

8-8-06

21.12.05

11.5.07

L. & M.
3,000-19-11-06.

INDEXED. *MS*

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 449 *m.*

DATED 10-3-97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Epidemic Diseases Act 1897

Ordering the republication in the Fort St. George Gazette of certain notices of the Local Government under the ———, and transferring certain others to the Marine Department.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

L. & M.
1,000-25-10-96.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 969 M

Order No. 449 Minis. 10/3/97 Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, which are

The notifications quoted below will be republished in the Fort St. George Gazette :-

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

No. 579 P.

26/7

Dated 1-3-1897

Received 5-3-1897

Registered 5-3-1897

Enclosures 9 each containing 10 spare copies

Spare copies

This is S. of States !!
SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information the Notifications issued by the Bombay Govt. under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

~~No. 882 dated 17th Feb. 1897; No. 257 P dated 11th Feb. 1897; No. 882 dated 17th Feb. 1897; No. 883 dated 17th Feb. 1897; No. 884 dated 17th Feb. 1897; No. 941 dated 23rd Feb. 1897; No. 974 dated 23rd Feb. 1897; No. 991 dated 23rd Feb. 1897; No. 996 dated 24th Feb. 1897; No. 1001 dated 24th Feb. 1897; No. 1006 dated 24th Feb. 1897; No. 1014 dated 24th Feb. 1897.~~

2. Notifications Nos. 656, 987 and 988 will be transferred to the Marine Department.
3. The receipt of the other notifications mentioned in the letter read above will be noted.

13/7

P.W.D (Rail. Branch) with spare copies
Surg. Genl
Saw. Genl
Editor, Fort St. George Gazette.
11/8/97

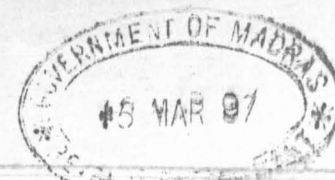
How many sent us - if there is a spare set send it to S. C. 11/9/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
No. 579 of 1897. 969 M

GENERAL DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1897.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF MADRAS.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information
of the Government of Madras, the marginally noted
Notifications issued by this Government under the
Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Alfred King
Secretary to Government.

By Book Book

Office 656 ✓
165
No 723 ✓ of 10 Feb/92
211 P
- 228 ✓
No 257 dated 11th February 1897
" 820 " 15th " " "
" 822 P " 17th " " "
" 870 P " 17th " " "
" 843 " " " " " "
" 882 ✓
" 880 P " " " " "
" 883 ✓
" 881 P " " " " "
" 884 ✓
" 852 P " " " " "
" 898
" 867 P " " " " "
" 941 ✓
" 898 P " 20th " " "
" 974 ✓
" 452 P " 23rd " " "
" 991
" 460 P " " " " "
" 996
" 471 P " 24th " " "
" 1001
" 472 P " " " " "
" 1006
" 476 P " " " " "
1014
486 P

follow

M.
Revised by
H. L. S.
2580-1985
d/12-59

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1897.

No. 656 ¹⁶⁵/_P.—The following rules have been prescribed by His Excellency the Governor in Council in accordance with the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 :—

1. (No vessel shall leave the Port of Bombay until she has been inspected by the Health Officer of the Port and the Master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained a Bill of Health or certificate from such officer that the Master or person in charge, officers, crew and passengers (if any) of such vessel are free from any dangerous epidemic disease.)
2. Should the Health Officer of the Port be of opinion that any person on board of any vessel so inspected is suffering from a dangerous epidemic disease he shall refuse to give a Bill of Health or certificate as aforesaid unless and until such person is removed from the vessel.
3. After the Master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained any Bill of Health or certificate under the provisions of these rules no person or cargo shall be admitted or taken on board such vessel before she leaves the Port of Bombay unless such vessel is again inspected by the Health Officer of the Port and another Bill of Health or certificate obtained from such officer by the Master or person in charge of such vessel.
4. No Port Clearance shall be delivered to any vessel unless and until the Master or person in charge thereof shall produce the Bill of Health or certificate so to be obtained as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of Customs officers to refuse delivery of the Port Clearance without the production of such Bill of Health or certificate.
5. The Government of Bombay may appoint any person or persons by name or by virtue of office Health Officer or Health Officers of the Port for the purpose of these rules as regards any class or classes of vessels and may cancel any such appointment.
6. Disobedience to any of the above Rules Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will subject the offender and all persons aiding or abetting him to a prosecution under Section 271 of the Indian Penal Code.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1897.

No. 223-P.—Whereas the City of Bombay is visited by an attack of a dangerous epidemic disease, namely Bubonic Plague, and whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof; pursuant to the provisions of Section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor General in Council under Section 2, sub-section 3, of the same Act, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to empower the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to take the measures herein-after specified to prevent the spread of bubonic plague, and is further pleased to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned:—

I.—If for any reason it shall appear to the Commissioner that any building intended for or used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may, of his own motion, prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling, and cause notice of such prohibition to be affixed to the door of, or on some conspicuous part of, such building.

As a temporary regulation, it is hereby prescribed that when any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the Commissioner certifies in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said regulation, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer acting in co-operation with or under the orders of the Commissioner may, if necessary, forcibly remove any person from such building and may prevent the re-occupation thereof until such time as the Commissioner shall have certified as aforesaid.

II.—If it shall appear to the Commissioner that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, of his own motion, by written order require the owner of the building, within a time not exceeding seven days to be prescribed in the said order, to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building. As a temporary regulation it is hereby prescribed that the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 379 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, shall (*mutatis mutandis*) apply in the case of any such requisition by the Commissioner in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if such requisition had been made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of the same section.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said regulation, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the Commissioner's order, require such and so many of the inmates of the building as the Commissioner may direct, to forthwith vacate the said premises, and such inmates as are so required shall forthwith vacate accordingly, or, if they fail to do so, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may forcibly remove them and prevent their re-occupation of such building.

III.—If the Commissioner shall be of opinion that it is necessary that any building or premises be vacated for the purpose of cleansing or disinfecting or otherwise for the purpose of checking the spread of disease, he may, by the written notice mentioned in Section 425 of the Municipal Act aforesaid, require the owner or occupier of such building to vacate the same within such time as shall be prescribed in the said notice.

As a temporary regulation it is hereby prescribed that when any such requisition has been made, every inmate or occupier of the building shall, within the time so prescribed, vacate such building and remove his property and effects and any animals therefrom.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said regulation, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may, if necessary, after the expiration of such time forcibly remove any person and any property or animal or thing from such building, and may prevent the re-occupation of such building or any part thereof for so long as the Commissioner may deem necessary.

IV.—If and whenever any building or part of a building which has been vacated or deserted by the inmates thereof is found to be fastened or locked up, the Commissioner may, by a written notice affixed on the door, require that such building or part of a building be opened and that all property (if any) therein be removed therefrom within such time, not being less than 24 hours, as may be prescribed in such notice, and at the expiration of the time so prescribed the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of a building and cleanse, disinfect and ventilate the same and remove and disinfect or destroy any grain, bedding or clothing or any other goods or articles found therein and may forcibly prevent the re-occupation of such building or part of a building for so long as the Commissioner may deem necessary.

V.—For the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, and for carrying into effect any of the measures contemplated by Section 425 of the Municipal Act aforesaid, the Commissioner may, without any such previous notice of requisition to the owner or occupier of a building as in the said lastmentioned section provided, himself cause such building or any part thereof to be cleansed or disinfected and any article found therein to be removed, disinfected or destroyed.

VI.—The operation of cleansing or disinfecting a building within the meaning of this Notification shall be deemed to include not only the cleansing and limewashing of such building, but also, if deemed necessary, the removal of the earth or soil of the groundfloor thereof to a depth of four inches, the removal of the whole or any part of the roof thereof, the removal of floors, the burning of kerosine oil or any other substance thereon, or any other measure whatever.

The expense of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleansing or disinfecting a building shall, in the first instance, be defrayed by the Commissioner out of the Municipal Fund, but shall, at his discretion, be recoverable from the owner or occupier of such building under the ordinary provisions of the Municipal Act aforesaid, in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been done after notice and after failure to comply with notice within the meaning of Section 489 of the same Act.

VII.—Save such compensation, if any, as the Commissioner may, in his discretion, allow under sub-section (4) of Section 427 of the Municipal Act aforesaid, no person shall be entitled to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article removed or dealt with as hereinbefore provided.

The owner of any moveable property in any building dealt with under the powers hereby conferred shall be responsible for taking charge of such property at the time when any action is taken under such powers, or, in the case of an article requiring disinfection, so soon as the same has been disinfected, and in default of his so doing, the officer in charge of the operations may cause such property to be placed wherever he may think fit, and neither the owner nor any person interested therein shall have any claim for compensation, damages or otherwise in respect of loss of or damage to such property, however caused, during the removal thereof or at any time thereafter.

VIII.—If the Commissioner shall be of opinion that any water-connection inside any building is, or is likely to be, detrimental to the health of persons residing therein or in the neighbourhood thereof, he may, after causing a stand-pipe or other sufficient means for the supply of water to be provided outside such building, cause the water-connection within the interior of such building to be cut off.

IX.—If in the opinion of the Commissioner any building (not being a hut or shed) which has been vacated, or which has been dealt with under any of the provisions of this Notification, cannot be adapted to the sanitary requirements of a dwelling, or is otherwise permanently unfit for human habitation, or if its existence is a source of danger, the Commissioner may demolish the same or any part thereof.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1897.

No. 4691—3120.-r—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following clause IX A. being added to the regulations published in Government Notification No. 228—r., dated 10th February 1897 :—

“In the event of the assessors being unable to complete the surveys and valuations of the houses at the hour and on the date for which notices have been issued, they shall have power to arrange with the owners of the buildings concerned to complete them on some subsequent date or dates convenient to both parties, without further reference to the Municipal Commissioner.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Prior to any such building being demolished, the Commissioner shall cause the same, or such part thereof as he may think necessary to demolish, to be surveyed, and its value at the time to be assessed by such person as Government may, by name or by virtue of office, appoint for that purpose, and shall by written notice affixed on some conspicuous part of such building intimate the date (not being less than seven days from the date of such notice) and the hour at which the building will be surveyed and assessed as aforesaid, and the work of demolition shall not be commenced until the building or portion thereof has been surveyed and the value so assessed. The valuation of such building by such officer shall be final and conclusive and the owner shall be entitled to receive the amount thereof which shall be provided out of the Municipal Fund, but he shall not be entitled to receive any further or other sum by way of compensation.

Subject to the powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Sections 297, 298 and 299 of the Municipal Act aforesaid to acquire any portion of the site for the widening or improvement of any street, any such demolition as aforesaid shall not affect the ownership of the land, nor shall it confer on any Fazindar or other superior owner any right which he would not have had, if such demolition had not taken place, in regard to resuming possession or otherwise.

The materials of any building or part of a building demolished as aforesaid shall be the property of the Municipality and shall be removed and disposed of, or, if necessary, destroyed by the Commissioner.

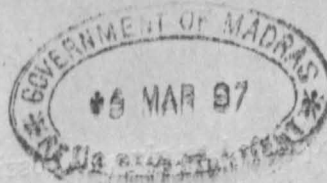
In assessing the value of any building regard shall be had only to the then actual market value of the structure, and no allowance shall be made, nor shall any compensation be paid, for compulsory demolition or otherwise.

X.—The provisions of this Notification are not intended to, and shall not, operate to limit in any way any powers which the Commissioner may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Secretary to Government.



Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1897.

No. ²⁵⁷/_F.—The following Resolutions on the subject of measures under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, are hereby notified for general information:—

“Bombay Castle, 10th February 1897.

No. ⁷²³/_{211-P}.

Memorandum by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 187, dated the 8th February 1897—

Submits, with remarks, rules framed under Act 'III of 1897 for the inspection of passengers by railway travelling in trains from Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the Dangerous Epidemic Diseases Act, No. III of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules:

(1) Every train coming from the direction of Bombay to any of the stations to which these rules may be declared by Government to be applicable shall be stopped at such station and shall not be taken further until the inspection provided by these rules has been carried out, and until the guard in charge of such train has obtained a certificate from the Chief Medical Officer in charge of the inspecting staff to the effect that all persons proceeding further by the said train, whether railway servants or passengers, are free from bubonic plague.

(2) Every such train shall be emptied for inspection of the passengers in such manner as the Chief Medical Officer on duty may direct, and all such facilities shall be afforded by the servants of the Railway Company as the Chief Medical Officer on duty may deem to be necessary for the purpose of inspecting—

(a) persons who have come by such train, whether they intend to proceed by it or not, and

(b) persons who intend to start from any of the said stations and to travel by such train.

In particular the doors of all railway carriages shall be locked at the station at which the train last stops before arrival at the station appointed for the inspection of passengers under these rules.

(3) The Governor in Council may appoint any person or persons, by name or by virtue of office, to be the inspecting medical officer or officers for the purposes of these rules and may cancel any such appointment.

(4) Inspecting medical officers appointed under these rules are empowered to examine all persons arriving by or intending to leave by the trains mentioned and to detain persons suffering or suspected by them to be suffering from bubonic plague in such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively.

(5) The Police shall act under the orders given by the Chief Medical Officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the said officer for the purpose of inspection and with regard to the detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

(6) Disobedience to any orders issued under the above rules Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

2. For the present Kalyán on the G. I. P. Railway and Pálghar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway are prescribed as railway stations to which the above rules are applicable.

3. The Surgeon General should be instructed to send 12 medical subordinates and a commissioned Medical Officer to each of these stations. The officers despatched by him shall be considered to be inspecting officers under rule (3).

4. The Collector of Thána should arrange for any contingent expenditure that may be necessary. He may incur such expenditure in anticipation of sanction. He has already been instructed to arrange for separate places for the detention of persons suffering from the plague and of persons suspected to be suffering therefrom, and to make provision for the accommodation of the medical staff to be employed.

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5. The Police and the Railway authorities are requested to give all possible assistance to the medical staff.
6. The inspection referred to in the above rules should commence not later than the 12th instant.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1897.

No. 751
249-P.

Read Government Resolution No. 723-211-P., dated the 10th February 1897.

RESOLUTION.—In addition to Kalyán and Pálghar the following railway stations are prescribed as those to which the rules in paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 723-211-P., dated the 10th instant, are applicable:—

Ahmedabad.	Hotgi.
Bhusáwal.	Londa.

2. The inspecting Medical officers for the purposes of the aforesaid rules shall be those whom the Surgeon General from time to time appoints for the duty. The Surgeon General should send Government from time to time a nominal list of such officers and keep Government informed of all transfers and other changes in the staff of such officers.

3. Arrangements have already been made for inspection at Kalyán and Pálghar. They should be promptly made for inspection at the other railway stations mentioned in paragraph 1 above. These arrangements should include a hospital for bubonic plague patients, separate accommodation for persons suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague, and accommodation for the medical staff. The Collectors of the districts concerned should make these arrangements promptly, incurring the necessary expenditure which may in the first instance be debited to Government.

4. As an additional rule under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe that—"Persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague found at railway stations shall not be permitted to travel by rail, or to return to their homes, or to depart elsewhere, but must be taken to the hospital or a place of detention provided for the purposes of the rules."

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1897.

No. 752.—Whereas the port of Bombay is not a port from which pilgrim ships are allowed to depart, and whereas it is necessary to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague, and whereas the Governor in Council thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, he is pleased, under the powers conferred upon him by the Governor General in Council under Act III of 1897, to make the following temporary regulation to be observed by the public and by all persons whom it may concern:—

No Mahomedan proceeding to Bombay in order to go to the Hedjaz shall be permitted to proceed in the direction of Bombay beyond the places at which inspections are made as provided in the rules issued with Government Resolutions, General Department, No. 723-211-P., dated 10th February 1897, and No. 751-249-P., dated 11th idem.

ERRATUM.

No. 245.—In Rule 6 embodied in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 624-130-P., dated the 4th February 1897, the words "Section 271 of" should be omitted.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Bubonic Plague.—

Notification under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, publishing Regulations to prevent the spread of plague in the City of Bombay.

Bombay Castle,
17th February 1897.

General Department.

No. 870
345-P.

Confidential letter from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., dated the 9th February 1897—

Forwarding a draft notification prepared under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Letter to the Government Solicitor, No. x. p., dated the 10th February 1897.

Letter from the Government Solicitor, No. 109, dated the 10th February 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The following Notification (No. 228-P., dated the 10th instant) has been issued:—

"Whereas the City of Bombay is visited by an attack of a dangerous epidemic disease, namely Bubonic Plague, and whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof; pursuant to the provisions of Section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor General in Council under Section 2, sub-section 3, of the same Act, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to empower the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to take the measures herein-after specified to prevent the spread of bubonic plague, and is further pleased to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned:—

I.—If for any reason it shall appear to the Commissioner that any building intended for or used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may, of his own motion, prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling, and cause notice of such prohibition to be affixed to the door of, or on some conspicuous part of, such building.

As a temporary regulation, it is hereby prescribed that when any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the Commissioner certifies in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said regulation, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer acting in co-operation with or under the orders of the Commissioner may, if necessary, forcibly remove any person from such building and may prevent the re-occupation thereof until such time as the Commissioner shall have certified as aforesaid.

II.—If it shall appear to the Commissioner that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, of his own motion, by written order require the owner of the building, within a time not exceeding seven days to be prescribed in the said order, to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building. As a temporary regulation it is hereby prescribed that the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 379 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, shall (*mutatis mutandis*) apply in the case of any such requisition by the Commissioner in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if such requisition had been made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of the same section.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said regulation, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the Commissioner's order, require such and so many of the inmates of the building as the Commissioner may direct, to forthwith vacate the said premises, and such inmates as are so required shall forthwith vacate accordingly, or, if they fail to do so, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may forcibly remove them and prevent their re-occupation of such building.

III.—If the Commissioner shall be of opinion that it is necessary that any building or premises be vacated for the purpose of cleansing or disinfecting or otherwise for the purpose of checking the spread of disease, he may, by the written notice mentioned in Section 425 of the Municipal Act aforesaid, require the owner or occupier of such building to vacate the same within such time as shall be prescribed in the said notice.

As a temporary regulation it is hereby prescribed that when any such requisition has been made, every inmate or occupier of the building shall, within the time so prescribed, vacate such building and remove his property and effects and any animals therefrom.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said regulation, the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may, if necessary, after the expiration of such time forcibly remove any person and any property or animal or thing from such building, and may prevent the re-occupation of such building or any part thereof for so long as the Commissioner may deem necessary.

IV.—If and whenever any building or part of a building which has been vacated or deserted by the inmates thereof is found to be fastened or locked up, the Commissioner may, by a written notice affixed on the door, require that such building or part of a building be opened and that all property (if any) therein be removed therefrom within such time, not being less than 24 hours, as may be prescribed in such notice, and at the expiration of the time so prescribed the Commissioner or any Police or other officer as aforesaid may forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of a building and cleanse, disinfect and ventilate the same and remove and disinfect or destroy any grain, bedding or clothing or any other goods or articles found therein and may forcibly prevent the re-occupation of such building or part of a building for so long as the Commissioner may deem necessary.

V.—For the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, and for carrying into effect any of the measures contemplated by Section 425 of the Municipal Act aforesaid, the Commissioner may, without any such previous notice of requisition to the owner or occupier of a building as in the said lastmentioned section provided, himself cause such building or any part thereof to be cleansed or disinfected and any article found therein to be removed, disinfected or destroyed.

VI.—The operation of cleansing or disinfecting a building within the meaning of this Notification shall be deemed to include not only the cleansing and linewashing of such building, but also, if deemed necessary, the removal of the earth or soil of the groundfloor thereof to a depth of four inches, the removal of the whole or any part of the roof thereof, the removal of floors, the burning of kerosine oil or any other substance thereon, or any other measure whatever.

The expense of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleansing or disinfecting a building shall, in the first instance, be defrayed by the Commissioner out of the Municipal Fund, but shall, at his discretion, be recoverable from the owner or occupier of such building under the ordinary provisions of the Municipal Act aforesaid, in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been done after notice and after failure to comply with notice within the meaning of Section 489 of the same Act.

VII.—Save such compensation, if any, as the Commissioner may, in his discretion, allow under sub-section (4) of Section 427 of the Municipal Act aforesaid, no person shall be entitled to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article removed or dealt with as hereinbefore provided.

The owner of any moveable property in any building dealt with under the powers hereby conferred shall be responsible for taking charge of such property at the time when any action is taken under such powers, or, in the case of an article requiring disinfection, so soon as the same has been disinfected, and in default of his so doing, the officer in charge of the operations may cause such property to be placed wherever he may think fit, and neither the owner nor any person interested therein shall have any claim for compensation, damages or otherwise in respect of loss of or damage to such property, however caused, during the removal thereof or at any time thereafter.

VIII.—If the Commissioner shall be of opinion that any water-connection inside any building is, or is likely to be, detrimental to the health of persons residing there-

in or in the neighbourhood thereof, he may, after causing a stand-pipe or other sufficient means for the supply of water to be provided outside such building, cause the water-connection within the interior of such building to be cut off.

IX.—If in the opinion of the Commissioner any building (not being a hut or shed) which has been vacated, or which has been dealt with under any of the provisions of this Notification, cannot be adapted to the sanitary requirements of a dwelling, or is otherwise permanently unfit for human habitation, or if its existence is a source of danger, the Commissioner may demolish the same or any part thereof.

Prior to any such building being demolished, the Commissioner shall cause the same, or such part thereof as he may think necessary to demolish, to be surveyed, and its value at the time to be assessed by such person as Government may, by name or by virtue of office, appoint for that purpose, and shall by written notice affixed on some conspicuous part of such building intimate the date (not being less than seven days from the date of such notice) and the hour at which the building will be surveyed and assessed as aforesaid, and the work of demolition shall not be commenced until the building or portion thereof has been surveyed and the value so assessed. The valuation of such building by such officer shall be final and conclusive and the owner shall be entitled to receive the amount thereof which shall be provided out of the Municipal Fund, but he shall not be entitled to receive any further or other sum by way of compensation.

Subject to the powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Sections 297, 298 and 299 of the Municipal Act aforesaid to acquire any portion of the site for the widening or improvement of any street, any such demolition as aforesaid shall not affect the ownership of the land, nor shall it confer on any Fazindar or other superior owner any right which he would not have had, if such demolition had not taken place, in regard to resuming possession or otherwise.

The materials of any building or part of a building demolished as aforesaid shall be the property of the Municipality and shall be removed and disposed of, or, if necessary, destroyed by the Commissioner.

In assessing the value of any building regard shall be had only to the then actual market value of the structure, and no allowance shall be made, nor shall any compensation be paid, for compulsory demolition or otherwise.

X.—The provisions of this Notification are not intended to, and shall not, operate to limit in any way any powers which the Commissioner may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred."

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
All Departments of the Secretariat,
Surgeon-Major A. W. F. Street, D.S.O., I.M.S., on special duty.

No. of 1897.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

The M. Com. at his discretion, grant compensation to the owner of such building, for the value of the building as demolished.



GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1897.

No. ⁸⁸³ 350-F.—With reference to Notifications No. ⁷²³ 211-F., dated 10th February 1897, and No. 257-P., dated the 11th February 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following changes in and additions to the rules therein notified under Act III of 1897:—

(1). Rule III in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. ⁷²³ 211-F., dated the 10th February 1897—

After the word "appoint" insert the words "or may empower the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay to appoint".

After the word "cancel" insert the words "or may empower the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay to cancel".

(2). The rule given in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. ⁷⁵¹ 249-F., dated the 11th February 1897, shall be known as "Rule 7."

(3). The following additional rule, which shall be known as Rule 8, is sanctioned:—
"The term 'Chief Medical Officer' used in Rules 1 and 2 includes the senior Medical Officer present, from time to time, on inspection duty under these rules."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

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4. Officers appointed under these rules are empowered to detain persons suffering from, or suspected by them to be suffering from, the dangerous disease known as bubonic plague, in such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons, respectively.

5. The Police shall act under the orders given by the medical officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the said officer for the purpose of inspection and with regard to the detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

6. Disobedience to any orders issued under the above rules 1, 4 and 5 will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

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of Bombay are visited by or epidemic disease, namely Bubonic in Council is of opinion that the in force are insufficient for the ts other than the City of Bombay, tions (1) and (2), of the Epidemic ers in this behalf conferred by the ub-section (3), of the same Act, the empower the officers hereinbelow specified to prevent the spread rescribe the temporary regulations olic and all persons concerned.

nger of plague the District Magis- Commissioner, may appoint special to devise and carry out, under the easures necessary to prevent the

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1897.

No. 883. —The following rules have been prescribed by His Excellency the Governor in Council in accordance with Section 2 (2) (a) and (b) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

1. At any railway station within the Presidency of Bombay other than the stations to which the rules published in Government Notifications Nos. 723 and 257 P., dated respectively the 10th and 11th February 1897, and No. 884 of this date are applicable, or at any bunder or landing-place within the said Presidency and outside the limits of the Port of Bombay at which a medical officer or medical officer may be appointed by the Government or the local authority or with the sanction of the local authority, by a railway or shipping company, as the case may be, for the purpose of inspection under these rules, such officer or officers shall be empowered to examine—

- (a) persons, whether passengers, railway servants or members of a boat's crew, who alight or disembark at such place from a train or boat or vessel coming from the direction of Bombay, whether they intend to proceed by such train, boat or vessel or not, and
- (b) persons who intend to start from any of the said places and to travel by such train, boat or vessel.

All such persons shall be bound to submit to such inspection as the medical officer on duty under these rules may deem necessary.

2. For the purpose of these rules "local authority" means the District Magistrate and any one empowered by him in this behalf, and within Municipal Districts includes the Municipality.

3. All inspecting medical officers appointed at such places as aforesaid before the passing of these rules shall be deemed to have been appointed under these rules, subject to the approval of the District Magistrate or of any one empowered by him in this behalf.

4. All inspecting medical officers appointed under these rules are empowered to detain persons suffering from, or suspected by them to be suffering from, the dangerous disease known as bubonic plague, in such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons, respectively.

5. The Police shall act under the orders given by the medical officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the said officer for the purpose of inspection and with regard to the detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

6. Disobedience to any orders issued under the above rules 1, 4 and 5 will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

By order
Honourable

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1897.

No. ⁸⁸⁴_{352 F.}—The following rules have been prescribed by His Excellency the Governor in Council in accordance with Section 2 (2) (a) and (b) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1887, for the Province of Sind:—

1. At any railway station or at any bunder or landing-place outside the limits of the Port of Karachi, at which a medical officer or medical officers may be appointed by the Commissioner in Sind or the local authority, or with the sanction of the local authority, by a railway or shipping Company, as the case may be, for the purpose of inspection under these rules, such officer or officers shall be empowered to examine—

- (a) persons, whether passengers, railway servants or members of a boat's crew, who alight or disembark at such place from a train or boat or vessel coming from the direction of Bombay or Karachi, whether they intend to proceed by such train, boat or vessel or not; and
- (b) persons who intend to start from any of the said places and to travel by such train, boat or vessel.

All such persons shall be bound to submit to such inspection as the medical officer on duty under these rules may deem necessary.

2. For the purpose of these rules "local authority" means the District Magistrate and any one empowered by him in this behalf, and within Municipal Districts includes the Municipality.

3. All inspecting medical officers appointed at such places as aforesaid before the passing of these rules shall be deemed to have been appointed under these rules, subject to the approval of the District Magistrate or of any one empowered by him in this behalf.

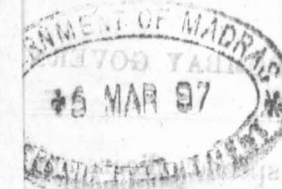
4. All inspecting medical officers appointed under these rules are empowered to detain persons suffering from or suspected by them to be suffering from the dangerous disease known as bubonic plague, in such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons, respectively.

5. The Police shall act under the orders given by the medical officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the said officer for the purpose of inspection and with regard to the detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

6. Disobedience to any orders issued under the above rules 1, 4 and 5 will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.



be known as Plague regulations
Collector (1)
Magistrate (2)
Municipal Council (3)
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Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1897.

Separate paying is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART I.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1897.

No. ⁹⁴¹/_{398-P.}—The following rules are hereby made applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, with the exception of Bombay City and Military Cantonments:—

Rules under Act III of 1897.

Whereas certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay are visited by or threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease, namely Bubonic Plague, and whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof in parts other than the City of Bombay, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor General in Council under Section 2, sub-section (3), of the same Act, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to empower the officers hereinbelow mentioned to take the measures hereinafter specified to prevent the spread of bubonic plague, and is further pleased to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

1. In every local area where there is danger of plague the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint special officers, either by name or by virtue of office, to devise and carry out, under the District Magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague.

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2. The special officers appointed for any local area under these rules may be known as Plague authorities and may be selected from the following:—

- (1) Assistant Collectors within their charges.
- (2) Mámíatdárs, Mukhtiárkars, Maháلكaris and Head Kárkúns within their charges.
- (3) Municipal Commissioners within Municipal limits.
- (4) Health Officers of Municipalities within Municipal limits.
- (5) Secretaries of Municipalities within Municipal limits.
- (6) All Medical officers holding Her Majesty's commission.
- (7) Medical officers in charge of Government or State-aided medical institutions.
- (8) Any Medical officer employed by a Municipality not lower in grade than a Hospital Assistant and such officers on pension.
- (9) Police officers not lower in grade than a Chief Constable.
- (10) Station Masters for their stations.
- (11) Customs officers not lower in grade than a Sarkárkún for the bandars under their charge.
- (12) Any other officers or persons specially selected by Government or by the Commissioner of the Division, or in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind.

3. At any Railway Station or Bandar, to which no medical officer has been or may be specially appointed for inspection duty under rules sanctioned by Government concerning the inspection of travellers by rail or boat, any Plague authority who may be present on duty, if he reasonably believes or suspects that any person alighting or disembarking from a train or boat is suffering from bubonic plague, may detain any such person for the purpose of medical examination, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorised under these rules) without delay give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorised. Any Station Master at a railway station where no Medical officer has been posted on inspection duty may forward to the nearest station at which such a Medical officer is posted any person who is or is suspected by him to be suffering from the plague.

4. At any place specially appointed by the District Magistrate or by any officer empowered by him on this behalf, and situate on a road leading into a town or village, any Plague authority on duty or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the District Magistrate may detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person whom he reasonably believes or suspects to be suffering from the plague, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorized under these rules) give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorized.

5. In any town or village or other area to which this rule shall be applied by the District Magistrate, an occupant of a house or building or the principal surviving member of a family shall give immediate information to the nearest Plague authority of any sickness or death, due or likely to be due to plague, in such house or building or amongst the members of such family. If the case of sickness or death occur within Municipal limits, such person shall also give immediate information thereof in every instance to the Municipal Secretary. Such Plague authority (if he be not himself a medical officer) shall without delay send word to the nearest medical officer belonging to any of the classes (6), (7) and (8) mentioned in Rule 2, and such medical officer, whether appointed a Plague authority for the locality or not, shall be bound to come to the place indicated.

6. Immediately on receiving information under Rules 3, 4 or 5, the Plague authority shall go to the place indicated, and if the place be a house or dwelling place and if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such authority is empowered to enter into

such house or any part thereof by force, and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague.

7. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a Plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers or about whom he receives information under the provisions of Rules Nos. 3, 4, 5 or 6, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or suspected by him to be suffering from the plague, in such places as may be appointed by the District Magistrate or officer specially deputed by him in this behalf for the accommodation of such persons respectively. For the purpose of segregating people the District Magistrate or officer specially authorized by him in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed by a Panch as provided in Rule 13.

8. If a Plague authority, who is specially appointed in this behalf by the District Magistrate, has reason to believe that any building intended or used as a dwelling is or has been occupied by a sufferer from the plague, or if it appears to him that any such building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling house.

When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives him written permission in this behalf.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said officer may, if necessary, forcibly remove or cause to be removed any person from such building.

9. If it shall appear to a Plague authority of the description stated in Rule 8 that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, by written order, require the owner or occupier of the building, within a period to be fixed by the said authority, to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the numbers of inmates thereof.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said authority may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the written order, forcibly remove or cause to be removed such and so many of the inmates of the building as shall seem to him to be proper.

10. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under Rules 8 and 9, and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear to him to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, a Plague authority of the description stated in Rule 8 may require the owner or occupier to carry out, or in his default may of his own motion carry out, such measures as may seem necessary to him for the purpose of cleansing or disinfecting such building or premises, and for the purpose of such cleansing or disinfecting may, if necessary, forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of such building or premises, and may remove and disinfect or destroy any goods, clothes or other articles found therein.

11. Such Plague authority as aforesaid is empowered, with the consent of any First Class Magistrate having jurisdiction in the locality, to remove or burn any huts or erections in which a case of plague has occurred or which are likely from their insanitary surroundings or conditions to give rise to the disease.

12. The District Magistrate is empowered to make regulations, when he deems it necessary, for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quick-lime be placed with the corpse; and may prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than that specially assigned by him for such purposes.

13. Before the destruction of property of any kind under Rule 10 or 11 the value of it shall be assessed by a Panch of three persons including the President, who shall be an officer (other than a Plague authority) appointed by the District Magistrate by name or by virtue of office and by general or special

order. The President shall appoint the two other members. Subject to the sanction of the District Magistrate or of any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf, not being lower in grade than a First Class Magistrate, the award of the Pauch shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Police shall act under the orders given by any duly appointed Plague officer with regard—

(a) to compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the Medical officers appointed for any locality under these rules for the purpose of inspection, detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and

(b) to carrying out the provisions of Rules 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

15. The District Magistrates are to do their utmost, both personally and through others, to make it generally understood that these rules are absolutely necessary for the public safety, and to see that no needless inconvenience is caused to any one, that examinations, &c., are carried out with as much regard as possible to sex and the customs of the country, and that everything is done to meet the wishes of the patients so far as is compatible with the public safety.

16. Within a Municipal District the expenses of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleaning or disinfecting any building, or destroying any hut or other property shall, in the first instance, if no other funds have been made specially available for the purpose, be defrayed out of Municipal funds, but shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier of such building or hut under the ordinary provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1873 in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been carried out under the provisions of Section 77 of the said Act.

17. Disobedience to any orders issued by a Plague officer under these rules will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

18. The provisions of this Notification are not intended to, and shall not, operate to limit in any way the powers which either the District Magistrate or, within a Municipal District, the Municipality may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Notifications.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1897.

No. 974—The following Resolution of Government is notified for general information :—

“ RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule under Act III of 1897 in continuation of the rules published in Government Notification No. 941—398-P., dated 20th February 1897 :—

“ The Plague authority may require people to adopt such measures as he thinks fit for the disinfection of their persons, vehicles, clothes and other property when he considers that otherwise in consequence of the risk of infection to which their persons, vehicles, clothes and other property have been exposed, there is a danger of plague spreading.”

No. 987.—In modification of Notifications No. 4435, dated 7th October 1896, and No. 5691, dated 30th December 1896, the first para. of rule III of the rules published therein has been altered as follows by the Government of Bombay with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council :—

“ III. On such arrivals being signalled the Health Officer of the Port or Port Surgeon or other officer appointed for the purpose shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague; and if the ship carries a duly qualified medical officer, and if the Port Surgeon or Health Officer of the Port or other officer appointed for the purpose is satisfied after a medical inspection that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, quarantine shall be dispensed with and pratique granted.”

No. 988.—The following telegrams from the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

“ Telegram dated the 15th February 1897.

“ Turkey.—Fifteen days' quarantine against India, including Baluchistan. Should plague happen in quarantine at Bussorah, twenty days from last case with the option of return. Pilgrims and corpses from Baluchistan also refused entry. Entry corpses into Turkish territory along Persian frontier from Persian Gulf to Russia prohibited. Passengers India and Baluchistan cannot enter Mesopotamia. France.—Passengers from Indian infected ports enter only Pauillac, Stnazaire, Havre and Dunkirk; eight days' observation first two ports; four days last two; baggage disinfected. French ports on West and North, goods non-specially prohibited admissible after disinfection. Mediterranean ports all closed to goods directly or indirectly from Bombay or Karachi. Hague.—Prohibition to import rags, used wearing apparel, unwashed body and bed clothing, including passengers' luggage from Bombay and Karachi. Cyprus.—Fifteen days' quarantine arrivals from Indian ports.

“ Telegram dated the 16th February 1897.

“ Switzerland.—Prohibition to import rags, clothing, bedding, body linen (except passengers' baggage), hides, skins, furs, etc., from British India. Travellers enter by Chiasso and Geneva after satisfactory medical inspection and disinfection if free from contact with plague cases for fourteen days.”

No. 991—The following Resolution of Government is notified for general information :—

“ RESOLUTION.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 884—352 P., dated 17th February 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

“ Railway station masters shall require all passengers coming from infected stations to give names and addresses, business which has brought them to the station and intentions regarding future movements.” For the present the following shall be considered to be infected stations, viz., all stations in the Island of Bombay and

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Govt Notification No. 884-352 P. d. 17th Feb 97
Govt Notifications 257-P. d. 11-2-1897, No. 882-350 P. dated
17th Feb 97, No. 883-351 P. dated 17th Feb 97, and No. 884-352 P.
dated 17th Feb 97. — c. No. 1119 m. 9-97

Sálsette, Kalyán, Bassein, Bulsár, Ránder, Kirkee, Poona and Ghorepuri. A station master shall forward a copy of his list containing the above information every day to the nearest Mámlatdár, who shall forthwith instruct the headman of the town or village or the Secretary of the Municipality to watch such person and send a report if he is ill or departs within ten days."

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1897.

No. ⁹⁹⁶_{471-P}—The following Resolution of Government is notified for general information :—
 No. 723—211-P., dated 10th February 1897. "RESOLUTION.—The following is sanctioned as an
 " 257-P., dated 11th February 1897. addition to the rules sanctioned in the Government
 " 882—350-P., dated 17th February 1897. Resolutions quoted in the margin :—
 'Europeans or Natives of a class who cannot in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer be properly accommodated at Pálghar or Kalyán shall, if suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, be sent back to Bombay by train and shall, if Europeans, be sent to the St. George's Hospital, and if Natives to the Plague Hospital at Parel or any other hospital that may be found more convenient. The authorities at the hospitals should be prepared on receipt of an urgent telegram to convey patients from the Railway stations (e.g., Victoria Terminus, or Parel or Marine Lines) to the hospitals.'

No. ¹⁰⁰¹_{472-P}—The following Resolution of Government is notified for general information :—
 "RESOLUTION.—The rules published with Government Resolution No. 941—398-P., dated 20th February 1897, are hereby applied to all cantonments in the Bombay Presidency and Sind with the following modifications :—
 (1) Throughout the said rules for 'District Magistrate' read 'Cantonment authority.'
 (2) In Rule 1 and in Rule 2 (12) for 'Commissioner' read 'General Officer in Command.'

No. ¹⁰⁰⁶_{476-P}—The following Resolution of Government is notified for general information :—
 "RESOLUTION.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 941—398-P., dated 20th February 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—
 'District Magistrates may, with the previous sanction of Commissioners, prohibit fairs being held which are likely to assist the spread of plague.'

No. ¹⁰¹⁴_{486-P}—*Erratum*.—In the preamble of Government Notification No. ⁸⁸⁴_{352-P}, dated 17th February 1897, for "Epidemic Diseases Act, 1887," read "Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
 Secretary to Government.

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