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[Despatch Abstract.]

Mecca Pilgrimage

Copy to certain of
pieces of notification
of the Govt of India
regarding the spe-
cial regulations
applicable to the
— of 1924.

4
BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED

18 No.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

262

OF 18

95

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

503 - a

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT - A.

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H = Print, but not for monthly volume.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 23rd February 1894, No. 137.

FEBRUARY.

Mecca Pilgrimage.

Communicating to certain officers, in continuation of G.O., dated 23rd May 1890, No. 376, notification of the Government of India publishing the special Regulations applicable to the — of 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Notification of the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1894, No. 52.

The following translation of the Special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health, applicable to the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1894, received through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

Special Regulations applicable to the Meccan Pilgrimage of 1894 (year of the Hegira 1311).

Article 1.—From the beginning of the month of Rajab until the end of the month of Zilhijja (that is to say, from the 8th January to the 2nd July), the lazaretto of Camaran will be open to receive arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

Article 2.—During the period of these six months (Rajab, Shābān, Ramazān, Shawwāl, Zilkaada, Zilhijja), pilgrim vessels coming from beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, whatever the tenor of their bills of health, must proceed direct to the Island of Camaran without calling at any other port on the littoral of the Red Sea.

Article 3.—Pilgrim vessels are vessels which are chartered to carry pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz.

Article 4.—Vessels bound for the Red Sea having on board not more than one pilgrim for every hundred tons of registered tonnage are not included in the definition of pilgrim vessels. Such vessels will be dealt with according to the tenor of their bills of health, conformably to the General Regulation of 1867 applicable to arrivals from cholera-infected places.

Article 5.—Vessels carrying not more than five pilgrims for every hundred tons of registered tonnage can proceed to Abu-Saad, where they will discharge their pilgrims and merchandise subject to quarantine destined for the Hedjaz.

Quarantine will also be performed at Abu-Saad by the *Sambouks* and other coasters subject to quarantine proceeding from one port to another of the Red Sea littoral.

Article 6.—For this purpose a lazaretto is established at Abu-Saad, as a branch of the Camaran lazaretto, which will be open throughout the year to arrivals specified in articles 4 and 5 of this Regulation.

Article 7.—Vessels upon which cases of cholera or suspicious cases have occurred, either in the port of embarkation or during the voyage, will undergo (both vessels and pilgrims) quarantine for 15 days at Camaran. This quarantine will be renewed each time a cholera case occurs among crew or passengers after their arrival at the lazaretto and will date from the last case of sickness. In such cases, the provisions of the Cholera Regulation of 1867 will be strictly applied.

Article 8.—When a batch of pilgrims has suffered from cholera during their stay at Camaran, they will not be admitted to free pratique at Jeddah until they have undergone a supplementary quarantine for five days and rigorous disinfection at the lazaretto at Abu-Saad.

Vessels carrying such pilgrims may, however, clear in quarantine in conformity with article 16 of the principal Regulation after landing at Abu-Saad the pilgrims and their baggage, and merchandise destined for Jeddah.

Article 9.—Indian or Malay pilgrims who take the indirect route *vid Suez* to the Hedjaz will be subjected to quarantine, unless they can prove, on their arrival at Jeddah, by their passports or other official documents, that they have come from beyond the Suez Canal, or that they have spent at least ten days in Egypt, in free pratique and in good health.

Vessels embarking at Suez Indian or Malay pilgrims who do not fulfil these conditions will be treated as infected, and will have to proceed to Camaran, at any rate in certain cases, to undergo quarantine there, according to the country of origin of the pilgrims in question.

Article 10.—Merchandise destined for Yemen not susceptible of infection can be landed at Hodeida under the supervision of the sanitary authority.

Article 11.—Vessels from beyond the Suez Canal and Egypt with unclean bills of health must proceed to Camaran for quarantine.

Article 12.—Pilgrim vessels which arrive from ports where cholera exists, but have had no cholera case during the voyage or after arrival, will undergo (vessels and pilgrims) a quarantine of ten days. Merchandise coming from a cholera-infected port will remain on board, if there have been no cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, and will be exempt from disinfection and from sanitary fees, except in the case of old personal effects and stuffs already used, unwashed wool, old cottons, horse hair and feathers, raw hides, and other raw animal products, as well as rags of all kinds, which will be subject to the provisions of the Cholera Regulation of 1867.

Article 13.—No pilgrim vessel, even when admitted to free pratique, will be allowed to leave Camaran without re-shipping, after the performance of their quarantine, all the pilgrims brought by her.

Article 14.—Vessels coming from the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar, with pilgrims on board, bound for the Hedjaz, will also proceed to Camaran, but will be treated, according to the tenor of their bills of health, in the manner provided by the Cholera Regulation of 1867.

Article 15.—*Sambouks* coming from beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims will be subject to the same rules as vessels specially chartered for pilgrims. They must proceed direct to the anchorage of Camaran and will be excluded from all other Arabian ports on the Red Sea.

Article 16.—The embarkation on board pilgrim vessels of live animals, as well as hides, animal products, rags of all kinds, coal, petroleum, and all other inflammable or explosive material except such coal and animals as are necessary for the service and provisioning of the vessel during the voyage, is strictly prohibited.

Article 17.—All vessels embarking more than 100 pilgrims must be provided with a medical man licensed by authority in the country of departure, as well as with medicines, disinfectants and articles necessary for the care of the sick. A special place must be arranged on the deck as a hospital. Attendance and medicines will be given gratuitously.

Article 18.—On the arrival of a pilgrim vessel at Camaran or Abu-Saad, as the case may be, all pilgrims will be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the condition of the vessel is good and no suspicious case has occurred during the voyage, the vessel and the pilgrims will undergo five full days' quarantine, and their clothing and effects will be disinfected, but the cargo will be subject to the provisions of the Cholera Regulation of 1867.

Article 19.—The sanitary authority will not allow the departure of a pilgrim vessel from any port in the Empire, without assuring himself that it satisfies the following conditions: viz.—that the vessel is fit to undertake the voyage without danger; that she is well-equipped, well-regulated, well-ventilated, provided with a sufficient number of boats, and that she contains nothing on board that is or may become injurious to health or prejudicial to the safety of the passengers; that there are on board suitably stored, besides the provisions of the crew, food, drinking-water of good quality and fuel, in sufficient quantity for all the pilgrims and for the entire declared duration of the voyage. This last provision, however, in so far as it concerns

food, is strictly applicable only to vessels passing the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. For all other vessels, the Captain is bound to have food only in the proportion necessary for the wants of the pilgrims who may have contracted to be fed on board during the entire voyage. The sanitary authority will refer to the authority to which the vessels are subject for the application of those of the above provisions which do not concern him directly.

Article 20.—Every pilgrim vessel which does not conform to the provisions of the present Regulation will be held to have contravened sanitary rules and be liable to extreme measures regarding quarantine.

Article 21.—Vessels carrying pilgrims are strictly subject to the following instructions concerning the measuring of pilgrim vessels.

Read and adopted in meeting of the Superior Council of Health, the 10th and 22nd December 1891, and amended the 23rd and 25th December 1893.

Instructions regarding the measurement of Pilgrim-ships referred to above in Article 21.

1. Only steamers and ships propelled partly by steam and partly by sail are authorized to carry pilgrims on voyages beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb or beyond the Suez Canal.

2. The space to be given to each pilgrim irrespective of age or sex shall be at least 9 superficial feet and 54 cubic feet, between decks. No passenger shall be accommodated in the ship's hold, and the deck, free of all goods, shall be reserved for the use of the crew and the passengers travelling between decks.

3. Any ship which can produce an official certificate, furnished by the authority on which it is dependent, proving its capacity with regard to the number of passengers that can be embarked, shall not be liable to a second measurement, except in the event of the size, capacity and arrangements of the ship being found by the sanitary authority not to be in accord with the number of passengers shown in the certificate.

4. Any ship sailing under the Turkish flag which is unable to produce an official certificate of measurement shall be measured by a competent officer of the Imperial Marine, to be named by the local authority, with the assistance of the sanitary authority of the port where the ship happens to be; the service rendered by the sanitary authority in such a case is gratuitous.

As regards ships belonging to a foreign marine and not possessing official certificates of measurement, the sanitary authority shall give them the opportunity of producing the documents required in communication with their respective Consuls. The Consul can, if he so desires, cause the measurement in question to be made by the competent local authority in accordance with the requirements of article 2 above.

5. The sanitary authority shall refuse to give a bill of health to any ship which has embarked pilgrims without the necessary certificate.

Read and adopted in meeting of the Superior Council of Health, the 10th and 22nd December 1891.

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 53.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Home Department, No. 138, dated the 9th May 1890.

(By order.)

(Signed) H. LUSON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER—dated 23rd February 1894, No. 137, Public.

Communicated to the officers named below, in continuation of G.O., dated 23rd May 1890, No. 376 :—

The Collectors of Maritime Districts,
,, Presidency Port Officer,
,, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and
,, British Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the addressees.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 23rd February 1894, No. 137.

FEBRUARY.

Mecca Pilgrimage.

Communicating to certain officers, in continuation of G.O., dated 23rd May 1890, No. 376, notification of the Government of India publishing the special Regulations applicable to the — of 1894.

[G
35]

Public No 137
723-294

depts 9-3-94.

The Collectors of *Madras*
Districts
The District Magistrates of

~~Anandapur.~~	
~~North Arcot, Chittoor.~~	
South Arcot, Cuddalore.	1
~~Bellary.~~	
South Canara, Mangalore.	2
Chingleput, Saidapet.	3
~~Coimbatore.~~	
~~Cuddapah.~~	
Ganjam, Chatrapur.	4
Godavari, Cocanada.	5
Kistna, Masulipatam.	6
~~Kurnool.~~	
~~Madras (when necessary).~~	
Madura.	7
Malabar, Calicut.	8
~~Nilgiris, Ootacamund.~~	
Nellore.	9
~~Salem.~~	
Tanjore.	10
Tinnevelly.	11
~~Trichinopoly.~~	
Vizagapatam.	12

Public DEPARTMENT.

From

The Govt: of India
Home Department

No. 53

Dated 14th February 1894

Received 18 — — — — —

Enclosures 7. 1.C.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the
Special Regulations of the
Ottoman Board of Health,
applicable to the Mecca
Pilgrimage of 1894 —

Order 23 Feb 94 A 137.

Comm^d to the officers
named below for information
in contr^a of G.O. dt. 23-5-90.
No 376 :-

The Collectors of Maritime District,
Presidency Port Officer,
Resident in Travancore and
Cochin and
British Consular Agent,
Pondicherry & Karikal

S.B.
20/2

21/2

To the above addresses. dtd
9-3-94

WITH ORDER

As regards ships belonging to a foreign marine and not possessing official certificates of measurement, the sanitary authority shall give them the opportunity of producing the documents required in communication with their respective Consuls. The Consul can, if he so desires, cause the measurement in question to be made by the competent local authority in accordance with the requirements of Article (2) above.

5. The sanitary authority shall refuse to give a Bill of Health to any ship which has embarked pilgrims without the necessary certificate.

Read and adopted in meeting of the Superior Council of Health, the 10th and 22nd December 1891.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 53 .

COPY forwarded to *the Govt. of Madras* for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Home Department No 132, dated the 9th May 1890.

By order,

H. L. L. L.

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Article 18.—On the arrival of a pilgrim vessel at Camaran or Abu-Saad, as the case may be, all pilgrims will be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the condition of the vessel is good and no suspicious case has occurred during the voyage, the vessel and the pilgrims will undergo five full days' quarantine, and their clothing and effects will be disinfected, but the cargo will be subject to the provisions of the Cholera Regulation of 1867.

Article 19.—The sanitary authority will not allow the departure of a pilgrim vessel from any port in the Empire, without assuring himself that it satisfies the following conditions: *viz.*—that the vessel is fit to undertake the voyage without danger; that she is well-equipped, well-regulated, well-ventilated, provided with a sufficient number of boats, and that she contains nothing on board that is or may become injurious to health or prejudicial to the safety of the passengers; that there are on board suitably stored, besides the provisions of the crew, food, drinking water of good quality and fuel, in sufficient quantity for all the pilgrims and for the entire declared duration of the voyage. This last provision, however, in so far as it concerns food, is strictly applicable only to vessels passing the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. For all other vessels, the Captain is bound to have food only in the proportion necessary for the wants of the pilgrims who may have contracted to be fed on board during the entire voyage. The sanitary authority will refer to the authority to which the vessels are subject for the application of those of the above provisions which do not concern him directly.

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No. 52.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1894.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following translation of the Special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health, applicable to the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1894, received through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

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Article 4.—Vessels bound for the Red Sea having on board not more than one pilgrim for every hundred tons of registered tonnage are not included in the definition of pilgrim vessels. Such vessels will be dealt with according to the tenor of their Bills of Health, conformably to the General Regulation of 1867 applicable to arrivals from cholera-infected places.

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