ocal & Munl. (189) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1544 P.

DATED 8.12.98.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Notification. Recording letter from the Secretary to Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad forwarding copy of a—— issued by the Resident under the Epidemic diseases Act.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cert	342	Plague	17.2.99				

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2576P

From The Secretary for Berar
to the Resident
Hyderabad.

Order No. 1564P dy 8-12-98
Mis
Recorded

V.R
8/12/98

No. 3926

Dated 25-
Received 28-
Registered 28-
} Nov/98

Enclosures /

Spare copies.

To The Plague Commissioner
for personal and return to d/ the Deptt

Seen & returned with
thanks

DC.
10/12/98

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of the Residency Orders Notification issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897.

V.R
9/12

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Berar

~~POLITICAL~~ OFFICE.

No. 3420 of 1898.

From,

C. H. A. Hill Esquire, C. S.,

Secretary for Berar to the Resident,

Hyderabad,

To,

The Chief Secy: to the Govt: of Madras

Madras.

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Dated Hyderabad Residency, the 2nd November 1898.

Sir,

In continuation of my circular No.2911, dated the 1st September 1898, I am directed to forward a copy of the Residency Orders Notification No.366, dated the 15th November 1898, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad under, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

with a spare copy

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary for Berar.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

NOTIFICATION.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, *the 15th November 1898.*

No. 366.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the Law in force in the said area are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, the Resident at Hyderabad, pursuant to the provisions of section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by Foreign Department Notification No. 443-I.A., dated the 4th February 1897, and in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Governor-General in Council in Notifications No. 444-I.A., dated the 4th February 1897, and No. 1232-I.A., dated the 3rd April 1897, is pleased, in supersession of all the previous regulations on the subject, to prescribe the following temporary regulations to be observed therein :—

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

1. The following stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line have been declared examining stations for the inspection of persons travelling by rail and breaking their journey or alighting at these stations, and the Inspecting Officer (the local Hospital Assistant) is authorized to segregate in hospital, in temporary accommodation or otherwise, persons suspected of being infected with bubonic plague :—

(1) Malkapur.	(5) Akola.
(2) Nandura.	(6) Murtizapur.
(3) Khamgaon.	(7) Badnera.
(4) Shegaon.	(8) Amraoti.

(9) Chandur.

PART I.—RULES RELATING TO VILLAGES AND SMALL TOWNS.

(1) DUTIES OF THE POLICE AND THE REVENUE STAFF.

2. The Officer in charge of every Police Station shall forthwith bring upon a list (A) the names of all villages in his circle, any inhabitants of which are ascertained to have trade relations or other connection with the Bombay Presidency, or other infected area.

3. Every Patel shall enquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay or other infected area since the 1st April 1897 : he will also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names so reported will be entered on a list (B).

4. In the case of every village entered in list A, reports of all deaths shall be made daily, as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of R. B. Circular No. I, Chapter VI, Volume I, of the Code of Non-Judicial Book Circulars in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in the Appendix A prescribed therein to the Officer in charge of the Police Station, and that officer on receiving report of a death shall carefully enquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in rule 43.

5. Similar enquiry shall be made in the event of a report being received of the death of any person whose name is entered in list B or of any person in that household.

6. Whenever the deaths reported from any village (whether on list A or B or not) are more frequent than usual, and especially sudden deaths attributed to fever, the Officer in charge of the Police Station shall make enquiries from the Patel with a view to ascertaining whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed.

7. On ascertaining from a Patel or other source of information that a death in a village was preceded by symptoms such as those described in rule 43, the Officer in charge of the Police Station will either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an inquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

8 If the officer making the inquiry is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague, and finds that no other persons in the house in which the death occurred are ill, he shall proceed to dispose of the body and to disinfect the house, clothes, and bedding of the deceased as laid down in rules 44 to 50, reporting at the same time the result of his inquiry in the manner provided in rule 10.

B-669—[C.O'C.]

9. If he also finds that any person in the house is ill with fever, he shall, in the absence of the Tahsildar and in anticipation of orders from the Civil Surgeon or Deputy Commissioner, see that all the precautions specified in rules 44 to 49 are, with the assistance of the Patel, rigorously observed. He will take similar action on learning of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague at any way-side railway station in his circle.

10. The Officer in charge of the Police Station shall report immediately to the Tahsildar, to the District Superintendent of Police, the nearest Medical Subordinate, and the Civil Surgeon any case of bubonic plague or suspicious case brought to his notice. The Civil Surgeon will inform the Administrative Medical Officer by telegram.

11. On receipt of such report, or on otherwise ascertaining the circumstances, the Tahsildar shall satisfy himself that the necessary action described in the preceding rules has been taken by the Police, and, if possible, the Tahsildar shall himself go to the spot, or depute his Naib to assist in enforcing the sanitary precautions.

12. The Tahsildar shall communicate the information forthwith to the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) Duties of the Medical Staff.

13. The nearest Medical Officer to receive information of cases of bubonic plague from the Officer in charge of a Police Station may be the Hospital Assistant of a Charitable Dispensary. The Hospital Assistant on receiving a report of a case shall (if possible) at once visit the spot, and see that the necessary sanitary measures are taken. He shall communicate the result forthwith to the Civil Surgeon.

14. In places in which a Charitable Dispensary is situated, Hospital Assistants shall themselves watch all arrivals and report sickness, with a description of the symptoms, to the Civil Surgeon of the district.

15. The Civil Surgeon will arrange to proceed as soon as possible to places from which cases are reported, or to depute a Plague Authority to undertake the duty in his place. On arrival, the Civil Surgeon (or Plague Authority) shall be guided in his action by the instructions conveyed in rules 25 to 34, so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the case.

16. Should the Civil Surgeon consider it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which bubonic plague has broken out should temporarily camp out in the open or under trees at a distance from the village in the manner indicated in rule 32, he may make a report to that effect to the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter may direct the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case be not again occupied till they are thoroughly disinfected.

(3) Duties of the Public.

17. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules in furtherance of the object of these rules shall duly obey that order.

PART II.—RULES RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES.

18. In addition to the foregoing rules, which shall be observed as far as possible, the following special rules shall apply to every municipality constituted under the Berar Municipal Law, 1886.

19. Petty subordinates should not, if it can be avoided, be employed to ascertain and report plague attacks and deaths. Nor is it obligatory for the people to make such reports to the Police. The assistance of the prominent inhabitants of the place should be enlisted and Special Committees, consisting of such persons for different parts of the municipality, should be appointed for the collection and registration of all plague attacks and deaths; these attacks and deaths should be reported immediately to the municipal office.

20. If in any house a person becomes ill or dies of a disease which is known or suspected to be bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death to the Special Committee appointed for the collecting and reporting of plague attacks and deaths or to the Plague Authority.

21. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st April 1897 from Bombay, Poona, Karachi, or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house, or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall report to the Special Committee appointed for the collecting and reporting of plague attacks and deaths, or to the Plague Authority, (1) the illness of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

22. Any medical practitioner who (1) attends a case of illness in a house in which there is present a person who has come from a place where plague is prevalent, or who (2) attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the Special Committee appointed for the collecting and reporting of plague attacks and deaths, or to the Plague Authority of the ward.

23. On receiving a report under rules 20, 21, or 22, the Secretary to the Municipality shall at the instance of the "Special Committee" or the Plague Authority, as the case may be,

immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Civil Surgeon or the nearest Medical Officer.

24. In the cases referred to in rules, 20, 21, or 22, a sick person or dead body shall not be removed from the house without the written permission of the Civil Surgeon or nearest Plague Authority: and the head of the family shall dispose of a dead body by cremation or burial in such manner as may be directed by the said authorities.

25. The owner and occupier of a house and the head of any family resident therein shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Civil Surgeon or Plague Authority with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of a house, the disinfection or destruction of clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other similar matters.

26. The Plague Authority shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule.

Should the Medical Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Deputy Commissioner and act on his orders. The Deputy Commissioner may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected by any of the ordinary processes.

27. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Civil Surgeon or other qualified Medical Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if possible, be made through a female doctor, female Hospital Assistant, or other female agency.

28. If on examination of a sick person in a house or other place within the limits of a municipality the Plague Authority suspects (1) that such person is infected with bubonic plague, or (2) considers that he is actually suffering from bubonic plague, the Civil Surgeon or other qualified Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, arrange for the removal of such person (1) to an observation shed, or (2) to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and for his detention, dieting, and medical treatment therein; also for the removal of the other occupants of the house to segregation huts, tents, or other suitable structures constructed at a distance from the town to be detained under observation for ten days:

Provided that persons inoculated by Monsieur Haffkine's process shall for a period of six months after such inoculation be exempt from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. But the clothing and their persons will be thoroughly disinfected before they are free to go elsewhere, and they will be compelled, if necessary, to evacuate infected houses;

Provided also that no person attacked by plague will be compelled to be treated by a European or to take European medicines.

29. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer in charge of the Camp shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Medical Officer to depart.

30. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer in charge of the Camp shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent, or other suitable structure for a period of ten days from the date of such removal any companion or attendant who has been with the person attacked.

31. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer in charge of the Camp shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance upon him in segregation huts, tents, or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

32. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a municipality, the Medical Officer or Administrative Medical Officer may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, direct the inhabitants of any street, mahalla, or other locality to vacate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement established as a place of segregation at a distance from the infected quarter, and to remain in such settlement for so long as he may consider necessary. After evacuation the Plague Authority shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered to be free from infection.

33. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer or the Plague Authority with regard to his removal to, and his detention and (except as provided in rule 28) treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge of such place.

34. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer in charge of the Camp or the Plague Authority, as the case may be, shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or a Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least 6 feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorized cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu,

the body shall be completely and thoroughly burned in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

35. Any conveyance, public or private, used for the carriage of a person infected with plague, or suspected of being infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for seven days previous to being again used, articles of furniture belonging to it likely to retain infection being destroyed.

36. In a town or place where cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored or sold for consumption shall be open at all times for inspection by the Medical Officer or officer deputed by him.

Grain godowns.

37. When a grain godown is found improperly ventilated or in such an insanitary condition from damp or otherwise as to be unwholesome for storage of grain, the proprietor shall be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown.

38. All grain godowns found infested with rats will be declared unwholesome till the rats have been destroyed, and the godowns well aired for seven days, and subsequently limewashed. The grain in such godowns may be destroyed or be declared unfit for food until freed from refuse matter, turned over, and thoroughly aired during a space of seven days. All gunny bags, &c., in which grain has been stored under such circumstances shall be thoroughly disinfected or destroyed if necessary.

Rags and refuse.

39. The Deputy Commissioner may disinfect or, at his discretion, destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses or elsewhere.

40. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules in furtherance of the object of the rules or with regard to any matter falling under these rules shall duly obey that order.

41. All Police Officers shall give to the Medical Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out these rules.

General.

42. The Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained loss or damage by reason of anything done under the powers conferred by these rules: provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever.

Compensation.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE USE OF POLICE OFFICERS AND OTHERS IN CASE OF THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE IN VILLAGES OR SMALLER TOWNS.

43. *Symptoms of plague.*—The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin or in the armpit or neck are generally swollen and tender, but this is not invariably the case. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

44. *Method of segregation of a person suffering from the above symptoms and of his attendants.*—A patient should be removed at once to a small "*chappar*" hut to be constructed of grass screens and erected well away from habitations. The site should, if possible, be shady, and near a well; this well should not be used by other people, if there is more than one well in the village. The Police Officer should tell off one or two of the sick person's relatives to stay with him, and should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel, &c.

45. *Method of segregation of the relatives and friends of such person.*—The other people living in the house or hut in which the sick person was attacked or was living should also be kept separate in another place in "*chappar*" huts to be erected well away from habitations; and similar arrangements should be made for their food, water-supply, &c. Separate huts should be provided for males and females.

46. In all cases the Patel should take steps to see that these orders are carried out and the people kept separate.

47. A "*chappar*" hut, after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the *charpoy* upon which the person is carried to the hut. The well should, if possible, be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

48. *Method of disinfection of houses in which a death from plague has occurred.*—If the house be a small hut, and this can be done safely, it is best to burn the hut. But in the case of better houses, the following measures should be adopted:—

(*a*) The following tools and materials are required, the number or quantity of each depending on the size of the house to be disinfected:—

(1) Some buckets of thick lime-wash with brushes.
(2) Spades, pickaxes, and iron baskets.
(3) A cart load or more of "ooplies" (dry cowdung fuel cakes).
(4) Perchloride of mercury solution 1 to 1,000 parts of water.

The kiln method of destroying plague infection.

(*b*) The infection of plague does not penetrate to any appreciable depth below the surface of the floors in which it is found; it is therefore only essential that no portion of

the actual floor surface escapes removal from the house and subsequent destruction by burning in the kiln.

(*c*) The surface of all floors and the lower portion of wall two feet from the floor surface is first to be painted over with rather thick lime-wash and allowed to dry. This serves two useful purposes—(1) it lays the dust, and thus lessens the risk of infection to the coolies working in the house; and (2) it colours *white* every part of all surfaces that have to be removed and burnt. The whitened surface is easily seen, and there is little or no chance of any portions of the infected earth remaining behind and being left unburnt.

(*d*) While the lime-wash is drying on the surfaces, the foundation or floor of the kiln in which the surface earth is to be burnt should be laid. The kiln should be made in any sufficiently large sized court-yard, garden, or open space in or near the house; or the road or pathway immediately facing the front entrance of the house can be used. A circular kiln will be found the most convenient in shape. The floor of the kiln is made of two layers of "ooplies" 4 inches deep, laid flat, and packed closely together. The mud floor of the infected house should be carefully dug out to the depth of 1½ inches from every room, verandah, and yard which has been whitewashed, and filled into iron baskets or empty kerosine oil tins, if possible, without spilling or raising any dust. The dug-out earth should now be carried to the kiln and evenly spread over the "ooplies" which form the floor of the kiln to a depth of 1½ inches. This, the first layer of infected earth, is then completely covered with a layer of "ooplies" 2 inches deep, upon which a second layer of earth is spread and covered with "ooplies," then a third layer of infected earth, and so on with alternate layers of infected earth and "ooplies" until the kiln is complete. One-and-a-half to two feet is the best height for a kiln. Lastly, the kiln is covered in from top to bottom with two layers of "ooplies." It should then be fired at the base and allowed to slowly burn itself out—a process that usually takes about 48 hours. It is, however, advisable not to disturb the ashes of the burnt kiln for a week, as it continues to smoulder for about that time. When the kiln has cooled down, it should be opened in one or two places and examined, and if found completely burnt out, the ashes should be removed to cultivated lands and used for manure."

(*e*) "The entire lime-washed surface of the infected floors having been dug out and burnt in the kiln, all that remains to be done to the infected house is to fill in the empty floor space with fresh field earth, moisten it with water, and consolidate it by ramming, subsequently mud plastering or "leeping" it. Finally, the new floor surface and walls should be well drenched with perchloride of mercury solution of the strength "1 to 1,000" parts of water. The house is now perfectly disinfected, and as soon as the floors have dried it is fit for occupation."

49. *Method of disinfection of clothes and bedding.*—The clothes and bedding of all segregated people, other than the sick person and his attendants, should be thoroughly boiled, and then spread out in the sun and wind for 48 hours. This should be done under supervision at the *chapper* huts immediately upon their arrival there; and large vessels and wood must be provided for the purpose. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

Upon the recovery or the death of a person suffering from plague, similar steps should be taken with regard to the clothes, &c., of such person, and of those in attendance on him or her.

50. *Disposal of bodies.*—When a person is found dead or dies, and is believed to have been suffering from plague, the following measures should be taken:—

If a Hindu, the body should be completely burnt in an isolated place under supervision.

If a European or a Muhammadan, the body is to be buried at least 6 feet deep and covered with quicklime. The place of burial, if not an authorized cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

PART III.—(1) RULES RELATING TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

51. At all stations the Station Master and other Railway officials should watch persons who alight from the trains, more especially those who have travelled from the direction of Bombay, or other places where plague is prevalent, with the view of detecting cases of bubonic plague.

52. At the stations noted in the margin the Dispensary Hospital Assistant will inspect passengers alighting from places infected with bubonic plague. If at any of these stations a person travelling from the direction of Bombay or other infected place is suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from bubonic plague, the Hospital Assistant, with the assistance, if necessary, of the Police, shall arrange for his removal from the train or railway premises to the observation shed, and for his temporary detention therein. Any person desiring to accompany the sufferer shall be permitted to do so. The Hospital Assistant shall immediately report the matter by telegraph to the Civil Surgeon, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Administrative Medical Officer.

Nandura.	Murtizapur.
Khamgaon.	Badnera.
Shegaon.	Amraoti.
Akola.	Chandur.

Every person arriving at Malkapur from the direction of Bhusawal and booked to any station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway shall be medically examined, and may, if the Inspecting Officer thinks fit, be required to alight from the train for that purpose.

B-669—2—[C.O'C.]

If after such examination the Inspecting Officer shall decide that any person is "suspicious," such person shall be detained in a place of observation for ten days:

Provided that persons holding a certificate in the form annexed showing that they have been inoculated by Mons. Haffkine's process shall, unless they are actually suffering from bubonic plague, be exempt from detention, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious. The certificate should be considered valid for six months.

Plague Inoculation (Royal Arms) Certificate.

No.

CERTIFIED that

street / village , father's name , town / thana , resident of , district , has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb mark was at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb mark.

Signed

Dated

No person so long as he remains in a place of observation under these rules shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Inspecting Officer, with any person outside the limits of the place of observation.

The Inspecting Officer shall have the widest discretionary power to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purpose of these rules.

53. At other way-side stations such persons, if booked through, may be permitted to proceed to the nearest station at which a temporary hospital has been provided, the Station Master telegraphing to such station the details of the case, the name of the sick person, and the number of the carriage. If such persons alight at the way-side station, they should be removed by the Railway or Police officials to some isolated place, and the fact should be reported forthwith by the Station Master to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station as well as to the authorities mentioned in the preceding rule. The Officer in charge of the Police Station or competent subordinate shall then take action in the manner provided by rule 9.

54. Travellers by rail alighting at railway stations in Berar from stations within any infected area and the Bombay Presidency shall be kept under observation until the period of incubation (ten days) has elapsed.

55. The Police at all railway stations, or, where there are no Police, the Station Master shall take down the names and addresses of passengers alighting from stations within any infected area and the Bombay Presidency with particulars of the places whither they are bound and the length of time they mean to stay there.

56. To enable the above particulars to be taken down, a Police Officer shall, at places where individual medical inspection is made (at present Malkapur), accompany the Inspecting Officer and obtain this information under his orders. At other stations where there is a Police Officer, the Railway Staff will assist him to take down the particulars either in the course of collection of tickets by checking the exit of passengers or otherwise, as may be found most convenient. Where there is no Police, the Station Master shall act as required by rule 55.

57. The Police Officer, or, where there is no Police Officer, the Station Master, shall forthwith communicate the particulars so obtained to the Civil Surgeon of the district and the District Superintendent of Police. The latter will inform the Officer in charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction the destination of the traveller may be situated, who will in turn inform the Patel concerned.

58. The Patel shall enter the name and address of each such traveller in the list B prescribed by rule 3, and shall act as prescribed by the rules in respect of entries in List B.

59. He shall also for the space of ten days next following after the traveller has arrived within his jurisdiction satisfy himself by enquiry as to the state of health of such traveller, and in case of the illness of any such traveller shall act as directed in rules 9 and 10.

60. If any traveller from an infected area appears to be attempting to evade inspection at an inspection station in Berar or elsewhere by alighting at a station short of that of which his ticket bears the name, the Railway officials shall insist on his continuing his journey to such latter station, and shall take all measures necessary to compel him to do so.

61. In the event of a traveller from an infected area alighting at an intermediate station with the object of obtaining a fresh ticket so as to conceal the fact that he is a traveller from an infected area, the Police, or, in the absence of the Police, the Station Master, shall take down his name and the number of the fresh ticket issued, and shall telegraph information to the nearest inspection station forward and to his station of destination, whether in Berar or the Central Provinces, where the nearest inspecting station is at present Nagpur, so that he may on alighting be brought under observation.

Segregation of passengers.

62. On receiving a report under rule 53, the Civil Surgeon shall at once proceed to the observation shed, and shall arrange, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case require

it, for the detention, dieting, and medical treatment (except as provided in rule 28) of the person infected, or suspected of being infected, with bubonic plague, and for the removal, if necessary, of such person from the observation shed to the temporary hospital for detention and medical treatment therein.

63. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Civil Surgeon shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Civil Surgeon to depart.

64. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Civil Surgeon shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation for a period of ten days from the date of such removal in a segregation hut, tent, or other suitable structure any companion or attendant who has been with him.

65. Upon the death of the sick person, the Civil Surgeon shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him in segregation huts, tents, or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

66. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules with regard to his removal to, and his detention and (except as provided in rule 28) treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of his clothes and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

67. If necessary the Civil Surgeon shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

68. The Civil Surgeon shall immediately report to the Deputy Commissioner the case of any person removed under his order to a temporary hospital or place of segregation, and the occurrence of any death in the case of a person believed to be infected with bubonic plague.

Disposal of corpses

69. In the event of a death occurring from bubonic plague, or of a corpse being found in the train, the Civil Surgeon shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or a Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorized cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

Duties of the Railway Police and the Railway Authorities.

70. The Railway Police and the Railway Authorities shall assist the Civil Surgeon or other official in carrying out these rules.

(2) GENERAL RULES.

71. No certificate as to the nature of an illness or the cause of a death shall be given in any case dealt with under these rules by any Medical Officer of lower rank than Assistant Surgeon.

72. The Railway Police shall arrange for the immediate removal on a *charpoy* of any dead body found at, or in the vicinity of, a railway station, and for its detention, together with that of the persons accompanying it, in an isolated place until it has been inspected by a Medical Officer.

73. At stations where a temporary hospital has been erected, the body shall be taken to the hospital: at other places it shall be placed in an isolated place at a suitable distance from the station. The matter shall be immediately reported by telegraph by the Railway Police to the Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon for orders.

74. When the Civil Surgeon proceeds to a place where a special Medical Officer has not been posted, the Magistrate shall depute a responsible official to accompany him and to carry out his directions.

75. In cases where death from plague is indicated, the Civil Surgeon will arrange for the immediate cremation or burial of the corpse in the manner prescribed in rule 69 and for the isolation, if necessary, of those accompanying it as provided in rule 65, together with such other measures as may be considered necessary by him.

76. The Railway Authorities shall telegraph intelligence of the occurrence of every case of plague or suspected plague to the Administrative Medical Officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The Administrative Medical Officer will immediately inform the Commissioner of any reported case of plague, whether occurring on the railway line or elsewhere.

77. For the purposes of rules 52 and 73, the Civil Surgeon includes the Officer in charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and for the purposes of rules 62, 70, and 74 any medical subordinate specially deputed by him in this behalf.

PART IV.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF LOCAL OFFICERS IN DEALING WITH AN OUTBREAK OF THE EPIDEMIC.

78. On the receipt of a verified report of plague in a village, town or municipality, or in the neighbourhood of the province, the Deputy Commissioner of the district will form a flying column of the following strength and equipment, and the Medical Officer will telegraph to Bombay for the necessary equipment, excepting those articles procurable locally, and to Mons. Haffkine for serum and inoculating syringe:—

Strength and Equipment of Flying Column.

1 Civil Officer.
1 Civil Surgeon or other Medical Officer.
1 Hospital Assistant to treat the sick.
1 Hospital Assistant to carry on Mons. Haffkine's inoculation.
1 Dufferin Nurse.
2 Mukadums.
24 Coolies.
Police as required.
4 wooden tubs, large.
12 do. buckets.
6 zinc watering cans.
12 do. buckets.
12 cane baskets.
24 brushes, date.
6 bamboos, 7 feet long.
72 brooms, Goa
12 mops with handle.
12 picks do.
12 powrahs do.
6 pumps, wooden.
6 do brass.
100 lbs. perchloride of mercury.
200 lbs. acid hydrochloric.
Chloride of lime as required, not often issued.
Haffkine's serum, 200 doses.
Haffkine's inoculating syringe, small size.
Medicine, &c., for treatment of sick.

NOTE.—If the whole of the establishment and appliances as set forth above cannot be collected at once, the Deputy Commissioner should not wait, but despatch what is immediately procurable to the spot without waiting. It should be borne in mind that the most important point is prompt action, and neither the full appliances nor the full establishment detailed above is required for giving effect to disinfection of houses by the kiln process.

79. On reaching the infected place, the flying column will be guided by the instructions conveyed in rules 26 to 34 and 44 to 50.

80. To carry out the provisions of rules 28 to 32, segregation huts, observation sheds, and temporary hospital structures in the event of their becoming necessary should be provided for by the Deputy Commissioner as required and recommended by the Medical Officer of the Flying Column.

The method of segregation in the first few cases will be carried out according to the instructions laid down in rules 44 to 47 and 49; the neighbours of the families in which the cases occurred being induced, as far as possible, to vacate their houses while they are being disinfected. If, however, the disease spreads and the place is badly infected, the evacuation of all houses in villages so affected will be carried out in accordance with the spirit of the instructions laid down in rule 32, and all the inhabitants removed to the appointed segregation camps. As the complete evacuation of large towns, however, would be impracticable, rule 32 should be enforced as far as possible at the discretion of the Medical Officer. But all infected families should be segregated and their houses (and, as far as this can be effected by persuasion, those of their neighbours) vacated and disinfected.

81. Four segregation camps, with complete commissariat, will be formed—(1) for families who have not been attacked; (2) for families who have had a case or cases of plague; (3) for plague patients who can either go to the hospital accommodation provided for them or to their own huts if they prefer to build and live in them, and to adopt their own treatment; and (4) for those who had been attending on their sick relations.

82. In all the four camps, those wishing to live separately may be allowed to build their own huts on any plan approved of by the Officer in charge of the Flying Column. Those in camp No. 1 to have full liberty to go to their fields, but not to the other three camps or to the infected village until, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, it has been sufficiently disinfected.

83. Those in camps Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are to be strictly segregated. The sick in No. 3 or hospital camp may, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be allowed two or more relatives to attend on them; but these persons should not be permitted to return to their respective camps until ten days after the recovery or death of the patient, during which period they should be detained in No. 4 or observation camp, and then only after being disinfected.

Although segregation is compulsory, the method of carrying it out should be left to the option of the people.

No house shall be compulsorily vacated until the occupants have had reasonable time within which to arrange for the security of their property during their absence, and care shall be taken that they are not unnecessarily intruded upon in so doing.

84. The sanitation of the four camps should be strictly attended to.

85. Mons. Haffkine's method of inoculation should be put within the reach of all the inhabitants of the infected village or town, so that those who would like to avail themselves of it can do so.

It should be entirely carried out by native agency and be optional, no compulsion whatever in any form being used; but the people should be encouraged to avail themselves of it. Hakims should be encouraged to carry out inoculation.

86. Should the plague spread rapidly in a district and the Local Authorities be unable to cope with it, extra staff in the way of medical and other officers should be applied for, and other flying columns should be formed.

PART V.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PLAGUE INSPECTORS IN BERAR.

87. An Hospital Assistant shall be appointed a Plague Inspector to work on the railway from Badnera to Bhusawal, and his head-quarters will be at Badnera or Malkapur.

88. He will halt at each station, if necessary, for 24 hours, and see that the Police and Railway Authorities thoroughly attend to the rules.

89. He will further see that there is no oppression or bullying done by the Police or Railway Authorities. If he sees anything of the kind and they do not carry out their duties properly, he is to report the same to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and to send a copy of the same to the Sanitary Commissioner for information.

90. He will inspect passengers at the different stations he halts, and should he discover any suspicious case of plague, he is at once to detain the patient and wire to the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the case has been discovered for orders.

91 He is to keep a diary and submit a copy thereof to the Sanitary Commissioner weekly.

92. He can commence his duties either at Bhusawal and work down the line or at Badnera and work up; but every station must be visited.

PART VI.—REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PUBLIC AND ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.

93. In every local area where there is danger of plague, the Deputy Commissioner, 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 Deputy Commissioner's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague.

94. The Special Officers appointed for any local area under these rules may be known as Plague Authorities.

95. At any railway station 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, any Plague Authority who may be present on duty, or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the Deputy Commissioner, if he reasonably believes or suspects that any person alighting from a train 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 authorized under these rules) without delay give information of the detention to the nearest Medical Officer so authorized. 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 shall similarly be liable to inspection and detention under this rule by the persons and under the circumstances above mentioned.

96. At any place specially appointed by the Deputy Commissioner or by any officer empowered by him in 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 Deputy Commissioner 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. Authority is given to Deputy Commissioners 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.

97. In any town or village or other area to which this rule shall be applied by the Deputy Commissioner, 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 (*a*) any sickness, (*b*) any death, and (*c*) the arrival at the house or building of any person from any place declared by the Deputy Commissioner to be infected. 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.

98. On receipt of information of any death, the Plague Authority shall immediately register the death and give the informant a certificate that the death has been registered.

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99. It shall not be lawful to carry any corpse to the place of cremation or burial or to a tower of silence unless the bearers are in possession of a certificate given under rule 98 that the death has been registered. In the event of a corpse being carried in contravention of this rule, Plague Authorities and all policemen on duty are empowered to demand the name, sex, age, caste, and residence of the deceased, and to detain one of the funeral party until the information is truly given.

100. Immediately on receiving information under rules 95, 96 or 97, 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.

101. A Plague Authority is empowered to detain in a place of observation appointed by him for a period not exceeding ten 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.

102. A Plague Authority is empowered to have the cause of death inquired into in all cases, provided that, where plague is believed to exist, a death, the cause of which is not clear beyond suspicion, should be treated as a case of plague if the relations or friends of the deceased decline to allow the body to be examined.

103. 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 95, 97, 100 or 101, 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 Deputy Commissioner or officer specially deputed by him in this behalf for the accommodation of such persons respectively. For the purpose of segregating people 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, the Deputy Commissioner or officer specially authorized by him in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or empty buildings for the purpose of any camp, hospital, latrine, deposit of sweepings, warehouse, or office, such monthly rent or other compensation being afterwards paid to the owner or tenant of such land or buildings as may be fixed by a *panch* as provided in rule 108.

104. If a Plague Authority who is specially appointed in this behalf by the Deputy Commissioner 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.

105. If it shall appear to a Plague Authority of the description stated in rule 104 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.

106. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under rules 104 and 105 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 104 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.

107. 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.

108. Before the destruction of property of special value under rule 106 or 107, the value of it shall be assessed by a *panch* of three persons, including the President, who shall be an officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner 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 Deputy Commissioner 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 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.

109. 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.

110. The Deputy Commissioners 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.

111. Within a municipal area 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 108 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 the Berar Municipal Law in the same manner in all respects as if the work had been carried out under the provisions of section 118.

112. 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.

113. The Deputy Commissioner 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. Early intimation of such prohibition shall be given locally and shall be widely published and communicated for the information of the Resident and for publication in the *Residency Orders*.

114. 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.

115. 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 Deputy Commissioners may empower to collect such information.

116. Every person passing by any chauki or other place provided by the Deputy Commissioner 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.

117. Every Police Patel shall prevent the entrance into his village site of any person believed by him to be suffering from the plague or likely to have been infected. 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 Tahsildar 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.

118. Deputy Commissioners 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.

119. A Deputy Commissioner 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 Deputy Commissioner thinks suitable should be given and temporary accommodation should be provided.

120. Plague Authorities specially appointed by the 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.

121. A Deputy Commissioner 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.

122. Whoever shall disobey any regulation prescribed by Government in these rules or obstruct any measure which has been taken by Government, or which the Deputy Commissioner or Plague Authority has been required or empowered to take under these rules, shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

123. The provisions of this notification are not intended to, and shall not operate to, limit in any way the powers which either the Deputy Commissioner or, within a municipal area, the municipality may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

(By order)

C. H. A. HILL,

Secretary for Berar.

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