

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 799M.

DATED 5-4-97.

DESPATCHED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bombay Plague

Comd^g to the D. P. B. (Hy. Branch) and the Sanitary
Commⁿ. letter from the Govt. of Bombay, forwarding
for information not for issued by that Govt. under
the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897

Local & Munl. Plague

No 797-78M

5-4-97

For B. H.

MAR 280-1/6

W. H.

26-1-16

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.]
1,990-24-10-36

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1460M

his
Order No. 799 mis. 5/4/97
Communicated to the D.O. (P.W.D.)
& the San. Com. No. 574 (P)
The notifications No. 1677

From The Secretary to Govt.
General Deptt.
Bombay.

~~454 dated 26th March and~~
No 1728-1201-P, dated 29th March
1897, issued by the Government
of Bombay under the Epidemic
Diseases Act, 1897, will be republished
in the Fort Saint George Gazette.

No. 1225
P.

Dated 31-3-1897
Received 2-4-1897
Registered 2-4-1897
Enclosures 2 each with 10 spare copies
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SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information Notifica-
tions issued by that Govt. under the
Epidemic Diseases Act.

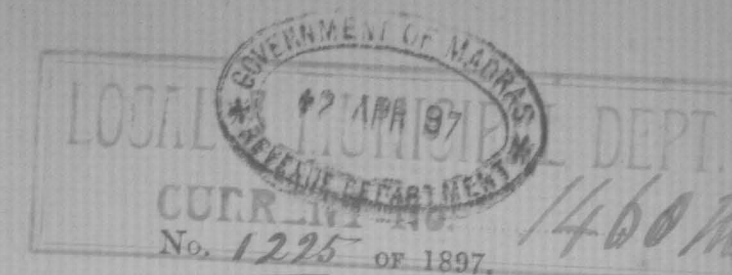
To. The P.W.D. (Rail & Branch) *do*
.. Surgeon General *do*
.. Sanitary Commissioner *do*
Gazette. *copy 6/4/97*

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



GENERAL DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 31st 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,

Handwritten signature
For Secretary to Government.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1897.

No. 1677—1154.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule under Act III of 1897 for application within the limits of the Municipality of Bándra :—

Pigs shall be kept out of buildings used for human habitations.

Pigs shall not be kept excepting in enclosures fenced in or otherwise secured so that they cannot escape therefrom.

Any swine straying may be forthwith destroyed and the carcass disposed of as the President or Secretary of the Municipality shall direct, and no claim shall lie for compensation for any swine so destroyed.

No person shall feed any animal or suffer or permit any animal to be fed or to feed with or upon excrementitious matter, dung, stable refuse or other filthy matter.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

1
4.10 May 1897

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1897.

No. 1723—1201-P.—The following new edition of general rules under Act III of 1897 is issued in supersession of those in the following Notifications:—

No. 941—338-P, dated 20th February 1897.	No. 1195—686-P, dated 5th March 1897.
No. 974—452-P, dated 23rd February 1897.	No. 1312—795-P, dated 10th March 1897.
No. 1001—472-P, dated 24th February 1897.	No. 1332—822-P, dated 10th March 1897.
No. 1071—541-P, dated 27th February 1897.	No. 1485—942-P, dated 16th March 1897.
No. 1102—586-P, dated 1st March 1897.	No. 1520—974-P, dated 17th March 1897.
No. 1103—587-P, dated 1st March 1897.	No. 1521—977-P, dated 17th March 1897.
No. 1114—601-P, dated 2nd March 1897.	No. 1558—1014-P, dated 19th March 1897.
No. 1136—632-P, dated 3rd March 1897.	No. 1647—1109-P, dated 24th March 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.

2 Feb 1897

2. The special officers appointed for any local area under these rules may be known as Plague authorities.

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 or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the District Magistrate, 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. Persons entering a train or embarking on a boat shall similarly be liable to inspection and detention under this rule by the persons and under the circumstances above mentioned.

4. A Plague authority or any person authorized by a District Magistrate in this behalf may inspect or cause the inspection of persons leaving an infected area, and may, if any such person is suffering or is suspected by him to be suffering from plague, detain or cause the detention of such person at a place appointed for the purpose, or may forward him or cause him to be forwarded to such place.

5. At any place specially appointed by the District Magistrate or by any officer empowered by him in this behalf, and situated 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 authorised under these rules) give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorised. Authority is given to District Magistrates to place inspecting officers at posts or roads leading from an infected town or village or other place in order to prevent the removal of the sick into healthy towns or villages.

6. 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. Such Plague authority (if he be not himself a medical officer) shall without delay send word to the nearest medical officer holding Her Majesty's Commission or in charge of a Government or State-aided medical institution or to a medical officer employed by a Municipality not lower in grade than a Hospital Assistant or to any such medical officer on pension, and such medical officer, whether appointed a Plague authority for the locality or not, shall be bound to come to the place indicated.

7. Immediately on receiving information under Rules 3, 4, 5, or 6, or whenever he thinks house visitation necessary, 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, or in his opinion likely to have been infected, *e. g.*, owing to his having lived in the same house with a plague patient.

8. A Plague authority is empowered to have the cause of death inquired into in all cases, and, unless satisfied, to treat it as a plague case.

9. 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 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, 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 authorised by him in this behalf may

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1897.

No. 4692—3121-P.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following being added as Rule 7 A. to the Mofussil Plague Rules published in Government Notification No. 1728—1201-P., dated 29th March 1897:—

7-A.—A Plague Authority is empowered to detain in a place of observation appointed by him, for a period not exceeding 10 days, any person found within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Plague Authority who is in the opinion of the latter likely to have been infected. A Plague Authority is also empowered to take any measures for the disinfection of the clothing, or the articles likely in his opinion to be infected, of any person thus detained, or of any person, whether detained or not, who is in his opinion likely to have been infected, and such persons shall be bound to submit to such measures and to remain in the appointed places of detention till permitted by the Plague Authority concerned to leave them."

2. The words "or likely to have been infected" should also be added to the first sentence of Rule 25 of the rules referred to, after the words "suffering from the plague" in the first sentence of that rule.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1897.

No. 5763—3738-P.—Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following addition to Rule 9 of the Rules published in Government Resolution No. 1728—1201-P., dated 29th March 1897:—

After the words "for the purpose of segregating people" add the words "under this or any other rule under Act III of 1897 and for the purpose of keeping people under observation in accordance with any rule under that Act."

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

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 15.

9-A
10. 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.

11. If it shall appear to a Plague authority of the description stated in Rule 10 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.

12. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under Rules 10 and 11 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 10 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. The said Plague authority is empowered to enter any building for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is in a filthy or insanitary condition. If the Plague authority considers it necessary, he may, of his own motion, immediately and without previous notice, carry out such measures for cleansing and disinfecting as he considers necessary.

13. 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.

14. The District Magistrate is empowered to make regulations, when he deems it necessary, for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the graveyard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse and the places (if any) at which such procession may halt, on its way, for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes, for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quicklime 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.

15. Before the destruction of property of special value under Rule 12 or 13 the value of it shall be assessed by a Panch of three persons including the President, who shall be an officer 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 Panch shall be final and conclusive. A Plague authority is empowered to decide whether an article which it is proposed to destroy is of sufficient value for a Panch to be called to assess its value. If he decides it is not of sufficient value, he may destroy it on the spot, and may in his discretion pay compensation to the owner: provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever. It is the desire of Government that Plague authorities should show liberality and promptness in the

on the destruction of which appears to him to be necessary
to prevent the spread of the plague

exercise of their power to award compensation, and that, for example, a very poor man should be promptly compensated for the loss of clothes which, though of no special market value, may be of considerable value to him.

16. The Police shall act under the orders given by any duly appointed Plague authority 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 these rules.

17. 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.

18. 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, together with the cost of compensation under Rule 15 above, 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.

19. 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. If he considers it necessary he may destroy or order the destruction of such property.

20. The District Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, prohibit, either wholly or subject to such restrictions as he may impose, the holding of fairs, caste feasts or other assemblages which are likely in his opinion to assist the spread of the plague.

21. All persons practising medicine, whether qualified or not, shall report, within twenty-four hours, to the nearest Plague authority any plague cases or cases of fever with glandular swellings which come to their notice.

22. All persons shall, on demand, give their names and addresses and mention their business and intentions regarding future movements to Railway Station Masters, Plague authorities and any other persons whom District Magistrates may empower to collect such information.

23. When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders of the Plague authority or person authorized by the Plague authority.

24. Every person passing by any chauki or other place provided by the District Magistrate for the inspection of travellers shall submit to examination if required and to detention in any hospital or quarantine camp which may have been established for that purpose.

25. Every Police Patel shall prevent the entrance into his village site of any person believed by him to be suffering from the plague. If there be any such person anywhere within the limits of his village area, he shall either send him in a cart or litter to the nearest isolation hospital, or if it be too far, shall forthwith build or allot a hut for him outside the village site and detain him there until the orders of the Māmlatdār are received. The companions of any such person shall also not be allowed to enter the village site, but the Patel shall send them such supplies as they may require and shall give them reasonable assistance to accommodate themselves in the fields during their detention.

26. District Magistrates are empowered, when they consider it necessary, to impose quarantine at any place or places against any other place or places.

27. District Magistrates or Plague authorities are empowered to break holes in the walls or roofs of houses or to remove roofs altogether for the purpose of admitting light and air.

28. A District Magistrate is empowered to direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or a particular locality and to prohibit re-occupation of such houses or locality without permission. Notice for such period as the District Magistrate thinks suitable should be given, and temporary accommodation should be provided.

29. A District Magistrate, with the sanction of the Commissioner, is empowered to prohibit intercommunication between any place and any other places.

30. A District Magistrate or Plague authority especially authorized by him in this behalf is empowered to close places used for the supply, preparation or storage of articles of food and drink in infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses and to direct the removal of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

31. A District Magistrate is empowered to prohibit the removal of plague patients from houses or sheds except in accordance with regulations framed by himself, and to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce such prohibition.

32. Disobedience to any orders issued or regulations made by a District Magistrate or Plague authority under these rules will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 488, Indian Penal Code.

33. 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.

34. The foregoing rules are applicable throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind, except in the City of Bombay, subject to the following modifications in the case of Cantonments and hill-stations in charge of Superintendents:—

In the case of Cantonments, substitute "Cantonment authority" for "District Magistrate."

In the case of hill-stations in charge of Superintendents, substitute "Superintendent" for "District Magistrate."

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1897.

No. 3255—2425-P.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Rule 26 of the General rules under Act III of 1897, published in Government Notification No. 1728-1201-P, dated 29th March last, and to make the following new rule, which should be substituted for Rule 29 of those rules:—

29.—Plague Authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town, village or local area, or into any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner, and unless if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Commissioner's orders such disinfection has been effected. Such Plague Authorities shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Plague Authority, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the Plague Authority for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

32. New rule substituted by
notified in G.O. 157/0
30.6.97

Cancelled
C. No. 131/0

4 July 1897
C. No. 57/0

2861
12681

10/12/10

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CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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