Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1374-P.

DATED 25-10-98

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DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act

Directing that no. 4 of the ——— shall be amended by substituting the words "unoccupied" and "occupied" for the words "untenanted" and "tenanted" respectively, and ordering the publication of a notification in the Fort St. George Gazette to that effect.

26-10.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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

G.O., No. 1374 P., 25th October 1898.

OCTOBER.

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

Directing that No. 4 of the — shall be amended by substituting the words "unoccupied" and "occupied" for the words "untenanted" and "tenanted", respectively, and ordering the publication of a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to that effect.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 2830 P., dated 17th December 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Ordering the publication in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes of notifications making additions to and amendments of the regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

READ—also the following paper :—

From the Plague Commissioner, dated 21st October 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Suggesting draft notification with the alteration as suggested by Colonel Moore.

ORDER—No. 1374 P., dated 25th October 1898.

On reconsideration, the Government resolves to direct that No. 4 of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act published on pages 1583—1589 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, and No. 9 of the Regulations published on pages 1589—1593 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, shall be amended by substituting the words "unoccupied" and "occupied" for the words "untenanted" and "tenanted" respectively. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that No. 4 of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act published on pages 1583—1589 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, and No. 9 of the Regulations under the said Act published on pages 1589—1593 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, shall be amended by substituting the words "unoccupied" and "occupied" for the words "untenanted" and "tenanted" respectively.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Plague Commissioner, with G.O., No. 2830 P., dated 17th December 1897.
" President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Collectors (A—L).
" Superintendent of Government Press.
" Translators to Government.
Gazette.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

Government (1898) of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval
Yes. Please write No.

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

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(True Extract.)

for *Secretary to Government.*

To the Plague Commissioner, with G.O., No. 2830 P., dated 17th December 1897.
" the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" all Collectors (A—L).
" the Superintendent of Government Press.
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Gazette.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 2830 M., 17th December 1897.

DECEMBER.

Bubonic Plague.

Ordering the publication in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes of notifications making additions to and amendments of the regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., No. 601, Marine, dated 6th July 1897.

From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 20th [illegible]gested

" " " " 22nd October 1897, No. 2129-S.

" " " " 22nd " " " 2150-S.

" Secretary to Government, Bombay, General De " " " 2151-S.
No. 3917-P.

" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, Memoran partment, dated 28th October 1897,

" President, District Board, Coimbatore, da[illegible]um dated 1st November 1897.
C. No. 195-D.B.

" President, Municipal Commission, Madras, d[illegible]d 4th November 1897, Ref. on
B.P.

[illegible]ted 1st December 1897, H. No. 257-

in[illegible]

ORDER—No. 2830 M., dated 17th December 1897

His Excellency the Governor in Council h[illegible]

tions to and amendments of the existing regulativing resolved to make certain addi-
1 1897, directs the re-issue of the regulations as [illegible]ions under the Epidemic Diseases Act,
Excell[illegible]ations which will be published in the Fort St[illegible]so revised under the subjoined notifi-
under t[illegible]
Gazette, 2. The Translators to Government will[illegible]. George and the District Gazettes.
on pages[illegible]tifications to the Superintendent, Gover[illegible]d furnish the necessary translation of the
amended [illegible]nber of copies in English and in the ve[illegible]nment Press, who will print the required
and "ten[illegible]cerned for publication in the District [illegible]naculars and forward them to the Collectors
[illegible] Gazettes.

(T[illegible]
[illegible]rue Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Pl[illegible]ll Collectors.
" the P[illegible]ll Presidents of District Boa[illegible]
" the Su[illegible]ll Chairmen of Municipal Co[illegible]ds.
" the Se[illegible]e President, Municipal Co[illegible]uncils.
" all C[illegible]e Public Department. [illegible]mission, Madras.
" the S[illegible]e Public Works Department
" Tran[illegible]e Marine Department. (Railway Branch).
Gazette. [illegible]e Inspector-General of Polic[illegible]e.
[illegible]e Surgeon-General.
[illegible]e Sanitary Commissioner.
[illegible]e Superintendent, Governmer[illegible]t Press.
[illegible] Translators to Government.

Exd. T. K. [illegible]

[illegible]. Thumbuswamy.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MUFASSAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897, FOR DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

WHEREAS certain parts of India are visited by, and the Presidency of Madras is threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, the following revised regulations to be observed in the district municipalities constituted under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in other towns and villages in the Presidency :—

1. In every district municipality and every town or village, every householder and every medical practitioner practising therein who becomes cognizant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings in his house or in any other private dwelling within the limits of the municipality, town or village, shall be bound to give information of the same with the least practicable delay, in the municipality to the Chairman of the council and the medical officer in charge of the municipal dispensary or hospital, and in a town or village, not being a municipality, to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall report the fact at once to the Magistrate in charge of the division. Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, chuttram or other place of public resort shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chuttram or other place, of any person from any area which has been notified by the Governor in Council or the Collector to be infected. The Chairman or Magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith send information to the Collector of the district of the occurrence of any such case.

2. On the requisition of the Collector, and to the extent to which he may determine, a municipal council or a district board, if it has not already made the provision, shall provide and maintain in such localities, which in the case of a municipality may be within or without the municipal limits, as in the opinion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or a medical officer deputed by him, may be proper for the purpose, suitable and sufficient accommodation to the satisfaction of such medical officer, for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, and also accommodation for their detention until they shall be certified by the medical officer in charge to be free from infection. In the places so provided the municipal council or the district board, as the case may be, shall furnish such hospital establishments, equipment and supplies as the District Collector may determine, and shall also make arrangements for feeding persons detained under the powers conferred by any of the regulations made under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, on payment by them of the cost; but in the case of indigent persons, the municipal council or the district board, as the case may be, shall supply them with food free of charge: provided that any person so detained may cater for himself subject to such rules and conditions as the medical officer in charge may prescribe. The municipal council or district board, as the case may be, shall, on like requisition and in like manner and subject to like approval, provide accommodation for persons who may be required to vacate any building or ground under the regulations set out below numbered 4, 5 and 6, and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

Explanation.—Any certificate given under this regulation should contain an accurate description of the person named in it to prevent, so far as possible, its being used by another person.

3. When in any building or place within a municipality, town or village there is a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent

contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, or believed to have recently arrived from an infected area, the Collector or any officer appointed by him, generally or specially in this behalf, may enter and inspect such person and building or place, and either

(*a*) remove such person to one of the places of accommodation provided under the preceding regulation 2, and in such place or in some other place so provided to which at the discretion of the medical officer in charge he may from time to time be removed, there detain and treat him until he shall be certified by the said medical officer to be free from infection, or

(*b*) take measures for segregating and detaining such person in his own house or in some other suitable place, if in the opinion of the medical officer in charge the person can be there treated with no greater risk of spreading the infection than if he were removed to a place provided under the preceding regulation 2.

Provided that no person segregated or detained under this regulation shall leave the place of segregation or detention except with the written permission of the officer in charge, who may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce this prohibition.

4. Any building or place which is required for and is, in the opinion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the medical officer deputed by him in this behalf, suitable for the purpose of the accommodation to be provided under regulation 2, may be entered upon and occupied by the Municipal Council or the President of the district Board, as the case may be, or a person deputed by him in this behalf (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such house or building) and may be used for the purposes of the accommodation under regulation 2; and the owner or the lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to any thing beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the ground or building may remain in the occupation of the municipal council or the Collector and President of the district Board, as the case may be; provided that the municipal council or the Collector and President of the district Board, as the case may be, shall be bound at the cost of the municipality or the district Board, as the case may be, thoroughly to cleanse and disinfect the ground or building and, if a building, to whitewash it internally and externally before vacating it.

5. When any building or place is, in the opinion of the Collector or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf, so overcrowded as to make the inmates or occupiers specially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, the Collector or officer authorized as aforesaid may, by a notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier, if actually residing in the building or place, or the tenants or the actual occupants thereof, to abate, as prescribed in the notice, the overcrowding within twenty-four hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other occupants of the said building or place, and, in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice, may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of the same in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary; and the owner or occupier or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

6. When a building or place has, in the opinion of an officer appointed in this behalf, been so infected with the plague as to render its further occupation a source of danger to the inmates thereof, the Collector or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may summarily cause such building or place to be vacated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the said officer may cause the inmates of such building or place to be detained and segregated in such place as he may appoint for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague among such persons, and the building or place shall not be re-occupied until in the opinion of such medical officer it is safe to be re-occupied.

In like manner if it appears to the said officer that, in view of the prevalence of the plague within his jurisdiction, any building within such jurisdiction, intended or used as a dwelling, is in so insanitary a condition as to be unfit for human habitation,

he may summarily cause the same to be vacated and prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives written permission in this behalf.

The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under this regulation shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

7. The municipal council or the Collector and President of the district board, as the case may be, shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage, to a place provided under Regulation 2, of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the plague, and for the transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection.

8. If it shall appear to the Collector or an officer deputed by him in this behalf that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or to cause the spread of the plague, he may by public notice prohibit the removal or use of the said water.

9. If the Collector of the district or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, the Collector or such officer as aforesaid may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and the materials of which it is constructed; and the Chairman of the municipal council or the President of the district board, as the case may be, may in his discretion grant compensation, but no person shall be entitled to claim it of right, for any loss or damage caused by reason of such destruction out of the Municipal fund constituted under Madras Act IV of 1884 or the Local fund constituted under Madras Act V of 1884, as the case may be.

10. No owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall carry any person suffering from the plague; nor shall any person suffering from the disease enter a public conveyance.

11. No person shall let, or show for the purpose of letting, a building or part of a building in which he knows, or has reason to know, that a person has been suffering from the plague, without having such building or part thereof, and every article therein likely to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer appointed by the Collector in this behalf.

12. The Collector or an officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, when he considers necessary, enter upon any premises, whether situated in a municipality or not, at any time during daylight and summarily execute any work required under, or summarily abate any of the nuisances described or indicated in, sections 186, 220, 221 and 228 of the District Municipalities Act, 1884, or sections 99 and 101 of the Local Boards Act, 1884.

13. The Collector of the district may, in his discretion, order the disinfection or destruction of any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses and rag stores or of second-hand gunny-bags imported from any part of India infected by the plague, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles under the powers conferred by this regulation.

The Collector of the district may also, by an order in writing, authorize generally or specially any Magistrate or any Chairman of a municipal council to exercise the power of disinfection vested in the Collector of the district by this regulation.

14. At or near any railway station appointed by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* as an inspection station, any medical officer appointed in this behalf may detain any train and may require any person travelling therein to alight and submit himself to medical examination as the medical officer may direct, and may for this purpose, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, using such reasonable force as may be required, detain such passenger either on the railway premises or in some other suitable place which the Collector shall, if necessary, provide at the expense of the Municipal or Local fund, as the case may be; and, if the said person is

suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, the bubonic plague or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, the medical officer may deal with him under the preceding Regulation 3.

Any such medical officer or person acting under his immediate orders may also demand of any person so travelling, his name, his usual abode and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the preceding fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which the medical officer may think fit, in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said person's spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such questions and enquiries. If any such person is found to have, within the preceding ten days, been within a part of India believed by such medical officer to be infected by the plague, and is unable to satisfy such officer that he is proceeding to any fixed place of residence, such officer may remove him, or cause him to be removed, to a place provided under regulation 2, and may there cause him to be detained for ten days, when, if he is certified free from the infection of the plague, he shall be permitted to depart therefrom.

14-A. If the place at which an inspection is held under regulation 3 be a railway station, and if no suitable accommodation for plague cases has been provided in the neighbourhood of such station, the officer making the inspection may require that a passenger who is found to be suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, the plague or to have so lately suffered therefrom as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plauge cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, be carried on by the railway administration in a railway compartment vacated for the purpose to the nearest inspection station or other place where such accommodation is available.

15. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation, has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

16. The inspecting medical officer at an inspection station notified under regulation 14 may require any passenger who may have been medically inspected to deliver up his ticket in order that some mark indicative of his having been inspected may be impressed thereon; and such passenger shall be bound to deliver it up accordingly.

17. On the alighting at a railway station, which has not been appointed an inspection station under regulation 14, of a passenger who holds a ticket from or is believed to have come from a station which is within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of an infected area the station-master or ticket-collector shall stop such passenger and require him to furnish to the police officer on duty at the station his name and address with particulars of the place whither he is bound, his business at such place, and the length of time he means to stay there; and the passenger shall be bound to furnish such information and answer all such inquiries truthfully to the best of his knowledge and belief. If there is no police officer at the railway station, the station-master or ticket-collector shall himself record the said particulars.

The police officer, station-master or ticket-collector, as the case may be, shall thereupon communicate forthwith such information to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall immediately communicate the same to the Divisional Magistrate, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction the place of the destination of the passenger is situated. The last-mentioned officer shall inform the Municipal Chairman or the headman of the village, as the case may be, of the said place in view of the passengers being kept under observation.

At a station appointed as an inspection station under regulation 14, the information aforesaid shall be obtained and communicated, in the manner directed in the preceding clauses of this regulation, by or under the orders of the medical officer in charge.

18. If a passenger from any railway station referred to in the last preceding regulation appears to be attempting to evade inspection at an inspection station by alighting at a station short of that for which his ticket has been taken, the station-master or railway official in charge shall insist on his continuing his journey as far as the inspection station either by the same or the next following train and may, with the assistance of the police, take all such steps as may be necessary to compel him to do so.

19. Any such passenger alighting at a railway station short of an inspection station, who from his being unable to show any business at the place of alighting appears to have so alighted for the purpose of evading examination at such inspection station, may be detained by the station-master at the railway station at which he has alighted and be forwarded by the same or the next train to the inspection station. The railway fare of the person so detained and forwarded to the inspection station shall be paid by the passenger and, if not paid, shall be recovered from him by the railway authorities as excess fare.

20. When any carriage from the Bombay Presidency or from any infected area is detached from a train at any railway station in the Madras Presidency, it shall be disinfected or ventilated in the following manner as soon as possible and before it is again brought into use:—

Third and intermediate class carriages—

The interior wood-work of the carriages, especially the floors and seats, shall be thoroughly washed with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) or with a carbolic acid solution (a wine-glassful to a gallon); the doors and windows shall be opened, and the vehicle exposed to the air.

First and second class carriages—

The floors and wood-work shall be treated as above, the cushions being also brushed and thoroughly cleaned.

20-A. Any railway carriage from which a passenger who is suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague has been removed shall be detached at the nearest convenient station and shall be disinfected in the manner prescribed in the foregoing regulation.

21. The clothing, bedding and personal effects of all persons detained or segregated under regulation 3, or removed under regulation 14 to a place provided under regulation 2, shall be thoroughly disinfected and may, at the discretion of the medical officer in charge of the place of detention or segregation, be destroyed.

The Collector of the district may in his discretion, at the cost of Local or Municipal funds, award compensation for articles destroyed, but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article dealt with as above.

Where the clothes or bedding of a traveller shall have been destroyed as hereinbefore provided, the medical officer may, if the person is poor, arrange for providing other necessary articles in their place, the cost of the same being intimated to the Collector of the district who shall debit it to Local or Municipal funds at his discretion.

21-A. The District Collector or any officer appointed by him either generally or specially in this behalf, or the medical officer in charge of a railway inspection station, may take any measures that he may deem necessary for the disinfection of the clothing of any person found within the limits of his jurisdiction, who, in the opinion of the said officer, is likely to have been infected, or of any articles likely in the opinion of the said officer to carry infection, which are in the possession of such person; and such person shall be bound to submit to such measures and he may, if necessary, be detained until such measures are taken.

22. The Collector of a district may, in case of emergency or to save delay, provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a district board or municipality is empowered or required to execute or to do in accordance with these regulations, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is in the said Collector's opinion necessary for the service or the safety of the public, and may charge the expense of executing the work or doing the act to the local board or municipality concerned.

23. The Collector 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. The Collector shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for those removed from the houses evacuated. The Collector may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint under such restrictions as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding ten days, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

24. The Collector of the district or any officer specially 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.

25. (1) The Collector of the district, when and to the extent he may deem necessary, may make regulations—

(*a*) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, 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;

(*b*) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quicklime be placed with the corpse.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

(3) 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 which may be issued by the Collector in this behalf.

26. A canal boat shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to buildings; and passengers by a canal boat shall be subject to interrogation, inspection and detention in the same manner as passengers by railway.

In order to prevent the spread of the infection of the plague either by or to a canal boat, the Collector of the district or any officer generally or specially empowered by him in this behalf may require such boat to alter its moorings or to stop during its passage and moor in such position as such officer may indicate, or direct that it desist from plying until such time as may be stated in a notice placed on a conspicuous position of the boat.

27. The Collector of the district may prescribe that no dhobies within an infected area to which he may extend this regulation shall wash clothes except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

28. No person employed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to be infectious shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

29. Officers specially appointed by the District Collector for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from or into, as the case may

be, any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Government, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Government, and, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Collector's orders, unless such disinfection has been effected. Such officers shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the District Collector, 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 said officers, 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.

30. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these rules a pass or certificate is granted to any person or persons to enable him or them to go from one place to another or for any purpose, such pass or certificate shall not be used by any other person or persons or for any other purpose.

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, for the City of Madras.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Presidency of Madras is threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe under the said Epidemic Diseases Act the following revised regulations to be observed in the City of Madras:—

1. Every house-holder who becomes cognizant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings in his house or in any other private dwelling within the municipal limits of the City of Madras, or of the arrival thereat of any person from any area which has been notified by the Government or the President of the Municipal Commission to be infected, shall be bound forthwith to give information of the same to the Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector of the municipality. Every house-holder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, chuttram or other place of public resort shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chuttram or other place, of any person from any area which has been notified by the Governor in Council or the Collector to be infected.

2. The President of the Municipal Commission or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, when he considers necessary, enter upon any premises at any time during daylight and summarily execute any work required under, or summarily abate any of the nuisances described or indicated in, sections 313, 314, 321, 322, 326 or 327 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884.

3. When in the opinion of the Health Officer of the municipality and of a medical officer deputed by the Surgeon-General or, in the absence of any such officer, of the Surgeon of the district, any building or place is so overcrowded as to make the inmates or occupants thereof specially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may, by notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier, if actually residing in the building or place, or the tenants or the actual inmates thereof, to abate as prescribed in the notice the overcrowding within twenty-four hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or inmates of the said building or place; and in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of inmates or occupants in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary; and the owner or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

4. When any building or place has, in the opinion of the Health Officer of the municipality, been so infected with the plague as to render its further occupation a source of danger to the inmates, tenants or occupants thereof, the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may summarily cause such building or place to be vacated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the said officer may cause the inmates of such building or place to be detained and segregated in such place as he may appoint for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague among such persons; and the building or place shall not be re-occupied until, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is safe to be re-occupied; and the owner or occupier or the tenants or the inmates thereof shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done under this regulation.

In like manner if it appears to the said officer that, in view of the prevalence of the plague within his jurisdiction, any building within such jurisdiction, intended or used as a dwelling, is in so insanitary a condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may summarily cause the same to be vacated and prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives written permission in this behalf.

5. No person shall let, or show for the purpose of letting, a building or part of a building in which he knows, or has reason to know, that a person has been suffering from the plague, without having such building or part thereof, and every article therein likely to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer appointed by the President in this behalf.

6. If, in the opinion of the Health Officer and of a medical officer deputed by the Surgeon-General or, in the absence of any such officer, of the Surgeon of the district, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed; and the President may, in his discretion, give compensation, but no person shall be entitled to claim it of right, at the expense of the Municipal fund constituted under Madras Act I of 1884 for any loss or damage caused by reason of such destruction.

7. The President may, in his discretion, disinfect or destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses and rag stores, or of second-hand gunny bags imported from any part of India infected by the plague; and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of any such articles under the powers conferred by this regulation.

7-A. The President of the Municipal Commission or any officer appointed by him either generally or specially in this behalf, or the medical officer in charge of railway inspection station may take any measures that he may deem necessary for the disinfection of the clothing of any person found within the limits of his jurisdiction, who, in the opinion of the said officer, is likely to have been infected, or of any articles likely in the opinion of the said officer to carry infection, which are in the possession of such person; and such person shall be bound to submit to such measures and he may, if necessary, be detained until such measures are taken.

8. The Municipal Commissioners shall provide and maintain in such localities, whether within or without the municipal limits, as in the opinion of the Health Officer of the municipality may be proper for the purpose, suitable and sufficient accommodation as approved by the Health Officer and by a medical officer deputed by the Surgeon-General or, in the absence of any such officer, by the Surgeon of the district, for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, and for their detention until they shall be certified to be free from infection. In the places so provided the Municipal Commissioners shall furnish such hospital establishments, equipment and supplies as the Health Officer may require,

and shall also make arrangements for feeding persons detained under any of the regulations now prescribed, on payment by them of the cost; but in the case of indigent persons the Commissioners shall supply them with food free of charge: provided that any person so detained may cater for himself subject to such rules and conditions as the Health Officer may prescribe. The Municipal Commissioners shall also in like manner and subject to like approval provide accommodation for persons who may be required to vacate any building or ground under the preceding regulations Nos. 3 and 4, and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

Explanation.—Any certificate given under this regulation should contain an accurate description of the person named in it to prevent so far as possible its being used by another person.

9. Any building or place, whether within or without municipal limits, which is in the opinion of the Health Officer and of a medical officer deputed by the Surgeon-General or, in the absence of any such officer, of the Surgeon of the district, suitable and required for the purpose of the accommodation to be provided under regulation 8, may be entered upon and occupied by the Municipal Commissioners (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or place) and used for the purposes of the accommodation under regulation 8 as aforesaid; and the owner or the lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Commissioners anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building or place may remain in their occupation: provided always the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place and, if a building, to whitewash it both internally and externally, before vacating it.

10. The Municipal Commissioners shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from or infected by the plague, and for the transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which may have been exposed to infection.

11. When in any building or place there is a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, or believed to have recently arrived from an infected area the President or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf may enter and inspect such person or building or place, and either.

(*a*) remove such person to one of the places of accommodation provided under regulation 8 and in such place or in some other place so provided to which, at the discretion of the Health Officer, he may from time to time be removed, there detain and treat him until he shall be certified by the medical officer in charge of the place to be free from infection, or

(*b*) take measures for segregating and detaining such person in his own house or in some other suitable place, if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, the said person can be there treated with no greater risk of spreading the infection than would arise if he were removed to a place provided under regulation 8.

Provided that no person segregated or detained under this regulation shall leave the place of segregation or detention except with the written permission of the officer in charge, who may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce this prohibition.

12. At or near the railway station of Perambur any medical officer appointed either generally or specially by the President of the municipality in this behalf may detain any train and may require any person travelling therein to alight and submit himself to medical examination as the medical officer may direct, and may for this purpose, with the assistance if necessary of the police, using such reasonable force as may be required, detain such passenger either on the railway premises or in some other suitable place which the President shall, if necessary, provide at the expense of the Municipal Fund; and if the said person is found to be suffering from or is suspected

to be suffering from the bubonic plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, the medical officer may deal with him under regulation 11.

Any such medical officer or other officer generally or specially appointed by the President in this behalf may also demand of any person so travelling his name, his usual abode and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the preceding fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed and any other particulars which the medical or other officer may think fit in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said person's spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such questions and inquiries.

If any such person is found to have within the preceding ten days been within a part of India believed by such medical or other officer to be infected by the plague, and is unable to satisfy such officer that he is proceeding to any fixed place of residence, such officer may remove him or cause him to be removed to a place provided under regulation 8, and may there cause him to be detained for ten days when, if he is certified free from the infection of the plague, he shall be permitted to depart therefrom.

13. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

14. The President of the Municipal Commission 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. The President shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for those removed from the houses evacuated. The President may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint under such restrictions as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding ten days, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

15. The President of the Municipal Commission or any officer specially 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.

16. (1) The President of the Municipal Commission, when and to the extent he may deem necessary, may make regulations—

(*a*) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, 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;

(*b*) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quick-lime be placed with the corpse.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

(3) 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 which may be issued by the President of the Municipal Commission in this behalf.

17. A canal boat shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to buildings; and passengers by a canal boat shall be subject to interrogation, inspection and detention in the same manner as passengers by railway.

In order to prevent the spread of the infection of the plague either by or to a canal boat, the President of the Municipal Commission or any officer generally or specially empowered by him in this behalf may require such boat to alter its moorings or to stop during its passage and moor in such position as such officer may indicate, or direct that it desist from plying until such time as may be stated on a notice placed in a conspicuous position of the boat.

18. The President of the Municipal Commission may in order to prevent the spread of the infection of the plague prescribe that no dhobies shall wash clothes except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

19. No person employed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague or to be infectious, shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

20. When in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these rules a pass or certificate is granted to any person or persons to enable him or them to go from one place to another or for any purpose, such pass or certificate shall not be used by any other person or persons or for any other purpose.

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 2289 P

Agenda No 2830 Pg 17-12-97
ad No 2289

From The Plague Commissioner, Madras.

Order 1374-P 8 25-10-98

On reconsideration, the Government resolves to direct that No 4 of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act published on pages 1583-1589 of Part I of the Fort St George Gazette dated 18-12-1897 and No 9 of the Regulations published on pages 1589-1593 of Part I of the Fort St George Gazette dated 18-12-1897 shall be amended by substituting the words "Uninoculated" and "occupied" for the words "Untraunted" and "Traunted" respectively. The

No.

Dated	21-10-98
Received	22-10-98
Registered	22-10-98.
Enclosures	
Spare copies.	

SUBJECT.

Submitting draft notification with the alteration as suggested by Col Moore that the words "Uninoculated" and "occupied" be substituted for "Untraunted" and "Traunted" respectively.

following notification will be published in the Fort St George Gazette.

(H.S. notification submitted by P.C.)

H T
23-10-98

Etc

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To the Plague Commissioner
Presh. Municipal Commissioner
Surgeon General
Sanitary Commissioner
All Collectors (at H.Q.)
Superintendent Govt Press.
Fort St. George
Gazette 29/10/98

pro. letter dy 9/10, 2830 P
12-17-98

NOTE FOR THE Secy Med. Dept -

UNDER SEC'Y TO GOVT
21 OCT 98
JUDICIAL DEPT

Col Moore submits with enclosed letter a difficulty he has had as regards taking up houses for Hospitals for caste patients - The plan he is following is that the caste Committees - point out the house & contribute [or promise to] half the necessary sum for such maintenance - He then takes up the house under Rule 8. page 24 Plan & Regulation & will work it as a Municipal Caste Hospital - The way of working matters to Caste Committees to get houses under the Regulations which they could not otherwise get - Col Moore now finds out that under Rule 9. page 25 of the Plag Regns he cannot get hold of a house occupied by the landlord himself as the exceptions in the rule are "tenanted" & "untenanted" - He has been pointed out by Govt that a house occupied by the owner is neither "tenanted" nor

"unoccupied" & therefore is excluded from the operation of the rules altogether - To get over this difficulty he suggests the use of the words "occupied" & "unoccupied"

I may say that Col Moore told me he had consulted Mr. Barclay on the matter & he took the same view.

I submit a draft notification making the alteration suggested for early consideration -

W Hammick
Ag Comm

21 x 21

Notification

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the E.S. Act 1919, H.E. the Governor of Sokotra in Council directs that No 4 of the Regulations under the E.S. Act published on pages 1583-1589 of Part I of the Sokotra Gazette of 10-12-21, and No 9 of the Regulations under the said Act published on pages 1589-1593 of Part I of the Sokotra Gazette of 10-12-21 shall be amended by substituting the words "unoccupied" and "occupied" for the words "untenanted" and "tenanted" respectively.

Secy
21/12/21

Manuscript Copy in advance

[25]
500—20-10-98.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

28

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following paper:—

Abstract

Again G.O. No. 2830-P dated 17th December 1897.

Also from the Plague Commissioner dated 21st October 1898, suggesting draft notification with the alteration as suggested by Col Moore.

Order No. 1377-P dated 25th October 1898.

On reconsideration, the Govt resolves to direct that No. 4 of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act published on pages 1583-1589 of Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th December 1897 and No. 9 of the Regulations published on pages 1589—1593 of Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th December 1897, shall be amended by substituting the words "unoccupied" and "occupied" for the words "untenanted" and "tenanted" respectively. The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Notification.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, H.E the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, directs, that No. 4 of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act published on pages 1583-1589 of Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 18th December 1897 and No. 9 of the Regulations under the said Act published on pages 1589-1593 of Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th December 1897, shall be amended by substituting the Words "unoccupied" and "occupied" for the terms "untenanted" and "tenanted" respectively.

(True Extract.)

Gazette Part I. A.

A Edgington
For Secretary to Govt.

To,
The Plague Commissioner, with G.O No. 2830 P dt 17-12-97.
President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
Surgeon-General.
Sanitary Commissioner.
All Collectors (A-L)
Superintendent of Govt. Press
Translators to Govt.
Gazette. 29/10/98

Recd 27/10

Despd 8/11/98

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NAME OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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Pres
Stencil not please
Sheets
PR
29/10/28

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