

Precautionary hints to persons residing in places suffering or likely to suffer from cholera; with concise directions for the treatment of those threatened with or actually attacked by the disease in situations where medical advice cannot be immediately obtained.

Contributors

Great Britain. Central Board of Health.
Royal College of Physicians of London

Publication/Creation

Place of publication not identified : Publisher not identified, 1832.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/r35ucm8b>

Provider

Royal College of Physicians

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by Royal College of Physicians, London. The original may be consulted at Royal College of Physicians, London. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

**wellcome
collection**

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

PRECAUTIONARY HINTS to Persons residing in Places suffering or likely to suffer from CHOLERA ; with CONCISE DIRECTIONS for the Treatment of those threatened with or actually attacked by the Disease in Situations where Medical Advice cannot be immediately obtained.

HEADS of Families living in the Country, and benevolent Individuals wishing to afford remedial Assistance in this destructive Malady, ought to provide themselves with the following Articles ; viz.

	lbs.	oz.
Tincture of Opium (Laudanum) - - - - -	—	2
— of Catechu - - - - -	—	4
— of Assafoetida - - - - -	—	4
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia - - - - -	—	4
Compound Spirit of Lavender - - - - -	—	2
Oil of Peppermint - - - - -	—	0½
Castor Oil - - - - -	2	—
Ipecacuanha in Powder - - - - -	—	2
Mustard in ditto (best Durham) - - - - -	10	—
Compound Chalk Powder - - - - -	—	4
Sulphate of Quinine - - - - -	—	1

PILLS, No. 1.

Six Dozen { Calomel, 2½ Grains
Opium, ¼ Grain
Cayenne Pepper, 2 Grains } in each Pill.

No. 2.

Three Dozen { Calomel
Compound Extract of Colocynth } Of each 2½ Grains
in each Pill.

No. 3.

Three Dozen { Blue Pill, 2 Grains
Rhubarb, 2 Grains } in each Pill.

POWDERS, No. 4.

Calcined Magnesia, 2 Parts	}	lb.	oz.
Rhubarb in Powder, 2 Parts			
Ginger in ditto, 1 Part, carefully mixed			

No. 5.

Calomel, 1 Grain	}	-	-	oz.
James's Powder, 2 Grains				
Nitre in Powder, 5 Grains				

LINIMENT, No. 6.

Compound Soap Liniment with Opium, 8 Parts	}	-	3
Tincture of Cantharides, 1 Part			

MUSTARD POULTICE, No. 7.

The Mustard Poullice is made by mixing equal Parts of Mustard Powder and Crumb of Bread into a Paste with hot Water ; or by mixing equal Parts of Mustard Powder and thick Porridge.

Bags or Stockings to hold heated Bran or Salt.

Stomach and Feet Warmers.

Enema Syringe.

A graduated Glass Measure. (1 oz.)

A Set of Scales and Weights. (Grain.)

The above Supply is calculated for the Number likely to be attacked in a Population of 500 ; and in Price, as estimated by a London Chemist, will not exceed £3 3s.

Precautions.

1. *The Clothing* should be warm. Woollen Stockings ought to be worn, and Flannel next the Skin; at least over the Belly and Loins.

2. *Diet.* — Avoid, above all Things, overloading the Stomach. Indigestion, however produced, disposes the Body to this Disease. If in easy Circumstances, take for Dinner a moderate Quantity of Roast Meat in preference to Boiled, with stale Bread or good Potato, Two Glasses of Wine with Water, or an Equivalent of weak Brandy or Whisky and Water, or of sound Porter or Ale. Eat Garden Stuff and Fruit sparingly, and avoid fat luscious Meats. In short, whilst under Apprehension of Cholera, use a dry, nutritive Diet, sparing rather than abundant; observe great Caution as to eating Suppers, for Cholera most frequently attacks about Midnight, or very early in the Morning.

In case of Costiveness, take One or Two of the Pills No. 3. going to Bed; or One or Two of the Pills No. 2. in the Morning, should no Effect be produced by No. 3.; but avoid Salts, Senna, and all cold, drastic Purgatives.

3. *Exercise.* — Moderate Exercise in the open Air, in fine Weather, is conducive to Health; but the greatest Care should be observed by all, more especially by the weakly and the aged, not to carry that Exercise to Fatigue or profuse Perspiration, nor to sit down with wet Feet or wet Clothes.

Treatment of the Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera.

4. In a very large Majority of Cases, the Attack of Cholera is preceded by a Looseness of Bowels of longer or shorter Duration, say Twenty-four Hours. It is in this Stage that remedial Assistance is most efficient, and that Life may be saved with the most Certainty, by checking the Disease in its Commencement. When, therefore, the Bowels become relaxed without an obvious Cause, where Cholera is prevailing at the Time, the following Measures should be adopted without Loss of Time:

5. In the Case of Adults, previously healthy, let Blood be taken from the Arm to Eight or Ten Ounces, or by Ten or Twelve Leeches to the Pit of the Stomach, or by Cupping.

Should the loose Motions be of a darker Colour than natural, give Two Pills of Form No. 2, and Four Hours after a Table-spoonfull of Castor Oil, floating on Half a Wine-glass-full of Gin and Water, Brandy and Water, or cold Coffee, with Ten Drops of Laudanum if there be griping Pains. Confine the Patient strictly to Bed, and give the following Draught at Night: —

Cinnamon or Peppermint Water, Half an Ounce; * Laudanum, Twenty-five Drops.

6. When the Purging is of the ordinary, bilious, and fæculent kind, with Griping and Flatulence, give Ten Drops of Laudanum and Forty of Tincture of Catechu in the same Vehicle, every Hour, for Five or Six Hours; or Twenty Grains of the Compound Chalk Powder every Second or Third Hour, should Relief not be obtained sooner.

A Warm Bath for Half an Hour, followed by rubbing with Flannel or Flesh Brushes; warm Fomentations to the Belly by means of Bladders Half filled with Hot Water, or Flannels soaked in hot spiced Wine, or in hot Spirit and Water, will afford much Relief.

* Peppermint Water may be made by rubbing down Five Drops of Oil of Peppermint with Half a Tea-spoonful of Sugar, adding a Table-spoonful of Water by Degrees.

7. When there are Cramps, a Desert-spoonful or Two of the Liniment No. 6. should be assiduously rubbed on the Part affected.

8. If there be Nausea or Sickness, without acute Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, give an Emetic of Twenty-five or Thirty Grains of Ipecacuanha in Half a Pint of warm Water.

9. When Giddiness and Pain at the Pit of the Stomach are present, bleed as above, and give a Tea-spoonful of the Aperient Powder No. 4.

10. Let the Diet in all these premonitory Stages consist of light farinaceous Preparations: Sago, Tapioca, Panada; Chicken Broth and tepid Drinks to promote Perspiration.

11. Should Debility, with Chills and Sweats, remain, give Two Grains of Sulphate of Quinine Three Times a Day for Two or Three Days. This Medicine will often be found to check the Relaxation of the Bowels.

First Stage of the Attack—Treatment.

12. When the Motions have lost the Appearance of fæculent Matter, and have put on that of Rice Water or Chicken Broth, with vomiting of similar Liquids, Spasms, intense Thirst, irregular, slow, and weak Pulse, give an Emetic of Half a Pint of a Solution of common Salt, as strong as it can be made, with a Tea-spoonful of Mustard Powder. Place a Mustard Poultice, No. 7. over the whole Stomach, Belly, and Front of the Short Ribs, having previously rubbed the Parts with the Liniment. Give One of the Pills No. 1. every alternate Half-hour, and in the Intervals Two Table-spoonsfull of weak Brandy or Whisky and Water; cold if preferred. Let the Patient drink cold Water or iced Water if it can be had, allowing no more than Two or Three Table-spoonfuls at a Time, or Bits of Ice the Size of a Nut may be given to be swallowed whole, to allay the burning Sensation at the Pit of the Stomach. Let Bags or Stockings filled with heated Bran or Sand be placed along the Patient's Spine or Sides, and Feet Warmers applied to his Feet. Let him be kept still, if possible, wrapt in warm Blankets, but not oppressed with Heat or Coverings, particularly over the Chest and Neck.

Second Stage of the Attack.

13. If, notwithstanding these Measures, the Patient should appear to be sinking, the Pulse becoming weaker, the Skin colder, the breathing more laborious, the Individual appearing less anxious about his own Situation, then, in addition to the steady Application of the Measures already recommended, let an Injection be thrown up the Rectum, consisting of Two or Three Pints of Water, as warm as the Hand can conveniently bear, with a small Wine-glassful of Brandy or Whisky, to be repeated, if thought necessary, at Intervals of an Hour.

Third Stage.

14. When the Pulse at the Wrist has ceased, or become almost imperceptible, with Coldness of the Extremities, and perhaps Blueness of the Surface, particularly of the Lips, Hands, and Feet; irregular breathing, Loss of Voice, Suppression of Urine, ghastly Countenance, without Delirium: although under these awful Circumstances there is but little Room for Hope, our Exertions should not cease.

15. At this Stage of the Attack the vomiting and purging will generally have ceased, or at least be much diminished; the Belly will be drawn in, and Pain, sinking, and death-like Oppression will be felt about the Heart.

16. Let the hot Water Injection be repeated, with Two or Three Drachms of the Tincture of Assafœtida, and retained for some Minutes by means of a Napkin.

17. Let Mustard Poultices be applied to the Inside of the Thighs and Calves of the Legs, in addition to that on the Belly, which may be removed to the Sides of the Chest or Back ; let the Limbs be diligently rubbed with warm Cloths ; let small Quantities of light Cordials be given at Intervals, such as a Tea-spoonful of Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, or of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, in a Table-spoonful of Water, and let the Treatment ordered for the Second Stage be continued until the Pulse becomes distinctly perceptible at the Wrist.*

Stage of Re-action, or Fever.

18. When the Pulse has begun to rise, and the Heat and natural Colour begin to return to the Surface, keep the Patient perfectly quiet, but let him be carefully watched, for a sudden sinking of the Powers of Life not unfrequently occurs at this Period of the Disease. Opiates of all Kinds must now be withheld ; and Wine, Brandy, and other Stimulants used very sparingly, and withdrawn altogether as soon as the Pulse and Heat are steadily re-established ; when mild tepid Drinks are to be substituted, and the Powder No. 5. given every Hour, instead of the Medicines hitherto used, should the Bowels be torpid.

19. Under this Treatment a warm copious Sweat often breaks out, or a more healthy Discharge takes place from the Bowels, or some Urine is passed, which of all others is the most favourable Sign. When such is the Case, the Patient, with proper Care, will often pass into a State of Convalescence, without further Difficulty or Danger.

20. It often happens, however, notwithstanding all our Care, that the Re-establishment of the Pulse and Heat are closely followed by Symptoms of Fever, or by some Degree of Stupor, or by great Oppression of breathing, or by Distension and Tenderness of the Belly ; all of which indicate Danger.

21. The Moment such Symptoms appear, bleed from the Arm, or from the Part most affected, by Leeches or Cupping, to 10, 12, or 16 Ounces, according to the Effect produced by the bleeding. Reduce the Temperature of the Patient's Room, give cool Drinks, and apply cold wet Cloths or pounded Ice in Bladders to the Head ; and give the Powders No. 5., as already ordered.

22. When Convalescence has begun, observe the strictest Care as to Diet. At this Period a full Meal has in numerous Instances brought on a Relapse. Indeed, Animal Food, even in small Quantity, under these critical Circumstances, has often been attended with dangerous Consequences to those just recovering from Cholera. To such, even the mildest Articles of Food should be given in much smaller Quantities and at shorter Intervals than to those in Health ; and their ordinary Diet and Habits should be very cautiously resumed.

W. PUM, Chairman.

* The following Plan of Treatment, proposed by Dr. Stevens, and acted upon under his Direction, has excited some Notice, and is stated to have been attended with very considerable Success in all Stages of the Disease :—

Supercarbonate of Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ Drachm.
Muriate of Soda (Common Salt), 20 Grains.
Chlorate of Potass, 7 Grains.

To be given in Half a Tumbler of Water every Hour, until the Patient begins to recover from the Collapse.

Dry Heat, Frictions, Mustard Poultices, and Injections of Hot Salt and Water were used at the same Time.



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 20th of JULY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1832.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 23d day of July 1832,

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in Scotland," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any two or more of them (of whom the Lord President of the Council, or one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, shall always be one), by any Order or Orders to be by them from time to time made, to establish, and again, from time to time, by any such Order or Orders, to revoke, renew, alter, or vary all such rules and regulations, or to substitute any such new rules and regulations, as to them may appear necessary or expedient, for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the spreading of the said disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in Scotland, or any part thereof, or for the relief of any persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by, the said disease:

And whereas by another Act, passed in the same

second year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for altering and amending an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in Scotland," it is amongst other things enacted, that all and every the expences which may be reasonably and properly incurred in carrying into effect any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, so to be made as in the said before mentioned Act provided, or sanctioned after they are incurred by any such Order, shall, whenever the occasion of such expence has arisen within any city, burgh, or town, be levied and defrayed by a special assessment to be made from time to time for this purpose by authority of the magistrates of such city, burgh, or town, in the manner therein prescribed, and where the occasion of expence shall arise in any landward parish (or in the landward part of any parish containing any burgh, or part of a burgh), the same shall be levied by a special assessment, to be from time to time made by the heritors, or their special mandatories, of such parish, or landward part of a parish, upon the owners and occupants of the lands, houses, and other heritages within the said parish, or landward part of a parish, in the manner therein set forth:

And whereas the said disease hath extended to

1832 (A)
616.932
2605p



many parts of Great Britain, and other parts thereof may be affected by the same:

And whereas by an Order, made on the tenth day of March last past, by the Lords of the Privy Council, it was, amongst other things, ordered and directed, that the burgh magistrates, and commissioners of police in all cities, burghs, and towns having local establishments of police, and the burgh magistrates, together with the members of the Kirk sessions and resident householders, occupying houses rated to the house duty at twelve pounds or upwards of yearly value in all other burghs, and the resident heritors and agents for non-resident heritors, together with the tenants paying fifty pounds or upwards of yearly rent, and the members of the Kirk session of every landward parish, or landward part of a parish, in Scotland, should be permitted and suffered where they thought fit so to do, to invest and instruct their respective Boards of Health, constituted by an Order of the Privy Council, for cities, towns, districts, or divisions of Scotland, with authority and powers to carry into effect the purposes of the Act before recited, and the measures of precaution in the said Order described:

And whereas for the prevention of the spread of the said disease, and for the relief of persons suffering under the same, and for the encouragement and promotion of the safe and speedy interment of persons dying of the said disease, the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), do deem it expedient and necessary, that further powers should be granted to all Boards of Health properly constituted by an Order of the Lords in Council, and that certain nuisances and offensive and dangerous matters, having a tendency to promote infection, and which are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, should be abated and removed:

It is therefore ordered by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in them by the before recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, that every Board of Health which now is, or hereafter shall be, constituted, by virtue of any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council, shall and may, by their chairman or secretary, apply to the acting chief magistrate of any burgh, or the minister or any three of the resident heritors of any parish for which such Boards of Health are appointed, to

convene a meeting of the different persons above enumerated, in such burghs or parishes as the case may be, which said meetings the proper officers shall accordingly summon and convene, after three days' full notice of the time and place of holding the same; and at such meetings respectively, every such Board of Health shall and may submit to such meeting, proposals for their permission and consent that such Board of Health should be invested with all or any of the powers following (to wit); that such Boards should be enabled to expend and lay out a certain sum of money, of a fixed and declared amount (of the intended application and disposal of which money, a plan and estimate shall be at the same time submitted or tendered to the said meeting), for the purposes of furnishing medicines and medical assistance, nurses, and other necessary attendants, to the sick poor at their own habitations, in all those cases where persons afflicted with the said disease cannot be conveniently removed to cholera hospitals; and further, of supplying medicines at different dispensary stations; together with the necessary incidental expences of every such Board of Health; also for the purpose of cleansing and whitewashing any house or habitation in which there exist dangerous impurities, and of removing, taking, and carrying away any corrupt, offensive, and dangerous matter within, or contiguous to, any house or habitation: also to effect the removal of any offal or filth from any slaughter-house in any city, town, or populous district; also to engage medical inspectors to visit and report upon the sanitary state of health of all lodging-houses kept for the reception of vagrants; also for the purposes of opening and scouring any such drains or watercourses, and of closing and covering any such open drains, ditches, and cess-pools, as, being likely to be prejudicial to the public health, such parishes may be willing and desirous of undertaking to cleanse or cover, themselves defraying the expences thereof out of the parish funds: also to purchase, inclose, and fence lands for burying-grounds and cemeteries; also to pay the funeral expences of persons dying of the said disease: and if such meetings in burghs or parishes shall consent and agree, by a majority of the votes of the members or inhabitants then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such meetings, that it is salutary and expedient to confer all or any of such authority and powers upon the Board of Health appointed for such parish or place, that it shall and may be

lawful for such Boards of Health, and they are hereby invested with authority and power, under and by virtue of this Order of the Lords of the Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), to execute every one of such respective powers as shall be so conferred upon them as aforesaid (to wit); upon receiving a certificate in writing, signed by two medical practitioners, of the existence of any offensive impurities, dangerous to the public health, within any house, or within twenty yards of any house or habitation, by themselves, their servants, or others of the King's subjects, to enter any dwelling-house, hut, or cabin in any street, lane, court, alley, gateway, passage, or place in any city, town, division, or district, and at some seasonable time (regard being always had to the convenience of the inmates thereof), to wash, scour, cleanse, white-wash, and fumigate the same, and to empty and clean out the cellars thereof, and to clear, cleanse, and purify all the sink-holes and drains thereof, and also to remove all swine out of any dwelling-house, hut, or cabin to any adjoining hog-stye, when and so soon as such sufficient styes shall have been provided for the reception of the same at the expence of the parish: and with power to enter upon the lands or grounds of any person or persons, bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, and to remove, take and carry away all decayed fruits, vegetables, and garden-stuff, all putrid fish, and any other corrupt or offensive and dangerous matter or thing, placed, deposited, or kept within twenty yards of any house or habitation; also to give notice to the owner or occupier of any slaughter-house in any city, town, or populous district, to remove, take and carry away any refuse, offal, garbage, filth, or sweepings of such slaughter house, and to effectually wash and cleanse the same; and if such filth shall not be removed, or shall not be commenced or set about to be removed, within one hour after such notice, then with full power and authority to enter every such slaughter-house and to remove, take and carry away all such offal, and all other rubbish and filth whatsoever: also with authority to appoint one or more such medical inspectors as aforesaid, to visit all lodging-houses used and kept for the reception of trampers and vagrants, once daily, at some seasonable hour, and to inquire into and report upon the condition of the same, and the state of health of the persons congregated therein, and the number of persons who have died of the said disease; and all such medical inspectors, so appointed as aforesaid, are hereby authorised and empowered to enter every such house

for the purposes aforesaid, at the time and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned: and with further powers for the said Boards of Health to open, cleanse, and scour any such drains, ditches, watercourses, soughs, gutters, and cesspools, and to close and cover any such open drains, ditches, and cesspools, as a majority of the said meetings in burghs and vestries shall agree to be offensive and dangerous, and to require such cleansing or covering respectively, and to have the consent of such meeting, or of a majority thereof, to the undertaking and engaging to cleanse and cover the same at the parish expence; the entire expence of the opening and cleansing, or of the closing and covering, of any such drain, ditch, or pool respectively, in no case exceeding fifty pounds for the complete accomplishment of the same; provided always, that nothing in this Order contained shall be taken or held to extend to any drains, ditches, watercourses, soughs, gutters, and cesspools, being within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of sewers, or of trustees, or others having authority over the making or management of sewers; provided also, that the owner of the soil shall in every such case agree and consent to the scouring and cleansing, or closing and covering of the same: and with full permission and authority for every such Board of Health to purchase, inclose, and fence suitable lands for burial-grounds and cemeteries, to be used by all parishes in any city or town which shall agree to contribute a rateable proportion to the providing of such burying-grounds for cholera patients; provided always, that no lands used for any such interment shall be afterwards applied to any profane use, for the space of ten years then next ensuing: and when and so soon as any such Boards of Health, so authorised and empowered as aforesaid, shall have procured any such burying-grounds, without the walls, limits, or bounds of any city or town, but within a reasonable and convenient distance of the same, and shall have made all the necessary provisions and arrangements for the interment of bodies therein, then in every such case the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), do hereby strictly forbid, prohibit, and interdict the interment of any person whatsoever, certified by a medical practitioner, to have died of the said disease of spasmodic, or Indian cholera, within the said city, in any church, church-yard, chapel, chapel-yard, cemetery, vault, burying-ground, or other place whatever used for the reception of dead bodies within the walls, limits, and

bounds thereof, unless for any good and sufficient reasons which shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said Board of Health, such Board shall determine that the regulation can be safely dispensed with in any particular excepted case, when it is further directed that the express grounds of such particular exception shall be truly and at length stated and entered in the minutes of the proceedings of such Board of Health, and a copy of such entry shall forthwith be transmitted to the Clerk in Ordinary of the Privy Council, for the information of their Lordships; and the Lords of the Privy Council do further command and order that the interment of all persons certified by any medical practitioner to have died of the said disease of spasmodic, or Indian cholera, shall take place within the space of twenty-four hours from the time of the death of every such person, and all the relations and nearest friends of every person so dying, and all other His Majesty's subjects having controul over the disposal of the respective bodies, are hereby strongly enjoined, ordered, and directed to enforce the performance of this provision, under the pain of incurring the penalties denounced in the before recited Act, against all persons guilty of disobedience to the Orders of their Lordships in Council: and every such Board of Health is hereby empowered and allowed to discharge the funeral expences of all persons dying of the said disease within the jurisdiction of the said Board, whose relations or friends shall procure the interment of the body within the before limited time of twenty-four hours after the decease of such persons, and according to the directions of the said Board of Health; also with full power and authority for every such Board of Health to burn and destroy, or cause to be burnt and destroyed, such clothes, bedding, or any other articles belonging to, or used by the deceased, in his or her lifetime as the said Board shall deem necessary to be destroyed, paying the value thereof to their legal representatives, to be charged upon the poor's rate of the parish in which such person died: but if such meetings in burghs or parish shall not agree and determine by a majority of the votes of the members then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such meetings, that it is

salutary and expedient to confer all or any of such powers upon the Boards of Health appointed for such parishes or places respectively, or if such owners of the soil as aforesaid shall not consent to the opening and scouring, or the closing and covering of drains and ditches, and pools, at the expence of the parish as aforesaid, then it is ordered and enjoined that no such authority or powers, and no part of such powers as shall be refused or withheld by such vestries, shall be claimed or exercised by any Board of Health in any parish or place, except when such, or any other authority and powers shall, upon due consideration of the premises, be conferred and given to any such Boards of Health by any Order or Orders to be made by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council:

And for defraying all and every the expences which may be necessarily incurred in carrying into effect this Order of the Lords of the Privy Council, it shall be lawful for all such Boards of Health, so constituted and empowered as aforesaid, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to make application, by their chairman or secretary, to the magistrates of the burgh, or any four of the principal heritors of the parish, to contribute and advance such sum as may be necessary, either out of the assessments by the said last-mentioned Act authorised and directed, or in the event of such assessments not then being realized, on the credit of such assessments; and all police and peace officers, all constables and headboroughs, and all others His Majesty's subjects are hereby required to be aiding and assisting in the execution of this Order:

And the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council of whom the Lord President of the Council is one do hereby declare, that for all acts, deeds, matters, and things, which may be necessarily and properly done by any such burgh magistrates and commissioners of police, Boards of Health, members of Kirk sessions, heritors, inspectors, peace officers, constables, headboroughs, and others of His Majesty's subjects, in execution and furtherance of this present Order, this Order shall be their full and sufficient warrant.

C. C. Greville.

Printed and Published at the Office, in Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street, by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE.

[Price Seven Pence.]



AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 20th day of
October 1831.

By a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council.

THEIR Lordships this day took into consideration certain rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Health, for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spreading of the disease, called Cholera Morbus in the United Kingdom, together with an account of the symptoms and treatment of the said disease: and were pleased to order that the same be printed and published in the Gazette, and circulated in all the principal ports, creeks, and other stations of the said United Kingdom, with a view that all persons may be made acquainted therewith, and conform themselves thereto.

W. L. Bathurst.

THE measures of external precaution for preventing the introduction of the cholera morbus by a rigorous quarantine, have hitherto been found effectual, but as the disease approaches the neighbouring shores, not only is the necessity of increased vigilance more apparent, but it is also consistent with common prudence that the country should be prepared to meet the possible contingency of so dreadful a calamity. The intention of the following observations, therefore, is to submit to the public such suggestions as it appears to the Board of Health should either be immediately acted upon, or so far carried into operation as that, in any case, the country should not be found uninformed as to the best means of providing for its internal protection.

To effect the prevention of the introduction of the disorder, the most active co-operation not only of the local authorities along the coast in the measures of the Government, but likewise the exercise of the utmost caution by all the inhabitants of such parts of the country becomes indispensably necessary. The quarantine regulations established by the Government are sufficient, it is confidently hoped, to prevent the disorder from being communicated through any intercourse with the Continent in the regular channel of trade or passage, but they cannot guard against its introduction by means of the secret and surreptitious intercourse which is known to exist between the coast of England and the opposite shores.

By such means this fatal disorder, in spite of all quarantine regulations, and of the utmost vigilance on the part of the Government, might be introduced into the United Kingdom; and it is clear that this danger can only be obviated by the most strenuous efforts on the part of all persons of any influence, to put a stop to such practices; the utmost exertions should be used to effect this end. The Magistrates, the Clergy, and all persons resident on the coast, it is hoped will endeavour to impress upon the population of their different districts (and particularly of the retired villages along the sea shore), the danger to which they expose themselves by engaging in illicit intercourse with persons coming from the Continent; and should appeal to their fears in warning them of the imminent risk which they incur by holding any communication with smugglers, and others who may evade the quarantine regulations.

To meet the other objects adverted to in the introduction, namely, to prepare for the possible contingency of the country being visited by this disorder, as well as to assist in its prevention, it is recommended that in every town and village, commencing with those on the coast, there should be established a local board of health, to consist of the Chief and other Magistrates, the Clergyman of the parish, two or more Physicians or Medical Practitioners, and three or more of the principal inhabitants; and one of the Medical members should be appointed to correspond with the Board of Health in London.

Every large town should be divided into districts, having a district committee of two or three members, one of whom should be of the medical profession, to watch over its health, and to give the earliest information to the Board of Health in the town, whose instructions they will carry into effect.

As the most effectual means of preventing the spreading of any pestilence, has always been found to be the immediate separation of the sick from the healthy, it is of the utmost importance that the very first cases of cholera which may appear, should

PAM (E)

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
LIBRARY
CLASS 616.932
2605P
24.7.1968

be made known as early as possible; concealment of the sick would not only endanger the safety of the public, but (as success in the treatment of the cholera has been found mainly to depend on medical assistance having been given in the earliest stage of the disease) would likewise deprive the patient of his best chance of recovery.

To carry into effect the separation of the sick from the healthy, it would be very expedient that one or more houses should be kept in view in each town or its neighbourhood, as places to which every case of the disease, as soon as detected, might be removed, provided the family of the affected person consent to such removal, and in case of refusal, a conspicuous mark ("Sick") should be placed in front of the house, to warn persons that it is in quarantine; and even when persons with the disease shall have been removed, and the house shall have been purified, the word ("Caution") should be substituted, as denoting suspicion of the disease, and the inhabitants of such house should not be at liberty to move out or communicate with other persons, until, by the authority of the local board, the mark shall have been removed.

In some towns it may be found possible to appropriate a public hospital to this purpose, or should any barrack exist in the neighbourhood, it might, under the authority of the Commander of the Forces, be similarly applied.

Wherever it may be allowed to remove the sick from their own habitations to the previously selected and detached buildings, the houses from which they have been so removed, as well as the houses in which the sick have chosen to remain, should be thoroughly purified in the following manner:

Decayed articles, such as rags, cordage, papers, old clothes, hangings, should be burnt; filth of every description removed, clothing and furniture should be submitted to copious effusions of water, and boiled in a strong ley; drains and privies thoroughly cleansed by streams of water and chloride of lime; ablation of wood work should be performed by a strong ley of soap and water; the walls of the house, from the cellar to the garret, should be hot lime-washed, all loose and decayed pieces of plastering should be removed.

Free and continued admission of fresh air to all parts of the house and furniture should be enjoined for at least a week.

It is impossible to impress too strongly the necessity of extreme cleanliness and free ventilation, they are points of the very greatest importance, whether in the houses of the sick, or generally as a measure of precaution.

It is recommended that those who may fall victims to this formidable disease, should be buried in a detached ground in the vicinity of the house that may have been selected for the reception of cholera patients. By this regulation it is intended to confine as much as possible every source of infection to one spot; on the same principle, all persons who may be employed in the removal of the sick from their own houses, as well as all those who

may attend upon cholera patients in the capacity of nurses, should live apart from the rest of the community.

It should here be observed, that the fewer the number of persons employed in these duties, the better, as then the chance of spreading the infection by their means will be diminished.

Wherever objections arise to the removal of the sick from the healthy, or other causes exist to render such a step not advisable, the same prospect of success in extinguishing the seeds of the pestilence cannot be expected.

Much, however, may be done, even in these difficult circumstances, by following the same principles of prudence, and by avoiding all unnecessary communication with the public out of doors; all articles of food, or other necessaries required by the family, should be placed in front of the house, and received by one of the inhabitants of the house, after the person delivering them shall have retired.

Until the time during which the contagion of cholera lies dormant in the human frame has been more accurately ascertained, it will be necessary for the sake of perfect security, that convalescents from the disease, and those who have had any communication with them should be kept under observation for a period of not less than twenty days.

The occupiers of each house, where the disease may occur, or be supposed to have occurred, are enjoined to report the fact immediately to the local board of health in the town where they reside, in order that the professional member of such board, may immediately visit, report, and if permitted to do so, cause the patient to be removed to the place allotted for the sick.

In every town the name and residence of each of the members of the district committee should be fixed on the doors of the church, or other conspicuous place.

All intercourse with any infected town, and the neighbouring country, must be prevented by the best means within the power of the Magistrates, who will have to make regulations for the supply of provisions; but such regulations are intended only for extreme cases; and the difficulty of carrying such a plan into effect on any extended scale will undoubtedly be great, but, as a precaution of great importance, it is most essential that it should be an object of consideration, in order to guard against the spreading of infection.

Other measures, of a more coercive nature, may be rendered expedient for the common safety, if unfortunately so fatal a disease should ever show itself in this country in the terrific way in which it has appeared in various parts of Europe; and it may become necessary to draw troops, or a strong body of police, around infected places, so as utterly to exclude the inhabitants from all intercourse with the country; and we feel sure what is demanded for the common safety of the state, will always be acquiesced in with a willing submission to the necessity which imposes it.

The Board particularly invites attention to a fact confirmed by all the communications received from abroad, viz. that the poor, ill fed, and unhealthy part of the population, and especially those who have been addicted to drinking spirituous liquors, and indulgence in irregular habits, have been the greatest sufferers from this disease, and that the infection has been most virulent, and has spread more rapidly and extensively in the districts of towns where the streets are narrow, and the population crowded, and where little or no attention has been paid to cleanliness and ventilation. They are aware of the difficulty of removing the evils referred to, but they trust that attention thus awakened will insure the most active endeavours of all Magistrates, resident Clergymen, and persons of influence or authority, to promote their mitigation, and as the amount of danger, and the necessity of precaution, may become more apparent, they will look with increased confidence to the individual exertions of those who may be enabled to employ them beneficially in furtherance of the suggestions above stated.

Board of Health, College of Physicians, October 20, 1831.

THE following are the early symptoms of the disease in its most marked form, as it occurred to the observation of Dr. Russell and Dr. Barry, at St. Petersburg, corroborated by the accounts from other places where the disease has prevailed :

Giddiness, sick stomach, nervous agitation, intermittent, slow, or small pulse, cramps beginning at the tops of the fingers and toes, and rapidly approaching the trunk, give the first warning.

Vomiting or purging, or both these evacuations of a liquid like rice-water or whey, or barley-water, come on ; the features become sharp and contracted, the eye sinks, the look is expressive of terror and wildness ; the lips, face, neck, hands, and feet, and soon after the thighs, arms, and whole surface assume a leaden, blue, purple, black, or deep brown tint, according to the complexion of the individual, varying in shade with the intensity of the attack. The fingers and toes are reduced in size, the skin and soft parts covering them are wrinkled, shrivelled and folded ; the nails put on a bluish pearly white ; the larger superficial veins are marked by flat lines of a deeper black ; the pulse becomes either small as a thread, and scarcely vibrating, or else totally extinct.

The skin is deadly cold and often damp, the tongue always moist, often white and loaded, but flabby and chilled like a piece of dead flesh. The voice is nearly gone ; the respiration quick, irregular, and imperfectly performed. The patient speaks in a whisper. He struggles for breath, and often lays his hand on his heart to point out the seat of his distress. Sometimes there are rigid spasms of the legs, thighs, and loins. The secretion of urine is totally suspended ; vomiting and purgings, which are

far from being the most important or dangerous symptoms, and which in a very great number of cases of the disease, have not been profuse, or have been arrested by medicine early in the attack, succeed.

It is evident that the most urgent and peculiar symptom of this disease is the sudden depression of the vital powers : proved by the diminished action of the heart, the coldness of the surface and extremities, and the stagnant state of the whole circulation. It is important to advert to this fact, as pointing out the instant measures which may safely and beneficially be employed where medical aid cannot immediately be procured. All means tending to restore the circulation and maintain the warmth of the body should be had recourse to without delay. The patients should always immediately be put to bed, wrapt up in hot blankets, and warmth should be sustained by other external applications, such as repeated frictions with flannels and camphorated spirits ; poultices of mustard and linseed (equal parts) to the stomach, particularly where pain and vomiting exist ; similar poultices to the feet and legs, to restore their warmth. The returning heat of the body may be promoted by bags containing hot salt or bran applied to different parts of it. For the same purpose of restoring and sustaining the circulation, white wine whey, with spice, hot brandy and water, or sal volatile, in the dose of a teaspoonful in hot water, frequently repeated, or from five to twenty drops of some of the essential oils, as peppermint, cloves, or cajeput, in a wine glass of water, may be administered ; with the same view, where the stomach will bear it, warm broth with spice may be employed. In very severe cases, or where medical aid is difficult to be obtained, from twenty to forty drops of laudanum may be given, in any of the warm drinks previously recommended.

These simple means are proposed as resources in the incipient stage of the disease, where medical aid has not yet been obtained.

In reference to the further means to be adopted in the treatment of this disease, it is necessary to state, that no specific remedy has yet been ascertained ; nor has any plan of cure been sufficiently commended by success to warrant its express recommendation from authority. The Board have already published a detailed statement of the methods of treatment adopted in India, and of the different opinions entertained as to the use of bleeding, emetics, calomel, opium, &c. There is reason to believe that more information on this subject may be obtained from those parts of the continent where the disease is now prevailing ; but even should it be otherwise, the greatest confidence may be reposed in the intelligence and zeal which the medical practitioners of this country will employ in establishing an appropriate method of cure.

Henry Halford, President of the Board.



SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette

Of *TUESDAY* the 17th of *JULY*.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1832.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 19th day of *July* 1832,

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in England," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any two or more of them (of whom the Lord President of the Council, or one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, shall always be one), by any Order or Orders to be by them from time to time made, to establish, and again, from time to time, by any such Order or Orders, to revoke, renew, alter, or vary all such rules and regulations, or to substitute any such new rules and regulations, as to them may appear necessary or expedient, for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the spreading of the said disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in England or Wales, or any part thereof, or for the relief of any persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by, the said disease:

And whereas it is further enacted by the said Act, that all and every the expences which may be reasonably and properly incurred, in carrying into effect any Order of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, made as aforesaid, shall, under and by virtue of an order in writing of some justice of the peace, dwelling in or near the parish

or division (and which said order any such justice is thereby empowered and directed to make), commanding the churchwardens, overseers, or guardians of the poor, for the time being, to pay a certain sufficient sum of money for such purpose, be defrayed out of the rates for the relief of the poor of the parish, township, or extra parochial place maintaining its own poor, in which the same shall be incurred, and, in other extra parochial places, out of the poors' rate of the parish nearest adjoining:

And whereas the said disease hath extended to many parts of Great Britain, and other parts thereof may be affected by the same:

And whereas by an Order, made on the sixth day of March last past, by the Lords of the Privy Council, it was, amongst other things, ordered and directed, that every Board of Health, constituted by an Order of the Privy Council, for cities, towns, districts, or divisions of England and Wales, should and might apply to the select or parish vestry of every parish or place, for authority and powers to carry into effect the purposes of the Act before recited, and the measures of precaution in the said Order described:

And whereas for the prevention of the spread of the said disease, and for the relief of persons suffering under the same, and for the encouragement and promotion of the safe and speedy interment of persons dying of the said disease, the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), do deem it expedient and necessary, that further powers should be granted to all Boards of Health properly constituted by an Order of the Lords in Council, and that

820 (ff)
616.932
2605p



certain nuisances and offensive and dangerous matters, having a tendency to promote infection, and which are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, should be abated and removed:

It is therefore ordered by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in them by the before recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, that every Board of Health which now is, or hereafter shall be constituted, by virtue of any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council, shall and may, by their chairman or secretary, apply to the acting parish officers or district churchwardens for the time being, of the parish, township, ecclesiastical division, district, or place, for which such Boards of Health are appointed, to convene a meeting of the select vestry of such parish or place, or in parishes where no select vestry is established, to convene a meeting of the inhabitants in parish vestry, which said meetings in select or parish vestries the said parish officers or district churchwardens, are hereby directed and commanded to convene, after three days' full notice of the time and place of holding the same: and at such meetings respectively, every such Board of Health shall and may submit to such select or parish vestries, proposals for their permission and consent that such Board of Health should be invested with all or any of the powers following, (to wit); that such Boards should be enabled to expend and lay out a certain sum of money, of a fixed and declared amount (of the intended application and disposal of which money, a plan and estimate shall be at the same time submitted or tendered to the said vestry), for the purposes of furnishing medicines and medical assistance, nurses, and other necessary attendants to the sick poor at their own habitations, in all those cases where persons afflicted with the said disease cannot be conveniently removed to cholera hospitals; and further, of supplying medicines at different dispensary stations; together with the necessary incidental expenses of every such Board of Health; also for the purpose of cleansing and whitewashing any house or habitation in which there exist dangerous impurities, and of removing, taking, and carrying away any corrupt, offensive, and dangerous matter within, or contiguous to, any house or habitation: also to effect the removal of any offal or filth from any slaughter-house in any city, town, or populous district; also to engage medical inspectors to visit and report upon the sanitary state of health of all lodging-houses kept for the reception of vagrants; also for the purposes of opening and scouring any such drains or watercourses, and of closing and covering any such open drains, ditches, and cesspools, as, being likely to be prejudicial to the public health, such parishes may be willing and desirous of undertaking to cleanse or cover, themselves defraying the expenses thereof out of the parish funds; also to purchase, inclose, and fence lands for burying-grounds and cemeteries; also to pay the funeral expenses of persons dying of the said disease: and if such select or parish vestries shall consent and agree by a majority of the votes of the members or inhabitants then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such select or parish vestries, that it is salutary

and expedient to confer all or any of such authority and powers upon the Board of Health appointed for such parish or place, that it shall and may be lawful for such Boards of Health, and they are hereby invested with authority and power, under and by virtue of this Order of the Lords of the Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), to execute every one of such respective powers as shall be so conferred upon them as aforesaid, (to wit); upon receiving a certificate in writing, signed by two medical practitioners, of the existence of any offensive impurities, dangerous to the public health, within any house, or within twenty yards of any house or habitation, by themselves, their servants, or others of the King's subjects, to enter any dwelling-house, hut, or cabin in any street, lane, court, alley, gateway, passage, or place in any city, town, division, or district, and at some reasonable time (regard being always had to the convenience of the inmates thereof), to wash, scour, cleanse, white-wash, and fumigate the same, and to empty and clean out the cellars thereof, and to clear, cleanse, and purify all the sink-holes and drains thereof, and also to remove all swine out of any dwelling-house, hut, or cabin to any adjoining hog-stye, when and so soon as such sufficient styes shall have been provided for the reception of the same at the expence of the parish: and with power to enter upon the lands or grounds of any person or persons, bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, and to remove, take and carry away all decayed fruits, vegetables, and garden-stuff, all putrid fish, and any other corrupt or offensive and dangerous matter or thing, placed, deposited, or kept within twenty yards of any house or habitation; also to give notice to the owner or occupier of any slaughter-house in any city, town, or populous district, to remove, take and carry away any refuse, offal, garbage, filth, or sweepings of such slaughter-house, and to effectually wash and cleanse the same; and if such filth shall not be removed, or shall not be commenced or set about to be removed, within one hour after such notice, then with full power and authority to enter every such slaughter-house and to remove, take and carry away all such offal, and all other rubbish and filth whatsoever: also with authority to appoint one or more such medical inspectors as aforesaid, to visit all lodging-houses used and kept for the reception of tramps and vagrants, once daily, at some reasonable hour, and to inquire into and report upon the condition of the same, and the state of health of the persons congregated therein, and the number of persons who have died of the said disease; and all such medical inspectors, so appointed as aforesaid, are hereby authorised and empowered to enter every such house for the purposes aforesaid, at the time and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned: and with further powers for the said Boards of Health to open, cleanse, and scour any such drains, ditches, watercourses, soughs, gutters, and cesspools, and to close and cover any such open drains, ditches, and cesspools, as a majority of the said vestries shall agree to be offensive and dangerous, and to require such cleansing or covering respectively, and to have the consent of such vestry, or of a majority thereof, to the undertaking and engaging to cleanse and cover the same at the parish expence; the entire expence of the opening and cleansing, or of the closing and covering, of any such drain, ditch, or pool respectively, in no case exceeding fifty pounds for the

complete accomplishment of the same; provided always, that nothing in this Order contained shall be taken or held to extend to any drains, ditches, water-courses, soughs, gutters, and cesspools being within the jurisdictions of the commissioners of sewers, or of trustees, or others, having authority over the making or management of sewers; provided also, that the owner of the soil shall in every such case agree and consent to the scouring and cleansing, or closing and covering of the same: and with full permission and authority for every such Board of Health to purchase, inclose, and fence suitable lands for burial grounds and cemeteries, to be used by all parishes in any city or town which shall agree to contribute a rateable proportion to the providing of such burying-grounds for cholera patients; provided always, that no lands used for any such interment shall be afterwards applied to any profane use, for the space of ten years then next ensuing: and when and so soon as any such Boards of Health, so authorised and empowered as aforesaid, shall have procured any such burying-grounds, without the walls, limits, or bounds of any city or town, but within a reasonable and convenient distance of the same, and shall have made all the necessary provisions and arrangements for the interment of bodies therein, then in every such case the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), do hereby strictly forbid, prohibit, and interdict the interment of any person whomsoever, certified by a medical practitioner, to have died of the said disease of spasmodic, or Indian cholera, within the said city, in any church, churchyard, chapel, chapel-yard, cemetery, vault, burying-ground, or other place whatever used for the reception of dead bodies within the walls, limits, and bounds thereof, unless for any good and sufficient reasons which shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said Board of Health, such Board shall determine that the regulation can be safely dispensed with in any particular excepted case, when it is farther directed that the express grounds of such particular exception shall be truly and at length stated and entered in the minutes of the proceedings of such Board of Health, and a copy of such entry shall forthwith be transmitted to the Clerk in Ordinary of the Privy Council, for the information of their Lordships; and the Lords of the Privy Council do further command and order that the interment of all persons certified by any medical practitioner to have died of the said disease of spasmodic, or Indian cholera, shall take place within the space of twenty-four hours from the time of the death of every such person, and all the relations and nearest friends of every person so dying, and all other His Majesty's subjects having controul over the disposal of the respective bodies, are hereby strongly enjoined, ordered, and directed to enforce the performance of this provision, under the pain of incurring the penalties denounced in the before recited Act, against all persons guilty of disobedience to the Orders of their Lordships in Council: and every such Board of Health is hereby empowered and allowed to discharge the funeral expences of all persons dying of the said disease within the jurisdiction of the said Board, whose relations or friends shall procure the interment of the body within the before limited time of twenty-four hours after the decease of such persons, and according to the directions of the said Board of Health; also

with full power and authority for every such Board of Health to burn and destroy, or cause to be burnt and destroyed, such clothes, bedding, or any other articles belonging to, or used by the deceased, in his or her lifetime as the said Board shall deem necessary to be destroyed, paying the value thereof to their legal representatives, to be charged upon the poor's rate of the parish in which such person died: but if such select or parish vestries shall not agree and determine by a majority of the votes of the members or inhabitants then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such vestries, that it is salutary and expedient to confer all or any of such powers upon the Boards of Health appointed for such parishes or places respectively, or if such owners of the soil as aforesaid, shall not consent to the opening and scouring, or the closing and covering of drains and ditches, and pools, at the expence of the parish as aforesaid, then it is ordered and enjoined that no such authority or powers, and no part of such powers as shall be refused or withheld by such vestries, shall be claimed or exercised by any Board of Health in any parish or place, except when such, or any other authority and powers shall, upon due consideration of the premises, be conferred and given to any such Boards of Health by any Order or Orders to be made by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council:

And for defraying all and every the expences which may be necessarily incurred in carrying into effect this Order of the Lords of the Privy Council, it shall be lawful for all such Boards of Health, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to make application, by their chairman or secretary, to some justice of the peace, living in or near the parish or division, to make an order, in writing, upon the parish officers, guardians of the poor, or district churchwardens of the parish or place, commanding them to pay a certain specified sum of money for such purpose, out of the rates levied, or next thereafter to be levied, for the relief of the poor of such parish or place; which order every such justice of the peace is hereby required and enjoined to make, in pursuance and exercise of the power vested in him by the before-recited Act; and the said parish officers, guardians of the poor, or district churchwardens, are hereby ordered and commanded to pay such money, in obedience to the order of such justice, in the manner therein directed, or they will incur the penalties and punishments consequent upon disobedience to such before-recited Act, and to the present Order: and all police and peace officers, all constables and headboroughs, and all others His Majesty's subjects, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting in the execution of this Order:

And the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) do hereby declare, that for all acts, deeds, matters, and things, which may be necessarily and properly done by any such justices of the peace, Boards of Health, medical practitioners, overseers, churchwardens, district churchwardens, guardians of the poor, inspectors, peace officers, constables, headboroughs and others of His Majesty's subjects, in execution and furtherance of this present Order, this Order shall be their full and sufficient warrant.

C. C. Greville.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 consideration of the subject, and to a statement of the
 objects and scope of the present investigation. It is
 then shown that the problem is one of the most
 important in the history of the human mind, and
 that it has been the subject of the most
 elaborate and successful researches of the
 human intellect. The author then proceeds to
 a detailed examination of the various theories
 which have been advanced, and to a comparison
 of their merits and demerits. He then
 presents his own views on the subject, and
 shows how they are supported by the
 facts of the case. The paper concludes with
 a summary of the results of the investigation,
 and a statement of the author's conclusions.
 C. C. [Name]

The second part of the paper is devoted to a
 detailed examination of the various theories
 which have been advanced, and to a comparison
 of their merits and demerits. He then
 presents his own views on the subject, and
 shows how they are supported by the
 facts of the case. The paper concludes with
 a summary of the results of the investigation,
 and a statement of the author's conclusions.
 C. C. [Name]



SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 9th of MARCH.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1832.

At the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 10th day of *March* 1832.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in Scotland," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any two or more of them (of whom the Lord President of the Council, or one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, shall always be one), by any Order or Orders to be by them from time to time made, to establish, and again, from time to time, by any such Order or Orders, to revoke, renew, alter, or vary all such new rules and regulations as to them may appear necessary or expedient for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the spreading of the said disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in Scotland, or any part thereof, or for the relief of any persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by the said disease:

And whereas the said disease hath extended to different parts of Great Britain, and other parts thereof may be affected by the same:

And whereas it doth appear to the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) necessary and expedient, in order to promote, under certain restrictions, the separation of persons infected, or likely to be infected, with the said disease, from other classes of His Majesty's subjects, and to provide accommodation for the reception and relief of persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by, the said disease, that the burgh magistrates and commissioners of police in all cities, burghs, and towns, having local establishments of police, and the burgh magistrates, together with the members of the Kirk sessions, and resident householders, occupying houses rated to the house duty at twelve pounds, or upwards, of yearly value, in all other burghs, and the resident heritors and agents for non-resident heritors, together with

the tenants paying fifty pounds, or upwards, of yearly rent, and the members of the Kirk session of every landward, parish, or landward, part of a parish, in Scotland, now affected with, or which may be in immediate danger of being affected with, the said disease, should be permitted and suffered, where they think fit so to do, to invest and instruct their respective Boards of Health established for such parishes or places, and constituted by an Order of the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, with sufficient powers and authority to provide temporary hospitals, with all necessary articles for the reception and cure of persons affected with the said disease, and also houses of observation for the reception of persons whom it may be necessary or proper to remove from communication with infected persons; it is, therefore, ordered by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in them by the before-recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, that every Board of Health which now is, or hereafter shall be, constituted by virtue of any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council, shall and may, by their chairman or secretary, apply to, request, and desire, the acting chief magistrate of any burgh, or the minister, or any three of the resident heritors of any parish for which Boards of Health are appointed, to convene a meeting of the different persons above enumerated in such burghs or parishes, as the case may be, which said meetings shall accordingly be summoned and convened by the proper officers as early as can conveniently be done, after intimation of the time and place of holding the same; and at such meetings respectively every such Board of Health shall and may submit to such meeting proposals for their permission and consent that such Boards of Health should be empowered and enabled to contract for, engage, and hire, and by themselves, their servants, or others, to possess, hold, and occupy any house or other suitable building, and to erect any temporary buildings upon land belonging to the parish, or where there is no land belonging to the parish



conveniently situate for the site of such buildings, to contract for the use and occupation of land for such purpose of erecting temporary buildings thereon, and to establish all and every such houses, buildings, and temporary erections, so hired or constructed as aforesaid, as cholera hospitals, or as houses of observation for the reception of persons not at the time affected with the said disease, but whom it may be necessary or proper to remove from communication with infected persons; also to procure and purchase a sufficient and necessary supply of beds, food, clothing, fuel, and medicine, and to engage medical assistance, and nurses, and other necessary attendants; and if such meetings in burghs or parishes shall consent and agree, by a majority of the votes of the members or inhabitants then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such meetings, that it is salutary and expedient to confer such authority and powers upon the Board of Health appointed for such parish or place, then it shall and may be lawful for such Boards of Health, and they are hereby empowered and authorised to undertake, enter upon, do, and perform all the acts, deeds, matters, and things required of them in the execution of such their trusts, under the authority and by virtue of this Order of the Lords and others of the Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), with power to remove and convey, or cause to be conveyed, to any such cholera hospital, so established as aforesaid, any person infected with the said disease, and consenting to be removed from his or her habitation, and to place in any such house of observation as aforesaid, any person or persons whom, in the opinion of two medical practitioners, signified by a certificate in writing under their hands, it may be necessary or proper to remove from communication with infected persons, or from confined and crowded situations, but if such meetings shall not agree and determine by a majority of the votes of the members then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such meetings, that it is salutary and expedient to confer such powers upon the Boards of Health appointed for such parishes or burghs respectively, then it is ordered and enjoined, that no such authority or powers shall be claimed or exercised by any Board of Health in any parish or place, except when such, and any other authority and powers shall, upon due consideration of the premises, be conferred and given to any such Boards of Health, by any Order or Orders to be made by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council:

And for the discharge and payment of all such expences, not exceeding an ascertained and specified amount, to be in every case fixed and declared by such burgh or parish meetings, and which shall be reasonably and properly incurred by any Board of Health, so constituted and empowered as aforesaid, in the execution of their trust, and in carrying into effect this Order of the Lords and others of the Privy Council, it shall be lawful for all such Boards of Health, and they are hereby authorized and directed to make application, by their chairman or secretary, to the magistrates of the burgh, or any four of the principal heritors of the parish, to contribute and advance such sum as may be necessary,

either out of the assessments by the said Act authorised and directed, or, in the event of such assessments not being then realized, on the credit of such assessments:

And it is hereby further ordered, that the secretary or clerk of all such Boards of Health, so constituted and empowered as aforesaid, shall and do keep a full, true, and complete account in writing, fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, of all sums of money by such Board received, laid out, and expended; and also of all goods, chattels, furniture, apparel, and other necessaries purchased by such Boards for the use of any cholera hospital, or house of observation, such account to be examined and signed at the end of every week by the chairman of such Board: and the said book shall be carefully preserved by such secretary or clerk, and such secretary or clerk shall, and he is hereby ordered and commanded to permit any inhabitant assessed under the said Act to inspect such book, upon application in writing to the chairman of such Board of Health, at any reasonable time, within fourteen days before the general or quarter sessions; and it is hereby further ordered and commanded, that such accounts, so signed as aforesaid, shall be verified on oath by the said secretary or clerk, before the justices of the peace at the next general or quarter sessions assembled; and it shall be lawful for such justices in sessions, and they are hereby required and directed, to signify their allowance and approbation of any such account, under their hands at the foot of such account, and in case the said justices are not satisfied to allow and approve such account, then they may, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, if they shall so think fit for any grave reasons, to examine into the matter of every such account, and to administer an oath or affirmation to such secretary, or to any member of the Board of Health, or to any person contracting or dealing with, or supplying labour or materials to such Board of Health, and to specify at the foot of such account, every such charge or payment, and its amount as to them the said justices shall appear exorbitant, unreasonable, and improper; and in case such secretary or clerk of any such Board of Health, so constituted and empowered as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to keep or to verify such accounts before the justices in sessions, by oath as aforesaid, or shall wilfully make any false entry therein, or give any false account thereof, such secretary or clerk is hereby warned and admonished that the penalties and punishments consequent upon any disobedience of this Order, and to the provisions of the before recited Act, will forthwith be enforced against him:

And the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) do hereby declare, that for all acts, deeds, matters, and things which may be necessarily, reasonably, and properly done by any such Board of Health, constituted and empowered in the manner aforesaid, and by any such justice of the peace, justices in sessions, magistrates, commissioners of police, heritors, and others of His Majesty's subjects, in execution and furtherance of the present Order of the Lords and others in Council, or of any order so to be made by any such justice of the peace as aforesaid, this Order shall be their full and sufficient warrant.

C. C. Greville.

THE
LONDON GAZETTE

BY APPOINTMENT

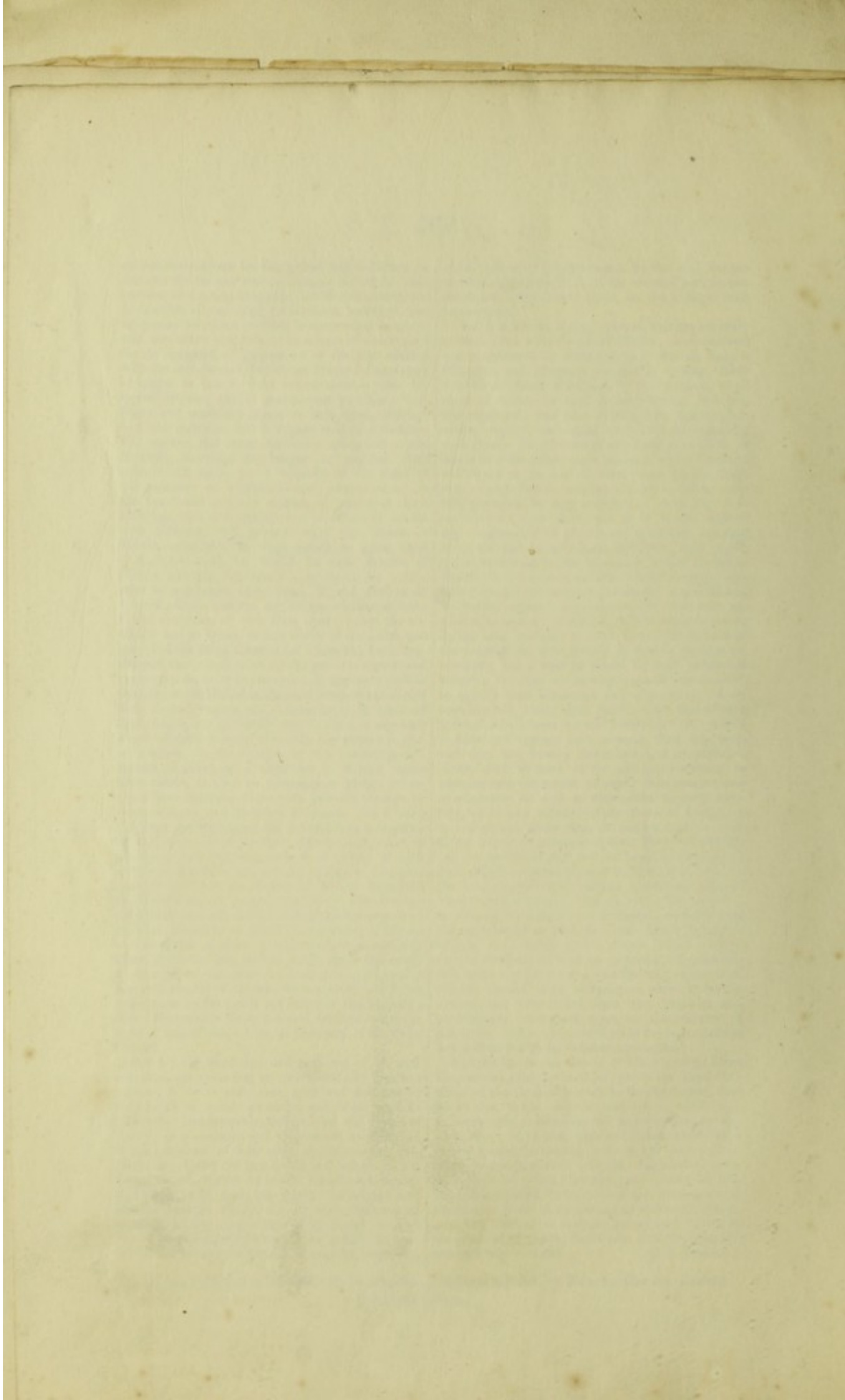
TO HER MAJESTY

PRINTED BY

WILLIAM CLAYTON

PRINTED BY

WILLIAM CLAYTON





SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 6th of MARCH.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1832.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 6th day of *March* 1832,

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in England," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any two or more of them (of whom the Lord President of the Council, or one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, shall always be one), by any Order or Orders to be by them from time to time made, to establish, and again, from time to time, by any such Order or Orders, to revoke, renew, alter, or vary all such new rules and regulations, as to them may appear necessary or expedient, for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the spreading of the said disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in England or Wales, or any part thereof, or for the relief of any persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by, the said disease:

And whereas it is further enacted by the said Act, that all and every the expences which may be reasonably and properly incurred, in carrying into effect any Order of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, made as aforesaid, shall, under and by virtue of an order in writing of one

justice of the peace, dwelling in or near the parish or division (and which said order any such justice is thereby empowered and directed to make), commanding the churchwardens, overseers, or guardians of the poor, for the time being, to pay a certain sufficient sum of money for such purpose, be defrayed out of the rates for the relief of the poor of the parish, township, or extra parochial place maintaining its own poor, in which the same shall be incurred, and, in other extra parochial places, out of the poors' rate of the parish nearest adjoining:

And whereas the said disease hath extended to different parts of Great Britain, and other parts thereof may be affected by the same:

And whereas it doth appear to the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) necessary and expedient, in order to promote, under certain restrictions, the separation of persons infected, or likely to be infected, with the said disease, from other classes of His Majesty's subjects, and to provide accommodation for the reception and relief of persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by, the said disease, that all select vestries, or, where there are no select vestries established, all rated inhabitants of parishes, townships, ecclesiastical divisions, or any other places whatsoever maintaining their own poor, in vestry assembled, in cities, towns and districts of England and Wales now affected with, or which may be in immediate danger of being affected with, the said disease, should be permitted and suffered, where they

RAM (E)
616,932
2605p



think fit so to do, to invest and entrust their respective Boards of Health, established for such parishes or places, and constituted by an Order of the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, with sufficient powers and authority to provide temporary hospitals, with all necessary articles for the reception and cure of persons affected with the said disease, and also houses of observation for the reception of persons whom it may be necessary or proper to remove from communication with infected persons; it is, therefore, ordered by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in them by the before recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, that every Board of Health which now is, or hereafter shall be, constituted by virtue of any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council, shall and may, by their chairman or secretary, apply to, request and desire the acting parish officers, or district churchwardens for the time being of the parish, township, ecclesiastical division, district, or place, for which Boards of Health are appointed, to convene a meeting of the select vestry of such parish or place, or in parishes and places where no select vestry is established, to convene a meeting of the inhabitants in parish vestry, which said meetings in select, or in parish vestries, the said parish officers, or district churchwardens, are hereby directed and commanded to call and convene as early as can conveniently be done, after the publication of the usual notices of the time and place of holding the same; and at such meetings respectively, every such Board of Health shall and may submit to such select or parish vestries, proposals for their permission and consent that such Boards of Health should be empowered and enabled to contract for, engage, and hire, and by themselves, their servants, or others, to possess, hold, and occupy any messuage, house, or other suitable building, and to erect any temporary buildings upon land belonging to the parish, or where there is no land belonging to the parish conveniently situate for the site of such buildings, to contract for the use and occupation of land for such purpose of erecting temporary buildings thereon, and to establish all and every such messuages, houses, buildings, and temporary erections, so hired or constructed as aforesaid, as cholera hospitals, or as houses of observation, for the reception of persons not at the time affected with the said disease, but whom it may be necessary or proper to remove from communication with infected persons; also to procure and purchase a sufficient and necessary supply of beds, food, clothing, fuel, and medicine, and to engage medical assistance and nurses, and other necessary attendants; and if such select vestries or parish vestries shall consent and agree, by a majority of the votes of the members or inhabitants then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such select or parish vestries, that it is salutary and expedient to confer such authority and powers upon the Board of Health appointed for such parish or place, then it shall and may be lawful for such Boards of Health, and they are hereby empowered and authorised

to undertake, enter upon, do and perform all the acts, deeds, matters, and things required of them in the execution of such their trusts, under the authority and by virtue of this Order of the Lords and others of the Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), with power to remove and convey, or cause to be conveyed, to any such cholera hospital, so established as aforesaid, any person infected with the said disease, and consenting to be removed from his or her habitation, and to place in any such house of observation as aforesaid, any person or persons whom, in the opinion of two medical practitioners, signified by a certificate in writing under their hands, it may be necessary or proper to remove from communication with infected persons, or from confined and crowded situations: but if such select vestries, or parish vestries, shall not agree and determine, by a majority of the votes of the members or inhabitants then present, taken in the usual and ordinary manner of voting at such vestries, that it is salutary and expedient to confer such powers upon the Boards of Health appointed for such parishes or places respectively, then it is ordered and enjoined, that no such authority or powers shall be claimed or exercised by any Board of Health in any parish or place, except when such and any other authority and powers shall, upon due consideration of the premises, be conferred and given to any such Boards of Health by any Order or Orders to be made by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council:

And for the discharge and payment of all such expences, not exceeding an ascertained and specified amount, to be in every case fixed and declared by such select or parish vestries, and which shall be reasonably and properly incurred by any Board of Health, so constituted and empowered as aforesaid, in the execution of their trust, and in carrying into effect this Order of the Lords and others of the Privy Council, it shall be lawful for all such Boards of Health, and they are hereby authorised and directed to make application, by their chairman or secretary, to some justice of the peace living in or near the parish or division, to make an order in writing upon the parish officers, or district churchwardens of the parish or place, commanding them to pay a certain specified sum of money for such purpose out of the rates levied, or next thereafter to be levied, for the relief of the poor of such parish or place, which order every such justice of the peace (all previous accounts of any such Board of Health having been regularly kept, verified and allowed in the manner hereinafter directed before any second or further order is made) is hereby required and enjoined to make in pursuance and exercise of the power vested in him by the before recited Act:

And it is hereby further ordered, that the secretary or clerk of all such Boards of Health, so constituted and empowered as aforesaid, shall and do keep a full, true, and complete account in writing, fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, of all sums of money by such Board received, laid out, and expended, and also of all goods, chattels, furniture, apparel, and other necessaries purchased by such Boards, for the use of any cholera hospital or

house of observation, such account to be examined and signed at the end of every week by the chairman of such Board; and the said book shall be carefully preserved by such secretary or clerk, and such secretary or clerk shall, and he is hereby ordered and commanded to permit any member of the select vestry, or any inhabitant assessed to the poors' rate of the said parish or place, to inspect such book upon application in writing to the chairman of such Board of Health, at any reasonable time, within fourteen days before the general or quarter sessions; and it is hereby further ordered and commanded, that such account, so signed as aforesaid, shall be verified on oath by the said secretary or clerk before the justices of the peace, at the next general or quarter sessions assembled; and it shall be lawful for such justices in sessions, and they are hereby required and directed to signify their allowance and approbation of any such account under their hands at the foot of such account; and in case the said justices are not satisfied to allow and approve such account, then they may, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, if they shall so think fit for any grave reasons, to examine into the matter of every such account, and to administer an oath, or affirmation to such secretary, or to any member of the Board of Health, or to any person contracting or dealing with, or supplying labour or materials to such Board of Health, and to specify at the

foot of such account, every such charge or payment, and its amount, as to them the said justices shall appear exorbitant, unreasonable, and improper: and in case such secretary or clerk of any such Board of Health, so constituted and empowered as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to keep, or to verify such accounts before the justices in sessions, by oath as aforesaid, or shall wilfully make any false entry therein, or give any false account thereof, such secretary or clerk is hereby warned and admonished that the penalties and punishments consequent upon any disobedience to this Order, and to the provisions of the before recited Act, will forthwith be enforced against him.

And the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) do hereby declare, that for all acts, deeds, matters, and things, which may be necessarily, reasonably, and properly done by any such select vestry, parish vestry, Board of Health constituted and empowered in the manner aforesaid, and by any such justice of the peace, justices in sessions, overseers, churchwardens, district churchwardens, guardians of the poor, and others of His Majesty's subjects, in execution and furtherance of the present Order of the Lords and others in Council, or of any order so to be made by any such justice of the peace as aforesaid, this Order shall be their full and sufficient warrant.

C. C. Greville.

Printed and Published at the Office, in Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street, by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE.

[Price Seven Pence.]



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 28th of FEBRUARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1832.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 29th day of *February* 1832.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in England," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any two or more of them (of whom the Lord President of the Council, or one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, shall always be one), by any Order or Orders to be by them from time to time made, to establish, and again, from time to time, by any such Order or Orders, to revoke, renew, alter, and vary all such rules and regulations, or to substitute any such new rules and regulations, as to them may appear necessary or expedient, for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the said disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in England or Wales, or any part thereof, or for the relief of any persons suffering under, or like to be affected by, the said disease: and whereas the said disease hath extended to different parts of Great Britain: and whereas it doth appear to the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), necessary and expedient, in order to prevent the spread of

the said disease, that all Boards of Health established within cities, towns, and districts of England and Wales, and constituted by any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, shall remain and continue in the execution of their respective duties as at present constituted; it is, therefore, ordered by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in them by the before recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, that all Boards of Health heretofore established in any city, town, or district of England or Wales, and constituted, appointed, or confirmed by any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council, shall remain and continue as at present constituted; and that all such Boards of Health shall proceed in the execution of the duties to be committed to them, in such form, and according to such regulations, as shall be directed and prescribed by any Order of His Majesty's Privy Council, so certified as aforesaid.

And it is further ordered, that every practitioner of medicine within every city, town, or district, in which every such Board of Health is or shall be constituted by order of the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, to make to such Board a daily report under his hand, containing a numerical account of all new cases, deaths, and recoveries of every person attended by such medical practitioner.

1 Am (F)

NO.	616.932
PRICE	2605p
DATE	



who may be affected with the said disease, or with any other disease anywise resembling the same. And all medical practitioners who shall neglect or omit to make any such return, at the time, or in the manner or form required by the Board of Health of the city, town, or district, in which they reside, or in which the patient they attend resides, or who shall, in such return, wilfully make any false statement, are hereby warned and admonished, that the penalties and punishments consequent upon any such disobedience to this Order, and to the provisions of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament, will forthwith be enforced against them.

C. C. Greville.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 29th day of *February* 1832.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease, called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in Scotland," it is, amongst other things, enacted, "that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any two or more of them, (of whom the Lord President of the Council, or one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, shall always be one,) by any Order or Orders to be by them from time to time made, to establish, and again, from time to time, by any such Order or Orders, to revoke, renew, alter, and vary all such rules and regulations, or to substitute any such new rules and regulations, as to them may appear necessary or expedient for the prevention, as far as may be possible, of the said disease called the cholera, or spasmodic, or Indian cholera, in Scotland, or any part thereof, or for the relief of any persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by, the said disease, with power also to the said Honourable Privy Council to appoint persons resident in Scotland to superintend and assist in the execution of this Act, and to vest such persons with such powers and authorities as to them may seem fit:" And whereas the said disease hath extended to different parts of Scotland: And whereas it doth appear to the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) necessary and expedient, in order to prevent the spread of the said disease in Scotland, that all Boards of Health established within burghs, towns, and districts of Scotland, and constituted

by any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, shall remain and continue in the execution of their respective duties, as at present constituted: It is, therefore, ordered, by the Lords and others, of His Majesty's Privy Council, (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one), in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in them, by the before recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, that all Boards of Health heretofore established in any burgh, town, or district of Scotland, and constituted, appointed, or confirmed, by any Order or Orders of His Majesty's Privy Council, certified under the hand of one of the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council, shall remain and continue as at present constituted; and that all such Boards of Health shall proceed in the execution of the duties to be committed to them in such form, and according to such regulations as shall be directed and prescribed by any Order of His Majesty's Privy Council so certified as aforesaid: and it is further ordered, that every practitioner of medicine within every burgh, town or district in which every such Board of Health is or shall be constituted by order of the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded to make to such Board a daily report, under his hand, containing a numerical account of all new cases, deaths, and recoveries of every person attended by such medical practitioner, who may be affected with the said disease, or with any other disease anywise resembling the same. And all medical practitioners who shall neglect or omit to make any such return, at the time or in the manner or form required by the Board of Health of the burgh, town, or district in which they reside, or in which the patient they attend resides, or who shall in any return wilfully make any false statement, are hereby warned and admonished, that the penalties and punishments consequent upon any such disobedience to this Order, and to the provisions of the before mentioned Act of Parliament will forthwith be enforced against them:

And it is further ordered, that the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Chief Justice Clerk, the Lord Advocate, or in his absence, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, Sir John H. Dalrymple, Baronet, Sir James Gibson Craig, Baronet, the Sheriff of Edinburghshire, and John A. Murray, Esq., Advocate, be, and they are hereby appointed by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Lord President of the Council is one) to superintend and assist in the execution of the before-mentioned Act in Scotland, and every part thereof.

C. C. Greville.

