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G.O., No. 80

DATED 2^d Feb. 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

MECCA PILGRIMAGE OF 1894-95.

Communicating to certain officers the special regulations of
the Ottoman Board of Health applicable to the--.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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2ND FEBRUARY 1895, No. 80, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Notification of the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1895, No. 24.

The following translation of the special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health applicable to the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1894-95, received through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE OF 1894-95.

Year of the Hegira 1312.

Article 1.—From the beginning of the month of Rajab, until the end of the month of Zilhijja (that is to say, from the 2nd December 1894 to end of June 1895), the lazaretto of Camaran will be open to receive arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

Article 2.—During the period of the six months mentioned above (Rajab, Shaban, Ramazan, Shawwal, Zilkaada, Zilhijja), pilgrim vessels coming from beyond the Straits of Babelmandeb, 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 100 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 100 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 vigorous 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 *via* 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 coming 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 for 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 where they will be detained 24 hours for the disinfection of the effects and wearing apparel of the pilgrims and crew. These vessels will, however, 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 Babelmandeb 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 a pilgrim vessel 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 medicine will be given gratuitously.

Article 18.—On the arrival of a pilgrim vessel at Camaran or at 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 Babelmandeb. 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 24th December 1893, and 27th and 29th October 1894.

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 Babelmandeb 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 dependant, 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) J. P. HEWETT,
Offy. Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 25—28.

Copy forwarded, for information, to the Government of Madras, in continuation of the endorsement from the Home Department, No. 53, dated the 14th February 1894.

(By Order).

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

ORDER—dated 2nd February 1895, No. 80, Public.

Communicated to the undermentioned officers in continuation of G.O., dated 23rd February 1894, No. 137:—

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

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Addressees.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 2nd Feb. 1895, No. 80.

FEBRUARY.

Mecca Pilgrimage of 1894-95.

Communicating to certain officers the Special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health applicable to the —.

No. 24.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1895.

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J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 25—28.

Copy forwarded, for information, to the

Government of Madras
Bombay
Bengal
Chief Commissioner of Burma

continuation of the endorsement from the Home Department, No. 53, dated the 14th February 1894.

By order,

H. Luson
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To the Govt. of Madras

Public

Pub-
262

N
P.S.

From

the Govt of India

Home Dept

no. 245.

Order of 2 Feb 95. No. 80.
Comm^d to the ^{intermediate} officers
mentioned below in contⁿ
of G.O. of 23-2-94, No. 137.

103 The Col^{rs} of Maritime District
Presidency Port Officer
11/2/94 - 6 Resident in Travancore & Cochin
British Consular Agent
Pondicherry and Karaikal.

353.
28/1

28
21/1/95

Dated 18.1.95

Recd. 27/1

Regd. 28/1

encls. Y.S.C.

Subject.

Forward copy of special Regulations
applicable to the Mercantile
Primage of 1894-95.

The addresses are - clasp 11/2/95

Pub 46 No 80 of 2 February 1895

Anantapur.

North Arcot, Chittoor.

South Arcot, Cuddalore. 8

Bellary.

South Canara, Mangalore. 8

Chingleput, Saidapet. 8

Coimbatore.

Cuddapah.

Ganjam, Chatrapur. 8

Godavari, Cocanada. 8

Kistna, Masulipatam. 8

Karnool.

Madras (when necessary). 6

Madura. 8

Malabar, Calicut. 12

Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

Nellore. 8

Salem.

Tanjore. 8

Tinnevely. 8

Trichinopoly

Vizagapatam. 8

The Collectors of Maritime District
The District Magistrates of

Pub G.O. No. 80

of 2^d February 1895

clasp 11/2/95

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