

Public Works (1897) Department.

187

RAILWAY BRANCH.

G.O., No. 6. R

DATED 3rd Jan'y 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

Proc. L.L. Dept. recording letter from the
Resident at Hyderabad forwarding for infor-
mation Copy of notifications issued under the
Epidemic Diseases Act, recorded.

W. L. Jones
28/1/98

Indexed. 34/1/98

Blaque

Order

No. 2806 Paris

Recorded.

CHM

Dated 24-11-97.

Received }
Registered } 29-11-97

Registered

Enclosures 4

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

SUBJECT
Bubonic Plague.

To Knappton man: M. Ry
 - " Agent S. J. Ry
 - " Agent & Ch. Sup. W. Ry
 - " Manager East Coast Ry

Recording letter from the
Resident at Hyderabad for-
warding for information
copy of notifications issued
under the Epidemic Diseases
Act.

Despatched on 4/1/98

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
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FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
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HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 8th November 1897, No. 51.

In accordance with the Epidemic Diseases Act, No. III of 1897, as applied * to all lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad which are or may hereafter be occupied by railways, and in which the Governor-General in Council has or exercises jurisdiction, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Government of India in the Foreign Department's Notification No. 444-I.A., of the 4th February 1897, the Resident at Hyderabad is pleased to make the following rules under section II (2) (b) of the Act :—

1. Every train coming from the direction of Bombay to the station of Gulbarga shall be stopped thereat. No person travelling by such train shall alight from the carriage in which he has travelled or leave the precincts of the Gulbarga station on foot or proceed further along the railway line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and no person intending to start from the station of Gulbarga shall enter any such train until he has been medically inspected in the manner provided by these rules.

2. The Resident at Hyderabad may appoint any person or persons by name or by virtue of office to be the Inspecting Medical officer or officers for the purposes of these rules, and may cancel any such appointment.

3. Inspecting Medical officers appointed under these rules are empowered to examine all persons arriving at Gulbarga by trains arriving from the direction of Bombay, and also all persons who enter the precincts of the Gulbarga station intending to travel along the railway line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and to detain persons suffering or suspected by them to be suffering from bubonic plague, and to cause such persons to leave the railway precincts under supervision, and at the limit of the railway precincts to make them over to any officer of His Highness the Nizam's Government on duty at the temporary hospital at Gulbarga.

4. The police shall act under the orders given by the Senior Inspecting Medical officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to medical inspection and with regard to the detention and removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague; and more particularly they are empowered under the orders of the Senior Inspecting Medical officer—

- (a) to require any person who may happen to be in a train to come out on the platform for purposes of inspection;
- (b) to require any person to proceed to any particular place within the station that may be assigned for persons to remain at prior to or during medical inspection;
- (c) to require any person who may have been medically inspected to deliver up his ticket to a ticket-collector in order that some mark indicative of his having been inspected may be impressed thereon;

and no passenger whose ticket has not been impressed with the special mark referred to in the preceding sub-section shall travel from Gulbarga along the railway line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. Disobedience to the above rules or to any orders issued under the above rules will subject the offender to a prosecution under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

(By order.)

(Signed) ARTHUR F. PINHEY,
First Assistant Resident.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th November 1897, No. 52.

With reference to rule 2 of the rules framed by the Resident under section II (2) (b) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) promulgated in *Residency Orders* notifications marginally cited, and in supersession of the orders contained in *Residency Orders* Notifications Nos. 24 and 27, dated respectively the 20th

April and 8th May 1897, the Resident is pleased to appoint the following officials of His Highness the Nizam's Government to be Inspecting Medical officers for the purposes of these rules:—

Mr. D. Burrows	...	...	...	Hakim.	
" A. Hufton	...	...	...	"	} Wadi Railway Station.
" Mullanah, M.B., M.C., Bacteriologist	...	...	...	"	
Miss A. D'Costa	...	...	...	Hakim.	
Mr. Mullanah, M.B., M.C., Bacteriologist	...	...	...	"	} Gulbarga Railway Station.
" Mazhar Husen	...	...	...	"	
" M. Narasimulu	...	...	...	"	} Raichur " " Travelling with each passenger train between Wadi and Lingampalli.
" F. Robson	...	...	...	"	
" Kalyan Rao	...	...	...	"	
" Saiyad Abdus Subhan	...	...	...	"	
" K. Kawsaji	...	...	...	"	} Yadgir Railway Station.
" Manikam	...	...	...	"	
" Mahomed Karim Khan	...	...	...	"	} Chittapur " "
" Mahbub Ali	...	...	...	"	
" Shekh Ahmed	...	...	...	"	} Seram " "
" Saiyad Ali Hasan	...	...	...	"	
" Karsasji Dadabhai	...	...	...	"	} Bhongir " "
" Saiyad Abdur Rahman	...	...	...	"	
					} Matwada " "
					} Mankot " "
					} Kammamet Railway Station.
					} Madhra Railway Station.

The general supervision is entrusted to Mr. A. G. Fellowes of His Highness' service.

(By order.)

(Signed) ARTHUR F. PINHEY,
First Assistant Resident.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 15th November 1897, No. 306.

Under the provisions of section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by Foreign Department Notification No. 443-I.A., of the 4th February 1897, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Governor-General in Council in Notification No. 1232-I.A., of the 3rd April 1897, the Resident is pleased to make the following corrections and additions to the rules published in *Residency Orders* Notification No. 179, dated the 14th June 1897, relating to railway stations:—

Rule 42.—Omit Malkapur, and add—

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

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 ~~seven~~ days. Caw

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.

(By order.)

(Signed) ARTHUR F. PINHEY,
Secretary for Berar.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 17th November 1897, No. 311.

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 to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

1. In every local area where there is danger of plague, the 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.

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

3. 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 stationmaster 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.

4. 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.

5. 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, (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.

6. Immediately on receiving information under rules 3, 5 or 6, or whenever he thinks house visitation necessary, the plague authority shall go to the place indicated; and if the place be a house or dwelling place, and if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such authority is empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force, and to detain for the purpose of medical examination any person found therein to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or in his opinion likely to have been infected, *e.g.*, owing to his having lived in the same house with a plague patient.

7. A plague authority is empowered to detain in a place on 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.

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

9. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers or about whom he receives information under the provisions of rules 3, 5, 6 or 7, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or suspected by him to be suffering from the plague in such places as may be appointed by the 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 building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed by a panch as provided in rule 13.

10. 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 an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling-house.

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

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

11. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under rule 10 and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear to him to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, 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 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.

12. 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.

13. Before the destruction of property of special value under rule 11 or 12, 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 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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 13 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. All persons practising medicine, whether qualified or not, shall report within 24 hours to the nearest plague authority any plague cases, or cases of fever with glandular swellings, which come to their notice.

20. All persons shall, on demand, give their names and addresses and mention their business and intentions regarding future movements to railway stationmasters, plague authorities, and any other persons whom Deputy Commissioners may empower to collect such information.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. Plague authorities specially appointed by 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.)

(Signed) ARTHUR F. PINHEY,
Secretary for Berar.

Hyderabad Residency Orders.

Notification.

Hyderabad Residency, the 8th November 1897.

No. 51.

In accordance with the Epidemic Diseases Act, No. III of
Government of India, Foreign Department, 1897, as applied to all
Notification No. 443- I.A., dated 4th February 1897. lands in the territories

of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad which are or may hereafter
be occupied by railways, and in which the Governor^{General} in Council has
or exercises jurisdiction, and in exercise of the powers conferred
on him by the Government of India in the Foreign Department's No-
tification No. 444-I.A. of the 4th February 1897, the Resident at
Hyderabad is pleased to make the following rules under section II
(2) (b) of the Act:-

1. Every train coming from the direction of Bombay to the
station of Gulbarga shall be stopped thereat. No person travelling
by such train shall alight from the carriage in which he has
travelled or leave the precincts of the Gulbarga station on foot
or proceed further along the railway line of the Great Indian Pen-
insula Railway Company, and no person intending to start from the
station of Gulbarga shall enter any such train until he has been
medically inspected in the manner provided by these rules.

2. The Resident at Hyderabad may appoint any person or persons
by name or ^{by} virtue of office to be the Inspecting Medical Officer
or Officers for the purposes of these rules, and may cancel any
such appointment.

3. Inspecting Medical Officers appointed under these rules
are empowered to examine all ~~see~~ persons arriving at Gulbarga by
trains arriving from the direction of Bombay, and also all persons
who enter the precincts of the Gulbarga station intending to tra-
vel along the railway line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Company, and to detain persons suffering or suspected by them to
be suffering from bubonic plague, and to cause such persons to

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leave the railway precincts under supervision, and at the limit of the railway precincts to make them over to any Officer of His Highness the Nizam's Government on duty at the temporary hospital at Gulbarga.

4. The Police shall act under the orders given by the Senior Inspecting Medical Officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to medical inspection and with regard to the detention and removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague; and more particularly they are empowered under the orders of the Senior Inspecting Medical Officer—

(a) to require any person who may happen to be in a train to come out on the platform for purposes of inspection;

(b) to require any person to proceed to any particular place within the station that may be assigned for persons to remain at prior to or during medical inspection;

(c) to require any person who may have been medically inspected to deliver up his ticket to a ticket collector in order that some mark indicative of his having been inspected may be impressed thereon;

and no passenger whose ticket has not been impressed with the special mark referred to in the preceding sub-section shall travel from Gulbarga along the railway line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. Disobedience to the above rules or to any orders issued under the above rules will subject the offender to a prosecution under section 133 of the Indian Penal Code

(By order)

(signed) Arthur F. Pinhey,
First Assistant Resident.

Hyderabad Residency Orders.

Notification.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th November 1907.

No. 52.

With reference to rule 2 of the Rules framed by the Resident under section II (2) (b) of the Epidemic Diseases / Act (III of 1897) promulgated in Residency Orders notifications marginally

No. 12, dated the 10th March 1907.
No. 41, " " 16th October 1907.
No. 44, " " 23rd " 1907.
No. 51, " " 8th November 1907.

cited, and in supersession of the orders contained Residency Orders Notifications Nos. 24

and 27, dated respectively the 20th April and 8th May 1907, the Resident is pleased to appoint the following officials of His Highness the Nizam's Government to be Inspecting Medical Officers for the purposes of these rules:—

Mr. D. Burrows. ...	... ..	Wadi Railway Station
" A. Hufton. ...	... ..	"
" Pullanah, M.B., M.C., Bacteriologist ...	... ..	"
Miss, A. D'Costa. ...	... ..	"
Mr. Pullanah, M.B., M.C., Bacteriologist...	... ..	Gulbarga Railway Station.
" Nazhar Husen. ...	... ..	"
" M. Narasimulu. ...	... ..	Baichur Ry. Station.
" F. Robson ...	... ..	"
" Kalyan Rao. ...	... ..	" Travelling with each passenger train between Wadi and Lingampalli.
" Saiyed Abdus Subhan ...	... ..	"
" K. Kandasji. ...	... ..	Vadgir Ry. Station.
" Hanikan. ...	... ..	Chittapur " "
" Mahomed Karim Khan. ...	... ..	Seru " "
" Mahbub Ali. ...	... ..	Bhongir " "
" Sheikh Ahmed. ....	... ..	Natwada " "
" Saiyed Ali Hasan. ...	... ..	Nankot " "
" Karsasji Dadaabhai. ...	... ..	Kazmanet " "
" Saiyed Abdur Rahman....	... ..	Nadhra " "

The general supervision is entrusted to Mr. A.G. Fallowen of His Highness service.

(By Order)
(signed) Arthur F. Pinhey,
First Assistant Resident.

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Hyderabad Residency Orders. (3)

Notification.

Hyderabad Residency, the 15th November 1897.

No. 306

Under the provisions of section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by Foreign Department Notification No. 443-I.A of the 4th February 1897, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Governor-General in Council in Notification No. 1232-I.A., of the 3rd April 1897, the Resident is pleased to make the following corrections and additions to the rules published in Residency Orders Notification No. 179, dated the 14th June 1897, relating to railway stations:-

Rule 42.-- Omit Malkapur, and add--

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

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 seven days.

No person so long as he remains in a place of observation and 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.

(By Order)

(Signed) Arthur F. Pinhey,

Secretary for Berar.

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PHC No. 132/97

Notification of the Hyderabad Residency, No. 311, dated the 17th November 1897.

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 to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

1. In every local area where there is danger of plague, the 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.

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

3. 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

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.

4. 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 the 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.

5. 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, (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.

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

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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.

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

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

9. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a Plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers or about whom he receives information under the provisions of rules 3, 5, 6 or 7, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or suspected by him to be suffering from the plague in such places as may be appointed by the 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 building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed by a Bench as provided in rule 13.

10. 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

such building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling-house.

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

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

11. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under rule 10 and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear to him to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, a Plague authority of the description stated in rule 10 may require the owner or occupier to carry out or in his default may of his own motion carry out, such measures as may be seen 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 thereon. 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.

12. 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.

13. Before the destruction of property of special value under rule 11 or 12, 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.

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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.

14. 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.

15. 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 the customs of the country; and that everything is done to meet the wishes of the patients so far as is compatible with the public safety.

16. Within a municipal 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 13 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

under the provisions of section 118.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. Every person passing by any chautki 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.

22. 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.

23. Deputy Commissioners or Plague authorities are empowered to break

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holes in the walls or roofs of houses or to remove roofs altogether for the purpose of admitting light and air.

24. 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.

25. Plague authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town, village, or local area, or into any town, village or local area, to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner unless such persons have ~~been~~ 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.

26. 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.

27. 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)
(signed) Arthur F. Pinhey,
Secretary for Berar.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following papers—

From the Resident at Hyderabad, Cir. No. 6495, dated 20th November 1897.

In continuation of my circular No. 6018 dated the 23th R.O. Notifications Nos. 51 and 52 dated 8th and 10th November 1897. October 1897, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras a copy of the notifications issued by me under the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897).

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, Cir. No. 3822 dated 20th November 1897.

In continuation of this office circular No. 2020, dated the 17th June 1897, I am directed to forward a copy of the Residency orders Notifications No. 306, dated the 15th November 1897 and No. 311, dated the 17th November 1897, containing temporary regulations issued by the Resident at Hyderabad for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Order No. 2606 M.Ms. dated 24th November 1897.

Recorded.

(True extract)

H. Trevelyan

of Secretary to Government.

To

The Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

„ Surgeon General.

„ Sanitary Commissioner.