O/9. 3,000—17-11-98.

Revenue (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1060

DATED 13th March 99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Considering that the issue of a Standing Order on the duties of the Village officers in regard to the Plague ~~to them~~ is premature at present, and that it may be deferred till further experience has been gained.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

REVENUE

~~Judicial~~ (189 8) Department.

CURRENT No. 8209

ASSISTT SECY TO GOVT LOCAL MUNL EDL & LEG DEPTTS
11.FEB.1899

From

The Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue,
Madras.

No. 1352 Ref.

Dated 29th November 1898.
Received } 1/12/98
Registered }
Enclosures 1
Spare copies

Order

Secy

This may first go to L&M for remarks as to the suitability & adequacy of the instructions in the draft?

Ms
1.12.98

L&Mno

Referred to the Plague Commr for remarks.

V.R.
5.12.98

To
The Plague Commissioner U.O.

I propose to add a new section draft attached.

Secy
9/2/99

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government a chapter on the Plague which the Board proposes to insert in the village officers' Manual Vol:2 and requesting that should the draft rules be approved, instructions may be issued to the Government Translators to translate them into the several vernaculars of the Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	713	- 8 8	93
		& connected pp	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE),
Madras, 29th November 1898. ~~189~~

~~READ~~—

Reference No. 1352 ~~dated~~ dated 29th Novr. 1898.

The Board submits herewith a chapter on the plague ~~that~~ which it proposes to insert as section 1 A at page 5 of the village officers' Manual Volume II. The rules have been ~~com~~ Compiled in this office chiefly from the Plague regulations issued by Government and on the suggestion of the Plague Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner to Government has been good enough to revise them.

2. Should the Government approve these draft rules the Board requests that instructions may be issued to the Government Translators to translate them forthwith into the several vernaculars of the Presidency.

Lionel Davidson

Ag. Secretary.

To

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with
the draft rules.

Md.R.H.

JDSa

BACK PAPERS.

VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL, VOL. II, PAGE 5.

[*To be inserted as a fresh Section* "1-*A. Plague*" *before* "2. *Cholera*."]

PLAGUE (MAHAMMARI; TA'UN).

I.—Description of the Disease.

(*a*) After the date of acquiring infection, a period of a few hours to three, or in exceptional cases even ten, days may elapse. There occurs a gradually increasing feeling of lassitude, the colour of the skin may change till a yellowish tint is acquired; at times, there is much restlessness and drowsiness; frontal head-ache of a severe character, attended with darting pains in the back, loins and abdomen, is frequent. High fever is ushered in with shivering and after two or three days of usually continuous fever glandular swellings may appear in the groins, arm-pits, or neck, or in all three places. On appearance of the swellings, the fever may diminish slightly. The disease may then abate, accompanied by disappearance of the swellings or their breaking down by suppuration. But, if the disease continues, the patient may vomit blood, and blood may be discharged from the nose, the bowels, and mixed with urine; the swellings may become gangrenous and hæmorrhage may occur from their sites; death may be ushered in by convulsions, delirium, insensibility, &c. The eyes are congested. The face is flushed. In the advanced stage, the lips are drawn tightly over the gums. The skin is dry and hot to the touch. The patient is with some difficulty aroused, so as to give sensible answers to questions. This difficulty at times is so great that a query may be answered correctly up to a certain point, and before completing the answer, the patient may talk nonsense. Both in the flushed appearance of the face and eyes and in rambling speech, therefore, the patient bears much resemblance to a drunken man. The tongue has a white coating on the top (dorsum) and looks bright red at the edges and tip. When there is a bubo in the groin, the patient walks with difficulty, and when lying down will be found to bend his leg so as to render it comfortable. If the bubo be in the arm-pit, the arm is held away from the body.

All this is better suited for a Hospital Asst. It is of no use for an ordinary Village head.

(*b*) When it is notified that plague is likely to be imported in a neighbourhood, the village officer should not be satisfied that a case is not plague because there are no buboes. Persons may die of plague before the development of bubo, and he would therefore, if he received official notice of the probable advent of plague, be justified in considering a case to be one of "suspected plague" if the fever lasted over twenty-four hours, and the patient possessed the flushed face, congested eyes, and furred tongue, clear at the edges formerly stated, combined with difficulty in speaking coherently.

Is the village head expected to examine the tongue of every fever patient in the village to see if it is "clear at the edges as formerly stated"

BACK PAPERS.

(c) During epidemics of plague, a patient may have buboes not connected with venereal disease and but little fever, and be able to attend to his ordinary duties. Such cases may convey infection to others. Cases of high fever attended with cough and spitting blood-stained matter may also occur. These cases are highly infective. Both classes of cases should be regarded as "suspected plague."

(d) *When it is known that risk of infection by plague has been undergone*, instead of the symptoms stated in paragraph (a), the disease may, in some persons, take the form of severe purging; in the case of the aged, after but slight indisposition and feverishness, death may be characteristically sudden; in the very young, "convulsions" may occur; pregnant women are apt to suffer abortion. Such cases should be treated as "suspected plague."

II.—PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE APPROACH OR OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

A.—Duty of Village Headman.

On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague in a village, whether in a district declared to be under observation or not, it is the duty of the village headman to send intelligence by express to the Tahsildar and (if Plague Inspectors have been appointed) to the nearest Plague Inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him in a freely ventilated hut or shed remote from inhabited houses. He should take means to prevent persons visiting or residing in the house from which the patient is removed. The Tahsildar will on arrival give instructions as to disinfection of the house.

By whom?

B.—The Habitation.

(1) Each house must be thoroughly cleansed, that is, all manure, dirty water, washings of cattle stalls and collection of dirt of any description must be completely removed.

(2) Where the earth remains damp and foul after such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

(3) The old earth should be taken far from the town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.

(4) The interior and exterior of houses should be whitewashed with unslaked lime. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be whitewashed.

(5) Bundles of clothing and other materials hanging from the beams, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.

(6) Doors and windows should, at all possible hours, be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

(7) If private latrines are used, they must be kept free from fæcal matter by removal at least twice daily.

(8) The drains leading from houses should be cleansed twice daily.

(9) Cess-pools and pits for receipt of the urine of cattle should be emptied daily.

8

BACK PAPERS.

C.—*Precautions in regard to Rats.*

(1) If it be noticed that rats appear to suffer from any sickness causing death in an unusual manner in a locality, the fact should at once be brought to the notice of the authorities, as these animals at times suffer before human beings, and may convey infection as they wander from house to house.

(2) Bags of grain and merchandise arriving from infected localities should be carefully examined, and if rats be found they should be destroyed, and their bodies burnt.

(3) If rats are found alive in infected localities, they should be got rid of as quickly as possible by killing them as a matter of prevention. Where found dead, their bodies should invariably be burnt.

D.—*The Person and Diet of the Healthy.*

(1) The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm, not cold, baths.

(2) The food should be plain, nourishing and of good quality.

(3) All vegetables or leaves or fruits likely to cause diarrhœa should be abandoned.

(4) All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours and exposure to wet and cold should be avoided.

(5) Cold cooked food should never be used. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet; but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowels.

(6) An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house; only the cleanest available should be employed.

(7) Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or eating and drinking vessels and milk should be boiled before use.

E.—*Precautions to be observed in the Treatment of the Sick during Isolation required in Section II-A.*

(1) Persons with cuts or abrasions on their hands, feet or other exposed parts of the body should avoid attendance on plague patients. But if attendance is essential, the wounded parts should be covered, and on occasions of temporary withdrawals from attendance, the parts should be washed with disinfectants which can be obtained from the sanitary staff on application. Until such disinfectants can be procured, hot water and dhobie's earth should be used.

(2) None but those whose duty demands they should aid the patient should enter the room. In all cases, the hands and bare feet of attendants should be cleansed in hot water at intervals, if no disinfectants be available. It is advisable that, during attendance upon the sick, the feet be protected from possible infection of abrasions by using shoes and putties.

(3) All discharges—the spit, the nasal discharges, the urine, the fæcal matter—should be carefully collected, and, where more powerful

For village headman!

disinfectants are not procurable under medical advice, these should be covered with lime that has not been slaked; or after having been mixed with freshly-burnt lime they may be buried not less than five feet deep at a distance from the village and from all water-supply sources; or mixed with paddy husk or sawdust and kerosine, they may be carefully and completely burnt. The village headman is required to see that one or other of these methods is correctly effected under his own personal supervision not less than twice daily, until the arrival of the Tahsildar, who will then give such orders as may be necessary for further fulfilment of this important duty.

(4) The room occupied by the patient should be freely open to the air and sunlight.

(5) These precautions must be taken throughout the illness and during at least four weeks after the subsidence of fever, and one week after healing of the last bubo.

(6) Special care should be taken to destroy by fire any blood or discharges mixed with blood, from glandular swellings, and of the spit of persons whose lungs are attacked.

(7) On no account should clothing or bedding used by the patient be sent to the dhobie or be washed near or in any tank, well or water source.

(8) All clothing or bedding used by the patient during illness should be purified in the patient's house by boiling. On recovery or death they should be treated in accordance with Rule F (2).

F.—Precautions to be observed in the event of Death of the Patient before arrival of the Tahsildar.

(1) Cremation is the preferable method of disposal, but great care should be taken before burning a corpse to ascertain whether there are caste or race objections to this being performed. If there be reasonable objection, the corpse should be buried not less than six feet deep. It is advisable, as far as practicable, to prevent corpses being carried through inhabited parts of the town or village. All articles used for ornamentation or conveyance of corpses should be burnt.

(2) Clothing not used during illness and of a really valuable nature may be purified by boiling during one hour after recovery or death of the patient. If not valuable, clothing should be burnt. Cots, bedding, mats and other such articles used during illness should be burnt. Reasonable compensation will be given by the Tahsildar for all articles so destroyed.

G.—Precaution as to "Contacts."

The names, ages, castes, occupations and addresses of all persons who have been in contact with the plague patient during life, or with his corpse after death, should be registered for the information of the Tahsildar on his arrival.

30/11/98

[illegible] or suspected of having [illegible]

G.O. 17. i. Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected with plague, or from any place notified by His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council for the purposes of this Regulation

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council prescribes the following Regulations for the observation of persons arriving from plague infected parts in substitution for Regulation 17, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 18th December 1897, Part I, page 1587 :—

~~17. i. Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected with plague~~ shall, before leaving the railway station at which he has alighted, or before disembarking from the steamer, ship or boat in which he has travelled, or in the case of arrival by road either immediately on reaching a Road Frontier Inspection Station or within twelve hours from the time of arrival at any other place, obtain from the officer mentioned in Regulation 17-ii a passport binding him to present himself for daily inspection for the next ten days before the local authority of the town or village where he may be; and he shall be bound so to present himself.

Provided that, where it appears desirable, the Municipal Chairman or any Revenue officer not below the grade of Deputy Tahsildar may, by endorsement on the passport, exempt any person from personal attendance and permit him to be inspected at his residence.

Explanation.—By a "local authority" is meant any of the following officers :—

(a) The local Medical officer ;

(b) The station-house officer ;

(c) The headman of the village. (d.) Any person appointed by the Collector of the Dt. for the purpose of this Regulation.

vide G.O. No 1631.P 7-12-98

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Collector under the orders of, the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

ii. The following officers are authorized to issue passports :—

(a) To travellers alighting ~~at~~ Railway Inspection Stations	The medical officer in charge or other officer acting under his orders.
(b) To travellers alighting at railway stations included within municipal limits..	Such Medical, Sanitary or other officer as may be appointed by the Chairman with the Collector's approval.
(c) To travellers alighting at other railway stations	The stationmaster or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose.
(d) To travellers arriving by steamer, ship or boat	The Medical, Sanitary or other officer appointed to examine such travellers.
(e) To travellers arriving by road	The Medical, Sanitary or other officer appointed to examine such travellers, or if no such officer has been appointed, the local authority of the place of arrival.

G.O. 80.P 11-1-99

iii. Every person ~~so arriving from a plague infected place~~ required to take out a passport shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the passport and shall report forthwith to the local authority any change in his place of residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival. On the expiry of ten days, he shall deliver up his passport to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

iv. The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the Municipal Chairman or the local authority of the place of destination*. If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post card, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the Collectors concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

Intimation of departure to any railway station in the Province of Mysore shall, however, be telegraphed to the—

(a) Assistant Surgeon on plague duty, Yesvantpur, when the destination is a station on the Mysore State Railway ;

(b) Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, when the destination is a station within Mysore Province on the Madras Railway.

v. The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details. After ten days, the passport shall be recovered from the traveller and sent to the Tahsildar.

Any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar may require that the person or the clothing and other effects of the traveller shall be disinfected in such manner as may be ordered by the Collector.

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* This rule applies whether the place of destination is in British or Mysore territory.

1898
REVENUE DEPT.
Encl. No. 1
Cir. No. 8209

vi. The headman of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without a passport and shall deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this Regulation to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

vii. A register shall be maintained by each local authority in the following form:—

(1) Date of receipt of intimation.
(2) Name of traveller.
(3) From what infected area arriving.
(4) Date of arrival of traveller.
(5) Number, date and place of issue of passport.
(6) How long kept under observation.
(7) State of health of the traveller and other persons living in the house in which he is or has been residing.
(8) Date of departure if occurring within ten days.
(9) Destination.
(10) Date of intimation of departure to the local authority of the place of destination.
(11) Date of despatch of the passport to the Tahsildar.

viii. In the case of persons passing through a Railway Frontier Inspection Station, the medical officer in charge shall arrange to record the following information in respect to every traveller from an infected area who is not detained by him under the provisions of Regulation 14 and to send it without delay—if possible by the railway guard of the same or next train—to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the district * to which such traveller is proceeding:—

(1) Date of arrival.
(2) Name of traveller.
(3) Father's name.
(4) Caste.
(5) Age.
(6) Whence coming.
(7) Destination and residence during the next ten days. { District. / Taluk. / Village. / Street. / Number or name of the owner of the house.

ix. In the case of other persons coming from an infected area, the duty of recording the above information and communicating it to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall devolve on the officer issuing the passport.

x. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall forward the report referred to in Regulation 17 viii and ix to the Tahsildar concerned, whose duty it shall be to see that the persons therein mentioned are duly observed, and that any case of sickness or death in the houses occupied by them is promptly reported, and to bring to the Collector's notice all instances of omission to issue passports or attempts to evade this Regulation.

xi. Whenever the deaths reported from any village are found to be more frequent than usual, or when any case of fever with glandular swellings is reported, the Tahsildar with the nearest Medical officer shall at once proceed to the village and make inquiries with a view to ascertain whether plague exists in the village.

xii. In municipalities, the Tahsildar's duties under this Regulation shall be performed by the Municipal Chairman. The term "Tahsildar" includes Deputy Tahsildar.

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

(XIII.) In the case of minors & incapacitated persons the obligation to take out passports for them, to present them for daily inspection, to report truly their names and addresses, to intimate any change in their residence, and to comply otherwise with the requirements of this regulation shall vest in their legal guardians or persons in whose charge they travel or who receive them at the railway station of destination.

G.O. No 113 P. 20.1.99.

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* Whether in British or Mysore territory.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 837 P., dated 17th August 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Ordering the publication of a notification framing a regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Act relaxing the rules regarding segregation in the case of persons in good health who have been inoculated with M. Haffkine's prophylactic.

G.O., No. 1023 P., dated 7th September 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to Collectors and others, for information and guidance, letter of the Government of India issuing subsidiary instructions with regard to plague administration.

READ—also the following papers:—

From the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 17th October 1898, No. 218.

ABSTRACT.—Recommending that inoculated persons may be exempted from the ten days' observation required under the passport rules, and that a completely inoculated household should be free from all segregation even though a member of the family be attacked with plague.

Telegram from the Postmaster-General, Madras, dated 14th October 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Representing the inconvenience he and his establishment are put to in consequence of the passport system, and suggesting the exemption of inoculated persons from the operation of the passport rules.

ORDER—No. 1423 P., dated 8th November 1898.

The Government agrees with the Plague Commissioner and resolves to amend the Plague Regulations accordingly. The following notification will be published in English and in the vernaculars in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, and in supersession of Notification No. 728, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1898, Part I-A, page 262, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to frame the following Regulation and to direct that it shall be inserted as Regulation 31 in Notification No. 897, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, Part I, pages 1583–1589, and as Regulation 21 in Notification No. 898, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, Part I, pages 1589–1593:— Appendix B.

The provisions of these Regulations in regard to segregation do not apply to persons who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months previously. Such persons shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

but not lat
than ten d

Unless suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from plague

(a) They shall not be liable to detention at any railway or road observation camp when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

Government (1898) of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } *1898.* *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 1423, 1423-A P., 8th November 1898.

NOVEMBER.

Plague Regulations.

Agreeing with the Plague Commissioner regarding certain concessions to be made in the case of inoculated persons and amending the —, and ordering the publication of a notification in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes.

but they may be observed at their own residence and shall, with this view, be bound when required by any plague officer to give their names & addresses for the next ten days.

(b) They shall not be liable to take out passports and present themselves daily for observation for ten days after arrival from a plague-infected place.

(c) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected. When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents, and for the prevention of the spread of plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

The inoculation certificate shall be in the following form:— But when in a certificate issued under authority the thumb impression has not been taken other satisfactory evidence of identification may be accepted.

Plague Inoculation [Royal Arms] Certificate.

[Counterfoil.]

No.

Name

Father's name

Street / Village

Town / Taluk

District

Date

Initials of operator.

No.

CERTIFIED that , father's name , resident of Street / Village , Town / Taluk , District has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb-mark.

Signature and designation.

Dated

Note.—~~This certificate exempts the holder~~ Unless suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from plague, the holder of the certificate is exempted from segregation, from detention when travelling, and from ten days' observation under the passport rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Plague Commissioner.
" all Collectors (A—L).
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" the Superintendent, Government Press.
" Translators to Government.
" Political Department.
" Marine Department.

Endorsement—No. 1423-a P., dated 8th November 1898.

Copy forwarded to the Government of India.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. Henricus.

* 32. Every inoculated person (who is exempted from segregation detention or observation under the preceding regulation 31) shall be bound, when called upon to do so by the officer mentioned in regulation 17 (ii), to prod certificate showing that he has been inocul M. Haffkine's process and also to make any of his thumb mark for the purpose of

G.O. No. 1462 P. 19.11.98

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or from any place notified by H.E. the G. of F.S.G. in C. for the purpose of these rules.

?

(or in a place) Or notified by H.E. the G. of F.S.G. in C. for the purpose of the passport rules

Insert the following as Part II, the present Part II being renumbered as Part III.

Passport System.

(a). The passport rules (vide original mufassal Regulation 17 printed as appendix A to the section) are intended to provide for the observation of uninoculated persons arriving from an infected area, so that the earliest possible knowledge of the importation of a case of plague and may be obtained and prompt measures may be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Under these rules, it is the duty of every headman and karnam to watch every arrival in their village from a place declared to be infected with plague (a list of such places will from time to time be published in the Dt. Gazette) and to see that the traveller has provided himself with ~~has arrived with~~ a passport. If the traveller has arrived without a passport, the village officers should issue one him if if he is authorized to do so, or if not, prevent the (passenger) taking his residence in the village until the (passenger) obtains a passport from an officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose. A list of such officers will be published by the Collector in the Dt. Gazette. For ten days after the arrival of the (passenger), the village officer shall make daily personal inquiry in order to ascertain whether the (passenger) or any of the inmates of the house in which he is residing or may have resided are sick. If the symptoms described in part I are discovered, a report should be forthwith sent to the immediate superior of the village officer and to the nearest medical officer and action at once taken under Part III. As a rule, villages should be advised to have as little to do as possible with persons residing in or coming from, infected areas, & to keep them in isolated houses or

traveller ?

traveller)

do ?

do ? ✓

the Board's' & 'Part II'

Note The addition of "the [illegible] [illegible] passport rules" have [illegible] unnecessary –

huts for the first ten days of their stay. This is what the people are now actually doing of their own accord in villages bordering on Mysore.

(b) If a village officer is authorized by the Collector to issue passports, he should–

(1) before issuing the passport correctly fill in the blank spaces on the face of the 3 parts of the form marked A.B.C, taking care in the case of passports relating to minors and incapacitated persons, to obtain the signature of their guardians in token of their undertaking to present the proper persons for inspection.

(2) keep part A, and give part B to the traveller after explaining to him what he has to do with it. As regards part C, the village officer will, if he is also the "local authority" under [illegible] 7(1), and the travell[illegible]

2

if he is authorized to do so, or

4

has to be observed.

(3) Send to the Collector an intimation in the form given in Regulation 17 (viii) of the issue of every passport;

(4) See that no person from an infected area evades taking out a passport. In the case of persons coming by railway, every passenger who has a ticket bearing the special plague mark ✠ or endorsed with the word "plague" in red ink should be given a passport before he quits the railway premises.

(C) A village officer appointed ~~to~~ by the Collector a "local authority" under Regulation 17 (1) in addition to the duties mentioned in para (a) of this Part is required.

(1) to see that every ~~person~~ passport holder either appears before him, or if he is exempted from personal attendance, is visited at ~~this~~ his residence, daily for a period of ten days for the purpose of inspection in isolated houses or areas,

L or from a place by His Excellency S. G. in f. for of the passport rules

Part II

letter of the [illegible] for the purpose of the passport rules" have been necessary.

5

Expiry of ten days to tak passport B from the travell send it forthwith to the Tahsi or Municipal Chairman as may be;

(3) to make immediate inqu if the traveller fails to attend inspection regularly and to rep forthwith to his immediate super any case of illness or death. a case of plague is suspected the village officer should at proceed to take the measure described in Part III.

(4) to communicate promptly a change in the passport ho residence occurring within ten days to the local authority of the place to which he is p ceeding. This is done (1) by no on passport of the new plac of destination and the date which the traveller will st and sending it to the local au ty of the new place of destina if this local ~~au~~ authority is k or if not to the Tahsildar or Mu

process also to his thumb mark for the purpose of

2

if he is authorized to do so or

il

6

the traveller to present it

has the local authority of the

(3) place of destination immediately

m rival, (iii) by sending inti-

17 n to the Collector in accordance

(4 rule 6 (3) supra.

To maintain a register in the

prescribed in Reg: 17. vii.

ry passport holder inspected

ether for one day only or longer

hould be included in this register.

If the village headman has

been appointed passport issuing

fier or local authority and

obliged to be temporarily

sent from his village, his duties

der these rules should be discharged

the Karnam. If both are

bliged to be absent at the same

ime, the work should be entrusted

some respectable and literate

fficial or inhabitant of the

illage with the previous

proval of the Tahsildar.

The village officers should note

t the passport rules do not

ly to persons who have been

ulated last Mr. Haffkine's

M. Haffkine's process and also to

an of his thumb mark for no purpose of

Note for the Secretary

for

09

7

and less than 6 months previous

and that such persons are

exempted from taking out pass-

ports & from presenting themselves

for inspection. They are however

bound to give their names &

addresses in view to their being

observed at their own houses.

The Regulations on the subject

are given in Appendix B, but

it must be distinctly under-

stood & explained to the people

that inoculation is entirely

optional and that no person

will be inoculated except

with his express consent.

I. Bradley

10/2

Plague Commr.

A.L.
10/2/99

H.S.
10.2.99

2

if he is authorised

Note for the Secretary.

Refce:— U.O. Reference fro the Revenue Dept: (C. 8209 perhaps below) on the proposa of the Bd. of Revenue regardin the insertion of a chapter on the Plague in the Villag Offrs.' Manual, Vol II.

The Plague Commr. proposes the addition, to the Board's draft, of a section on the passport system, with Mufassal Regns. 17 & 31 & 32 printed as Appendices A B, respectively, ~~thereto~~. Regn. 17 relates to the obligation to take out passports and Regs. 31 & 32 to the privileges resulting from inoculation &ca.

The Alterations indicated in pencil on pp. 1 & 4 of the P.C.'s new section seem to be (in view of the recent amendment of Regn. 17(1).) necessary. In para (a) on pp 1 & 2, the words 'traveller' and 'passenger' have both been used in describing persons arriving from infected areas. The same word (traveller?) may perhaps

M. Haffkine's process and also to
of his thumb mark for no purpose of

if used throughout.

V.R.
13/2/99

To Pres. u.o. with P.C.'s remarks.

An addition as to the passport system would be burdensome to V.O.s, & would probᵞ be largely out of date by the time it is printed.

The P.C.'s instructions seem rather long & smell somewhat of the closet e.g. exhortation to avoid debauchery, not to get wet, not to bathe in cold water. All that wᵈ seem necʸ is to give a popular account of plague symptoms to lay down duties (a) when it approaches (b) when a case occurs, up to arrival of Tahsᵈ & M.O.

Thus I might be greatly shortened, ~~A~~ In II, ~~B~~ might be omitted
D a
E 1 & 2*. 4. 5. 8
* retaining last sentence.
Much of what remains of II might be shortened ~~The last~~

H.
13.2.99

They deserve "to be collected, mixed with freshly burnt lime and buried not less than five feet deep by the village headman" for all the good they are likely to do.

A.L.A.
4.3.99

D
2 1,000—7-9-93.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 8209 of 98

From The Board of Rev. (L.R.)
No 1352 Ref. Dated 29th Nov. 1898.

FOR ORDERS.

The Board's Ref. read above, which relates to a suggestion to add a Chapᵗ on 'Plague' to the Village Officers' Manual, Vol 2. was sent (u.o) to the L & M Dept for remarks on the 2nd Dec. '98, and has not yet been returned. Submitted that that Dept. may be asked to state when its return may be expected.

V.R.
31.1.99.
31/1/99.

Yes. With L & M. please say?

1.2.99

To L & M u.o.

To The Plague Commr (u.o) for report.

H. 1.2.2.99.

V.R.
2/2/99

I will try to let you have it by Tuesday. It is somewhat intricate.

3/2

5/2/2

Awaited
H.
1.3.2.99

To L & M. Dept u.o.

FOR ORDERS.

Revenue Department

Read Bd's Ref No 1352 dt
29th Nov 98 (C. no 8209/98)

Order Mis.

The Govt considers that the draft Chapter submitted by the Board enters into unnecessary detail, ~~and~~ containing a good deal ~~much~~ that is impractical and unsuited to the instruction of the class of officials for whose guidance ~~the draft~~ it is intended.

All that is necessary is to give a popular account of plague symptoms and to lay down the Village officers' duties (a) when plague approaches and (b) when a case occurs, up to the arrival of the Tahsildar and the Medical Officer.

In the Board's draft, therefore, Sec I may be great shortened; in Sec II, paras

B,

B, D and articles 1, 2 (last sentence excepted), 4, 5 & 8 of E should be omitted. and ~~much of~~ what remains may be considerably shortened. The Board of Rev. is requested to revise the draft accordingly.

2. The rules relating to the Passport system should from time to time be published in the Village Sheets of the District Gazettes, corrected up to date.

(Intld) N.E.M
24/2/99

SH
27/2/9

To the Board of Rev. (LR)
in L & M Dept.

My own opinion is that it is premature at present to issue a Standing Order to all Village Officers —

The instructions are of no practical use — e.g. the instruction that pending arrival of Tahr. the patient & all in attendance on him are to be isolated in a well ventilated hut remote from inhabited houses —

I have not the Manual to refer to, but if my memory serves me, I believe all the sanitary precautions (except as regards destruction & burning of rats) are precisely those recommended for cholera — Might not the Village officers be instructed so? But fancy ordering that all discharges from a patient are to be burnt twice daily under the village officer's personal supervision — Such an order is worse than waste paper, inasmuch as it makes the Village Head pack the whole thing up in despair — I would defer issue of a S.O. until we have some really bad outbreak of plague to teach us whether the village officer can do any more than he does during a cholera epidemic —

They already are alive to the necessity of immediately reporting suspected cases —

But I think the Member in charge of Plague shd be consulted

MS
2-3-99

c 28/2/99.
Rec 3/3/99

I quite agree with my Hon. Colleague that the issue of a Bd. S.O. is at present premature. Moreover for all practical purposes a lot of the instructions are utterly worthless & as every one knows will never be attended to.

AA 4.3.99.

If the time does come for a S.O. it should be brief and practical — something a vill. headman can understand & wh. it is possible he may attend to. The reply to the Bd. need not enter into details & will of course be strictly courteous. The main point is that the issue of a S.O. now is premature.

AA

To the Hon Mr [illegible]

SH
7/3/9

Please see revised draft below.

CRi
10/3/99

Recd 24/3/99
c 28/2/99
Rec 3/3/99

2-3-77

of his thumb mark for no purpose

D/1 1,000-7-9-92.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Cur No. 8209

From The Board of Rev. (L R)

Ref no 1352 Dated 29th Nov 1898.

Recd from the L & M dept 13-Oct 97

FOR ORDERS.

I.

Vide docket sheet of c no 8209 B

With the paper read above, the Board of Rev. submits a draft chapter on 'the Plague', which it proposes to insert as sec 1-A at page 5 of the Village Officers' Manual, Vol II. The Board states that it was compiled in the Board's office, chiefly from the Plague Regulations issued by Govt., and was revised by the Sanitary Commissioner on the suggestion of the Plague Commr. It was sent (u.o.) to the L & M Dept for remarks as to the suitability and adequacy of the instructions contained therein.

2. The Plague Commr. to whom it was referred by

by the L & M Dept proposes to add to the Board's draft a new section on the 'Passport' system, with Muffasal Regulations 17,[×] 31[θ] and 32[θ] as appendices A and B thereto. Regulation 17 relates to the obligation to take out passports, and Regns 31 & 32 to the privileges resulting from inoculation &c. The L & M Dept points out certain slight verbal alterations (in pencil) that are rendered necessary in the new section proposed by the Plague Commr. in consequence of the recent amendment of Regn 17(i). It is also proposed that the word 'traveller' may be used throughout the section which at present speaks of "traveller" and "passenger" rather loosely. These suggestions may, it is submitted, be approved and carried out.

3. The L & M Dept further remarks:-

vide the docket sheet of C.J.W. 8209.

B

fl. H

* fl. T

θ S

T

S

vide Note flagged M & fl. H

At the same time that Dept points out that the proposed addition as regards the passport system would be burdensome to V.O.s & would probably be largely out of date before it ~~[illegible]~~ is printed

fl. M

Re the addn in the Village Officers' Manual fl. C

"The Board's instructions seem rather long and smell somewhat of the closet, e.g. exhortation not to get wet, to avoid debauchery, not to bathe in cold water. All that would seem necessary is to give a popular account of plague symptoms, to lay down duties (a) when it approaches and (b) when a case occurs, up to the arrival of ~~the~~ Tahsildar and Medl. Officer"

That Dept therefore suggests that, in the Board's draft,

(1) Sec I about the description of the disease may be greatly shortened.

(2) Paras B, D, and more than a half of E in sec II may be omitted.

& (3) much of what remains in Sec II might be shortened.

Secy

Submitted that these suggestions are eminently sound &

practical & may be communicated to the Bd with the direction that the proposed Chapter shd be amended accordingly.

Village officers are not skilled in medical diagnosis so there is no use giving detailed instructions about plague symptoms. Indeed, these instructions might do more harm than good.

Neither is it, I submit, any use giving good advice ~~of~~ that there is not the remotest chance of the people accepting, e.g. not to eat cold cooked food, or that is silly, e.g. not to allow flies to settle on food. These are additional examples of the defects pointed out in L & M.

As regards the pass port rules, the amended versions to date might be published in the village sheet & the District Gazettes. There seem no reason to encumber a permanent manual with these remarks.-

" the

Please see draft submitted below.
C.R.
22/2/99.

Draft amend

Revenue Department

Dt 18/3

Read Bd's Ref. No 1352 dt 29th Nov 98 (C. no 8209)

Order Mis No 1060 of 13th March '99

The Govt. is inclined to consider that the issue of a standing Order on the subject of the duties of the Village ~~[illegible]~~ Officers in regard to the Plague is premature at present. Instructions on such a subject to be of value should ~~must~~ be strictly practical and such as ~~that~~ ~~they~~ are likely to be understood & followed by the village officers concerned. ~~It seems best therefore to defer~~ The Board may ~~find best to await the~~ defer the matter till ~~results of~~ further experience has been gained

(Intld) N.E.M.
11-3.99

To the Bd of Rev. (LR)
" L & M Dept. } 16-3-99

Note.-

The Plague Regulations are

are published in the District Gazettes at present. (vide G.O. 2830 M d/17-12-97)

The addition of a para to the draft, directing the publication of the Passport Rules (Rule 17 of the Regns. revised) is therefore thought unnecessary.

(Intld) C.R.

J.

---

hen given for copying ______ }
hen copied ______ } 189
hen examined ______ }
hen signed ______ }

AD AGAIN G.O., No. , DATED
189 .

URRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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