to inquire into the causes of such diseases, and into the steps which may have been taken for their prevention or mitigation.

11. He is to advise with the Medical Officers on any measures for the mitigation or prevention of disease that may be required: and he is to recommend to them, in writing, any additional precautions that he may consider requisite.

12. He is to satisfy himself as to the sanitary condition of barracks, guard-rooms, day-rooms, school-rooms, reading-rooms, and prison cells.

13. As to their cleanliness within and without; their ventilation, warming, and lighting.

14. He is to ascertain whether the number of men accommodated in any barrack or guard-room exceeds the number prescribed by regulations.

15. He is to satisfy himself that the drainage, latrines, urinals, ash-pits, &c., are in a good sanitary condition.

16. That the rations are good; that the kitchen utensils are sufficient and in good order; and that the cooking is sufficiently varied.

17. That the lavatories and baths are sufficient for the number of men, and that the baths are sufficiently used, and bathing parades sufficiently frequent.

18. That games and gymnastic exercises are so conducted as to conduce to the health of the troops and to prevent injury.

19. That the water-supply is good and abundant; that wells are properly covered, and that there is no soakage from cesspools, drains, &c., into them.

20. He is to examine into any sources of local malaria in the vicinity of the Garrison, Station, Barrack, Camp, or Hospital, with the view to recommending suitable precautionary measures in regard to them.

21. He is to satisfy himself that the drainage, ventilation, cleanliness, age, water-supply, latrines, urinals, and sinks of every hospital are in good condition, and that the means of warming and lighting every hospital are sufficient.

22. He is to ascertain whether the number of sick in each hospital ward exceeds the number prescribed by regulation.

23. He should satisfy himself that the excreta of the sick are promptly removed from the wards.

24. That the sick have suitable means of cleanliness; that the baths and lavatories connected with the hospitals are sufficient and in good condition.

25. That the vicinity of the Hospitals and all out-offices and houses occupied by the subordinate hospital establishments are in a good sanitary condition. Also as to the cleanliness and sufficiency of the bedding, linen, ward furniture, and utensils.

26. As to the sufficiency of the kitchen arrangements and utensils.

- Diets and cooking. 27. As to the quality, variety, and cooking of the diets.
28. That the Diet Tables are in accordance with regulations, and properly hung up in the wards.
- Diet Tables.
- Medical attendance. 29. That the medical attendance and nursing of the sick are efficient.
30. He should ascertain whether there has been any unusual amount of disease or mortality originating within the hospitals, and if so, its cause.
- Whether hospital has been unhealthy.
31. Whether erysipelas, hospital gangrene, fever, dysentery, cholera, or any other epidemic disease, has shown itself in the hospitals, among the sick or attendants; whether wounds heal easily, and cases of disease recover readily. He should endeavour to trace to its causes any epidemic disease that may exist, and in consultation with the Medical Officer in charge, to decide upon the means of preventing or mitigating such disease.
- Hospital epidemics.
32. He should satisfy himself as to the state of the surgery, the quality and supply of medicines and medical comforts, and the means of preparing and dispensing medicines.
- State of Surgery.
33. As to the condition and efficiency of the surgical equipments and instruments.
- Surgical instruments.
- Hospital stores. 34. As to the state of the hospital stores.
35. As to the state of repair of the hospitals.
- Repair of hospital.
36. As to the state of discipline of the hospitals, and whether due order and quiet are observed, and the orders of the Medical Officers properly attended to.
- Discipline of hospital.
37. He should see that the convalescent and lunatic wards are kept clean and properly ventilated, and the attendance and diets good.
- Convalescent and lunatic wards.
38. He is to inspect the operating rooms, dead rooms, and post mortem rooms, to see that they are suitably provided with tables and other appliances,
- Operating rooms.

and are clean, well supplied with water, well ventilated, and warmed, if necessary.

39. He is to inquire as to the arrangements for the removal and burial of the dead, and whether they are sufficient to prevent injury to health and otherwise, and whether they are properly attended to.

40. If it be important to prevent loss of time, the Sanitary Officer should give any advice, in writing, on the spot, that may appear requisite, on any matter included under these instructions, to the Commanding Officer and Medical Officer of the Regiment or Corps, in addition to the representations which he is required to make to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.

41. The Sanitary Officer shall examine into the sanitary condition of towns or villages or bazars within the limits of the Cantonments about to be occupied, and their neighbourhood; and he shall make recommendations when necessary for maintaining a proper sanitary police, for preserving cleanliness, and for removal of nuisances, as well as for the execution of such sanitary measures as he may consider necessary for protecting the health of the troops.

42. In Garrisons, Camps, and Cantonments where a special Sanitary Officer has not been appointed, the Principal Medical Officer shall perform the duties of Sanitary Officer.

CHAPTER III.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PASSED UNDER ACT XXII OF 1864, REGARDING MATTERS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND CONVENIENCE.

SECTION I.

General Provisions.

1. Rules and Regulations will be laid down by the Local Government for every Cantonment, in accordance with Section XVII of Act XXII of 1864, to provide for the following matters affecting the public health, safety, and convenience, namely:—

For regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law or by the Government for the purpose of public improve-

ments within the limits of the Cantonment, or for carrying out any Rules and Regulations passed under this Section, and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments.

For the definition and prohibition of public nuisances.

For the maintenance generally of the Cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; for the prevention and cure of disease; for the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy and drainage; for the regulation and inspection of public and private necessities, urinals, cess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited; of slaughter-houses, public markets, burial and burning grounds, and of all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations.

For inspecting and controlling houses of ill fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disease.

For the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs, or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use.

For the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience.

For the registration of deaths, and for making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interests.

For the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any Rule or Regulation passed under this Section, and for prescribing the manner in which offences under such Rules and Regulations shall be enquired into or be cognizable by any public servant. Provided that no such penalty shall exceed a fine of fifty Rupees, or imprisonment exceeding eight days.

2. The Rules and Regulations laid down for the purposes described in the last preceding Rule may be general for all Cantonments in the territories under the local Government making the same, or special for any one or more of such Cantonments, as the local Government shall direct.

3. Unless it shall be otherwise ordered, the Rules and Regulations contained in this Chapter shall be held to be applicable to all Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency. Such other additional or subsidiary Special Rules and Regulations will be made in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1864, for any Cantonment, as may seem necessary to the local Government.

Present Rules to be applicable to all Cantonments unless otherwise ordered.

and additional Special Rules to be made for any Cantonment when required.

4. Whenever the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, or the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, shall be of opinion that any of the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment should be amended or rescinded, or that any new Rules and Regulations should be made, a report will be made to the Commander-in-Chief, who, if he think fit, will make such reference to the Local Government as the matter may appear to require.

SECTION II.

The Cantonment Sanitary Committee and Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

5. There will be appointed in every Military Cantonment in which the Commander-in-Chief shall so order, a Committee called the Cantonment Sanitary Committee. The constitution of the Committee will ordinarily be as follows, but the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the local Government, will make any alterations therein which may for any reason seem desirable:—

The Officer Commanding the Cantonment	...	...	} <i>President.</i>
The Sanitary Officer of the Cantonment	...	...	
The Executive Engineer	...	...	} <i>Members.</i>
The Magistrate of the District	...	...	
The Health Officer of the District..	..	..	
The Cantonment Magistrate..	..	..	} <i>Member and Secretary.</i>

The Commander-in-Chief will, if he think fit, appoint any other persons, not more than three in number, to be Members of the Committee.

6. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee will be mainly a consultative body, appointed to advise and assist the Officer Commanding the Cantonment and the Cantonment Magistrate in those portions of their duties which are connected with matters that affect the public health.

Subject to the following Rules, and to such other Rules as shall be laid down by lawful authority for its guidance, the Cantonment Sanitary Committee will be entrusted with the control and expenditure of the Cantonment Sanitary Fund, and will determine what Officers and Establishments are required for the sanitary service of the Cantonment, and will fix the salaries which are to be paid to such Officers and Establishments from the said Fund.

To be entrusted with control and expenditure of Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

7. The executive duties of the Committee will be distributed among the Members, so that one Member shall be specially responsible for certain duties.

8. The Officer Commanding a Division or a District will, in his capacity of Officer Commanding the Head Quarters Station of the Military Division or District under his Command, be the President of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee at the Head Quarters Station. In the event of his leaving the Head Quarters Station, the Officer who assumes Command of the Station during his absence will become President of the Committee.

9. The Officer Commanding a Division or District of the Army, and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals are also Members of the District Board of Health and of every Sanitary Committee in the Division or District, whether such Committee has been appointed in a Military Cantonment or in a Civil Station or town.

10. If the Principal Medical Officer of the Cantonment be the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, residing at the Head Quarters Station of the Division or District, he will, unless a separate Sanitary Officer be appointed, or it be otherwise ordered, act as Sanitary Officer and Member of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee. In the event of his leaving the Head Quarters Station, the next Senior Medical Officer will act as Sanitary Officer and Member of the Committee during the absence of the Deputy Inspector General.

11. The names of all Officers appointed Members of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee will be published in Station Orders, and in the event of the President or any Member of the Committee leaving the Cantonment, the name of the Officer appointed to act as his successor will be immediately published in similar manner.

12. In any Cantonment in which no Sanitary Committee is appointed, the Commander-in-Chief with the sanction of the local Government, may authorize the Officer Commanding the Cantonment to perform all or any of the functions and to exercise all or any of

the authority given under these Rules to the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

13. There will be formed in every Cantonment a Fund called the "Cantonment Sanitary Fund." This Fund will be formed from the following sources :—

1st. Such portion of the proceeds of any taxes levied within the limits of the Cantonment under Act XXVI of 1850, or under Act XX of 1856, or other lawful authority, for municipal or local purposes, as shall be declared by lawful authority to be payable to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

2nd. Such portion of the surplus receipts from cattle pounds, established under Act III of 1857, or by other lawful authority, as shall be declared by lawful authority to be payable to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

3rd. Such portion of the proceeds of fines and penalties levied within the limits of the Cantonment from persons convicted of public nuisances or of breaches of the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment made in accordance with Section 17 of Act XXII of 1864, or under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, or under Sections 311 and 312 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or under Section 34 of Act V of 1861, or under the Rules made in accordance with clause 4, Section 7 of Act XXVI of 1850, or under Sections 55 to 79 of Act of the Government of Bengal No. III of 1864, or under the Bye-Laws made for the management of matters connected with conservancy, in accordance with Section 84 of the said Act of the Government of Bengal, as shall be declared by lawful authority to be payable to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

4th. Any sums paid by the District Board of Health to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

5th. Any sums derived from other miscellaneous local sources at the disposal of the local authorities, which shall be declared by lawful authority to be payable to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

6th. Any sums that may be specially granted by the Government from the Public Revenues as contributions to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

14. The purposes for which the Cantonment Sanitary Fund may be expended are the following :—

1st. For the payment of the Officers and Establishments required for the maintenance of

the Cantonment in a proper sanitary condition, for ensuring the enforcement of all Rules and Regulations laid down by lawful authority regarding matters that affect the Public Health, and for observing and recording facts of sanitary importance and interest.

2nd. For the construction and promotion of works of public utility and convenience of a character likely to be directly beneficial to the public health, such as works of drainage, paving, public necessities and urinals, water-supply, public slaughter-houses, markets, hospitals, and dispensaries.

15. Except for the purposes stated in the last preceding Rule, no expenditure shall be incurred from the Cantonment Sanitary Fund without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Local Government.

16. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting may be called by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.

17. At every meeting the Officer Commanding the Cantonment shall preside, or in his absence the Senior Officer present.

18. Every meeting of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee shall be public, unless otherwise ordered for reasons which shall be recorded in the proceedings, by the Officer presiding at any meeting.

19. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least three members be present, and no business involving any expenditure of money shall be transacted unless at least five members be present.

20. Questions coming before the meeting will be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present, and in case of equality of votes the Officer presiding shall have a casting vote.

21. The Officer Commanding the Cantonment may place his veto upon any resolution of any meeting of the Committee, but in such case his reasons shall be recorded in the proceedings, and a copy thereof shall be forthwith sent for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

22. If the Officer Commanding the Cantonment consider any measure within the competence of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee to be of essential importance for the public health, and a majority of the Committee refuse to agree to such measure, the Officer Commanding the Cantonment may refer the matter for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, or if he be of opinion that the matter is of such urgency that delay will be seriously prejudicial to the public health, he may order such measure to be adopted, and may for this purpose exercise all the authority given under these Rules to the Cantonment Sanitary Committee. In the event of such orders being given by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, his reasons shall be recorded on the Proceedings of the Committee, and a copy thereof shall forthwith be sent for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

23. In all references made to the Commander-in-Chief under the preceding rules, the Commander-in-Chief will give such orders as he may think fit, or, if it appears to him necessary, will refer the matter for the orders of the Government.

24. All Proceedings of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee will be regularly recorded, and it will be competent to any Member to place on record his dissent from any decision of the Committee, and to demand that such dissent shall be forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

25. The books containing the proceedings and accounts of the Committee shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any of the Members, and any Member may inspect any place within the limits of the Cantonment.

26. Such further rules as the Commander-in-Chief may think necessary, will be laid down for regulating the manner in which the business of the Committee is to be conducted.

27. No new work likely to cost more than 200 Rupees shall be undertaken at the charge of the Cantonment Sanitary Fund, nor shall any establishments be entertained, in addition to those that have been allowed for the Sanitary Service of the Cantonment, without the

sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, except in case of actual emergency, when, if the Officer Commanding the Cantonment concur with the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, in considering the matter to be one of emergent necessity, he may authorize the immediate commencement of the work or the entertainment of the establishment required. In such case an immediate report of the circumstances which constituted the emergency will be sent for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

28. A Half-year Estimate of receipts and expenditure and an account of the actual expenditure during the previous half-year, incurred from the Cantonment Sanitary Fund, will be submitted by the Committee to the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, on such dates and in such forms as may be prescribed, and after such Estimates or Accounts have been sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, they will be forwarded for the information of the local Government.

29. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee will furnish to the Commander-in-Chief, to the District Board of Health, and to the Sanitary Commission for Bengal such further Accounts, periodical Returns and Reports, and will maintain such Registers of Births and Deaths and of disease, and other records of facts which concern the public health, as may from time to time be prescribed.

30. The Officer Commanding the Cantonment, the principal Medical Officer, and the other Members, will bring to the immediate notice of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee every matter of importance affecting the health of the troops or of the public, which has come to their notice since the last meeting.

31. The Weekly Reports which the Commanding Officers of Regiments are required by Rule 3, Chapter IV, to submit to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, will be regularly laid before the Committee.

32. The following Officers will submit a Weekly Report to the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, to the effect that the parts of the Cantonment over which they have control, and for which they are responsible, have been inspected, and are kept in a proper sanitary state,

or, when necessary, they will state the defects the removal of which is required :—

The Chaplains, regarding the state of the enclosures of the Church or Chapel and of the burial grounds.

The Executive Engineer and Barrack Master, regarding all Public Establishments and works under their charge.

The Commissariat Officer, regarding the Bakery, Slaughter-house, Cattle-yards, and other Establishments under his charge.

The Cantonment Magistrate, regarding the general conservancy and sanitary administration of all parts of the Cantonment, not included within Regimental lines.

33. Unless it shall be otherwise specially ordered, the Cantonment Magistrate will be Secretary to the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, and will keep all accounts and records.

SECTION III.

Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, and Decency, punishable under the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment.

34. Any person who, within the limits of the Cantonment, shall commit a breach of any of the following Rules and Regulations, shall be liable under Clause II, Section 19 of Act XXII of 1864 to fine not exceeding fifty Rupees :—

I. No person shall throw or put or permit his servants to throw or put any dirt, refuse, rubbish, or filth of any description, in any road, street, or public place, or on any waste or unoccupied public ground, or into any sewer or drain, except in such places and in such manner and at such times as shall be fixed by the Cantonment Magistrate with the approval of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

II. No person shall cause or allow the water of any sink, sewer, privy, urinal, cess-pool or drain, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him, or being upon his premises, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road, street, or public place, or into any surface drain in any road, street, or public place.

III. Except within such hours and by such route as may, from time to time, be fixed by public

notice by the Cantonment Magistrate, no person shall remove any night soil or any other noxious or offensive matter through any road or thoroughfare within the limits of the Cantonment, and whether such hours have been fixed or not, no person shall use for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel not having a covering proper for preventing the escape of the contents thereof, or of the stench therefrom. If, in the course of removing night soil or other noxious or offensive matter, any such matter shall fall upon any road or thoroughfare, the person or persons who are engaged in effecting such removal shall well and carefully sweep and cleanse the place on which such matter shall have fallen, and shall effectually remove such sweepings therefrom. No person shall suffer to stand, or remain, or shall place or set down in any public place or thoroughfare any cart, carriage, receptacle or vessel for the removal of night soil or any other noxious or offensive matter, for any longer time than shall be necessary.

IV. The owner of any house, building, or premises within the limits of the Cantonment, to which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, this Rule may properly be applied, shall cause to be constructed, within a reasonable time after due notice has been given to him by the Cantonment Magistrate, for the use of the persons residing upon the ground appertaining thereto, a latrine or latrines according to such plans as may be prescribed or approved by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

V. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, within the limits of the Cantonment, shall cause to be removed therefrom, with such precautions, and at such times, as shall from time to time be ordered, all dirt, filth, refuse, rubbish, or noxious or offensive matter, and shall provide receptacles for the temporary deposit of such dirt, filth, refuse, rubbish, or matter, in such manner and in such places as may be prescribed or approved by the Cantonment Magistrate with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

VI. No owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, within the limits of the Cantonment, shall allow to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, filth, refuse, rubbish, or noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of any such house or building, or in any out-house, yard, or ground

attached to, and occupied with such house, building, or premises, or shall suffer such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or shall neglect to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, and to cleanse and purify the same.

VII. No owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land, with the limits of the Cantonment, whether tenantable or otherwise, or of any private drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall suffer the same or any part thereof to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or over-grown with rank and objectionable vegetation, or shall suffer any offensive smell to proceed from the same, and every such owner or occupier shall cleanse, white-wash, or purify the same as the case may require, when called upon to do so by the Cantonment Magistrate.

VIII. The owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, having a privy on his premises, shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, wall, or fence, from the view of persons passing by, or residing in the neighbourhood, and except with the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate, when he is of opinion that no nuisance will be caused thereby, no owner or occupier shall keep any privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street.

IX. If, in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation, or other sufficient reason, any house, building, or premises shall be declared by the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, unfit for human habitation, and he shall prohibit its use for such purpose, no owner or occupier of such house, building, or premises shall use or suffer the same to be used for such purposes until, in the opinion of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed.

X. No person shall do, within the limits of the Cantonment, any act which he knows or has reason to believe to be likely to spread the infection of any disease. This rule shall not apply to persons performing or causing to be performed the operation of vaccination.

XI. No person shall disobey any Rule or Regulation laid down for the Cantonment, in accordance with

law, for the inspection and control of houses of ill-fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disease.

XII. No person shall cultivate within the limit of the Cantonment any crop which is prohibited by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, or by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, on sanitary or other grounds.

XIII. Every owner or occupier of any ground within the limits of the Cantonment shall trim or prune the hedges and trees thereon in such manner as the Cantonment Sanitary Committee may from time to time prescribe.

XIV. No person shall keep any swine within the limits of the Cantonment, except with the permission, signified in writing through the Cantonment Magistrate, of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, and under such restrictions as the Committee shall think fit to impose.

XV. No person shall keep any animals so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or in any place in which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, such animals cannot be kept without danger to the public health or convenience.

XVI. No person shall keep any latrine or urinal for public use within the limits of the Cantonment, unless he shall have received permission in writing from the Cantonment Sanitary Committee through the Cantonment Magistrate, nor unless he shall observe all rules laid down by the said Committee regarding the construction and management of public latrines and urinals.

XVII. When, in the opinion of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, a sufficient number of latrines and urinals has been provided for the use of the inhabitants of the Cantonment, and due notice of the intention to enforce this rule has been given by the Cantonment Magistrate, no person shall perform the offices of nature in any other places within the limits of the Cantonment than such as may be appointed, whether on public or private ground.

XVIII. No person shall commit a nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of or near to any pub-

lic road or thoroughfare or place, or by indecently exposing his person.

XIX. No person shall bathe in any public place within the limits of the Cantonment, the use of which for such purpose has been prohibited by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, or at times at which bathing in such place has been prohibited by the said Committee.

XX. No person of one sex shall bathe in any public bathing place within the limits of the Cantonment, if such place has been set aside by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee for the use of persons of the other sex.

XXI. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place within the limits of the Cantonment.

XXII. No person shall do any act which shall corrupt or foul the water of any such river, spring, tank, reservoir, or well or other source from which water is derived for public use, within the limits of the Cantonment, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used.

XXIII. No person shall wash or cleanse or cause to be washed or cleansed in any public road or thoroughfare, or in, or upon, or by the side of, any river, spring, tank, reservoir, well, or other source from which water is derived for public use, within the limits of the Cantonment, any animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensil for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or skins of any animals, or other foul or offensive thing, in any places the use of which for such purposes shall be prohibited by the Cantonment Magistrate with the approval of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

XXIV. No person shall kill, within the limits of the Cantonment, any animal for public sale except at the public slaughter-house, or at such other place as may be allowed by the Cantonment Magistrate with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

XXV. No owner or occupier or farmer of any place used as a slaughter-house or market within the limits of the Cantonment shall keep or allow the same to be kept in a filthy

or unclean state, or suffer any offensive smell to arise therefrom, or shall neglect to carry out any of the rules laid down by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee for the management of slaughter-houses or markets.

XXVI. No owner or occupier of any place used as Slaughterhouse for diseased animals. a slaughter-house within the limits of the Cantonment shall slaughter or suffer to be slaughtered therein any diseased or unsound animal, and every owner or occupier of such place, in case of any diseased or unsound animal being brought thereto, shall forthwith give information thereof to the Cantonment Magistrate.

XXVII. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any market within the limits of the Cantonment shall knowingly allow the commission of any nuisance within such market.

XXVIII. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any market, to which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, this rule ought to be made applicable, shall, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Cantonment Magistrate, after he shall have received notice to do so, provide such places of retirement for the purposes of nature as, in the opinion of the said Committee, may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of the said market.

XXIX. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any such market shall permit to be exposed for sale, or admit into or permit to remain in such market, any article intended for food or drink for man, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, and he shall forthwith cause any such article to be removed, and shall give information thereof to the Cantonment Magistrate.

XXX. No person shall knowingly sell as food or drink for man, or offer or expose for such sale or keep in his possession for the purpose of such sale, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man.

XXXI. No person shall adulterate any article of food or drink so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink.

XXXII. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, or shall burn, or cause to be burned, any corpse in any place within the limits of the Cantonment, if the use of such place as a burial or burning ground has been prohibited in the manner described in paragraph 56 of this Chapter.

XXXIII. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground, within the limits of the Cantonment, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep, or in a grave constructed of masonry which shall be less than four feet deep.

XXXIV. No person shall make or cause to be made a grave in any such burial ground at a less clear distance than three feet from any other existing grave.

XXXV. No person shall make or cause to be made a grave in any such burial-ground in any other lines or situations than those which may be marked out by competent authority for that purpose.

XXXVI. No person when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse in any burning-ground, within the limits of the Cantonment, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until the same be so reduced.

XXXVII. Every person who shall bring, or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse to any such burning-ground, shall burn or cause the same to be burnt within four hours after its arrival at the said burning-ground.

XXXVIII. No person shall use any place within the limits of the Cantonment for any of the following purposes, if such use of such place has been declared by the Cantonment Magistrate with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Commission to be a nuisance, and has been prohibited as such, namely, as a butcher's shop, or for melting tallow, or for boiling offal or blood, or for making soap, oil-boiling, dyeing, or as a tannery, brick, pottery, or lime-kiln, or for any manufactory or place of business

from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal.

XXXIX. No person shall quarry stone or kun-
Quarrying stone and cutting wood or grass on public ground. kur, or cut wood or grass, or damage trees on any public ground, without the permission of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, given through the Cantonment Magistrate.

XL. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole or excavation, in any road, thoroughfare, or public place, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Magistrate, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, whenever the Cantonment Magistrate may so direct, cause such materials, or such hole or excavation, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed, or the hole or excavation is filled up, or otherwise made secure, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

XLI. The owner of every building, tank, well, Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed. hole, or other place within the limits of the Cantonment, the repair, protection, or enclosure of which is necessary for the prevention of danger to the public, shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed so as to prevent danger therefrom.

XLII. No person shall make or suffer to remain any external roof or wall of any hut or other building of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials, in any place within the limits of the Cantonment in which the use of such materials for such purposes shall have been prohibited by the Cantonment Magistrate.

XLIII. No person shall build any wall, or erect or set up any fence, rail, Causing obstruction by building, &c., in public roads. posts, or cause any other obstruction, encroachment, or injury in any public road or thoroughfare, or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct.

XLIV. No person shall displace, take up, or Displacing pavement of public road. make any alteration in the pavement or roadway, or fences or posts, of any public road or thoroughfare, without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Magistrate.

XLV. Every person shall keep in proper repair Repair of boundaries. the boundary walls, fences, or other enclosures of his estate or premises.

XLVI. Every person intending to build or re-
Re-building houses and huts. build any house or hut within the limits of the Cantonment shall give previous notice in writing to the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall obey all Rules and Regulations which may be laid down by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, with respect to the construction of new buildings, or huts, or with respect to the sufficiency of the space to be left about such buildings or huts to secure a free circulation of air, or with respect to their ventilation or drainage.

XLVII. No person shall make any new perma-
Erecting buildings in objectionable situations. nent or temporary building, hut, shed, enclosure, awning, or chubootra, in any situation in which such building or other construction shall be declared by the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, to be objectionable on sanitary grounds, or on account of causing encroachment or obstruction to a public thoroughfare.

XLVIII. No person shall drive or ride any Rash or negligent driving or riding. animal, or drive any vehicle, within the limits of the Cantonment, in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, or shall drive except upon the proper side of the road in meeting and passing other vehicles.

XLIX. No person shall drive within the limits Driving vehicles without sufficient light. of the Cantonment any vehicle at any time between three quarters of an hour after sun-set and one hour before sun-rise, without a sufficient light, except when, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, there may be sufficient moon-light to render such light unnecessary.

L. No person shall train, or break, or lead Training animals. out for exercise any animal, within the limits of the Cantonment, except in such places and at such times as may be allowed by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.

LI. No person shall suffer to be at large Suffering ferocious dogs to be at large. within the limits of the Cantonment any ferocious dog without a muzzle.

LII. No person shall picket animals or collect Picketing animals and collecting carts. carts on any public ground other than that prescribed or permitted by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.

LIII. No person shall cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare by causing
Causing obstructions by vehicles or animals in public road. or permitting any vehicle or animal to remain therein longer than is required for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, or shall leave any vehicle or animal in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or damage to the public.

LIV. No person shall expose any articles for
Exposing articles for sale on public road. sale upon any stall, booth, or otherwise, so as to cause obstruction in any thoroughfare.

LV. No person shall beat a drum or tom-tom,
Beating drums or tom-toms. or blow or sound any instrument at any time or in any place which shall be prohibited by the Cantonment Magistrate.

LVI. No person shall discharge any fire-arms
Discharging fire-arms, fire-works, &c. or air-gun, or fire-works, or send up any fire-balloon, or light any bon-fire in or near any public road or thoroughfare, except with the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate.

LVII. No person shall destroy, injure, or disturb any lamp-post, lamp-
Destroying lamp-posts. bracket, or lamp, in any public road or thoroughfare, or extinguish any light therein.

LVIII. No person in any public road, thoroughfare, or place, shall
Begging, exposing deformities, or being drunk or riotous. beg or apply for alms, or expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity, with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms, or shall be drunk or riotous.

LIX. No person shall cruelly beat, abuse, or
Cruelty to animals. torture any animal.

LX. No person shall disobey any rules made,
Processions and music in the streets. in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 67 of this Chapter, for regulating the conduct of assemblies and processions in the public roads or thoroughfares, or with regard to the use of music in the streets.

LXI. No person, being the keeper of any house
Permitting disorderly behaviour in places of public resort. or place of public resort or entertainment, shall knowingly permit drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house or place,

or shall suffer any gaming therein, or shall permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein.

LXII. No person shall keep a common brothel,
Keeping common brothel. or lodging-house for prostitutes or other disorderly persons, when prohibited from so doing by the Cantonment Magistrate.

SECTION IV.

Provisions for enforcement of the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment, and for the Management of the General Conservancy and Sanitary Administration.

35. It will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, and of the Cantonment Magistrate, to take all necessary measures for causing the enforcement of the Rules and Regulations contained in the preceding Section.

36. Except when it shall be otherwise provided, the Cantonment Magistrate will be responsible for the actual execution, in the manner provided by law, of all the Rules and Regulations laid down for ensuring the maintenance of the Cantonment in proper sanitary condition, and for the prevention of nuisances.

37. All of the present rules which refer to the duties and responsibilities of the Cantonment Magistrate will be applicable, unless it be otherwise ordered by the local Government, to any person invested under Section 20 of Act XXII of 1864, with powers to try breaches of the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment.

38. The Establishments maintained in each Cantonment for the General Conservancy and Sanitary Administration will vary in strength according to circumstances, and will be fixed by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. It will ordinarily consist of one or more Conservancy Sergeants, or Inspectors of Nuisances, with the necessary Sanitary Police and other Subordinates.

39. The cost of the General Conservancy Establishment will be defrayed from the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

40. Except when it shall be otherwise provided, the Cantonment Magistrate will be the executive Head of the Establishments entertained at the charge of the Cantonment Sanitary Fund, and the management of the whole of the General Conservancy and Executive Sanitary Administration of the Cantonment will rest with him, subject to the general control of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, and of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

41. The duties of the General Conservancy Establishment consist in—
 1st, the carrying into effect all arrangements connected with the conservancy of the Bazaars, and of every part of the Cantonment not included within Regimental Lines; the removal, to the places set apart for the purpose, of all filth and rubbish from the public roads and streets, from public latrines, slaughter-houses, and other places, from the receptacles provided for filth and rubbish in Regimental Lines, and from receptacles provided for filth and rubbish from public or private premises in any other parts of the Cantonment; and generally the execution of all the rules and regulations laid down by lawful authority for the protection of the public health; 2nd, assisting when necessary the Establishments provided for the Conservancy and Sanitary Administration of those parts of the Cantonment included within Regimental Lines.

42. It will be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate personally and through his subordinates frequently to inspect all parts of the Cantonment, especially those parts of which the sanitary supervision is important; to enforce strictly in every part of the Cantonment the observance of all Sanitary Rules and Regulations that have been laid down; to carry into effect all necessary measures within his own authority, and to make to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, and to the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, an immediate report of every case in which the orders of superior authority may be required.

43. Except when otherwise provided, all servants belonging to the General Conservancy Establishment of the Cantonment will be entertained, suspended, or dismissed

under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate alone.

44. The use of Commissariat cattle, if any, are available at the Station, will be allowed for any conservancy purposes on which the Executive Commissariat Officer may consider their employment unobjectionable. The expenses of tending and feeding the cattle when thus employed will be chargeable to the Barrack Department or to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund, as the case may be.

45. The Cantonment Magistrate shall provide, in such manner as may be approved of by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, for the daily surface cleansing of all streets, roads, and public places of every description within the limits of the Cantonment, for the daily collection and removal of all filth, refuse, and rubbish of every description, for preventing the deposit thereof in any places not specially assigned for the purpose, and for regulating the times and manner of such collection, removal, and deposit.

46. Places or fixed or moveable receptacles will be provided in such situations as the Cantonment Magistrate, with the approval of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may appoint, in which all filth, refuse, and rubbish of every description from public or private premises, houses, or buildings, is to be periodically removed.

47. If the owner of any house, building, or premises, shall fail to cause to be constructed a latrine or latrines and to provide receptacles for the temporary deposit of dirt, filth, and refuse in the manner prescribed by Rules IV and V of para. 34 of this Chapter, the Cantonment Magistrate may cause such latrines or receptacles to be constructed or provided at the expense of such owner, and may recover such expenses by distress and sale of his personal property.

48. Special Rules and Regulations suitable to the circumstances of each Cantonment will be laid down, in accordance with law, by the local Government, for the inspection and control of houses of ill-fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disease.

49. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee shall take such measures as, with the approval of the local Government, it may consider desirable for the encouragement of vaccination among the inhabitants of the Cantonment.

50. No orders shall be given in the Cantonment for any general destruction of trees, on the ground of any sanitary advantages which it is supposed will follow therefrom, without the approval of the local Government. But this rule will not prevent the trimming, to a moderate and reasonable extent, of trees and hedges, or the removal of particular trees or portions of trees, when this is considered necessary by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee.

51. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee shall cause a sufficient number of public latrines and urinals to be constructed for the use of the Native Troops, Camp-followers, and inhabitants of the Cantonment, according to such plans as may be approved by the local Government, and shall take the necessary measures for ensuring the maintenance at all times of such places in a proper state of cleanliness. Unless for special reasons, no payment shall be demanded from any person making use of a public latrine or urinal.

52. The Cantonment Magistrate, with the approval of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may grant, under any conditions which the Committee may think fit to prescribe, a license to any person to construct a latrine or urinal for public use within the limits of the Cantonment, subject to the rules laid down in the last preceding paragraph.

53. The Cantonment Magistrate, with the approval of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may set apart any place on the bank of any river, or any tanks, reservoirs, or wells, within the limits of the Cantonment, not being private property, for the purpose of being used for the supply of drinking-water, or for the inhabitants to bathe in, or for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants, and the Committee may make rules for regulating all matters connected with the use of water for such purposes, and for regulating the time and places of bathing.

for persons of each sex, making due allowance for the habits and customs of the country.

54. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee shall, whenever it appear necessary, cause to be constructed, in accordance with such plans as may be approved by the local Government, slaughter-houses and markets for the use of the inhabitants of the Cantonment, and may prohibit the slaughter of any animals for public sale in any places in which, in the opinion of the said Committee, such slaughter is objectionable, and shall take all necessary measures and lay down all necessary rules for maintaining at all times all slaughter-houses and markets in a proper state of cleanliness.

55. The Cantonment Magistrate and any Officers duly empowered by him may, at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any food or drink or any animal which may be therein, and in case any food or drink or animal appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same, and if it appear to the Cantonment Magistrate, upon sufficient evidence, that such food or drink or animal is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food. Such arrangements shall be made by the Cantonment Magistrate and by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee as will ensure a constant and vigilant inspection of all food and drink sold or offered for sale within the limits of the Cantonment.

56. The Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, and with the approval of the local Government, but not otherwise, may prohibit the use of any place within the limits of the Cantonment as a burial or burning ground, or, with such sanction and approval, may provide fitting places to be used for such purposes.

57. If it appear to the Cantonment Sanitary Committee that any private tank or hole, or excavation, or low marshy ground or any waste or stagnant water being within any private enclosure within the limits of the Cantonment, is injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Magistrate may

require, by notice in writing, the owner of the said premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or hole, or excavation, or to drain off and remove such stagnant water; and if the owner fail to comply with the requisition within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, the Cantonment Magistrate may cause the necessary work to be executed at the expense of the person upon whom the notice was served, and may realize such expenses by distress and sale of the personal property of the person aforesaid. Provided that if the work required be so extensive that, in the opinion of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense upon the owner or occupier, a portion or the whole of the expense may be defrayed from the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

58. When paths or roads specially leading to Drain bridges to be any private estate or pre- made. mises shall cross any line of drainage, the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may call upon the owner of such estate or premises to provide, within a reasonable time, proper drain bridges, on designs approved by the Executive Engineer, and if the person to whom notice is so given fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, the Cantonment Magistrate may, subject to the proviso in the last preceding paragraph, cause such drain bridges to be constructed at the expense of the person upon whom the notice was served, and may realize such expenses by distress and sale of the personal property of the person aforesaid.

59. The Officer Commanding the Cantonment, Height of boundary or, with the sanction of the walls and fences to be Cantonment Sanitary Com- regulated. mittee, the Cantonment Magistrate, may order that the boundary walls, hedges, or fences of estates and premises in any part of the Cantonment shall not exceed a certain specified height, and if the owner or occupier of such estate or premises neglect, after due notice has been given him, to carry out such order, the Cantonment Magistrate may order the necessary work to be performed at the expense of such owner or occupier, and may realize such expenses by distress and sale of his personal property.

60. When any building projecting beyond the Buildings may be set regular limit of a public back. street has been taken down for repair, the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may order such building to be set back, provided that due compensation be made to the owner.

61. In any Bazaar or public street within the limits of the Cantonment to Doors to open inwards. which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, this rule can properly be made applicable, the Cantonment Magistrate may order that all gates, door, windows, or shutters on the ground floors of any buildings shall be made so as not to open outwards, excepting where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, no obstruction shall be caused thereby; he may also order the removal or alteration of any roof-spout which he may consider to cause obstruction or annoyance to passers-by or otherwise, if such obstruction or annoyance shall be declared to exist and the owner of the premises shall fail to cause the required alterations to be made within a reasonable time after notice has been given to him to do so, the Cantonment Magistrate may cause such obstruction or annoyance to be removed, or may cause the required alteration to be made at the expense of such owner, and may realize such expenses by distress and sale of his personal property.

62. The Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building to remove or alter, within a reasonable time to be stated in the notice, any projection, encroachment, or obstruction which has been made in front of any building, if the same juts into, overhangs, or in any ways encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to, safe and convenient passage along any public street, or projects over any uncovered drain or sewer, or to repair any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereto, in any public street or thoroughfare, which is in a ruinous state, or likely to fall or in any way dangerous to the public or to passers by. If the owner shall fail to comply with such injunction, the Cantonment Magistrate may cause the necessary work to be done at the expense of the person upon whom the notice was issued, and may realize such expenses by distress and sale of his personal property.

63. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment, or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or otherwise become a nuisance, the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he be known, requiring him, within a reasonable time, to be stated in the notice, to secure or enclose

the same, and if such notice shall not be complied with, the Cantonment Magistrate may cause the necessary work to be done, and the expenses shall be recoverable from the owner, or from the person upon whom the notice was served, by distress and sale of his personal property.

64. The Cantonment Magistrate, with the Ruined buildings to be removed. sanction of the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, may give notice in writing to the owner of any ruined house or other ruined building situate within the limits of the Cantonment, and which, in the opinion of the said Committee, is objectionable upon sanitary grounds, or as causing obstruction or inconvenience to the public, to repair or remove the same within reasonable time to be fixed in such notice. In the event of such owner neglecting or refusing to comply with such injunction, the Cantonment Magistrate may take possession of the said buildings, and may cause them to be removed and the ground to be cleared. In such case the owner shall be entitled to receive compensation for the value of the property removed, according to the law and the rules in force regarding compensation for land and property taken possession of for public purposes, after deducting the expenses incurred in the removal of the buildings and in clearing the ground.

65. The Cantonment Magistrate may, by order Killing dogs. in writing to be affixed in such public places as he shall think fit, appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the public roads, unless securely muzzled, or in any places beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be killed.

66. The Cantonment Magistrate may, as occasion requires, and subject to Regulation of processions and music in streets. the orders of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, regulate the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads or thoroughfares within the limits of the Cantonment, and may prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass, and may regulate the use of music in such roads and thoroughfares.

67. Any Police Officer may take into custody, Police may arrest without warrant for breaches of certain rules. without a warrant, any person who within his view commits a breach of any of the Rules numbered as follows in paragraph 34, Section III of this Chapter, namely, Rules I, II, III, X, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVI, XXX, XXXI, XXXIX, XL, XLI,

XLIV, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX.

68. The procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all inquiries and trials for breaches of the Rules and Regulations of the Cantonment, caused under Section XVII of Act XXII of 1864, excepting in respect of those matters for which special rules of procedure are laid down by the said Act XXII of 1864.

CHAPTER IV.

SANITARY DUTIES OF OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS.

1. The Commanding Officer of every Regiment or Detachment, whether of Commanding Officers of Regiments responsible for enforcement of sanitary rules within the Regimental lines. European or Native Troops, is responsible that all the Rules and Regulations laid down for the management of the conservancy, and for the regulations of matters affecting the health of the troops under his command and of the public generally, are strictly enforced within the limits of the lines of his Regiment, and for the maintenance of every part of those lines in a proper sanitary state.

2. Immediately on receiving any verbal or written representation or recommendation from the How to act on receiving representations of any sanitary defects. Medical Officer in charge, or from any other quarter on any matter affecting the health of the troops or of the inhabitants of the Regimental lines, the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment will take the same into his careful consideration, and, will, so far as his authority extends, give the necessary instructions for remedying the defects represented, unless he shall have sufficient reasons for not doing so. If the representation has been made in writing, and the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment shall not have complied therewith, he shall immediately transmit the same, with a statement of his opinion, and of the reasons thereof, to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, who will give such orders as the case may appear to demand.

3. The Officer Commanding a Regiment or Detachment will make a To make a weekly report to Officer Commanding the Cantonment regarding matters affecting the public health. weekly report in writing to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, in which will be embodied the substance of the reports that he has received, the result of

his own inspections and inquiries, and a statement of any orders regarding the conservancy or other matters affecting the health of the troops, or of the public, which he has issued.

4. When any Regiment or Detachment is about to leave the Cantonment, the Commanding Officer will take care that every part of the Regimental lines is left in a proper sanitary condition, and on leaving the Cantonment, he will certify in writing to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment regarding the state in which the lines have been left.

5. The Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments will invariably punish any soldiers and camp-followers who shall wilfully defile any latrine, urinal, or other place within the Regimental lines, and will cause all wilful damage to the vessels supplied for conservancy purposes to be made good by the persons by whom the damage has been caused.

CHAPTER V.

SANITARY DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF REGIMENTS.

1. The Medical Department of the Army and its Officers are charged not only with the Medical care of the sick, but with the duty of recommending to Commanding Officers, verbally or in writing, whatever precautionary measures as to Barracks, Encampments, Garrisons, Stations, Hospitals, Transport, Diet, Dress, Drills, and Duties, may, in the opinion of the Department and its Officers, conduce to the preservation of the health of the troops, and to the mitigation or prevention of disease in the Army, whether at home or abroad. But in the event of any verbal representation not being complied with, the Medical Officer shall make a representation in writing on the subject to his Commanding Officer.

2. He is weekly to inspect the men for the detection of itch, cutaneous complaints, ocular disease, ulcers, and any ailments indicated by the countenance or skin, as fever, marasmus, small-pox, &c., and immediately to adopt such precautionary measures as may appear to him to be requisite. Men with itch are, if possible, to be placed in a separate room or in a tent, when the season will permit.

3. He is required to report yearly whether every man, woman, and child belonging to the Regiment bears unequivocal marks of either small or cow pox; and is to keep a register of the names and appearances, on the days of examination, of all patients vaccinated. In all stations where fresh virus can be procured, every doubtful case, not only of soldiers, but of their wives and children, should undergo re-vaccination.

If the patient be a soldier and no marks of vaccination exist, such fact should be mentioned in the said report, with a statement showing the date of his joining the Corps, by what Medical Officers examined on enlistment, and with a copy of any note or memorandum transmitted by that Officer to the Regimental Surgeon.

Whenever the Medical Officer has reason to believe that re-vaccination is necessary, he should proceed to re-vaccinate those who may require it.

4. The Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge shall, at least once a week, inspect the latrines, urinals, cook-houses, lavatories, and baths of all barracks, quarters, and hospitals, to see that they are in an efficient state.

5. He shall satisfy himself that the personal cleanliness of the men is properly attended to.

6. He shall visit periodically all grounds or places set apart for games or amusements for the troops, and shall give his advice on such matters, and also on the kind and amount of gymnastic exercises best suited to improve the health of the men.

7. He shall, from time to time, examine the amount and quality of the rations supplied to the troops, and also the quality of articles of food and drink sold in the canteens, and the ventilation of the canteens themselves. He shall examine the cooking, and ascertain whether it be sufficiently varied; likewise the quality and amount of drinking water, and he must ascertain whether wells and other sources of water are protected from soakage from latrines, cess-pools, drains, and other sources of impurity.

8. Before any buildings are selected for the accommodation of troops for Barracks or for Hospitals, their sanitary condition shall be examined by a competent Medical Officer, and

shall be reported on to the Commanding Officer, and such sanitary improvements indicated as may be requisite to secure the health of the men.

9. The Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge shall satisfy himself that

Distance of beds. the beds in barracks and hospitals are not placed at a less distance than six inches from any part of the wall, and that the beds are arranged so as to be at suitable distances from each other.

10. That the number of men in barrack-rooms, hospital-wards, and guard-rooms is in accordance with regulation.

Number of men in accordance with regulation.

11. That every barrack, guard-room, hospital, and cell is suitably lighted and provided with sufficient means of ventilation to keep the air in a pure state by night as well as by day.

Ventilation and lighting.

12. That married soldiers' quarters, school, reading-rooms, kitchens, wash-houses, lavatories, urinals, and latrines, are suitably ventilated and lighted.

13. That the means of ventilation provided for any barrack, guard-room, hospital, or cell, or for any school, reading-room, kitchens, wash-house, lavatory, urinal, or latrine, are in efficient operation.

Means of ventilation to be efficient.

14. That the windows of every barrack-room are opened sufficiently to allow of a free ventilation as soon as the men have risen, and that they are kept open to such extent during the day as the weather and season may admit.

Opening of windows.

15. That the beds and bedding are freely exposed to the air for at least an hour every day.

Beds to be exposed.

16. That the walls and ceilings of barracks or quarters and hospitals are lime-washed in accordance with regulations, and that the walls are scraped at intervals.

Barracks to be lime-washed.

17. In order to fulfil these duties, the Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge shall visit all barracks, quarters, guard-rooms, hospitals, cells, and married soldiers' quarters at frequent intervals, to examine their general sanitary con-

Inspection of barracks by Medical Officer.

dition and cleanliness. He shall note the state of cleanliness of the rooms and beds, the state of the atmosphere by day and when the men are in quarters. He shall examine and make inquiry at such times as he may consider necessary into the condition of the drainage, water-supply, stables, general cleanliness, &c., so as to enable him to judge of the sanitary condition of the whole buildings. He shall keep notes of all such examinations, stating whether the results were satisfactory, the defects he discovered, the representations he made verbally or in writing to his Commanding Officer to have them removed, and the result.

18. Before any building is taken possession of for a temporary hospital, the Sanitary Officer, Principal Medical Officer, or

Inspection of buildings for hospitals.

Regimental Medical Officer, as the case may be, shall, together with such combatant Officer as may be appointed for the purpose, make a careful sanitary inspection of the building and its vicinity, and shall note the condition of the building as regards external and internal cleansing, drainage, water-supply, ventilation, lime-washing, and general cleanliness, the number of beds the building is capable of containing with the authorized allowance of cubic and superficial space to each patient, the number and size of windows, doors, and fire-places, the amount of light, the state of latrines, privies, or water closets, as well as all other matters likely to affect the health of the hospital or the purity of the air in the wards. The Sanitary or Medical Officer shall report on the same, with his recommendations for removing defects, to the Commanding Officer, who will forthwith direct such recommendations to be carried out, unless he see reason to differ from them, in which case he will state in writing his reasons, and transmit them, with the recommendations of the Sanitary or Medical Officer, immediately to the superior authority.

19. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to attend to the daily sanitary condition of the Hospital under his charge. He shall re-

Sanitary Police of hospitals.

quire that the vicinity of the hospital be preserved in a good sanitary state; that the surface be properly drained and swept daily; that there be no nuisances; that the water-supply be good and abundant; that the latrines, urinals, lavatories, baths, and cook-houses be in a proper state; that the drainage be not obstructed; that the ventilation of the wards be at all times efficient by day and night; that

the hospital be kept in a proper state of repair; that the walls, flooring, stair-cases, &c., be kept clean; and that the flooring of the wards be never washed except by the special direction of the Medical Officer.

20. The responsibility for the order, regularity, and cleanliness of the Regimental hospital, for the diet and care of the patients, and for the general conduct and economy of the whole establishment, rests entirely with the Medical Officer in charge. Commanding Officers are to furnish such military assistance as may be necessary for the attainment of these objects, and all Non-Commissioned Officers and others placed in the hospital, in aid of the Surgeon, are to yield implicit obedience to the instructions they may receive from him, and to enforce, in every instance, the most minute observance of such minor Hospital Regulations as he may see fit to make in accordance with the spirit of the general regulations, which are to be fixed on a board in a conspicuous part of the Regimental hospital.

21. Chapter II of these Rules regarding the duties of the Sanitary Officer will be generally applicable to Medical Officers in charge of Regiments or Detachments in respect of those portions of the Cantonment lying within the Regimental lines, or in respect of the hospitals in their charge, and they shall represent any sanitary defects, and make recommendations to their Commanding Officers in the manner in which the Sanitary Officer is required to make recommendations in similar cases to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.

22. The Medical Officer in charge of the Regiment or Detachment will make a weekly report in writing to the Officer Commanding the Regiment regarding the state of the conservancy and general sanitary condition of barracks, hospitals, and other buildings used for the accommodation of the troops, and of all those parts of the Cantonment included within the Regimental lines.

23. Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of this Chapter apply to European Troops only.

CHAPTER VI.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSERVANCY OF BARRACKS, HOSPITALS, AND REGIMENTAL LINES.

1. The Regimental Establishments allowed by Government for conservancy purposes consist of—

First.—The fixed Quarter Master's Establishments for the personal wants of European Troops in all situations.

I.—Three Puckallees for each Battery of Horse or Light Field Artillery, and two Puckallees for each Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry, for the purpose of supplying soldiers and their families with water for drinking, washing, and other purposes.

II.—Three Sweepers for each Battery of Horse or Field Artillery, and two Sweepers for each Battery of Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry, for the purpose of cleaning the barracks, out-offices, and vicinity of the men's quarters.

Temporary Establishments for Detachments, Depôts, &c.

III.—The same scale of establishment is allowed for Detachments or Depôts of Recruits, Volunteers, and of European soldiers in general, or their families, when not present with the Head Quarters of their Batteries, Troops, or Companies. In such cases eighty adults, male or female (two children being calculated as one grown up person), are to be considered as equivalent to one Troop or Company.

IV.—For smaller numbers, the following will be allowed:—

When consisting of less than 20 adults as above, 1 Bheesty.

Of 20 to 40	adults as above,	1 Puckally.
Of 40 to 60	ditto	ditto, 1 do. and Bheesty.
Of 60 to 80	ditto	ditto, 2 Puckallees.
Of less than 40	ditto	ditto, 1 Sweeper.
Of 40 to 80	ditto	ditto, 2 Sweepers.
Of less than 80	ditto	ditto, 2 Sweepers.

One Bildar will also be allowed to Detachments of the above strength, but only on the march or in Camp. But any Detachment of more than half a Battery, Troop, or Company, when separated from its Head Quarters, is to be furnished with a proportion of the establishment from the Battery, Troop, or Company to which it belongs.

V.—In the event of the Puckallees above sanctioned not being procurable, Bheesties may be entertained in the proportion of two for each Puckally.

Additional and temporary Establishments when marching, or in the Field.

VI.—Two Bheesties and two Bildars per Battery of Horse or Light Field Artillery; and two Bheesties and one Bildar for each Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry.

VII.—The pay of the above men will be drawn in the Abstracts of Quarter Masters of Regiments or by Commanding Officers of Detachments or Depôts where there may be no Quarter Master.

Second.—Temporary additional Establishments allowed to European Troops when in quarters, provided that no separate Conservancy Establishment is kept up under the local authorities for the duties of quarters occupied by Corps.

I.—Two Bheesties and 2 Sweepers for each Battery of Horse and Light Field Artillery, and 1 Bheesty and 1 Sweeper for each Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry, for the purpose of scouring the drains, privies, &c., and of assisting the fixed establishments generally in keeping the ground in the vicinity of the barracks and lines in a cleanly state.

II.—For each Corps of Cavalry or Infantry, three filth carts with bullocks and drivers, for the purpose of removing the filth of Hospitals and Barracks, and for general purposes of conservancy, and two Bildars for digging and filling the pits for the reception of the ordure, &c.

III.—For each Division of Royal Artillery, consisting of two or more Batteries, or for Wings of Regiments of Cavalry or Infantry, 2 carts and 1 Bildar, as above.

IV.—For one battery of Horse or Light Field Artillery, or two or more Troops of Cavalry or Companies of Infantry, 1 cart and 1 Bildar, as above.

V.—For one Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, or Detachments of less than 2 Troops of Cavalry, or Companies of Infantry, 2 additional Sweepers for the above purpose in lieu of the filth cart.

VI.—For Detachments of from 40 to 80 men, or women and children in proportion, 1 Bheesty and 2 Sweepers will be allowed, both for scouring the drains, &c., and for removing the filth.

VII.—For Detachments of less than 40 men, or women and children in proportion, 1 Bheesty and 1 Sweeper will be allowed for the same purpose.

VIII.—Detachments and Depôts of Recruits, Volunteers, and of European Soldiers in general, or their families, when not present with their Batteries, Troops, or Companies, will be provided with Conservancy Establishments according to the above scale; 80 men, women, or children (two children being calculated as one adult) being considered equivalent to a Troop or Company.

IX.—The pay of the whole Conservancy Establishments will be drawn by Quarter Masters, or by Officers performing the duties of Quarter Masters, or by Commanding Officers of Detachments, in bills on the Pay Department.*

2. Extra Establishments can be entertained for any special purpose upon the responsibility and under the authority of the Officers Commanding the Station or Division, published in orders, subject to the confirmation of Government.†

3. The following Establishments are allowed by Government for the Conservancy of the hospitals of European Troops :—

I.—For a Regiment of Infantry—

- 1 Sirdar and 6 ordinary Bheesties.
- 1 Sirdar and 8 ordinary Sweepers.
- 1 Female Sweeper.

For a Regiment of Cavalry or a Battalion of Artillery—

- 1 Sirdar and 4 ordinary Bheesties.
- 1 Sirdar and 6 ordinary Sweepers.
- 1 Female Sweeper.

II.—Whenever the number of men in hospital of a Regiment of Infantry shall exceed 100 men, or in the Regimental hospital of a Regiment of Cavalry or Battalion of Artillery shall exceed 60, to such extent as may render an increase of Bheesties and Sweepers necessary, they are to be provided by the Commissariat in the following propor-

* The whole of the two preceding paragraphs is taken without alteration from General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 5th February 1863.

† Supplement to P. W. Code, 1862, page 21.

tion, upon special application being made, and the grounds thereof stated by the attending Surgeon or Medical Staff in charge of hospitals, attested by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

III.—For every 15 men in excess of the proportions above specified, (viz., 100 patients in Infantry and 60 in Cavalry or Artillery hospitals,) one additional Bheesty and one additional Sweeper. While in Cantonments, a reduction of the Bheesties and Sweepers fixed for Regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, or a Battalion of Artillery will be made in proportion when the number of sick may fall below 100 and 60 respectively. The Commissariat will, in communication with the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, cause the prescribed reductions to be made on all such occasions.

IV.—The following scale of Hospital Conservancy Establishment is authorized for a Brigade of Horse Artillery or a Detachment of European Troops, viz., for a Brigade of Horse Artillery, or for any Detachment exceeding half a Regiment, or half a Battalion of Artillery—

- 1 Sirdar and 3 ordinary Bheesties,
- 1 Mate and 4 ordinary Sweepers,

with occasional increase, as necessary, either for bed-ridden cases, or on account of excess of sick, according to the scale prescribed for Regimental Hospitals.

For a Detachment of more than one Troop or Company, but not exceeding half a Regiment of Cavalry, half a Battalion of Infantry, or half a Battalion of Artillery—

Two Bheesties.

Two Sweepers.

For a Detachment consisting of 24 men and upwards, but not exceeding one Troop or Company—

One Bheesty.

One Sweeper.

V.—For Detachments from European Corps, with which the full establishments, as prescribed for Regimental Hospitals are maintained, hospital establishments, according to the scale above mentioned, are, as far as possible, to be furnished from the permanent Hospital Establishment of Corps according to arrangements to be made by Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals at the time, or in their absence by the Regimental Surgeons. Specific applications are to be made to the Commissariat for such additional persons to be entertained as may be necessary in such cases, when they cannot be spared from the permanent Hospital Establishment. These applications are to be made by the Regimental Surgeon, countersigned by the Deputy

Inspector General of Hospitals when present, and when that Officer is absent, by the Commanding Officers of the Corps and Station from which the Detachment is sent, which applications so countersigned will constitute a voucher to the Commissariat Officer of the necessity of the provision which he is called upon to furnish.

4. On all occasions when European Corps or Extra Hospital Conservancy Establishments. Detachments may have occasion to leave their sick behind at stations where no European Hospital Establishment is maintained, such Establishment will be entertained, to the extent deemed necessary by the Surgeon in medical charge, in communication with the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Station, where no Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals may be present, and will be discharged when no longer required.*

5. The carts with bullocks and drivers, allowed for Regiments, Detachments, and Hospitals, under the preceding Rules, for the removal of filth, will be placed under the General Conservancy Establishment of the Cantonment. The sums allowed by Government on this account will be paid every month to the Secretary to the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, and will be credited in the Cantonment Sanitary Fund.

6. For Native Troops, Native Hospitals, and for various public establishments and officers, Conservancy Establishments are allowed according to the scale laid down by the Government.

7. Separate Establishments will be maintained for the conservancy of Regimental bazars. The strength of these Establishments will vary according to circumstances, and will be fixed by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. The cost will be chargeable to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund. The control of these Establishments will rest with the Regimental Authorities, unless otherwise ordered in the manner provided in Rule 15 of this Chapter.

8. The duties of the Regimental Conservancy Establishments lie only within the Regimental lines. The duty of removing all filth, refuse, rubbish, &c., from the lines to places at a distance set apart for the pur-

* This and the preceding paragraph are taken from the Medical Regulations with some verbal alterations only.

pose, lies with the General Conservancy Establishment of the Cantonment.

9. The ordinary duty of the Regimental Conservancy Establishments consists in the removal, according to the rules laid down for their guidance, of all filth, offensive matter, and rubbish from the latrines, urinaries, cook-houses, and other places, to the temporary receptacles assigned for the purpose within the Regimental lines, and the maintenance of all such latrines, urinaries, receptacles, and other places in a proper state of cleanliness.

10. It will be no part of the ordinary duty of the Regimental Conservancy Establishments to sweep out and clean the barracks occupied by the European troops. This duty will be performed by the soldiers themselves, under such rules as may be laid down by the Military Authorities. This rule, however, is not to interfere with the power of the Officer Commanding the Regiment to order the employment of the Regimental Conservancy Establishment in such duties, whenever, for any reason, he may consider it necessary to do so.

11. In all matters connected with conservancy within the Regimental lines, the Officer Commanding the Regiment acts ordinarily through the Quarter Master, who will be responsible for the supervision of all Regimental Conservancy Establishments, and for the strict enforcement of all the rules that may be laid down for their guidance. The Quarter Master, subject to the orders of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, will entertain or dismiss all servants of the Regimental Conservancy Establishments. All actual payments of wages will be made by him.

12. The authority of the Quarter Master will not extend to the Establishments allowed for the conservancy of the Regimental Hospitals, the entire responsibility for which will rest with the Medical Officers in charge.

13. The Quarter Master will make a weekly report in writing to the Officer Commanding the Regiment, in which he will certify that he has personally examined, during the past week, every bar-

rack, hospital, latrine, urinary, cook-house, wash-house, and public receptacle of filth and rubbish within the lines of the Regiment, and the result of such inspection; and he will state in this Report whether all Rules, Regulations, and orders for the management of the conservancy and for the regulation of matters affecting the Public Health, have been properly observed and carried out by the Conservancy Establishments, and by all persons living within the Regimental lines.

14. An Orderly will be appointed for each Company, whose duty it will be to inspect twice every day every latrine, urinary, cook-house, wash-house, and receptacle used by his Company, and to report daily to the Officer in Command of the Company the result of such inspections.

15. The Officer Commanding the Cantonment may, if he thinks fit, order all or any part of the duties connected with the conservancy of any Regimental Bazar, or other portion of the Regimental lines, to be discharged by the General Conservancy Establishment of the Cantonment. In this case the Establishment entertained for the conservancy of such portion of the lines will be placed under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the General Conservancy of the Cantonment, and the responsibility of the Regimental Authorities in respect thereof will cease, except that it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Regiment to make an immediate report to the Officer Commanding the Station, if any cause of complaint appear to him to exist with respect to the conservancy of the portion of the Regimental lines, the charge of which has been so transferred.

16. When any Regimental lines are left vacant, and no Regimental Establishments are available for their conservancy and general sanitary supervision, it will be the duty of the General Conservancy Establishment of the Cantonment to make all the necessary arrangements.

17. Rules 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16 of this Chapter apply to Native as well as to European Troops.

CHAPTER VII.

POWERS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS AND OF OTHER
MILITARY AUTHORITIES, IN RELATION TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.*

1. The general management of the construction and maintenance of Military works and buildings is carried on by the Department of Public Works.

Department of Public Works responsible for construction and maintenance of Military works and buildings.

2. The Department of Public Works is clearly to be understood as strictly a Civil Branch of the Administration, although a large proportion of its Officers are Military men, and although among its more important duties is the provision for those wants of the Military Service which call for the professional aid of the Engineer.

Public Works Department a Civil Branch of the Administration.

3. The general management of the construction and maintenance of all Military works or buildings is vested in the Civil Head of the Local Government or Administration, who is subject to the instructions laid down for his guidance in such matters by the Government of India, and is bound to use due diligence and discretion in obtaining advice of the proper Military Authorities in all things calling for the exercise of professional judgment, or the light of professional experience.

and under the Civil Head of the Administration.

4. Commanding Officers of Military Divisions and Stations are directly responsible to their immediate superiors, and to the Government, that the public works, buildings, &c., within the limits of their commands are properly maintained, and that these works and buildings properly provide for the wants of the troops under their orders; and it will be their duty to bring to the notice of superior authority all deficiencies that may exist in these respects, from whatever cause they arise.

Responsibility of Commanding Officers in regard to Military works.

5. Although Commanding Officers should avoid interfering in the details of the duties of the functionaries of the Public Works Department, they are fully competent to point out any apparent defect of arrangement, want of diligence in the prosecution of works, or the like; and to report any shortcomings, if the case shall appear to demand such a step.

Extent to which they may interfere in their execution.

* This Chapter is taken entirely from Chapter IV, Section I, Public Works Code. (New Edition—Proofs.)

6. Executive Engineers will comply with the requisitions and act in conformity with the wishes of Commanding Officers, whenever they can do so without infringing Departmental rules; and they are at all times to treat Commanding Officers with becoming respect.

Executive Engineers to comply with the wishes of Commanding Officers.

7. It will be the duty of an Executive Engineer, and of his Assistant or Subordinate in charge of any Station or Out-post, to afford the Commanding Officer every assistance in forming his judgment and issuing his orders on any subject relating to Military works or buildings, and to lay before him, when necessary, any General or Departmental orders which may bear upon such subjects.

And to afford them assistance in deciding questions connected with Military buildings.

8. Commanding Officers have power to sanction expenditure, whether for new works, additions, alterations, or repairs, within the undermentioned limits, and subject to the conditions prescribed in the following paragraphs :

Powers of Commanding Officers to sanction works.

	Rs.
Officer Commanding a Division of the Army-	500 each work.
Brigadier or Field Officer Commanding a District or Station - - -	200 „
Any other Commissioned Officer Commanding a Station or Out-post -	50 „

9. The actual execution of works sanctioned under the powers thus conferred must, however, in every case be dependent on the necessary funds being available within the annual Budget grants for such purposes. Special assignments may be made every year by the Local Government or Administration from the general provincial allotments for Original Works (Reserve) and Repairs, for each Station, District, or Division, and those assignments cannot be exceeded without the specific sanction of the Local Government or Administration, and the grant of an extra credit.

Limit placed on expenditure for petty Military works by annual appropriations.

10. The exercise of these powers is further to be confined to work properly belonging to the Public Works Department, and Executive Engineers must not be required to make up articles (such as gun carriages, har-

Requisitions to be confined to work properly belonging to Department.

ness, tents, tent-pegs, &c.) the supply of which belongs to other Departments.

The sanctions may be extended to Ecclesiastical buildings on the application of the Chaplain.

11. All calls on the Executive Engineer for work to be undertaken by authority of a Commanding Officer under Rule 8 must be supported by a formal requisition signed by the sanctioning authority, excepting in case of petty repairs.

12. The requisitions of Local Officers should specify the date by which the work is expected to be finished. The date should be fixed in communication with the Local Officer of the Public Works Department.

13. In the case of works of which the cost does not exceed fifty Rupees, the requisition will be made by the Regimental or Departmental Officer for whose use or convenience the work is required, in a form which will be supplied by the Public Works Department. The Executive Engineer, or an Assistant or Subordinate empowered by him to act in such cases, will record upon the requisition his own opinion as to what work is proper to be done, and will give an estimate of the probable cost. The countersignature of the Officer Commanding the Station to the recommendation of the Public Works functionary will be sufficient authority for executing the work recommended, without any publication in orders. In case of the Commanding Officer not being satisfied with the report of the Subordinate Officer of the Public Works Department, he should refer the matter to the Executive Engineer.

14. For a mere repair, a requisition is not necessary; but the Regimental Commanding Officer's signature to the completion certificate (which may embrace several petty works) will be considered as sufficient authority.

15. If the work be likely to cost more than fifty Rupees, the following rules must be observed:—

I.—Works that may be authorized by an Officer Commanding a District, Brigade or Station, must be applied for, or reported necessary, by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detach-

ment, or by the Officer in local charge of the Department, for whose use or convenience they are designed; and those which may be ordered by the Commanding Officer of a Division, must be proposed or recommended by the Officer Commanding the Brigade or Station where such an Officer exists.

II.—They must be formally reported on by a qualified person of the Public Works Department, and must be approved by the Executive Engineer, who will record his opinion both as to the general utility or expediency of the proposed work, and the suitable character of the way in which it is proposed to be carried out.

III.—A definite design and estimate must be prepared under the orders of the Executive Engineer, and countersigned by the Officer on whose authority the work is to be executed.

IV.—An immediate report of the sanction and intended commencement of each work must be made to the Superintending Engineer by the Executive Engineer, and the latter is held strictly responsible that the work is not begun till this report is despatched.

V.—The Superintending Engineer shall send up through the Chief Engineer, accompanied by any remarks that may appear necessary, a monthly list of works sanctioned under this paragraph to the Local Government or Administration, which will be expected to put an immediate check upon any tendency to extravagance.

16. Nothing in these Regulations is to be construed into a permission to Officers to carry out in portions any system of alterations of which the cost in the aggregate will exceed that which they are thus empowered to sanction. Nor are they at liberty, without the permission of Government, to cause any alteration of design or arrangement to be made in buildings constructed according to standard plans laid down by authority, or to authorize any work to be undertaken at variance with authorized standard designs when they exist, or which would occasion a departure from the established rules for quartering troops. The Executive Engineer is to be held responsible that no breach of this rule takes place.

17. The powers thus entrusted to Commanding Officers are intended to facilitate the execution of works really necessary for the health and comfort of those under their command; and

they must be exercised with a conscientious regard to the objects contemplated by Government, and with a strict attention to proper economy.

18. Commanding Officers are invariably to cause sanctions given by them under Rule 8, to be notified in Division, District, or Station Orders, (as the case may be,) and to be regularly transcribed in the copies of orders periodically submitted to their Military superiors. A copy of each order is also to be furnished at the time of issue to the Executive Engineer, who will forward it immediately to the Superintending Engineer with a copy of his own report on the subject.

19. The superior Military Authorities are required to maintain a careful supervision over the exercise of the powers entrusted to Officers Commanding Stations, Districts, and Divisions; and the Superintending Engineer shall bring to the notice of the Chief Engineer, and the Chief Engineer shall immediately report to the Local Government or Administration, all instances of the abuse or misapplication of these powers that may come to their notice.

20. If in any case the foregoing orders shall appear not to have been complied with, the Chief Engineer may, if he deem it necessary, direct the Executive Engineer to suspend the commencement or progress of the work until the pleasure of Government shall be known.

21. Works beyond the powers of sanction entrusted to General Officers Commanding Divisions may be applied for to the Quarter Master General of the Army, through the usual channel. The Quarter Master General will, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, submit the applications to the Local Government or Administration, or to the Government of India, as the nature of each case may seem to require. Or the requisitions for such works, countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station, may be forwarded, with a report by the Executive Engineer, to the Superintending and Chief Engineer, with a request that the subject may have the immediate attention of the proper authorities.

22. Excepting in cases of real emergency, or in dealing with works that are obviously required, and sanctioned by the Standing Orders of the Army, or the Public Works Department, or that

may be sanctioned by Commanding Officers under paragraphs 8 to 17, all proposals for undertaking Military Original Works (but not Repairs) after having been approved by the proper Local Authority, shall be submitted by that authority, for the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Quarter-Master General of the Army, previously to being laid before the Government or Administration for the final sanction of the expenditure; and no such work shall be commenced until the approval of the Commander-in-Chief has been given.

23. This Rule will apply in all cases, whether the work is suggested by the Public Works Officers, or by a Station Committee, or by any other Authority.

24. In cases of actual emergency, where the interests of the State would suffer by the delay of a reference, the Commanding Officer, after obtaining the report of the Executive Engineer, may issue an order directing the immediate execution of the work. But the Commanding Officer shall, on the same day, send a copy of the order, and make a detailed report to the Superintending Engineer, of the circumstances which constituted the emergency, which will be forwarded by the Superintending Engineer, with his observations, through the Chief Engineer to the Local Government or Administration. In these cases if the Executive Engineer does not concur in the emergent necessity for the work, he shall record his opinion to that effect, and the entire responsibility of the execution shall then rest with the Commanding Officer, whose orders, however, the Executive Engineer will meanwhile carry out.

25. The Local Government or Administration may confirm the orders for emergent works thus given, if within their own powers, or submit them to the Government of India.

26. The Commanding Officer of a Station or Division may call upon the Executive Engineer to report on any proposal for new works, and to state roughly the probable cost; but Executive Engineers should not be required, except by their departmental superiors, to prepare detailed drawings and estimates of projects in the necessity for which they do not concur. The Executive Engineer should, however, at the earliest possible period, forward

to the Superintending Engineer a detailed estimate of any work applied for by the Commanding Officer which he may himself think expedient, and likely to be sanctioned.

27. Commanding Officers of Stations or Corps, and Heads of Departments, are required to fill up and sign all authorized forms of requisition, completion report, or other voucher that may be required by the Executive Engineer, in consequence of the execution of any work on their application or order.

28. The simple countersignature of a Commanding or Departmental Officer, (without any additional remarks,) to any statement signed by the Executive Engineer, or his subordinate, does not imply any further responsibility on the part of the countersigning Officer than that he is not aware of any objection to the statement; or, in Completion Reports, that he has satisfied himself to the best of his judgment that the work has been done properly. Where the countersigning Officer objects to any or all of the statements in the paper presented to him for signature, he must still sign it, adding any remarks he may think proper; but he should remember that in making remarks which are unnecessary or irrelevant, he may occasion much trouble and delay.

29. Before submitting to the Engineer Authorities any proposals, estimates, drawings, &c., connected with Military works, Executive Engineers shall invariably submit them to the Regimental or Departmental Officers concerned, as well as to the Commanding Officer of the Station, and obtain their countersignatures and opinions, for transmission with the papers under despatch. Care must be taken to make the drawings and specifications as intelligible as possible to the countersigning Officers.

30. Superintending Engineers will communicate with the Commanding Officer of the Divisions and Stations through which they pass on their tours of inspection, and will attentively consider all their suggestions; and in submitting proposals for alterations or improvements on Military works or buildings at any Station, a specific statement should always be made of the opinion of the Commanding Officer.

31. Executive Engineers should not recommend to their superior departmental authorities the application of buildings in the occupation of troops to any other purposes than those they are serving at the time, without previous reference to the Military Authorities. But after such reference, the Executive Engineer is not debarred from making any recommendation that he judges to be for the public benefit.

CHAPTER VIII.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN RESPECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS OF THE CANTONMENT.*

1. The Executive Engineer, or Officer exercising his functions, is the Officer in immediate charge of a Division. In him is vested the management of all public works within that Division. He arranges all the details of their construction; he superintends the work and the accounts; he receives all cash advances and distributes funds to his subordinates; he is responsible for the proper custody and efficient repair of every work or building in his charge; and is answerable for the exact performance of all duties, of whatever description, connected with the Department, and the punctual execution of all orders issued by his superiors.

2. It is part of the duty of the Executive Engineers to suggest public improvements and to prepare detailed designs for them, so far as he may be able without permitting any interference with the prosecution of those designs or works specially ordered by superior authority. He is also required to report on, and suggest measures for, the protection of any public monument, or building of architectural or historical interest, which appears likely to fall into decay.

3. The Executive Engineer, in addition to his other duties, will consider himself to be ex-officio the professional adviser of all Departments of the administration within the limits of his charge. He will habitually transact business of this sort with the Chief Military or Civil Authorities within his Division according to the more detailed rules contained in Chapter IV of the Public Works Code; but it will be incumbent on him to see that no undue formalities are allowed to interfere

* This Chapter is taken from Chapter III, Section III, Public Works Code. (New Edition—Proofs.)

with the performance of those duties which are essential or pressing.

4. An Executive Engineer can only receive positive orders from his own departmental superiors, the Head of the Administration, the Chief Engineer, or the Superintending Engineer of the Circle to which his division belongs. The duty of yielding implicit obedience to any positive orders of his superiors must be clearly understood; but in the interpretation of general instructions an Engineer is not only authorized, but bound to act upon his own judgment, where he sees what he may consider sufficient ground for wishing to defer compliance with those instructions, or, even in case of emergency, for acting decidedly at variance with them. This latter responsibility should of course not be assumed, excepting in cases where it is not possible to await the result of a further reference.

5. In their relations with other Departments, Executive Engineers should bear in mind that it is their duty to facilitate the transaction of business as far as possible, and that in dealing with the demands made upon them for the execution of work, it will be better to consider how far the regulations permit them to undertake anything required in the interests of the State or for the convenience of troops and Departments, rather than what may be the minimum of their obligations.

6. An Executive Engineer, even though a Military man, is purely a Civil Officer, and is not under the orders of the Military Authorities, excepting as laid down in Chapter IV of the Public Works Code, or so far as he is bound to show all respect to those who may be his seniors in rank, or who exercise the Chief Commands at the stations within his Division.

In his dealings with all functionaries, Civil or Military, he will, excepting in those cases where a special authority has been vested in these Officers, honestly exercise his judgment of what he deems conducive to the public interests. Neither will he hold Military works to be primarily more important than Civil, or Civil than Military, but will bestow his attention on them either according to the peculiar circumstances of his charge, or the instructions he may receive from the Superintending and Chief Engineer, under whose orders he will dispose of the agency

at his command in the manner considered best suited to the wants of the various departments.

7. Executive Engineers are strictly prohibited from commencing the construction of any work, or laying out public funds on any account without the sanction of competent authority; also from making or permitting any deviation from any sanctioned design in the course of its execution, unless under specific authority, or in case of emergency, when the change should be forthwith reported to the Superintending Engineers; and all unauthorized expenditure will be considered to be incurred at their own personal risk.

8. Executive Engineers shall not interfere directly with works not under their charge; but they are authorized to offer their advice to any unprofessional Officer carrying out public works, and to report to superior authority any bad work, or important defects, which may come under their cognizance in such cases.

9. Executive Engineers are responsible that proper measures are taken to preserve all the buildings and works in their Divisions, and to prevent encroachment on Government lands in their charge. In view to the latter point, they should keep accurate plans of all Government lands, whether Cantonment or other lands; and take care that their subordinates make themselves acquainted with the boundaries, and see that they are respected.

CHAPTER IX.

MANAGEMENT OF CANTONMENT LANDS, BOUNDARIES, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.*

1. All matters connected with Cantonment lands and boundaries will be conducted, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department at the Station, or in his absence by the Cantonment Magistrate or Station Staff Officer, assisted, if necessary, by the Executive Engineer or his subordinate.

2. Questions requiring the decision of higher authority should be referred, by the Officer Commanding the Station, through the regular channel, to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

* This Chapter is taken from Chapter V, Public Works Code, with the exceptions that are noted.

3. The boundaries of Cantonments, when confirmed by Government, should be marked by pillars which are to be supplied whenever they have been destroyed, or are not forthcoming. Any existing village within the limits of a Cantonment should also have its boundary marked by pillars, beyond which it should not be permitted to encroach.

4. The dimensions of the Lines of European Corps will be decided in each case by instructions from the Quarter Master General. The Bazar should be placed in rear of one wing, and the space allowed for it should have a front equal to half the front of the Corps, with a depth of 160 yards. The corresponding space in rear of the other wing may be occupied by the cattle and establishments.

5. The dimensions of the Lines of Native Corps are laid down in the Tables appended to the Public Works Code.

Ground is always to be allotted for the Bazars of Corps in the rear of the Troops, whether in Cantonments or in Camp, and, in all practicable cases, within the rear Guards of Corps. The ground allotted to the Bazars of Corps is on no account to be blended with the General or Station Bazars.

The boundaries of all Bazars, both Sudder and Regimental, should be marked by pillars.

6. Whenever the limits so marked out have been exceeded, the Officer Commanding the Station will direct all houses, walls, or enclosures, improperly built or pushed beyond the authorized boundaries of the Bazar, to be thrown down, and the ruins and fences to be removed at the expense of the persons by whom they were erected. This applies also to houses which may have been built beyond the limits of villages included in a Cantonment.

7. No deviation from the limits fixed for Cantonments, or from those of the Lines, Bazars, or enclosures surrounding Government buildings, is permitted without the sanction of Government, obtained through the regular channel.

8. The extension of Bazars within the limits of the Cantonment will only be permitted when it is shown that there is no objection on sanitary grounds, it being remembered that it is often desirable that the number of camp-followers, inhabitants of Bazars, and other native residents within the limits of the Cantonment should be kept at the lowest point that may be practicable.*

9. All sums realized by the sale of grass or wood from Cantonment lands and fortresses, will be brought† to the credit of the Cantonment Sanitary Fund, unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

10. When from any cause any portion of the area of an existing Cantonment is found to be no longer required for Military purposes, a report to that effect is to be made by the Commanding Officer to the Quarter Master General, in order that it may be made over to the Civil Authorities.

11. Government, at some Stations, specially sanctions the letting of Cantonment lands for cultivation or grazing.‡ All sums so realized will be credited to the Cantonment Sanitary Fund, unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

12. A proper plan of every Cantonment, clearly showing its boundaries, and the limits of the several villages, bazars, public and private enclosures or estates, shall at all times exist in the Office of the Executive Engineer, and the old maps shall be revised from time to time by the Executive Engineer in concert with the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, to ensure the accuracy of the record.

13. The lines of troops are to be designated in public documents according to the arm for which they are designed, as European Infantry, Dragoons, Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, &c., and their position in the Cantonment, as, Right, Centre, or Left, &c., and not by the numbers of the Corps occupying them.

* New Rule.

† In P. W. Code as follows:—"to the credit of Government in the accounts of the Executive Engineer, unless," &c.

‡ In P. W. Code as follows:—"with the view to forming a fund for the general improvement of the Stations, under the directions of Committees," &c.

14. A fixed datum is to be established in every Military Station, to which all levelling operations are to be referred, and by means of which it is contemplated eventually to connect the levels of all the principal Stations in the same part of India. The height of this fixed datum above the sea is to be ascertained in the best way practicable, and recorded on the plan of the Cantonment.

15. Several permanent bench-marks are also to be fixed in every Station, varying in number with the extent and other peculiarities of the Station. Where there are no permanent structures of sufficient stability to answer the purpose, special bench-marks should be erected. The exact position of each bench-mark should be shown by a suitable mark on the structure, and a description of these marks, with their heights, referred to the datum point, should be clearly recorded in the Executive Engineer's Office.

16. The surface levels of the principal points in the Cantonment should be marked on the plan of it; the connexion of the drainage of the Cantonment with the main outfalls should also be shown on the plan, which should be extended as far as requisite for this purpose outside of the Cantonment limits.

17. A general plan on a smaller scale is also to be kept in the Executive Engineer's Office, showing the country adjoining the Cantonment for at least three miles beyond it in every direction, and as much more as may be sufficient to include any neighbouring town or city, or important natural features adjacent to it, such as large rivers, lakes, tanks, or hills.

18. In no case is any Cantonment land to be enclosed or occupied without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief; nor are the boundaries of compounds to be changed, old roads closed, or new ones opened without similar authority.

19. The health and comfort of the troops are paramount considerations, to which all others must give way, and the Commanding Officer will be held responsible that no ground is occupied in any way calculated to be injurious to either, or to the appearance of the Cantonment. In forwarding any

A fixed datum to be established in every Station, to which to refer all levelling operations.

Permanent bench-marks to be fixed in each Station.

Surface levels and drainage lines to be shown on plan of Cantonments.

Plan of Cantonments and adjacent country to be kept.

Authority of the Commander-in-Chief required for new enclosures.

No land to be occupied in any way to the injury of the health or comfort of the troops.

application for a grant, he must certify that it is not objectionable in these or any other respects.

20. It shall be within the competence of Commanding Officers to direct that numbers shall be affixed to houses or compounds in Cantonments; the expense, however, is to be borne by the owner, or by the Cantonment funds, and not by Government, save for buildings actually used for public purposes or the property of Government.

21. All Station roads are under charge of the Executive Engineer of the District.

22. The principal lines of communication in every Cantonment will be metalled and kept in repair at the public expense.

23. No road, however, can on the first occasion be metalled at the expense of the State without the sanction of Government, to be obtained on the report of a Special Committee, of which the Officer Commanding the Station will be President, and the Executive Engineer a Member.

24. The report of the Committee must be accompanied by a sketch map of the Cantonment, on which the roads which require metalling must be distinguished from all other roads. The direction and distance of the nearest large town, of the trunk road, and of any other grand line of communication which may be near the Cantonment, must be noted on the map; and all the circumstances which induce the Committee to recommend the metalling of certain roads in preference to others, must be clearly stated in the report.

25. The unmetalled roads in Cantonments will be maintained in order at Government expense, to the extent of keeping them clear of weeds, preserving an even surface, and draining them.

26. Where the Local Cantonment funds are sufficient to permit of it, there will be no objection to the laying down of metal on lines not authorized to be metalled at the expense of Government, but the repairs to the metal or earth-work will not be made at the cost of Government.

Numbering houses.

Roads under charge of Executive Engineer.

Principal lines will be metalled

under sanction of Government.

Committees to report on metalling roads.

Unmetalled roads will be repaired by Government.

Metalling of roads from the local funds.

27. Government is prepared to sanction on estimate the expense of planting trees along the principal roads in new Stations where they may be required, and, when necessary, to provide for watering and taking care of them for the first two or three years after they have been planted.

28. The streets and roads in Cantonments are to be distinguished by names or numbers, to be affixed in a suitable manner, where practicable, to adjacent walls or buildings.

29. The military buildings to be constructed in any Station are to be strictly limited to the class of works which has been sanctioned by the Government of India as being necessary for the service of the troops, and which, therefore, form the recognised standard military buildings. All military buildings must either be constructed according to the standard designs fixed by the Government of India, when such have been published, or the sanction of the Government of India obtained to any variation from them.

30. All public buildings in Military Stations will be constructed and repaired by the Executive Engineer, who is responsible for their good condition. But the actual custody of the buildings, with their fixtures and furniture, is committed to the Barrack Master in concert with the Regimental or Departmental Officers occupying them.

31. Whenever it is necessary to make extensive repairs or alterations to buildings in charge of the Barrack Master, due notice should be given, and the buildings should be formally taken over by the Public Works Department. This will not, however, be necessary when the buildings require only slight or petty repairs.

32. When new buildings are constructed the Executive Engineer will supply the fixtures, which are detailed in the Public Works Code; but all repairs to these articles, as well as to doors, windows, and the replacing of broken glass, &c., belong to the Barrack Department, except when done as part of a general repair to the buildings.

33. The Executive Engineer of each Military Station shall always have on record in his Office a complete series of plans and explanatory tables of the nature and extent of all the buildings and the amount of the accommodation they afford.

34. The plans will consist of a separate plan, elevation, and section, on a convenient scale, of each building in the Station, and a set of block plans of the different groups of Barracks.

35. The block Barrack plans will be on a scale of 200 feet to 1 inch. A separate plan will be made for each distinct set of buildings for the several Stations, whether occupied by regiments or detachments of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. In those cases where the accommodation for separate arms is so mixed up that it cannot be separately shown, this must be specially stated.

36. The barrack plans should show the disposition of the whole of the regimental buildings, and their names are to be noted either against each building, or in a marginal table. The parade ground and the different roads are to be marked, and such general information entered as is practicable. The points of the compass and a scale extending to 3,000 feet are to be given on each plan. Where a building (a hospital, for instance) belonging to a regiment, is isolated and at a distance, so that it could not be shown without an inconvenient extension of the plan, it may be exhibited in the margin of the main plan, apart from the other buildings as a small separate supplementary plan, but on the same scale and in its proper position as to points of the compass.

37. Corresponding to each plan will be a detailed Register of the accommodation, as per Form prescribed.

38. The Buildings used by the Commissariat and other Military Departments will be constructed and repaired by the Executive Engineer.

39. The provision of public quarters for individuals is to be strictly confined to the classes for whom public quarters have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Public quarters to be provided only to the extent sanctioned by the Government of India.

40. No excavations are allowed to be made within the limits of any Military Cantonment for building or other public purposes without the sanction of Government previously obtained through the Commander-in-Chief in the Quarter Master General's Department; and whenever it may be necessary to apply for such permission, the local Military authorities must certify that the site selected for the purpose is not likely to interfere with the health or comfort of the troops or the cleanliness and appearance of the station. The measurements of the superficial space to be occupied and the depth of excavation must also be stated.

41. The Executive Engineer will take immediate steps to prepare estimates for filling up, converting into tanks, or draining any existing hollows reported by the Cantonment Sanitary Committee likely to be injurious to the health of the troops; but, excepting in case of declared emergency, the ordinary course of proceeding must not be broken through in dealing with such matters, and sanction must be obtained for the work in regular form.

42. No expense is to be incurred by the Public Works Department in filling up excavations, or clearing and levelling parades, when the work can be done by the Quarter Master's establishments.

43. Excavations for buildings made by Sepoys or private individuals must be filled up at their expense.

Excavations made by Sepoys, &c.

44. The pounding of stray cattle, the removal of dead bodies, and the payment of Domes for killing dogs, are no parts of the duty of a Barrack Master or Executive Engineer, but will be done under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Certain duties not required of the Public Works Department.

45. The Commanding Officer is responsible that due precautions are taken against danger to the buildings from fire; and the Executive Engineer and Barrack Master are

Precautions against fires.

required to co-operate with him. The rules on the subject of these precautions are contained in the Military Regulations, and an abstract of them is given in the Public Works Code.

CHAPTER X.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.*

1. The Barrack Department in the Presidency of Bengal is attached to the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

Barrack Department attached to Department of Public Works.

2. The Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department at the Headquarters of each Division or District will have a general charge of the whole of the Barrack buildings in the Division or District, and the several Barrack Masters will be subordinate to him.

Quarter Master General's Department to have control over Barrack buildings.

3. Buildings at out-posts intended for one Regiment or less will be placed under charge of the nearest Barrack Master.

Out-post Stations.

4. A Barrack Sergeant and one Peon are allowed for each set of buildings for a Regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, or Detachment of Artillery, and the same for each detached station where the buildings are for less than one Regiment.

Barrack Sergeants.

5. The whole of the Barrack and Hospital Buildings, and Barrack and Hospital Furniture, will be in charge of the Barrack Department, by which Department the usual Return of Furniture will be submitted to the Examiner of Barrack Accounts.

Charge of buildings and furniture.

6. The repair of Barracks and other Regimental buildings with their fixtures, rests with the Public Works Department.

Repair of buildings rests with Department of Public Works.

7. All new Barrack buildings, on being reported complete with their fixtures and ready for occupation, shall be made over, with Descriptive Returns, including every fixture, to the Department of the Quarter Master General of the

Responsibility of Quarter Master General's Department.

* This Chapter has been compiled from the existing orders of Government upon the subject. The last four rules are taken from the Standing Orders of 1864, Public Works Department, No. 7.

Army, whose control over them, and responsibility for them, shall then commence.

8. The Barrack Master of a station will have charge of all complete and finished buildings, furniture, &c.; of the latter, he will keep a strict account, distributing it according to the exigencies of the service.

9. The repair and supply of Barrack Furniture will be provided for by the Commissariat Department on indents and requisitions by Barrack Masters, countersigned by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department attached to the Head Quarters of the Division or District.

10. The Commissariat Department is responsible for the supply and repair of Barrack and Hospital furniture, lanterns, tatties, water-jars, filters, fuel, lime, and any other miscellaneous articles ordered to be supplied; indents for these articles being made by the Regimental Authorities, countersigned by an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department.

11. A monthly limit is fixed for many of the articles above specified, the expenditure for which should not be exceeded, and the expenditure, even within the fixed limit, should be carefully watched, so that what is necessary only be actually laid out, and that under the usual audit.

12. All Standard Patterns are to be strictly followed, but good and serviceable articles should not be rejected merely for a difference in pattern.

13. The expenditure of the Barrack Department is under the control of the Contoller of Military Accounts.

14. Barrack Masters are required to make an inspection once every month of the whole of the Buildings, Furniture, &c., at the Head Quarters Station under their charge.

15. The Buildings and Furniture at out-stations are to be inspected by Barrack Masters quarterly.

16. Out-stations at which there are no European Troops are only to be visited as occasion requires.

17. Barrack Masters are to submit their Inspection Report of Buildings, Furniture, &c., to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department at the Head Quarters of their Division or District.

18. It will be the duty of the Barrack Master, in his Inspection Report, to report most minutely on the condition of the Barrack Buildings and Furniture in the occupation and possession of each Corps. He should take immediate measures for repairing, at the expense of the State, all damage caused by fair wear and tear; that caused by negligence or wilfulness must be made good at the charge of the occupants of the building. Unoccupied buildings, together with all their fixtures, are to be carefully inspected and reported on.

19. The Barracks and Furniture of each Regiment or Detachment shall be inspected every Monday morning by a Barrack Sergeant, accompanied by the Quarter Master Sergeant of the Regiment in occupation, or if a Detachment, by a Non-Commissioned Officer appointed by the Officer Commanding. All damage to Barrack Buildings, and loss of, or damage to, Barrack Furniture or Fixtures is to be specially remarked upon, and the Inspection Return signed by both the inspecting parties.

20. Hospitals and all buildings appertaining to them are to be inspected weekly in precisely the same manner as Barrack buildings, the Hospital Steward accompanying the Barrack Sergeant and signing the Inspection Report, instead of the Quarter Master Sergeant.

21. The particular attention of Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments, Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Barrack Masters, is called to the instructions contained in the foregoing paras. If these inspections are not made regularly, and charges for damages settled at the time (care

being taken to discriminate between ordinary wear and tear, and wilful damage), Commanding Officers render themselves liable to be called upon to make good the cost of any proved damage or loss in vacating the Barracks.

22. Barrack Masters will, in their Monthly Reports to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department at Divisional or District Head Quarters, certify to the fact that both they and their Barrack Sergeants have made the required inspection, and that the last bills for Barrack damages have been settled.

23. The Executive Engineer can, at any time he considers requisite, inspect the several public buildings, and the Barrack Master and Regimental Authorities are to give him every necessary information.

24. Barrack Sergeants will visit the lines of British Troops of which they are in charge every morning at a certain hour to be fixed by the Barrack Master, and ascertain from the Quarter Master Sergeant and Hospital Steward, whether there is anything required. On arrival at Office, they will report verbally to the Barrack Master that they have done as above, and take his orders.

25. The public buildings in the lines of Native Regiments need only be visited once a week, on inspection days, except when occasion requires more frequent visits.

26. It has been observed that Commanding Officers often take upon themselves the responsibility of re-arranging the accommodation provided for troops, applying to one purpose a building which has been constructed for another. Such arrangements are in some cases quite proper in themselves, or even unavoidable, but to allow Commanding Officers to make such changes on their own authority alone, is objectionable, and opposed to the rigorous rules which are in force in England, where no change of use of a building or even of a room, is permitted without the special authority of the War Department.

27. Misappropriations of barrack accommodation occur in two ways:—

Manner in which buildings are misappropriated. First, when a building which has been constructed for a particular purpose is made use of for another, this other falling within the authorized scheme of accommodation, as, for instance, when a barrack-room is set apart for a school, a guard-room, or canteen.

Second, when a building is made use of for some purpose which does not fall within the recognized scheme of accommodation; for instance, when a barrack-room is fitted up as a theatre, an institute, or coffee-shop.

28. Instances of both kinds have not unfrequently occurred, and they lead, as a rule, to the overcrowding of the men in their barrack-rooms. Those of the first description are, doubtless, often in some degree necessary owing to incompleteness of accommodation, but they still cannot be permitted to be made, except under suitable check.

29. The following rules are therefore laid down on this subject:—
Rules for providing against misappropriation of Military buildings. On the construction of any new Military building, the purpose for which it is intended, and, if it be a barrack or hospital, &c., the number of persons for whose accommodation it can provide, is to be recorded in the Offices of the Executive Engineer and the Quarter Master General, and no alteration whatever will be permitted in this specific appropriation, without superior authority. Officers Commanding Divisions or Districts may, at their discretion, make temporary changes of appropriation for objects distinctly authorized by the regulations of the service, when urgently necessary, for periods not exceeding three months, reporting the same at once to the Quarter Master General of the Army and the local Government in the Public Works Department; but any change made for a longer period will require the approval of the Government of India in the Military Department, in communication, when thought necessary, with the Public Works Department.

The occupation of Military buildings for purposes not distinctly authorized by the Regulations, will only be allowed under the specific orders of Government in the Military Department.

With a view to ascertain how all Military buildings are made use of, occupation returns will be furnished in the prescribed form, by the Quarter Master General's Department to the Government of India in the Military Department.

*True Extract from the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal,
No. 170 of the 28th July 1864.*

 Secretary,
Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

DRAFT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION
OF
MILITARY CANTONMENTS,
WITH A
MEMORANDUM
BY THE
SANITARY COMMISSION FOR BENGAL.

no. 2 no. 6008 of 1864

hit 4.5 May

No 54

*Forwarded to the Chief
Secretary for submission
to Govt with reference
to their Proceedings in the
Public Dept. No 1300
of 19 Oct 1867.*

*J. Macleod M.D.
Inspector General Quid
Lt Col. G. G. G.
3 Feb '68*

*227 at 1867
1215 April
C/S
158. 159.*

*No. 415- 1868 857
From Public Dept
Proc of April.
Surgeon Major H. Harper
No 534.
Refers to the Srirangam
Festival.*

*dated 25 Jan
No 31. D.
1/30
12/20*

*24 April 1868 No 500
Permitted
Pur*