CHAPTER 222
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF MANURE

1. Where in the opinion of the proper authority any manure kept on or applied to any land promotes or is likely to promote the breeding of any fly by which any disease or infection is spread or is suspected to be spread, the proper authority may by notice in writing serve on the occupier of that land—

(a) prohibit for such period as may be specified in the notice the keeping of such manure on that land or the application of such manure to that land, or

(b) require the occupier of that land to take, in respect of that manure, such measures for the prevention of the breeding of flies as may be specified in the notice.

2. (1) No occupier of any land on whom a notice under paragraph (a) of regulation 1 is served shall keep any manure on that land or apply any manure to that land during such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) The occupier of any land on whom a notice under paragraph (b) of regulation 1 is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice.

3. In these regulations—
   “occupier” means the principal person in actual occupation or in charge of the land;
   “proper authority” means the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

SECTIONS 2 AND 3

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS; REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE STORAGE OF GOODS, AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANCHYLOSTATIN

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS

1. Interpretation.— 'proper authority', in these regulations means
   (a) for the whole of Ceylon, the Director of Health Services;
   (b) in the case of any area within the administrative limits of any Municipal Council, the Mayor of that Council or the medical officer of health of the Council;
   (c) in the case of any area within the administrative limits of any Urban Council or Town Council, the Chairman of that Council or the medical officer of health of the area;
   (d) in the case of the Port of Colombo, the Director of Quarantine or the Port Health Officer;
   (e) in the case of any military, naval or air force establishment, the medical officer of the establishment; and
   (f) in the case of any area other than any area referred to in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e), the Superintendent of Health of the area.

The term 'health officer' means any person appointed to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in any port, or where no such person has been appointed, the medical officer of the district or place, and includes the Quarantine Medical Officer, Manda-pani, for the purpose of regulations relating to persons entering Ceylon via Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar.

The term 'goods' means goods, wares, and merchandise, furniture, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, or any other article whatsoever, save books and letters, and shall include animals.

The term 'vessel' includes any steamer, motor ship, sailing ship, buggelow, boat, or native craft.
The term "coasting vessel" means a vessel coming from any one part of the Island of Ceylon to any other part thereof, but does not include vessels coming from any place on the coast of India or Burma.

The term "infected port" includes a port where quarantinable disease exists, and a place in an area declared by notification in the Gazette to be infected with disease.

The term "disease" means any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.

The term "quarantinable disease" means plague, cholera, smallpox, or yellow fever, or such other disease as may be declared to be such by the Minister by notification in the Gazette.

The term "diseased" means infected or suspected of being infected with "disease".

The term "diseased locality" shall mean any locality infected or suspected of being infected with disease, and declared to be such by the proper authority. Such declaration shall be valid for seven days only, unless confirmed by the Minister by notification in the Gazette.

Such declaration shall be forthwith reported by the proper authority to the Minister who may confirm, revoke, alter, or amend any such declaration, but without prejudice to anything done or suffered previously to such confirmation, revocation, alteration, or amendment.

Such declaration shall be notified within the area by affixing copies thereof in prominent places in the province or district in which the diseased locality is situated. Omission to so notify shall however not affect the validity of such declaration.

The term "contact" shall mean any person who has been in a place or on a vessel where disease exists, or who may directly or indirectly have been in contact with a diseased person, or who has been in circumstances which, in the opinion of the proper authority, are likely to cause him to become infected with disease.
The term "infected vessel" means a vessel on board of which a case or cases of quarantinable disease is or are present or has or have occurred, previous to the date of arrival of the vessel—

(a) in the case of smallpox within a period of 18 days;

(b) in the case of cholera within a period of 5 days;

(c) in the case of plague within a period of 7 days, or on board of which rats infected with plague have been discovered after systematic search has been made; and

(d) in the case of yellow fever at the time of departure or during the voyage.

The term "suspected vessel" means a vessel on board of which a case or cases of quarantinable disease other than yellow fever has or have occurred during the voyage or during the stay of such vessel in the port of departure, but on board of which no fresh case has occurred, previous to the date of arrival of the vessel—

(a) in the case of smallpox within a period of 18 days;

(b) in the case of cholera within a period of 6 days; and

(c) in the case of plague within a period of 7 days, or on board of which an unusual mortality among rats has been discovered after careful examination.

In the case of yellow fever a vessel which has arrived from an infected port (or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever) in regard to the sanitary state of which, by reason of the insufficiency of its sanitary organization or insufficient information is available, although there has been no case of yellow fever on board, if the voyage has lasted less than six days or, if, when the voyage has lasted six days or more the vessel does not fulfill the conditions specified in subsections (1) and (2) of the paragraph defining "healthy vessel."
The term "healthy vessel" means a vessel which—
(a) in the case of smallpox and cholera has come from an infected port, but which has had on board no death from, nor any case of, either of these diseases either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage or on arrival.

(b) in the case of plague has come from an infected port but on board of which—
(1) there has been no death from, or case of, plague either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival.
(2) no rats infected with plague have been found after systematic search has been made, and no unusual mortality has been observed among rats.
(3) when unusual mortality among rats has been observed, expert examination has proved that this mortality was not due to plague.

(c) in the case of yellow fever has come from an infected port or from a port such as that referred to in sub-section (2) of the paragraph defining "suspected vessel" but on board of which there has been no death from, nor case of, yellow fever either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and the duration of the voyage of which has exceeded a period of six days, provided always that it is proved to the satisfaction of the proper authority of the port of arrival—
(1) that the vessel during its stay in the port of departure has been moored at a distance of at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore, and at such a distance from harbour vessels (pontoons) as to make the access of Stegomyia improbable;
(2) That the vessel, at the time of departure, has been effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

When a vessel has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is crowded with passengers, emigrants, or otherwise, or appears to be in an insanitary state, the health officer may, if in his opinion it is desirable, treat the vessel as a "suspected vessel," and at his discretion subject persons on board to observation or to surveillance for such period as he may direct, and may take such measures as he may think necessary for the disinfection and/or disinfection of clothing, and for the destruction of rats or other vermin on board of such vessel.

The term "observation" means segregation either on board a vessel or in an isolation camp or place.

"Surveillance": Passengers liable to be placed under observation may, at the discretion of the "proper authority," be placed under surveillance. Persons placed under surveillance must only reside at a piece approved by the proper authority, and must subject themselves to medical examination at such times and places as the proper authority may direct.

"Incubation period" means in the case of plague seven days, in the case of cholera five days, and in the case of any other disease, such period as the Director of Health Services may from time to time determine.

The term "infected piece of water" shall mean any lake, river, pond, canal, or other piece of water infected or suspected of being infected with disease and declared to be so infected by the proper authority, and such piece of water shall cease to be an infected piece of water on the expiration of the time specified in such declaration.

"Pratique": A vessel is said to be granted pratique when communication is allowed with the shore, and the proper authority may grant to any vessel either "free pratique" or "restricted pratique." If restricted, communication between the vessel and shore may be subject to such restrictions and conditions, as the proper authority may direct, including restriction of
access to the vessel from the shore; such conditions may require vaccination, disinfection, or placing under observation of passengers and crew or of persons desiring to have access to the vessel from the shore.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

37. Delegation of Powers.—The powers conferred by the regulations contained herein on the proper authority, may be exercised by such persons as the said proper authority may authorize in writing in that behalf.

38. Definition of Inspector.—The term "Inspector" for the purposes of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, or any regulations made thereunder, shall be deemed to include Sanitary Assistants of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services and any inspector or sub-inspector of the Health Department in any Municipality, District Council, or Local Board, or any inspector appointed by the Director or Deputy Director, Quarantine Department.

39. The proper authority may appoint any person to be an Inspector or officer under the Ordinance, and may at any time cancel such appointment at his discretion.

40. It shall be lawful for the proper authority, inspector, or officer under the Ordinance to employ any person to assist him in the execution of any of the provisions of the Ordinance, or of any regulations made thereunder; and it shall be lawful for such person to carry out in the presence of such proper authority, inspector, or officer his lawful orders.

41. It shall not be lawful for any person to obstruct or impede such person in tendering such assistance or in carrying out such orders.

42. Hospitals and Places of Observation.—The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a hospital and a place of observation, and shall affix

1 Regulations 2 to 40 have been rescinded. Proclamation No. 8, of January 30, 1924.
thereto a notice setting out that the same is a hospital or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a hospital or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations.

43. **No Communication with Hospital or Place of Observation.**—No person shall approach within one hundred yards of a hospital or any place of observation so established. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of a hospital or any place of observation or within fifty yards of any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique may be removed to any place of observation, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations: Provided that if any public road approaches a hospital or any place of observation within the limit aforesaid, no person passing along such road shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

44. **Communication with Hospital or Place of Observation.**—No person other than those authorized by the proper authority shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or leave any hospital or place of observation.

45. **Every medical practitioner, or person professing to treat disease, who attends on any person suffering from any of the following diseases shall forthwith give to the proper authority written information of the name, race, sex and age of the diseased person, his residence and the nature of the disease:**

- Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.
- Acute or Choleric Diarrhoea.
- Acute Infantile Diarrhoea (Cholera infantum).
- Cerebro-spinal Fever.
- Chickenpox.
- Cholera.
- Diptheria.
- Dysentery.
- Measles.
- Mumps.
- Plague.
- Pneumonia.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF
DISEASES

Puerperal Fever,
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,
Rabbits (German Measles),
Soremet Fever.
Simple continued fever of seven days' duration or
over.
Smallpox,
Trypanosomiasis,
Typhoid or Enteric Fever,
Typhus Fever,
Whooping Cough,
Yellow Fever.

46. Duty of Occupant of any Building in which
Disease occurs.—Every person permanently or tempo-
arily resident in any building in which there shall be
any person affected with any disease referred to in the
preceding rule, shall forthwith inform the proper
authority thereof, and shall furnish him with all the
information regarding the affected person which he
may reasonably require.

47. Any person permanently or temporarily resi-
dent in a building in which a case of any of the diseases
referred to in rule 45 occurs, and any person affected
with any such disease, shall on demand by the proper
authority or any inspector or officer appointed under
this Ordinance or by any medical practitioner or person
professing to treat disease give the full name, occupa-
tion, and regular address of such diseased person; and
also full particulars of all places at which he has spent
the nights during the eighteen days prior to the
appearance of the disease.

48. No person affected with any of the diseases re-
ferred to in rule 45 shall conceal himself so as to avoid
detection by the proper authority.

49. Removal of diseased Persons.—It shall be lawful
for the proper authority to cause any person diseased,
or suspected to be diseased, in any house or place to
be removed to some public hospital or other place pro-
vided for the purpose for such period as the proper
authority shall direct.
50. Special Report by Superintendent or Headman.—Whenever deaths in any village, estate, or other place are more numerous than usual and especially deaths attributed to fever of a few hours up to three days' duration, or when there occurs unusual sickness accompanied by fever, it shall be the duty of the headman or estate superintendent, if the deaths or sickness take place in an estate, forthwith to make a special report of the same to the proper authority.

51. Mortality among Animals.—It shall be the duty of every estate superintendent or headman to report to the proper authority any excessive mortality or sickness that may come to his notice among rats, cats, mice, squirrels, hares, or monkeys.

52. Whitewashing and Disinfection of Buildings, Drains, Sewers, Pits, and Cesspits.—Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, it shall be the duty of the proper authority to give notice requiring that the walls of all or any buildings in any town, village or place shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and the drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits cleaned and disinfected. The owner or occupant of any building and of any land upon which there shall be any building, drains, sewers, pits, or cesspits shall whitewash, clean, and disinfect the same within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

53. Destruction of Rats.—The proper authority may cause or direct rat destruction to be carried out in any warehouse, factory, dwelling house, or other building or place in which a case of plague or suspected plague has occurred, or in which it is considered by the proper authority necessary that such action should be taken.

54. Disinfection and Destruction of the Cloths, &c., of Persons kept under Observation.—The clothing, bedding, and personal effects of all persons detained or kept under observation under the provisions of these regulations shall be thoroughly disinfected, and may be destroyed by the officer in charge of the place of detention or observation. The proper authority may
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

award compensation for articles destroyed, but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article.

55. Entering or leaving a diseased locality prohibited.—No person shall enter or leave a diseased locality without permission from the proper authority.

56. No person shall enter or leave a house or place infected with disease without permission from the proper authority after the same has been declared to be infected by the proper authority, and the inmates thereof shall be kept under surveillance for such period as the proper authority shall direct. A notice signed by the proper authority posted on a conspicuous part of the building, or place shall be evidence that the specified house or place is infected.

57. Prohibition of removal of persons suffering from certain diseases.—Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the Contagious Diseases Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from plague, cholera, smallpox, chickencox, or other disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of the proper authority.

58. It shall not be lawful for the occupants of such house or place to allow such diseased person to leave such house or place without permission from the proper authority.

59. It shall not be lawful for any person to enter or to leave such house or place except with the written permission of the proper authority.

59A. Compulsory Vaccination in Areas infected with Smallpox.—Whenever an area has been declared a diseased locality by reason of its being infected or suspected of being infected with smallpox, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any person in
the area, who is not protected against smallpox by a previous attack of the disease or is unable to produce satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination carried out within the previous three years, to be vaccinated forthwith.

60. **Corpses of Persons who have died of Disease.**—Should a person die of disease elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, or place of observation, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the burial or cremation. Such persons shall disinfect themselves in such manner as may be prescribed by the proper authority. The clothes surrounding the corpse of a person who had died of infectious disease shall be disinfected in such manner as the proper authority may direct, the necessity for so doing having been carefully explained to the relatives. The clothing of persons who carry dead bodies shall be thoroughly disinfected.

61. **Burial, Disinfection, and removal of Corpses.**—No person shall bury the corpse of any one who has died of disease, except in a place approved by the proper authority, and the proper authority may give orders regarding the disinfection and removal of corpses by specified thoroughfares, and for enforcing burial in certain places or at certain depth.

62. **Prohibition of Persons suffering from Infectious, Contagious, or Epidemic Disease going into any Public Street or Public Place.**—No person suffering from disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature shall go abroad into any street, thoroughfare, or public place, or leave the house or place in which he is, except with the sanction in writing of the proper authority, and no person without such sanction shall remove or assist in removing any other person suffering from such disease from such house or place.

63. **Filling up and Disinfection of Wells, Pits, and Cesspits.**—Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect
any well or pit or cesspit upon such land. The owner or occupant of such land shall thereupon fill up or disinfect, as the case may be, such well, or pit, or cesspit.

64. Infected Water.—No person shall wash clothes or animals in or bathe in or use the waters of any infected piece of water.

65. Proper Authority may specify the Number of Persons who may occupy any Building.—Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should in the opinion of the proper authority be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority by notice in writing to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number specified in such notice; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number so specified, the owner or lessee or tenant, if any, of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

66. Power of Person duly authorized to enter Houses.—It shall be lawful for the proper authority or any person generally or specially authorized in writing by him to enter any house or premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the occupants are suffering from any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature, or for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of any regulations framed under this Ordinance.

Power to enter by Force.—And if the occupants thereof do not (on a demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from disease, the proper authority or such officer shall be 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 from disease or, in his opinion, likely to have been infected: Provided that only females shall be authorised by the proper authority to enter and inspect the female quarters of Muslim houses.
67. Any person coming from a diseased locality shall, upon arrival at any hotel, lodging house, club, or other place of public resort, notify to the keeper or person in charge of such hotel, lodging house, club, or other place the fact of his coming from such locality.

68. Duty of Householder and Keeper of Hotel to report.—Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, lodging house, or club, or of any place of public resort shall forthwith report to the proper authority the arrival at such house, hotel, lodging house, club, or place of any person coming from a diseased locality.

69. Duty of Driver of Public Conveyance.—No person suffering from disease shall enter a public conveyance, and no owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance, shall, without the sanction of the authority, carry any person suffering from disease.

70. Every conveyance, public or private, that has been used by a person infected with or suspected of being infected with disease shall be disinfected in the manner to be prescribed by the proper authority, and be exposed to air and sunlight for not less than twenty-four hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it, which, in the opinion of the proper authority or of an officer deputed by him for the purpose, cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.

71. Prohibition of Removal of Goods.—It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal from any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which disease may have occurred of any articles of merchandise or trade or goods of any kind until such time as such building or place is declared to be free from infection by the proper authority of the town or place in which such building is situated.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to permit any goods from an infected house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which disease may have occurred, to be removed to any other locality which the owner or occupier of such building may choose, and to which removal the proper authority of the town or place does not object.

72. Destruction or Disinfection of Rags and Gunny Bags.—The proper authority may order the disinfection or destruction of any rags or of second-hand gunny bags or other article infected or suspected to have been infected, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles.

73. Closing of Schools.—It shall be lawful for the proper authority during the prevalence of disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature to give notice to the teacher or person in charge of any school to close the school for such period as may be mentioned in the notice, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such teacher or person in charge to close the school for such period.

74. Evacuation of Building unfit for Human Habitation.—If it shall appear to the proper authority that, in view of the prevalence or of the possibility of the introduction and spread of disease within his jurisdiction, any building within his jurisdiction used or intended to be used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may, by a written order, prohibit the use of such building as a dwelling, or may also summarily cause the same to be vacated. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the proper authority gives written permission for such habitation.
75. Evacuation of Houses in the Neighbourhood of an Infected House.—The proper authority may direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or of a particular locality, and may prohibit reoccupation without permission of such houses or locality. The proper authority shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for all persons removed from the houses vacated. The proper authority may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, for such a period as the proper authority shall direct, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

76. No Compensation.—The owner or the occupier or the tenant or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under the above regulations 74 and 75 shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

77. Power of Proper Authority to enter upon Land and to demand Carts, &c.—The proper authority, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, may, for the purpose of these regulations, or for the purpose of building temporary hospitals or isolation camps, enter upon and take possession of any lands, or impress the use of any carts, horses, or bullocks, or other conveyances.

78. Power to cross Lands with or without Carts, &c.—The proper authority and any person acting under the direction of such proper authority, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper, as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, may, for the purpose of these regulations, pass and repass, either
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

with or without horses, cattle, carriages, or other conveyances over any lands adjoining or giving access to any hospital or camp of observation or isolation.

79. Occupation of Houses required for the Isolation of Persons suffering from Disease.—Any building or place which is, in the opinion of the proper authority, suitable and required for the purpose of the isolation of persons suffering from disease or for the observation of contacts with disease, may, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper, as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, be entered upon and occupied by the proper authority (if unoccupied without any notice whatsoever and if vacated after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or place); and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, or other public body, as the case may be, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building or place may remain in the occupation of such body: Provided always that the Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, or other public body, as the case may be, shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place, and if a building, to whitewash it, both internally and externally, before vacating it.

80. Power to destroy Property.—The proper authority may cause to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with any property, whether movable or immovable, for the purpose of rendering innocuous material likely to spread disease, and the owner of such property shall have no claim for compensation for loss of any property wholly or partially destroyed.

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

82. Power of Proper Authority to cause anything to be done.—In the event of any person failing to do anything required of him by any provision of these regulations, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause the said thing to be done in any way which seems proper to him, and the expense so incurred shall be a debt from the person in default to the proper authority without prejudice to the liability of such person to any penalty in respect of such default.

83. Right of Entry.—It shall be lawful for the proper authority, public health inspector, or any person generally or specially authorised in writing by the proper authority, to enter at all reasonable hours of the day into or upon any house or premises for the purpose of inspecting the same, and for carrying out the provisions of any regulations framed under this Ordinance, or for the inspection of the house or premises for the presence of rats.

84. Service of Notices.—Where any notice is required to be served on the owner or occupier of any house or premises under this Ordinance, and if the notice cannot be served owing to the address of the owner or occupier not being known, or by his refusal to accept the same, such notice may be posted in some conspicuous part of the building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner.

85. Inquiry as to Cause of Death.—In every case of death the proper authority may have the cause of death inquired into and, unless satisfied to the contrary, may take action under these regulations as if the case were one of disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

86. Transport by Railway. — No infected goods, or goods suspected of being infected, or likely to carry or disseminate infection, shall be carried by railway, unless previously disinfected, segregated, or otherwise dealt with as the proper authority shall direct.

87. No rice shall be transported from Colombo by rail for the purposes of trade, except direct from the wharf or from the Chalmers Granaries or the Manning Market or such other place as may be approved by the Minister.

88. Storage of Grain.—In any locality in which the Minister shall by Order declare such a course to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of plague, the following rules shall apply:—

(a) Pending the issue of specific regulations defining the conditions under which grain may be stored, no grain shall be stored in any place unless it shall be approved by such proper authority as shall be designated in the Order.

(b) Any grain stored in any place not so approved, shall be forthwith removed to such place as the proper authority designated in the Order may sanction.

89. In Colombo and in any place in which the Minister shall by notification in the Gazette appoint the following regulations shall apply, provided that it shall be lawful for the Minister to exempt any building or buildings from any or all of the regulations herein contained:—

(a) All rice imported at the port of Colombo or arriving in Colombo by train from abroad shall be taken to be stored in the Chalmers Granaries or the Manning Market or such other place as may be approved by the Minister, unless removed from the wharf direct by rail to a place outside Colombo.

(b) No grain shall be stored in any place which has not been approved by the proper authority; and any grain stored in any place not so approved shall be forthwith removed by the owner to such place as the proper authority may sanction.
Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases

Grain Stores

(c) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of more than fifteen bags—

(1) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "grain" shall denote any grain which is used as human or animal food, and shall include forage and other mixtures composed partly of grain and partly of other products.

(2) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "Chairman" shall mean the Chairman of a Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, Sanitary Board, or Board of Improvement, as the case may be, or so far as concerns the application of these regulations to the Chalmers Granaries and the Manning Markets, the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, the Director or the Deputy Director, Quarantine Department, or the Port Health Officer, Colombo.

(3) For the purpose of these regulations, "grain stores" shall mean any premises where more than fifteen bags of grain are stored for sale or any other purpose.

(4) For the purpose of these regulations the word "grain stores" shall, subject to the provisions of regulation (3) mean every compartment in which grain is stored, and also all appurtenances actually attached thereto.

(5) The Chairman may delegate in writing some or all of the powers given to him by these regulations to any duly qualified public health officer, or to any person in the employment of the local Government body or the Colombo Port Commission of which he is Chairman.

(6) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorized by him generally or specifically in writing, at any time to inspect any grain store.

(7) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a grain store to maintain the premises in a state of good repair and to see that the regulations for the management of, and conduct of business in the grain store, are carried out efficiently.
(8) For the purpose of these regulations, a grain store shall be deemed to be rat-proof when it is in all respects constructed, maintained, and managed in conformity with the regulations prescribed in these regulations.

(9) It shall be unlawful to sell or store grain in any grain store which is not rat-proof, and any breach of this regulation shall be deemed to be an offence under these regulations.

(9a) (i) The Chairman may at any time order any grain store to be fumigated by any officer or person authorized thereto by him. The occupier of any grain store shall not be called upon or be deemed in any ease to be liable to pay the cost of any such fumigation.

(10) It shall be the duty of the occupier of every grain store in respect of which an order has been made, under sub-paragraph (i), to permit the officer or person authorized by the Chairman to enter the grain store and carry out such order, and to render to that officer or person such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the order.

(iii) No person shall enter any grain store, which has been fumigated, until the officer or person authorized by the proper authority has certified such store to be free of gas.

(iv) All rats found dead after such fumigation shall be allowed to remain in the grain store until they are collected by the officer authorized thereto by the proper authority.

(10) Where human or rat plague occurs or is suspected to have occurred at any grain store or at any place within a distance of 100 feet from any grain store, it shall be lawful for the Chairman—

(a) to order any officer or person authorized thereto by him to carry out any one or more of the following measures in respect of that store or any store adjacent thereto:—
(i) the disinfection of all grain kept in the store by exposure to the direct rays of the sun;
(ii) the disinfection of the store and all grain therein by fumigation or by such other means as may be specified by the Chairman;
(iii) the treatment of the store with a pulicid; and
(b) to order the owner, lessee or occupier of that store or of any store adjacent thereto, at his own expense, to remove all grain from the store or to clean and repair the store in such manner as may be specified by the Chairman.

(11) It shall be lawful for the Chairman to prohibit the storage and sale of grain within any area where human or rat plague has occurred, for such period of time and within such limit of space as he may deem necessary for the protection of the public health.

Constructional regulations for grain store—

(12) Any person who intends to use an existing building as a grain store shall give notice of such intention to the Chairman before he uses the building; and he shall not so use the building without the permission of the Chairman unless the Chairman fails within a period of two months from the date of receiving such notice to give or refuse permission to use the building as a grain store.

(13) Whenever any person desires to construct or reconstruct a building with the intention of storing or selling grain therein, he shall give notice to the Chairman of such intention before he commences the work of construction or reconstruction; and he shall not proceed to construct or reconstruct such building without the permission of the Chairman unless the Chairman, fails within a period of two months from the date of receiving such notice to give or refuse permission to construct or reconstruct such building.
(14) No building intended for use as a grain store shall be commenced until the plans and specifications have been submitted and approved by the Chairman. Notice of the commencement of the building shall be given to the Chairman who will be at liberty at all times to inspect the work, either personally or by a representative, and to give any directions which are in his opinion necessary for the proper carrying out of the work, according to the plan and specifications and the rules hereinafter following.

(15) A grain store shall be constructed, maintained, and managed in accordance with the following requirements —

Site:  (i) The site shall be not less than 2 feet above the highest recorded flood level, clear of all grass, vegetation, and trees, and shall be levelled off and well drained.

(ii) No grain store shall be utilized for purposes of human habitation, nor shall a person sleep or remain there overnight.

(iii) All existing drains or sewers on the site, whether used or disused, which are likely in the opinion of the Chairman to harbour rats shall be removed or altered to the satisfaction of the Chairman by the owner of the site or of the building. All underground drains or sewers shall be properly trapped. There shall not be any opening from a drain to the interior of a grain store.

(iv) No other building or wall or trees shall be allowed within 15 feet at a grain store, nor shall a human habitation be built within an enclosure wherein a grain store stands.

(16) Type of Building.—A grain store shall be of one storey only, the height of the walls at the eaves shall not exceed 16 feet above floor level.
Grain shall not be stacked to a greater height than the level of the top of walls of the store. A verandah on front not more than 10 feet wide and with a concrete floor sloping outwards is permissible. A store shall consist of one or more rooms or units, each room or unit not having a greater floor area than 375 square feet. This area will admit of a unit being 25 feet long and 15 feet wide. Roof trusses in this width can be dispensed with. Units may be placed side by side or, if a greater number are required, back to back:

Provided, however, that a room or unit having a floor area exceeding 375 square feet may be approved by the Chairman in the special circumstances of any unit where grain is kept in large quantities for the purposes of milling or of any store where grain is kept for the purposes of transport.

(17) Materials.—The cement used in the construction of a grain store shall be up to British standard specification, and shall be clean river sand, the bricks shall be hard and well burnt, the roof tiles shall be Calicut or Mangalore pattern and not half round, the timber shall be well seasoned and resistant to the attacks of white ants; the concrete in surface water drains, the paving, and floors shall not be less than 4 inches thick and in damp course not less than 3 inches thick and in the door sill not less than 6 inches thick and be composed of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and four parts of stone broken to pass through a 1-inch diameter ring, the concrete in foundations and walls shall be composed of one cement, three of sand, and six of stone broken to pass a 2-inch diameter ring. The cement mortar for jointing and plastering on walls shall be composed of one part of cement to five parts of sand, rendering to ½ inch damp course on tops of floors and to door sill to be one of cement to two of sand. Lime plastering
shall be composed of one part of lime to two parts of sand. Wherever wire screens are specified the wire shall be not less than No. 12 B. W. C. and not greater than 1/8 inch mesh.

(18) Paving.—The open space in front of the door of the store shall be paved for an extent of 8 feet by 8 feet with concrete, or other impervious material, preferably jointless, placed above the surrounding ground and laid to fall away from the entrance door or verandah. A guard rail shall be fixed so as to prevent carts backing close against doors or verandahs.

(19) Surface Water Drains.—Surface water drains of cement concrete shall be constructed around the store, and be placed so as to catch rain water from the roof. The drain shall be laid in ample falls, and shall discharge clear of the site.

(20) Foundations.—Foundation suitable for the support of the building shall be carried down at least 2 feet below ground, and consist of concrete, brick, or stone built into solid ground.

(21) Walls.—Walls shall be constructed of concrete, brick, or stone at least 8 inches thick laid in cement mortar. No cahoon or other material will be permitted and no hollow, recess, or projection shall be constructed on any part of the wall.

(22) Damp Course.—A damp course shall be provided and shall be of cement mortar 3 inch thick, or of concrete laid as a continuous slab at floor level.

(23) Floors.—Floors shall be of concrete and securely connected to walls laid at least 6 inches above the surrounding ground on a layer of hard dry rubble or filling and laid to fall towards floor ventilators. Its upper surface shall be rendered smooth in cement mortar at least 1 inch thick.
(24) Plastering to Walls.—All walls shall be plastered perfectly smooth in cement mortar 1 inch thick internally and externally to a height of at least 6 feet from the floor. Above the height so plastered, the walls shall be plastered in lime plaster and limewashed. All angles between floors and walls and all other internal and external angles of plastering shall be rounded off. The wall plastering shall be laid continuously with the concrete flooring without any joint between the plastering and the surface of the floor.

(25) Roof.—The roof shall be of simple design free from valleys and shall be of timber or iron framing covered with flat tiles, iron, or other approved flat waterproof material. No enclosed spaces of any kind will be permitted in the roof. The walls shall be carried up tight to the underside of the tiles, and the tiles shall be bedded on to the top of the walls in cement mortar. No guttering of eaves, or downpipes will be permitted. Eaves shall project at least 2 feet and sufficiently far for rain water to drip into the surface water drain. All work in roof shall be once dipped and once painted in liquid fuel or spirits.

Provided that in the case of any mill where a room or unit having a floor area exceeding 375 square feet has been approved under paragraph (16), valley gutters may be allowed, if the construction of such room or unit without such gutters is considered impracticable or too expensive by the Chairman: Provided further that where valley gutters are allowed, adequate anti-rat measures with respect to such gutters shall be adopted.

(26) Glass Windows.—Glass windows are not advised but where provided shall have their sills sloped off sharply outside and inside, and placed not less than 6 feet above the floor. Windows shall be protected inside by affixed wire or metal screen having apertures not
larger than ½ inch either way. As an alternative or in addition to windows, glass tiles in the roof will be allowed, but the supply of light must be ample and to the satisfaction of the Chairman.

(27) Doors.—There shall be one door only to each unit. The door shall be of iron or of wood with framing at least 2 inches thick hung in two leaves, opening outwards and when shut fitting closely into rebates. Each leaf shall be bound at the edges with metal sheeting hung to an angle from frame or wood frame built into recesses in the wall and dowelled at ends into concrete sill. The door shall be fixed, so that it will be impossible for a rat to enter when the door is closed. The woodwork of door and frame shall be once dipped and once painted in liquid fuel or solignum. An iron cross bar shall be fixed across door 4 feet 4 inches above the sill to obstruct the passage of laden coolies.

(28) Rat-roof Barrier.—A rat-proof barrier shall be provided and shall consist of a dwarf wall 3 feet high of 8 inches thick brickwork built across the doorway and on the centre line of the wall, and plastered both sides in cement. On the top of dwarf wall shall be built a slab of reinforced cement concrete 8 inches thick projecting 6 inches on each side, and at ends of dwarf wall weathered, thrashed, and rendered smooth in cement, but with a rebate for doors to close against. Height of sill from floor shall be 3 feet to underside, and width of sill 27 inches overall.

(29) Ventilators.—Ventilating openings shall be provided in upper part or roof of slave and at floor level protected by wire screens or metal plates or bars having apertures not larger than ½ inch either way. A double roof ventilator shall be formed at the ridge, but carefully protected by woven wire mesh or perforated zinc sheeting.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

(30) Steps—No steps or planks or similar means of facilitating access to door will be allowed.

The space near and around door inside and outside shall be kept clear of obstruction.

(31) Ceilings—No ceiling or doubled roofs or enclosed space will be permitted. No internal ledges whatever shall be formed.

(32) Water—In no circumstances shall water be permitted in or near a store, and no food, green vegetables, or plants allowed in a store.

(33) Verandahs shall not be used for storage purposes. If, in the opinion of the Chairman, a boundary wall is necessary he may order the same to be erected.

(34) All grain stores shall be closed between sunset and sunrise.

Grain Shops

(d) Reseinded.

Grain Boutiques

(e) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of not more than fifteen bags—

(1) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "grain" shall denote any grain which is used as human or animal food, and shall include forage and other mixtures composed partly of grains and partly of other products.

(2) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "Chairman" shall mean the Chairman of Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, Sanitary Board, or Board of Improvement, as the case may be.

(3) For the purpose of these regulations, "grain boutiques" shall mean any premises where not more than fifteen bags of grain are kept for sale.
(4) The Chairman may delegate in writing some or all of the powers given to him by these regulations to any duly qualified public health officer or to any person in the employment of the local Government body of which he is Chairman.

(5) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorized by him generally or specifically in writing, at any time to inspect any grain boutique.

(6) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a grain boutique to maintain the premises in a state of good repair, and to see that the regulations for the management of, and conduct of business in the grain boutique, are carried out efficiently.

(7) For the purpose of these regulations, a grain boutique shall be deemed to be rat-proof when it is in all respects constructed, maintained, and managed in conformity with the regulations prescribed in these regulations.

(8) It shall be unlawful to sell or store grain in any grain boutique which is not rat-proof, and any breach of this regulation shall be deemed to be an offence under these regulations.

(9) Should human or rat plague occur or be suspected to have occurred at any grain boutique or within 100 feet therefrom, it shall be lawful for the Chairman to order that all grain be removed therefrom, and that it be disinfected by exposure to the direct rays of the sun, by fumigation, or otherwise, and it shall be lawful for the Chairman to order or cause the grain boutique to be treated with a poison, and otherwise disinfected, cleansed, and repaired as the circumstances require. The expenses incurred in carrying out these precautions shall be borne by the occupier of the boutique.
(10) It shall be lawful for the Chairman to prohibit the storage and sale of grain within any area where human or rat plague has occurred, for such period of time and within such limit of space as he may deem necessary for the protection of the public health.

A grain boutique shall be constructed, maintained, and managed in accordance with the following requirements:

(11) Drains.—All existing drains or sewers on the site, whether used or disused, which are likely, in the opinion of the Chairman, to harbour rats, shall be removed or altered to the satisfaction of the Chairman by the owner of the site or of the building. All underground drains or sewers shall be properly trapped. There shall not be any opening from a drain to the interior of a grain boutique.

(12) Materials.—The cement directed to be used in these regulations shall be up to British standard specification, and the sand shall be clean river sand, the cement mortar shall be composed of one part of cement to two parts of sand, the concrete in the floors shall not be less than 4 inches thick and be composed of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and four parts of stone broken to pass through a 1 inch diameter ring, the concrete to rat-proof blinds shall not be less than 3\frac{1}{2} inches thick, and shall be composed of one part of cement to two parts of sand and four parts of stone broken to pass through a ring \# inch in diameter. Wire screens shall not be less than No. 12 B. W. C. and not greater than \\frac{3}{4} inch mesh.
(13) Floors.—The floors of boutiques shall be above the highest recorded flood level, and shall be of concrete securely connected to walls and laid at least 8 inches above the surrounding ground on a layer of hard dry rubble or filling and laid to fall towards the street drain. Floors shall have their upper surfaces plastered smooth in cement mortar at least half an inch thick. Holes or openings in floors or walls for drainage or other purposes shall be rat-proofed by means of wire screens, metal plates, or metal bars firmly fixed, and having apertures not larger than half an inch either way.

(14) Walls.—Walls of boutiques shall be internally plastered smooth in cement mortar at least half an inch thick to a height of at least 3 feet from the floor.

(15) Maintenance.—The cement plastering to floors and walls shall be maintained in a perfect condition, all broken or damaged plaster shall be repaired immediately.

(16) Ceilings.—No ceilings, lofts, or platforms which, in the opinion of the Chairman, might conceal or harbour rats or to which rats might gain access shall be permitted.

(17) Rat-proof Bin.—A rat-proof bin shall be provided for the storage of grain and shall be constructed of metal, or wood protected with metal sheeting or concrete or such other suitable materials as are resistant to attack by rats. It shall be furnished with a hinged tightly fitting lid of impervious materials and be fitted with a strong lock. All grain shall be placed therein and the bin shall be closed and locked at the end of each day's business. The size of the bin inside shall not exceed 5 feet in length, 3 feet in width, and 3 feet in height.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS

112. Interpretation of Terms.—For the purpose of the application of any of these rules and regulations to the prevention, observation, diagnosis, or treatment of anchylostomiasis, the proper authority shall be the Director of Health Services.

114. In any case in which the Director of Health Services is satisfied that anchylostomiasis is prevalent within any estate, he may, by notification in the Gazette, declare such estate to be an "area infected with anchylostomiasis" for the purposes of these regulations.

115. The proper authority may, in the case of any estate declared an "area infected with anchylostomiasis" under these regulations—

(a) By notice in writing require the superintendent or other person in charge of the labourers on the estate to summon for examination or treatment in such manner to such place or places and at such time or times, as may be specified in the notice, any persons or class of persons employed on the estate or residing or being on or in the immediate vicinity of the estate.

(b) By the said or any separate or further notice require the said superintendent or person to provide and afford, either generally or specifically, all facilities in his power for the purpose of such examination or treatment, or for the purpose of any other measure or operation undertaken by the proper authority in connection with such examination or treatment.
(a) Require such superintendent or person to issue to any persons or class of persons employed on the estate, or resident or being therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof all such directions as the proper authority may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

(b) Require any person employed on the estate, or resident or being therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof, to submit to any examination ordered by the proper authority.

(c) Require any such person to furnish from time to time to the proper authority or to any person acting under his direction such specimens of the faces of such person in such quantity as may be directed; and in such receptacle as may be provided by the proper authority.

(d) Require any such person to submit to any medical treatment in such manner and during such periods and at such times and places as may be directed by the proper authority.

(e) Require any such person to remain within the infected area or within any place in the said area until the completion of any treatment which may be prescribed for such person by the proper authority, unless he shall receive permission in writing to quit the said area or place from the proper authority, or from any person to whom the proper authority may delegate power to give such permission.

116. It shall be the duty of all persons to whom any requirement or direction may be communicated, issued, or addressed under this Chapter to comply with such requirement or direction.

117. Every household or owner of premises who shall permit his premises to be infested with infected or of an offence.

118. For the purposes of the following regulations the proper authority shall be the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.
119. The owner, occupier, or lessee of every building shall, when notified in writing by the proper authority, provide latrine accommodation sufficient for the use of the occupants of the said building to the satisfaction of such proper authority within a period of two months from the date of such notification.

120. The proper authority shall have the right to order the demolition or alteration of any pit, trench, or other latrine already in use on any land which shall in his opinion, be a nuisance or likely to become a nuisance, or be dangerous or likely to be dangerous to the health of any person or persons residing or employed in the neighbourhood.

121. Every latrine built after these regulations shall have come into force, whether on orders of the proper authority under the preceding regulation or otherwise, shall be built on a site to be approved by the proper authority, and in accordance with plans to be approved by the proper authority (Type plans may be had from the proper authority or the public health inspector of the district).

122. Every latrine shall be at all times kept in a clean and sanitary state and in a good state of repair, and the owner, occupier, or lessee of the building which the latrine serves shall cause to be carried out within the time to be allowed by the proper authority any alterations, repairs, additions, or other requirements directed by the proper authority which the proper authority may deem to be necessary for the purpose of abating any nuisance arising or likely to arise from the faulty condition or control of such latrine.

123. The night soil from latrines shall be disposed of in such manner and at such place as shall be fixed by the proper authority.

124. It shall be the duty of every householder to take every precaution to secure the effective operation of these regulations.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

125. The regulations made under the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance and published by Notification dated July 25, 1914, in Gazette No. 6,636 of July 31, 1914, and all additions and amendments thereto, are hereby repealed.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO VESSELS IN QUARANTINE

1. No vessels having infectious disease on board and liable to be placed in quarantine shall come within any port without the permission of the Port Surgeon or the Health Officer of such port. Such vessel shall cast anchor in the outer roads in the place appointed by the Master Attendant, or other proper authority, for quarantine anchorage.

Any vessel within a harbour placed in quarantine shall immediately, if so required by the Port Surgeon or the Health Officer of such port, be removed to the quarantine anchorage in the outer roads aforesaid or to such other anchorage as the Master Attendant, or other proper authority may in any case specify.

All vessels in quarantine shall display the following signals:

By Day

By night

Two white lights six feet apart hoisted vertically well up at the fore.

All vessels arriving within a port shall display the quarantine signal until the Port Surgeon or the Health Officer of such port has given free or restricted pratique.

All vessels given restricted pratique shall display the following signals:

By Day

The house flag under the national ensign at the stern.

By night

One white light hoisted under the stern light.
2. The master of any vessel bound to any port in Ceylon, whose vessel is infectious with cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or plague, shall, when the vessel is within the territorial waters of Ceylon, cause to be hoisted and keep so hoisted:

1. By Day
   At the masthead, or where it can be best seen during the whole of the time between half an hour before sunrise and half an hour after sunset, a day signal consisting of a large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly.

2. By night
   At the peak or other conspicuous place where it can be best seen, and at a height of not less than 30 feet above the hull of the ship, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a night signal consisting of three lights, which shall be arranged at a distance of not less than 6 feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle, and of which the light at the apex of the triangle shall be white, and the other lights at the ends of the base of the triangle shall be red in colour.

No person shall leave, and no person except a pilot in the employ of the Government of Ceylon shall go on board any such vessel until permission to do so has been granted by the "Proper authority" appointed under the provisions of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, or any officer acting on his behalf.
1. In these regulations the term "proper authority" shall mean any Municipal Council, Urban District Council, Local Board, or Sanitary Board to which the Minister may under section 16 of the Ordinances have delegated the enforcement and execution of these regulations, and in any area where there is no such council or board or in any case where no such delegation has been made, the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of such areas.

2. (1) It shall be lawful for the proper authority in any area at any time by notice in writing to direct all such measures to be taken in respect of any house, building, or premises, as may in the opinion of the said authority be necessary or expedient for preventing the introduction and the spread of plague within such area.

(2) Such notice may be given in the case of a place of worship to the trustee thereof or if there is no duly appointed trustee, to the manager of the affairs of such place of worship, or to the principal custodian thereof and in the case of any house or building whether used as a place of residence or as a place of trade or business, to the chief occupant; or if distinct portions of such house or building are in separate occupation to the chief occupant of each such portion; or where such house or building is unoccupied or the owner or lessee is bound to carry out repairs, to such owner or lessee.

(3) (i) Every such notice shall specify a reasonable period within which the directions or requirements therein set out are to be complied with.

(ii) Service of any such notice may be affected—

(5) upon an occupier, either personally or by leaving the notice with some adult inmate of the building or premises to which the notice relates, and by putting up the notice on some conspicuous part of such building or premises;
(6) upon an owner or a trustee or a manager or a principal custodian or a lessee, either personally, and by leaving the notice at the place of residence or of business of such owner or trustee or a manager or a principal custodian or lessee or his authorized agent, or by posting a registered letter addressed to such owner or trustee or a manager or a principal custodian or lessee or agent at his last known place of residence or of business.

4. The notice aforesaid may extend to all such matters of construction, renovation, repair, or maintenance or cleaning, disinfecting or lime-washing, or removal or demolition, as may be deemed necessary by the proper authority, and may include among others any or all of the following directions and requirements:

(1) the erection across doors, windows, drains, and similar openings, of screens, barriers or traps whether of cement, concrete, expanded metal or wire-netting, of any design or type that may be approved by the proper authority as adequate for the purpose of preventing the entry of rats into such building or premises;

(2) the effective filling up, with broken glass and cement, of all holes in walls and floors which may afford harborage or breeding places for rats;

(3) the alteration, removal, or demolition of walls or partitions affording or likely to afford harborage or breeding places for rats;

(4) the filling up and closing of disused drains and drains inside house of building;

(5) the conversion or diversion of underground drains into open air surface drains;

(6) the erection of mesh-barriers or metal traps in the underground drains so as to prevent the entry of rats through such drains into the building;
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

(1) the providing of sufficient light and ventilation;

(a) in the case of rooms with one or more walls abutting on the open air, by means of windows or both doors and windows, in such walls, of an aggregate opening of \(1/7\) of the floor area of the room, the windows not being less than \(1/15\) of the floor area in the event of both doors and windows being provided;

(b) in the case of rooms which do not and cannot be shut on the open air, by means of dormer windows and glass tiles equal in the aggregate to \(1/15\) of the floor area;

(2) the cleansing and disinfecting of the house, building, or premises, both externally and internally, the hosing-down of walls, the cementing of the floor, and the like;

(3) the removal or demolition of any loft or structure, fixture or other thing, which obstructs or is likely to obstruct the proper cleansing of, and the maintenance of sanitary conditions in any house, building, or premises.

5. It shall be an offence for any person served with any notice as aforesaid to refuse or fail or neglect, for any reason whatsoever, to comply with the terms of such notice within the period specified therein.

6. Every house, building, or premises of any kind which is used as a place of residence or as a place of trade or business or worship, shall at all times be kept by the occupier, and in the case of a place of worship by the trustee or trustees, or manager or principal caretaker in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the proper authority.

7. No rubbish, manure, or waste or decaying matter shall be dumped, or left, or permitted to remain or to accumulate, upon the floor, courtyard, or garden of any house, building, or premises of any kind. The chief occupant of such house, building, or premises shall be liable for any breach of this regulation.
8. Any failure or neglect to sweep with reasonable regularity and to keep clean and free of rubbish and all weeds any yard, court, or garden or passage, path, or backlane, common to several houses, buildings, or apartments which are in separate occupation shall be an offense for which the chief occupant of each of the said houses, buildings, or apartments in separate occupation, shall be severally liable.

9. Every building, structure, or premises used as a place of trade or business, shall be provided with a metal dust bin not less than 24 inches in height, 18 inches in diameter at the top, and 14 inches diameter at the bottom, in which shall be stored all the garbage and waste matter of the said premises; and except when garbage or waste matter is being deposited or taken from the said metal bin, it shall at all times be covered with a metal cover.

10. The ground floor of all buildings used for trade purposes and as stores, shall be of cement concrete not less than four inches thick, and the cementing shall be carried over the lower end of the walls to a height of 3 feet.

11. (1) No articles of food or drink whether raw or cooked or other similar goods or merchandise, shall be stored in any building used for purposes of trade, except on platforms as hereinafter specified.

(2) Such platforms shall be not less than 18 inches in height, and shall be open on the sides, and so constructed as not to interfere with the lighting and the ventilation or the cleaning and sweeping of such building.

(3) No goods or articles of any kind whatsoever shall be placed or stored either under the platforms or within 4 feet of the roof or ceiling.

(4) One-fourth of the floor area of any room or hall or enclosed space, where any of the aforesaid goods or articles are stored, shall be left free and unoccupied.
12. Once during each of the months of March, June, September, and December each year, every occupier of any building or premises used for purposes of trade, shall take out all goods and merchandise stored therein, and before replacing them cause all rats-holes in walls and floor to be filled up with broken glass and cement and every part of such building to be thoroughly cleaned and renewed or renewed when necessary. Provided that the proper authority may exempt from the provisions of this regulation any building or premises, the goods stored in which are incapable of attracting rats or affording them harbourage or breeding places.

13. Any person desiring of storing or keeping rice or other grain in any quantity not exceeding 3½ bushels or 15 full bags, according to the standard measurements accepted in the trade, in any place of business or in building used as a place of residence in any business area, shall keep the same in rat-proof bins of the type prescribed in regulation 89 (c) (17)* of the regulations under the Ordinance published in the Gazette of August 28, 1925.

14. Any person desiring of storing or keeping in his possession at any time, in any place of business, any quantity of rice or other grain in excess of 3½ bushels or 15 bags, shall store or keep such rice or grain in a grain store complying in all respects with the requirements laid down in regulation 89 (c)† of the aforesaid regulations published in the Gazette of August 28, 1925.

15. It shall be an offence for any person to remove, or to cover up, or in any other way to interfere with, any rattraps or poison baits laid in any building or premises by any officer authorized by the proper authority.

16. (1) It shall be the duty of the occupier of any house, building, or premises on which any rat, other than a rat caught or killed in a trap, dies or is found

* Vide page 713
† Vide page 703
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

dead, to remove the body with a pair of tongs or such other contrivance and place it in a vessel containing kerosene oil, and forthwith to report the fact of such death to the nearest public health inspector, headman, police constable, or to the proper authority.

(2) It shall be an offence for any person to place or throw the body of any rat so dying or found dead upon any drain, street, path, garden, or other place or open space or to dispose of such body in any way other than that aforesaid.

CEYLON QUARANTINE REGULATIONS
CHAPTER 1—DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) A contact means a person who has been exposed within the quarantine period to the risk of infection as the result of association, either direct or indirect, with a case of infectious disease.

(2) Crew includes any person on board who is employed in the ship's service or in connection with the cargo, but does not include any person who is on board for the sole purpose of travelling from one country to another.

(3) A foyer means the state of affairs that exists when the appearance of new cases of cholera outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases, shows that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the place where it first became manifest.

(4) Infectious disease means any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature and includes the quarantineable diseases.

(5) Isolation means the separation from others of a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease or who is a carrier of the germs of cholera, and his detention whether on board ship or in a hospital or quarantine station or other special place in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

724
(6) Local area means a well defined area such as a province, a revenue district, the administrative area of any local authority, an island, a town, or any specified quarter of a town, or a village.

(a) Infected local area or infected port means a local area or a port in which, according to information accepted by the proper authority, a case of plague or yellow fever recognized as a non-imported case has occurred or in which cases of cholera form a foyer or in which typhus or smallpox exists in epidemic form or in which rat plague exists.

(b) In the case of local areas or ports elsewhere than in Ceylon, the information regarding infection supplied by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, by the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organization of the League of Nations at Singapore or by any similar bureau acting under agreement with the Office International d'Hygiène Publique or by any Government or by bills of health shall be that accepted for the institution of measures under these regulations.

(7) Master when used in reference to a vessel, means the person (other than a pilot) for the time being in charge of the vessel.

(8) Observation means the medical supervision of persons segregated and detained either on board a ship or in a quarantine station or other special place.

(f) Pratique means the permission granted by a port health officer for a vessel which is not placed in quarantine to communicate with the shore. It may be either—

(a) Free pratique which means permission to communicate with the shore without any restriction; or

(b) Restricted pratique which means permission to communicate with the shore subject to certain restrictions having as their object the prevention of the spread of infection from the shore.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

to the ship when the ship is in an infected port, and from the ship to the shore when the ship is infected or suspected to be infected.

(10) Proper authority means (a) the Director, or Deputy Director, Quarantine Department, the Director of Health Services and any medical or sanitary officer, or other officer appointed by him to perform the duties of a proper authority imposed by these regulations and includes any medical officer of the Ceylon Government stationed in Southern India and any port health officer; and (b) any master attendant or harbour master or other person in charge of a port in Ceylon.

(11) Quarantineable disease means plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox and any other disease specified by the Governor by notification in the Gazette.

(12) Quarantine means the inspection, examination, exclusion, detention, observation, surveillance, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment, inoculation, vaccination, sanitary regulation, disinfection and disinfection of persons, animals, vessels, goods, and things and any other measures having as their object the prevention of the spread of certain diseases into Ceylon from other countries or from ships, or on to ships or other countries from Ceylon.

(13) Quarantine period for the various diseases shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhus</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(14) Ship's Surgeon means any person who is in possession of a qualification which entitles him to practice medicine and surgery in the country to which the vessel belongs and has been appointed medical officer, doctor, or surgeon of the vessel.

(15) Surveillance means the medical supervision of persons who are not placed under observation but are permitted to proceed to their destination on the con-
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

CHAPTER II—GENERAL MEASURES ON ARRIVAL OF VESSELS

2. Every vessel arriving at a port in Ceylon shall be liable to quarantine; Provided that the proper authority may exempt from any or all of the provisions of these regulations:
   (a) any ship of war;
   (b) any particular vessel or class of vessels;
   (c) any articles or goods.

3. Quarantine signals.—(1) Every vessel arriving at a port shall before entering the port or harbour display the appropriate quarantine signal which shall be:

   (a) By day—
   Q flag—signifying "My ship is 'Healthy.' I request pratique."
   Q flag over last substitute
   (QQ)—signifying "My ship is 'Suspect,' i.e., I have had cases of infectious diseases more than five days ago, or there has been unusual mortality among the rats on board my ship."

   (b) By night—
   Q flag over (QL)—signifying "My ship is 'infected,' i.e., I have had cases of infectious diseases less than five days ago."

727
(b) By night—
A red light over a
white light—signifying
"I have not received pratique."

The two lights shall be not more than six feet apart
and shall be suspended from the forecastle. The signal
shall only be exhibited in the precincts of the port.

(2) The aforesaid quarantine signal shall not be
lowered until the Port Health Officer has given
pratique.

(3) Every vessel placed in quarantine shall display
by day and night the appropriate quarantine signal as
prescribed in paragraph (1) above.

(4) Every vessel to which restricted pratique is
granted shall display the following signal, viz.,
by day—the house flag under the national ensign at
the stern;
by night—one white light hoisted under the stern
light.

Such signal shall not be displayed until restricted
pratique has been granted.

4. Medical visit and interrogation.—(1) The Port
Health Officer shall visit every vessel arriving at a port
in Ceylon before such vessel has any communication
with the shore or with any vessel or boat other than
the pilot boat.

(2) The Port Health Officer may on visiting any
vessel put to the master, to the ship’s surgeon if there
be one, and to any other person on board, such ques-
tions as he may deem necessary in order to ascertain
the state of health of persons on board, the sanitary
condition of the vessel and cargo, and the existence of
any unusual mortality among rats; and may inspect
and examine the vessel and cargo as to their sanitary
condition, and the master, crew and passengers as to
their state of health then and previously.
(3) The master, and the ship's surgeon if there be one, shall as soon as the pilot or Port Health Officer canver on board, truly and fully inform such pilot or Port Health Officer if before the departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, there has been any infectious disease or death on board or any unusual mortality among rats, or if the vessel has touched at any infected port or has communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel or place to which quarantinable disease existed.

(4) The master, the ship's surgeon, and any other person on board who is asked, shall answer truly every question put to him by the Port Health Officer, orally or in writing as that officer may require.

(5) The Port Health Officer may require a declaration in such form as may be prescribed and provided by him from time to time, to be made and signed by the master and by the ship's surgeon if there be one, setting out particulars of the vessel, its crew, passengers and voyage, and declaring whether or not there has been any death or infectious disease on board since departure from the original port of clearance and whether or not any unusual mortality among rats has been observed. The Port Health Officer may also require a further declaration, in such form as may be prescribed and provided by him from time to time, to be made and signed by the master setting out all such information relating to the cargo in the vessel as may be indicated in the form.

(6) The master of every vessel (other than a vessel registered in the metropolitan territory of any Government which is a signatory, or has acceded, to the International Agreement for Disseminating with Bills of Health, signed at Paris on December 22, 1854), shall, if so required by the Port Health Officer, produce in addition a bill of health duly issued at each of the ports of call at which the vessel may have touched after departure from the original port of clearance.
Every such bill of health, issued at any port other than a British port, shall (except in the case of a vessel registered in the metropolitan territory of any Government which is a signatory, or has acceded, to the International Agreement for Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health, signed at Paris on December 22, 1884), bear a visa issued by a British consular officer at that port.

Nothing in this paragraph contained shall be deemed to authorize the Port Health Officer to require the production of a consular bill of health by the master of any vessel registered in the metropolitan territory of any Government which is a signatory, or has acceded, to either of the aforesaid International Agreements.

(1) The master if so required by the Port Health Officer shall muster all persons on board for medical inspection and shall take all reasonable means to facilitate such inspection.

(2) When he is satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, the Port Health Officer shall forthwith grant pratique.

(3) When the Port Health Officer visits after sunset a vessel which is insufficiently lighted, he may, if he is unable to make a satisfactory inspection of the vessel and of the persons on board, postpone the granting of pratique until daylight.

5. No communication with a vessel before pratique granted.—(1) No person shall leave and no person except a pilot in the employ of the Ceylon Government shall go on board a vessel not exempted from quarantine under regulation 2 until pratique or permission to do so has been granted by the Port Health Officer.

(2) No boat shall be lowered from, nor shall any boat be alongside, any vessel before pratique has been granted, except for the purpose of taking up the pilot or of saving life or of moving the vessel or of fixing to the vessel a landing pontoon authorized for the purpose by the proper authority.
(3) No unauthorized person shall approach within 50 yards of a vessel which has not been admitted to
free pratique nor shall any such person transmit to or
receive from the vessel any article or thing without
permission from the proper authority: Provided that
when the vessel is tied up to a quay any shorter distance
may be prescribed by the proper authority.

6. Removal of goods from vessel not admitted to
practique.—(1) No person shall remove or take, or
permit or suffer to be removed or taken, from any
vessel before it has been admitted to pratique any part
of the cargo or stores, or any article or thing belonging
to the crew or passengers thereof or any other person
thereon, for the purpose of conveying them either to
the shore or to any other vessel in any port of the
Island.

(2) Any such cargo, stores or article or thing shall
be removed only to such place and under such restric-
tions and subject to such detention and disinfection as
may be prescribed by the proper authority, and only
with the permission of the Chief Officer of Customs of
the Port.

CHAPTER III—SPECIAL MEASURES AT PORTS AGAINST
QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

A.—Plague

7. Infected, suspected, and healthy vessels: (1) In-
fected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as infected—
(a) if it has a case of human plague on board, or
(b) if a person on board developed plague more
than six days after he embarked, or
(c) if plague-infected rats are found on board.

(2) Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as
suspected—
(a) if a person on board developed plague in the
first six days after he embarked, or
(b) if there has been unusual mortality among the
rats on board and an investigation fails to
reveal the cause thereof;
and every such vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed hereafter in regulation 9.

(3) Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure from such port or during the voyage or on arrival, and if investigations have not shown any unusual mortality among the rats on board.

8. Measures against infected vessels.—(1) No plague-infected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied:

(a) Medical inspection.

(b) Disinfection and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague.

(c) Observation or surveillance, or observation followed by surveillance, of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding six days from the date of arrival of the vessel.

(d) Disinfection and where it is advisable disinfection of used bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and such other articles, as may in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, be infected.

(e) Disinfection and where it is advisable disinfection of such parts of the ship, as may in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, be infected.

(f) The mooring of the vessel at such distance from the quay and the adoption by the master of such precautions as may be prescribed by the Port Health Officer for preventing the escape of rats to the shore or to the lighters in the neighbourhood.

(g) Desratization of the vessel before the discharge of cargo if the proper authority deems it necessary; and where such desratization is not done or is not entirely successful, complete fumigation of the vessel after the discharge of cargo.
(2) When the proper authority is of opinion that complete deratisation of a plague-infected vessel cannot be carried out, fumigation shall not be obligatory, but every such vessel shall remain in quarantine.

(3) Unloading of a plague-infected vessel shall be subject to the following measures:

(a) The discharge of cargo shall be supervised by the proper authority; precautions shall be taken to prevent rats being carried ashore and in any case in which the cargo has not already been fumigated, the loaded lighters shall be fumigated before the cargo is delivered at the wharf.

(b) No cargo shall be discharged except during the hours of daylight.

(c) Every person engaged in unloading cargo shall be disinfected and kept under observation or surveillance for six days from the time he leaves the vessel.

(d) Where only a part of the cargo is to be discharged, the discharge of such part may be permitted on the condition that precautions are taken to prevent rats being carried ashore.

8. Measures against suspected vessels. No plague—suspected vessel shall be granted pratique until—

(1) medical inspection has been carried out,

(2) the crew and passengers have been placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the day of arrival of the vessel or where the Port Health Officer deems it advisable, have been detained on board during the same period subject to such conditions as he may impose, and

(3) such of the other measures specified in the foregoing regulation 8 as the Port Health Officer deems necessary, have been applied.
10. Measures applied to healthy vessels from infected ports.—A healthy vessel from a plague-infected port shall be granted pratique but the following measures may be applied:——

(a) Medical inspection.

(b) Surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding six days from the day of the vessel left the infected port. The crew and passengers in transit may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship without permission from the Port Health Officer.

(c) Measures (1) (f) and (g) and (3) (a), (b), and (d) prescribed in regulation 8 if the vessel is found to be rat-infested, or if it carries a cargo which is likely to attract rats and which is so stowed that satisfactory inspection to determine its sanitary condition is not possible or if there are any other exceptional reasons. The Port Health Officer shall give to the master of the vessel a statement of the reasons for deratisation if the master so desires.

B.—Cholera

11. Infected, suspected, and healthy vessels: (1) Infected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board, or if there has been a case of cholera on board during the five days previous to arrival.

(2) Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival; and every such vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed hereafter in regulation 14.

(3) Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be considered healthy although arriving from an infected port or having persons on board coming from an infected local area, if there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage or on arrival.
12. Clinical Cholera.—(1) Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera in which no vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found shall be deemed for the purposes of these regulations to be cases of cholera.

(2) Cholera ‘Carriers’.—A person who is discovered on the arrival of a vessel or during observation or surveillance to be a carrier of the vibrios of cholera shall be liable to isolation and such other measures of quarantine, for such periods as the proper authority may prescribe; and no such person shall be considered free from infection until three bacteriological examinations performed on successive days have given negative results.

13. Measures against infected vessels.—No cholera-infected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied:

(a) Medical inspection which may include examination for carriers of the vibrios of cholera.

(b) Disembarkation and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from cholera.

(c) Observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding five days from the day of arrival of the ship, provided that any person who satisfies the proper authority that he has been effectively immunized against cholera by inoculation performed not more than six months and not less than six days prior to arrival shall not be subjected to observation.

(d) Disinfection of used bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer have been exposed to contamination and disinfection or destruction of foodstuffs which have been exposed to contamination.
(c) Disinfection, in any manner that may be prescribed, of the parts of the vessel which have been occupied by cases of cholera or are specified on any other ground by the Port Health Officer.

(f) Supervision by the proper authority of the unloading of the vessel, and disinfection and observation or surveillance of the persons engaged on this work, for five days from the time they leave the vessel.

(g) Disinfection and discharge of all drinking water suspected to be contaminated, disinfection of the tanks and providing a fresh supply of water of good quality.

(h) Disinfection to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer of water ballast before its discharge into the harbour.

(i) Disinfection to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer of human deposits and the waste waters of the ship before discharge into the harbour.

14. Measures against suspected vessels. — No cholera-suspected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied:

(a) Measures (a), (d), (c), (g), (h), and (i) of the preceding regulation.

(b) Surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding five days from the day of arrival of the vessel, and restriction during the same period on the landing of crew and passengers in transit without permission from the Port Health Officer.

15. Vessel regarded as healthy when diagnosis of cholera disproved. — When a vessel has been declared infected or suspected, because of cases on board presenting the clinical features of cholera, and the Port Health Officer is satisfied after two bacteriological examinations made within an interval of not less than 24 hours of each other, that cholera is not present, the vessel shall be regarded as healthy.
16. **Measures applied to healthy vessels.**—A healthy vessel arriving from a cholera-infected port or carrying passengers coming from an infected local area, shall be granted pratique but the following measures may be applied:

(a) Measures (a), (d), (b), and (f) of regulation 13.

(b) Surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding five days from the day of arrival of the vessel, and restriction during the same period on the landing of crew and passengers in transit without permission from
the Port Health Officer.

C.—**Yellow Fever**

17. **Infected, suspected and healthy vessels:** (1) **Infected vessel.**—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

(2) **Suspected vessel.**—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although there has been no case of yellow fever, it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever, or if it arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may carry from the said port *Aedes aegypti* or other mosquitoes which are considered capable of transmitting the disease.

(3) **Healthy vessel.**—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port if at the time of its arrival after a voyage of more than six days there has been no case of yellow fever on board and either (a) investigation by the Port Health Officer shows that the vessel does not carry mosquitoes believed to be capable of transmitting yellow fever, or (b) it is proved to his satisfaction that the ship at the time of departure was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.
18. Measures against infected vessels.—No yellow fever infected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied:—

(a) Medical inspection.
(b) Disembarkation and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever.
(c) Observation of the crew and passengers in transit and observation or surveillance of observation followed by surveillance of passengers who disembark for a period not exceeding six days from the time of disembarkation.
(d) The mooring of the ship in such anchorage and at such distance from the shore and from harbour boats (pontoon, lighters, barges, &c.) as the proper authority may specify.
(e) The destruction of mosquitoes at all stages of growth wherever possible before the discharge of cargo; and where cargo is unloaded before the destruction of mosquitoes, observation or surveillance of the workmen employed for this purpose, for a period not exceeding six days from the time they leave the vessel.

19. Measures against suspected vessels.—(1) No yellow fever suspected vessel shall be granted pratique until measures (a), (c), (d), and (e) prescribed in the preceding regulation are applied.

(2) Where thirty days have elapsed since the departure of the vessel from the infected port and no case of yellow fever has occurred during the voyage, the ship may be granted pratique on the condition, if the proper authority thinks it necessary, that mosquitoes on board are first destroyed.

20. Measures applied to healthy vessels.—A healthy vessel from a yellow fever infected port shall be granted pratique if medical inspection is satisfactory.
21. Import of yellow fever virus prohibited.—The living virus of yellow fever and any substance, animal or insect, which is or is likely to be infected with the virus, shall not be imported, brought or introduced into Ceylon for any purpose, experimental or otherwise, provided that the proper authority may exempt from this regulation vaccines and other preparations containing the virus, which are imported with Government sanction. Pratique shall not be granted to any vessel carrying any specimen of the living virus of yellow fever or any substance, animal or insect believed to be infected with the virus, but such vessel shall be treated as an infected vessel.

D—Typhus

22. Measures against typhus.—No vessel which has had during the voyage, or has at the time of its arrival, a case of typhus on board shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures have been applied:

(a) Medical inspection.
(b) Disembarkation, isolation and delousing of persons on board suffering or suspected to be suffering from typhus.
(c) Delousing and surveillance for a period not exceeding 12 days from the time of delousing of other persons on board who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer harbour lice or have been exposed to infection.
(d) Disinfestation of used bedding, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer may be infected.
(e) Disinfestation of such parts of the ship as may in the opinion of the Port Health Officer be infected.

23. Upon the arrival of any vessel, although no case of typhus has occurred on board during the voyage, any person disembarking therefrom, who within twelve days next preceding the date of arrival is known or
suspected to have left a local area where typhus is epidemic, may at the discretion of the Port Health Officer be subjected to disinfection and to surveillance for a period not exceeding 12 days from the day the vessel left the infected port, and the clothing and personal effects of such person may in addition be disinfected.

E.—Smallpox

24. Measures against smallpox.—No vessel which has had during the voyage or has on arrival, a case of smallpox on board, shall be granted pratique until the following measures have been applied:

(a) Medical inspection.

(b) Disembarkation and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox.

(c) (i) Vaccination and observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days from the date of arrival of persons on board who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer may have been exposed to infection, and are not sufficiently protected against smallpox.

(ii) Observation for a similar period on the vessel or on land of any such person who refuses to be vaccinated.

(iii) Surveillance without vaccination for a period not exceeding 14 days from the date of arrival of persons who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer may have been exposed to infection but who show character (scars) to his satisfaction of a previous attack of smallpox or of successful vaccination within the last three years, or who present a certificate issued by a competent authority of successful vaccination performed within the last three years: Provided that any person vaccinated during the 12 days next preceding the date of arrival shall be liable to observation for a period not exceeding 12 days from the day of vaccination.
(iv) Disinfection of every person and of the clothing and effects of every person who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer has been exposed to infection.

(d) Disinfection in such manner as may be prescribed by the Port Health Officer of used bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which in his opinion may be infected.

(e) Disinfection in such manner as may be prescribed by the Port Health Officer of those parts of the ship which in his opinion may be infected.

25. Any person disembarking from any vessel who is known or suspected to have left an infected local area within the previous 14 days, shall although there has been no case of smallpox on board be dealt with under clause (c) of the preceding regulation: Provided however that the period of observation or surveillance shall be reckoned from the day on which such person first came on board the vessel.

26. Recognition of measures carried out at other ports against infected or suspected vessels. (1) A vessel which during its voyage came within the category of an infected or suspected vessel as defined in these regulations, but which has been subjected to the necessary sanitary measures and granted pratique by a competent quarantine authority, and has not thereafter called at any infected port, may on arrival at a port in Ceylon be granted pratique if the Port Health Officer is satisfied that no further development has occurred which requires the application of quarantine measures.

(2) The proper authority may however apply such, as he deems advisable, of the measures which are set out in this chapter for healthy vessels arriving from infected ports or bringing persons from infected local areas, provided that the period of any observation or surveillance that may be enforced, shall commence from a day not later than that on which the aforesaid competent quarantine authority granted pratique.
CHAPTER IV.—VESSELS REMAINING IN QUARANTINE

27. Quarantine anchorage.—(1) A Port Health Officer may place in quarantine any vessel, person, goods or articles which he considers or suspects to be infected with a quarantinable disease.

(2) When a vessel is ordered into quarantine the master thereof shall forthwith display the appropriate quarantine signal and cause the vessel and all persons and goods on board to be conveyed to such mooring grounds or quarantine anchorage as the proper authority may direct.

28. No unauthorized person to land or mess ship cargo.—No unauthorized person shall land or mess ship cargo or stores or any article or thing from any vessel placed in quarantine until such vessel is released from quarantine.

29. Permission of Port Health Officer required to board vessel in quarantine.—(1) No person shall go on board any vessel placed in quarantine without obtaining permission from the Port Health Officer.

(2) Any person to whom permission is so given may at the discretion of the Port Health Officer be subjected to vaccination before he boards the vessel and to disinfection and to observation or surveillance after he leaves.

30. Vessel to proceed to suitably equipped port for performance of quarantine.—Any vessel, placed in quarantine in a port which has not the equipment for carrying out the necessary measures, may be ordered by the proper authority to proceed at its own risk and peril to Colombo or to such other suitably equipped port as may be specified.

31. Vessel refusing to submit to quarantine to put out to sea.—Every vessel whose master refuses to submit to any measures specified by the proper authority under these regulations, shall forthwith put out to sea. Provided however that subject to such precautions as the proper authority may in each case prescribe.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

(1) goods may be permitted to be landed from any such vessel after it is properly isolated;
(2) passengers may be allowed to disembark; and
(3) fuel, water, provisions and stores necessary for the voyage may be taken on board before departure.

CHAPTER V. OBSERVATION AND SURVEILLANCE

32. Persons liable to observation or surveillance.—It shall be lawful for the Port Health Officer or other proper authority to place under observation or under surveillance or under observation followed by surveillance the following persons proceeding to or arriving in Ceylon if for any reason they are not dealt with under Chapter III:—

(a) Persons who are unable to satisfy the proper authority as to their place of origin.
(b) Persons who have travelled under overcrowded, insanitary, or unwholesome conditions or who are in a state that renders sanitary measures necessary.
(c) Persons who have arrived within the quarantine period from an infected local area.
(d) Persons who are contacts of a case of quarantinable disease.
(e) Persons proceeding on or returning from a pilgrimage.
(f) Persons who are entering the island as immigrant labourers.
(g) The master and every member of the crew of a vessel in respect of which the licence referred to in regulation 67 has been issued:

Provided that observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance shall be for a period not exceeding 14 days in the case of the persons mentioned in (e), (f), (g), and (j) above, and in any other case in which a quarantinable disease is not specifically mentioned.
33. Unauthorized persons not to enter or leave a quarantine station.—(1) No person unless so authorized shall enter or leave a quarantine station or place of observation.

(2) Any unauthorized person found in a quarantine station or place of observation shall be liable to be detained under observation before being given into the custody of the police.

(3) Further detention if fresh case occurs.—If a fresh case of quarantinable disease or any suspicious case occurs among persons undergoing observation, a further period of observation may be imposed on the remaining persons or those who have been in contact with the case.

34. Persons under observation or surveillance liable to other measures.—Any person under observation or surveillance shall be liable at the discretion of the proper authority (a) to medical examination including the taking of specimens for laboratory investigation; (b) to disinfection or disinfection of himself, his clothing and personal effects; (c) to vaccination against smallpox or inoculation against cholera; and (d) if found to be a carrier of the genus of cholera, to the measures set out in the foregoing regulation 12 (2).

35. Proper authority to decide in each case what measure shall be applied.—Wherever these regulations provide that persons may be placed under observation or under surveillance or under observation followed by surveillance, it shall rest with the Port Health Officer or other proper authority to determine which of these measures shall be applied to each individual person.

36. Conditions of surveillance.—(1) The proper authority before granting permission for a person to proceed to his destination under surveillance shall—

(a) arrange that the proper authorities at the place or places whither the person is bound are notified of the person's coming, of his name and of his exact address at such place or places;
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

(b) ascertain that it is reasonably certain that the person to whom permission to proceed under surveillance is granted, will duly comply with the conditions thereof.

(2) A person to be placed under surveillance shall—

(a) give full particulars of his name and, if so required, of the place or places in which he has been during the preceding 14 days;

(b) state the intended place or places of residence or place or places of his sojourn in Ceylon during the period of surveillance and his exact address at each place;

(c) satisfy the proper authority that his intended place or places of residence or place or places of sojourn are conveniently situated for medical inspection;

(d) agree to present himself and upon arrival at his destination present himself for medical inspection as instructed, during the prescribed period and at each such inspection satisfy the proper authority as to his identity by producing his passport, identity certificate, emergency certificate or any other document issued for purposes of travel by the Government of the country of which the holder is a national;

(e) arrange by all means in his power, should illness prevent him from reporting for medical inspection, that notification of such illness is sent to the authority to whom he should have presented himself for inspection;

(f) if so required, give a guarantee with sufficient security to fulfill the conditions of surveillance; provided that in the event of such guarantee being given by some third party on behalf of the person under surveillance, the third party shall be liable in the amount of the security tendered, or such smaller sum as the proper authority may decide, for any default of the said person in carrying out the above conditions, or for any misuse of any permit issued
under the guarantee, or upon its loss or transfer, for its subsequent presentation by any person who wrongly represents himself to be the person guaranteed.

37. Person under surveillance liable to detention for failing to report.—Any person under surveillance who fails to present himself for medical inspection shall be liable to detention and to be placed under observation in addition to such penalty or forfeiture as he may incur under those regulations.

38. Medical Officer to trace persons failing to report.—The medical officer or apothecary responsible for inspecting any person under surveillance, shall, in the event of such person failing to present himself for inspection, forthwith notify the fact to the proper authority and to the police and institute a search for such person, and in any case where such person is prevented by illness from presenting himself for inspection, ascertain by a personal visit or otherwise, the nature of such illness.

CHAPTER VI.—MERCHANDISE AND BAGGAGE FROM INFECTED LOCAL AREAS

39. Merchandise and baggage arriving from an infected local area may, at the discretion of the proper authority, be dealt with as follows:—

(a) When the local area is infected with plague,—

(i) recently used clothing and bedding may be disinfected, and, if deemed advisable disinfection;

(ii) merchandise suspected to harbour rats may be unloaded with all necessary precautions for preventing the escape of rats to the shore or to lighters, and may be subjected to measures for the destruction of rats;

(iii) merchandise, particularly grain bags, rice and other grains, and cotton in bales, believed to be flea-infested may be subjected to fumigation or other appropriate method of disinfection.
(b) When the local area is infected with cholera,—
   (i) recently used clothing and bedding may
       be disinfected, and
   (ii) the landing of fresh fish, shell-fish, and
       vegetables may be prohibited if the
       proper authority is not satisfied that
       they have been freed from possible
       infection.

(c) When the local area is infected with typhus or
    smallpox, recently used clothing and bedding
    as well as rags not carried as merchandise in
    bulk, may be disinfected or disinfected.

40. *Rugs and Clothing.*—(1) Second hand clothing
    and rugs carried as merchandise shall always be
    liable to disinfection at the discretion of the Port
    Health Officer unless accompanied by a certificate
    of disinfection issued by a competent authority to
    satisfy the Port Health Officer that no further
    measures are necessary.

    (2) The Port Health Officer may order the destruc-
    tion by fire of clothes or other articles of small
    value, including rugs not carried as merchandise in
    bulk, when such articles are brought from an infected
    vessel or in infected local area the usual measures
    of disinfection appear to him to be insufficient.

    (3) No person shall be entitled to claim compensa-
    tion for any articles so destroyed.

41. (1) The disinfection, disinfestation, disinfection
    or destruction of merchandise or baggage referred
    to in regulations 39 and 40 shall be carried out in
    such manner and in such place as the proper authority
    may direct.

    (2) Fumigation of merchandise or baggage shall in
    every case be carried out by the Quarantine De-
    partment in such manner and in such place as the
    proper authority may direct.

    (3) (a) All lighter on which merchandise or bag-
    gage is to be placed for the purposes of fumigation
    shall be provided with—
(i) serviceable tarpaulins of sufficient size to cover the holds completely.

(ii) a sufficient number of hatch boards to support the tarpaulins, and

(iii) sufficient rope for binding the tarpaulins round the hatch coaming.

(b) Before fumigation is commenced on any lighter every person other than a servant or workman employed by the officer in charge of the fumigation shall leave the lighter, and thereafter, except by special permission of that officer, no person shall go on board the lighter until that officer has declared the lighter to be free of gas.

(c) Lighters carrying merchandise or baggage which is awaiting fumigation shall not be moored or lie alongside a pier or jetty.

(4) The question whether compensation should be paid for any damage by deratisation, fumigation, disinfection or disinsectisation, and if compensation is to be paid what the amount should be, shall in every case be decided by the proper authority, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

(5) Whenever any of the measures referred to in regulations 20 and 46 have been taken in respect of the merchandise or baggage in any vessel the Port Health Officer shall issue a certificate, or endorse on the boat note relating to that vessel, that such measures have been taken to his satisfaction.

(6) Whenever the proper authority directs that any specified class or species of merchandise or any baggage should be subjected to fumigation on the ground that such merchandise or baggage is or is liable to be flea-infested, or on the ground that such merchandise or baggage has been in contact with any merchandise or baggage which is or is liable to be flea-infested, the landing of such merchandise or baggage from any vessel into the Customs Warehouse shall be permitted only on the production of a certificate or of an endorsement issued or made by the Port Health Officer under paragraph (5).
42. Landing of Mail.—Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to render any article which is part of any mail, other than parcel mail, conveyed under the authority of the postal administration of any Government, liable to destruction or to detention for any period longer than is reasonably necessary for such fumigation or other disinfection as the proper authority may order.

CHAPTER VII.—DERATISATION OF HEALTHY VESSELS

43. (1) Every vessel shall, unless the master produces a Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate, issued within the previous six months and in conformity with the conditions specified in the regulations next following, be liable after inspection and investigation of its sanitary condition, to deratisation; provided that a certificate issued within the previous seven months may be accepted as valid in the case of a vessel proceeding to its terminal port if such port is qualified to carry out deratisation.

(2) Upon the completion of such inspection and investigation the Port Health Officer shall—

(a) cause the vessel to be deratised and thereafter issue a dated Deratisation Certificate, or

(b) issue a dated Deratisation Exemption Certificate, if he is satisfied that the ship is in such condition that the rat population is reduced to a minimum and shall state in the certificate the reasons justifying its issue.

44. (1) Deratisation when ordered shall be carried out in the port of Colombo, and vessels requiring deratisation arriving at other ports in Ceylon shall proceed to Colombo for that purpose.

(2) Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates shall not be issued at any port in Ceylon other than Colombo.

(3) Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates granted in a foreign port shall be accepted only if such port possesses the equipment
and personnel necessary for disinsection and only if the certificate—

(a) conforms to the international model;
(b) contains complete information regarding the action taken in respect of each compartment of the ship;
(c) clearly indicates whether there was evidence of rat infestation and whether rat harbours were present or absent;
(d) sets out in detail the methods employed in effecting the disinsection.

45. Notwithstanding the production by the master of a certificate of disinsection or exemption from disinsection issued less than six months previously, the Port Health Officer may order to be cleansed, fumigated or disinfected any vessel which he finds on inspection to be in an unsanitary condition. Whenever the proper authority directs that any specified class or species of merchandise or any baggage should be subjected to fumigation on the ground that such merchandise or baggage is or is liable to be infested or on the ground that such merchandise or baggage has been in contact with any merchandise or baggage which is or is liable to be infested, the landing of such merchandise or baggage from any vessel into the Custom Warehouses shall, notwithstanding that such vessel is a healthy vessel, be permitted only on the production of a certificate issued by the Port Health Officer or of an endorsement made by him on the boat note relating to the vessel, stating either that the merchandise or baggage has been subjected to fumigation as aforesaid or that such fumigation is not in his opinion necessary.

46. (1) The Port Health Officer shall visit any vessel in port on which plague-infected rats are found and take measures in accordance with the regulations relating to plague-infected vessels, set out in the foregoing Chapter III.

(2) If any unusual mortality has been observed among rats on any vessel in port the master shall at once inform the Port Health Officer.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF
DISEASES

(3) The Port Health Officer shall thereafter cause a bacteriological examination of the rats to be made as quickly as possible.

(4) If the results of such examination leave any room for doubt, the provisions of the above paragraph (1) shall be applicable to such vessel until it can be declared to be free beyond all doubt from infection.

47. Every vessel before entering any dry dock or slipway shall be disinfected, unless specially exempted by the proper authority.

CHAPTER VII.—MEASURES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF INFECTION FROM CYLON

48. (1) Free pratique shall not be granted in any infected port in Cylon; but a healthy vessel arriving at such a port shall be granted restricted pratique.

(2) Every vessel to which restricted pratique has been granted shall be moored well away from the shore. Provided that in the case of vessels taking in or discharging oil, or being docked or desiring for other special reasons to lie alongside a quay, permission to do so may be given if—

(a) the quay after thorough examination is considered to be free from rats,

(b) the vessel is berthed off as far as practicable from the quay side,

(c) rat guards of approved pattern are adjusted to all openings,

(d) one gangway only is allowed between quay and vessel, and is guarded and brightly lighted (except in the case of vessels carrying dangerous cargo), and

(e) cargo is loaded under supervision of the proper authority.

(3) (a) No person unless authorised thereto by the proper authority shall go aboard a vessel to which restricted pratique has been granted.

(b) No unauthorised boat, or lighter which has not been recently fumigated, shall lie alongside such vessel.
(4) Baggage and merchandise from the shore may, if the Port Health Officer deems it advisable, be disinfected or disinfected by such methods as he may order, before being loaded on a vessel to which restricted pratique has been granted.

49. (1) The master or owner of every vessel arriving at any port, which is infected with plague, shall take such further precautions as the proper authority may specify in order to prevent rats gaining access to their vessels.

(2) Only such drinking water and foodstuffs as are considered wholesome by the Port Health Officer shall be taken on board any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with cholera and all water taken in as ballast shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer.

(3) Every vessel arriving at any port which is infected with yellow fever, shall be moored at such distance from the shore as may be prescribed by the proper authority.

(4) No person shall embark on any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with typhus, until he and his clothing and baggage have been subjected to such processes of disinfection as the Port Health Officer may in his discretion specify.

(5) No person shall embark on any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with smallpox, unless he is first vaccinated or declared by the Port Health Officer to be already sufficiently protected against smallpox, and unless all his clothing, bedding and other articles likely to harbour infection are subjected to such processes of disinfection as the Port Health Officer may in his discretion specify.

50. (1) Any emigrant or any returning immigrant or any person coming from an infected local area or embarking at an infected port or any contact of a case of quarantinable disease may be subjected by the Port Health Officer to one or more of the following measures before embarkation:

(c) medical inspection.
(b) Disinfection or disinsectisation of his person, clothing and baggage.
(c) Observation for an appropriate period which shall not exceed 14 days.
(d) Vaccination against smallpox or inoculation against cholera.

(2) The proper authority shall at the request of such person issue a certificate free of all charges setting out the measures which have been applied to him.
(3) The Port Health Officer may prohibit the embarkation of any person showing symptoms of an infectious disease.

51. Exportation of infected goods.—The proper authority may prohibit the exportation of all merchandise or articles of any sort which are likely to be infected with any quarantinable disease and which have not been disinfected on shore under his supervision.

52. Fumigation of harbour lighters.—The owner of every licensed lighter or cargo boat plying in the port of Colombo, or plying in any port in Ceylon shall cause such lighter or boat to be fumigated with sulphur chloride, or in such other manner and at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as the Port Health Officer may specify.

53. Water boats.—Every owner of water boats—
(1) shall have the tanks in each boat owned by him cleaned and disinfected and cement-washed once in every quarter, and at intervals not exceeding three months and shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a certificate to the effect that this has been satisfactorily done;

(2) shall at all times keep the water in the tanks clean and uncontaminated, and if the Port Health Officer declares that the water is contaminated, and so directs shall immediately empty, cleanse, and disinfect the tanks to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer.
(3) shall also whenever required to do so obtain a report from a recognized bacteriologist of the condition of such sample of the water in each boat as may be taken by the Port Health Officer for the purpose;

(4) shall provide tank openings with close-fitting covers which shall be kept shut and locked except when the tank is being ventilated or cleaned.

(5) shall at all times keep the tanks, their covers, hoses, their covers, pumping machines, the boats on which they are mounted, and other fittings clean and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer;

(6) shall take such steps as may be necessary to prevent persons from washing, cooking or residing on such boats and from drawing water from the tanks for their personal needs, and shall allow no unauthorized person to be on board;

(7) (a) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no person is employed, or re-employed after an absence from work for any period exceeding fourteen days, in any capacity in a water boat until he has been examined by a medical officer and certified in writing not to be a carrier of typhoid, paratyphoid or dysentery germs; and shall cause all persons so employed in a water boat to be so examined and certified in the month of March in each year; and

(b) shall furnish the Port Health Officer in the month of February in each year with a list of all persons then employed by him in the water boat;

(8) (a) shall cause every canvas hose to be disinfected with steam once at least in every fortnight, and shall obtain from the Supervisor, Disinfecting Station, a certificate (which shall be given free of charge) that this has been properly done;
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

(b) shall provide every hose (except a hose of which the opening is closed by folding and lashing when it is not in use, and which is used for delivery of water to ships) with a well fitting metal screw-cap of approved pattern, and shall take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the cap is securely screwed on whenever the hose is not actually in use;

(c) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that any hose fitted to the hydrant at the water meter is not disconnected except for repairs; and when such hose is not in use, shall cause its screw-cap to be fitted on and the hose to be draped round the rail on the hydrant;

(d) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the unprotected ends of a hose do not come into contact with the decks of water boats, or the pontoon on which the pumping machine is carried, or with any other possible source of pollution; and

(e) shall maintain in a clean and good condition the pontoon on which pumping machines are carried; and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to prevent persons from washing, cooking or sleeping on such pontoon.

54. Other boats.—The master or person in charge of every boat or canoe shall keep such boat or canoe clean and free from foul bilge water and the owner of such boat or canoe shall cause it to be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer, if in the opinion of the latter such disinfection is required.

CHAPTER III.—INFECTIONOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

55. (1) No quarantine measures shall be applied to any vessel which has come from, or sailed at, a place where any infectious disease other than a quarantinable disease exists.

(2) Where a case of any infectious disease other than a quarantinable disease, has occurred on board a vessel before it leaves the port of departure, or during the
voyage, or on arrival, the measures that may be applied shall be limited to isolation of the said case, disinfection of infected clothing, bedding, and effects, and of the compartments of the vessel occupied by the said case, and the surveillance of contacts, provided that such surveillance shall be for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the disease or 14 days (whichever is the shorter period) and shall date from the day on which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer there ceased to be risk of infection.

56. Master to notify infectious disease.—(1) The master of any vessel in a port shall immediately notify the Port Health Officer of any case or suspected case of infectious disease which may occur on board his vessel.

(2) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be landed without the consent of the Port Health Officer.

(3) The master of the vessel is so required by the Port Health Officer shall provide the boat and crew necessary to land such person.

57. Landing of Lepers prohibited.—If any person affected with leprosy other than a leperarium who has been authorized to land by the Director of Health Services shall be allowed to land at any place in Ceylon.

58. Disposal of the dead.—If any person dies on board a vessel within a port, or if a vessel arrives having on board a dead body the master of such vessel shall at once inform the Port Health Officer of the fact, and shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel as may be given by the Port Health Officer.

CHAPTER X.—NOTIFICATION OF QUARANTINABLE DISEASE IN CEYLON

59. Notification to Director of Health Services of quarantinable disease.—Every medical officer of health or medical officer or other person whether in the service of Government, or of a Municipality or an Urban District Council or other sanitary authority,
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

whose duty it is to receive notification of infectious diseases, shall in addition to any other action he may be required to take, at once inform the Director of Health Services by the quickest possible means of the occurrence in any area for which he is responsible, of the first case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and shall furnish such further information relating to the case or subsequent cases, the progress of the disease, the measures taken to prevent its spread and the cessation of infection in the area, as the Director of Health Services may require for purposes of compliance with the International Sanitary Convention, 1892.

CHAPTER XV.—SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR TRAFFIC FROM INDIA AND FROM OTHER FOREIGN PORTS

60. Prohibition of the landing of passengers from foreign ports at places other than ports in Ceylon.—No passengers shall be conveyed from any foreign port to any place in Ceylon which is not a port for the collection of customs.

61. Vessel to have Bill of Health.—No passengers or goods shall be conveyed to any place in Ceylon from any place in India or Burma in a vessel which is not in possession of a bill of health: Provided that the proper authority may exempt from this regulation steam ships plying a regular passenger service between Tuticorin and Colombo and between Trincomalee and Talaimanar.

62. Passengers to have Health Certificates.—(1) No passenger from South India may land at any port in Ceylon unless provided with a health certificate which a passenger landing at Talaimanar shall obtain from the Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp, and a passenger landing at Colombo shall obtain from the Ceylon Medical Officer, Tuticorin: Provided that any first or second class passenger from the port of Madras or the port of Cochin, and any servant accompanying such passenger, may, notwithstanding that such health certificate has not been obtained, land at the port of
(2) The Medical Officer shall grant a health certificate authorizing the passenger to land in Ceylon—

(a) if such officer is satisfied that the passenger is healthy and has not been in contact with or exposed to infection from any case of plague, cholera, or smallpox;

(b) if the passenger—

(i) produces a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner of any country that the passenger has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the three years immediately preceding; or

(ii) bears scars of an attack of smallpox; or

(iii) subjects himself to vaccination; and

(c) if the passenger—

(i) holds a permit from the Chairman, Quarantine Committee, Colombo; or

(ii) is about to embark on board a ship at Colombo and produces proof of that fact to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer; or

(iii) has satisfied the Medical Officer as to his usual place of residence in Ceylon and signed a declaration specifying such place of residence:

Provided that the Medical Officer may, before granting such health certificate vaccinate any passenger who produces a certificate of vaccination referred to in clause (1) or who bears scars of an attack of smallpox, in any case where the Medical Officer considers such vaccination to be desirable or necessary.

A health certificate granted under this regulation shall be valid only if the passenger crosses over from South India on the day on which it is issued.
(3) Every such certificate shall be subject to the conditions of surveillance, disinfection, disinfestation, vaccination against smallpox, or inoculation against cholera, prescribed by the proper authority.

(4) Every such passenger shall sign an undertaking to carry out the aforesaid conditions and also the conditions of surveillance set out in Chapter V. of these regulations.

(5) Any passenger not provided with a quarantine permit or unable to satisfy the Medical Officer as to his place of residence in Ceylon may at the discretion of the Medical Officer be granted a health certificate to land on making a deposit of Rs. 50 when signing the undertaking.

(6) Every passenger shall—
(a) answer truly any question that may be put to him by the Medical Officer, either orally or in writing;
(b) make a true declaration where such declaration is required by this regulation; and
(c) comply with the requirements of any of the conditions referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

(7) No person shall land in Ceylon under the authority of a health certificate obtained by means of a false declaration made to the Medical Officer at Mandaupam or Tuticorin.

63. Every passenger to whom a health certificate is not granted under the foregoing regulation shall be detained for observation for five clear days at the quarantine camp (i.e., Mandaupam or Tuticorai in India).

64. (1) Servants accompanying passengers who are able to satisfy all quarantine conditions, may be permitted to enter Ceylon on the guarantee of their masters.
(2) Where, however, the servant is to be left alone in Ceylon after the departure of the master within fourteen days of his arrival in Ceylon, the servant may at the discretion of the Medical Officer be detained for observation.

65. Steamer crews from India or Burma proceeding to join ships at Colombo may at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be passed through direct in special carriages to be taken to the quarantine station in Colombo.

66. All bedding and wearing apparel that have been used and dirty linen are liable to detention for purposes of disinfection.

67. Landing of passengers and goods from foreign ports.—(1) No person or goods coming in or brought from any foreign port shall land or be landed anywhere on the coast of the Northern Province of Ceylon or on any island adjacent thereto, or on that portion of the western coast of Ceylon which lies between Colombo and southern limit of the Northern Province, or on any island adjacent to that portion of the western coast; provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken as prohibiting the landing of—

(a) persons or goods from the mail steamers at Talaimannar.

(b) goods at the ports of Jaffna, Kayts, Kankesanthurai, Point Pedro, Talaimannar and Valvettithurai from vessels which have received from the proper authority a licence in that behalf issued subject to the following conditions:

(i) The vessel and its cargo shall be disinfected and fumigated at such times and in such manner as the proper authority may direct.

(ii) No cargo shall be brought in such vessel from any port other than those specified in the licence; and no cargo of grain or other articles likely to convey plague, shall be discharged from the vessel if
such cargo comes from a plague-infected local area or was taken on board at a plague-infected port.

(iii) No passenger shall be carried in such vessel.

(iv) The vessel shall not carry a larger crew than the maximum number stated in the licence; provided that the Port Health Officer may at his discretion make allowance for extra hands in charge of any livestock that may be carried as cargo.

(v) No member of the crew shall disembark until special permission thereto has been granted by the Port Health Officer.

(vi) Every person carried on board the vessel who has not in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, suffered from smallpox, shall possess a certificate of vaccination carried out within the three years next preceding.

(vii) No person from the shore shall be allowed on board the vessel until special permission thereto has been given by the Port Health Officer.

(viii) The bill of health of the vessel shall have been made out and granted not more than 48 hours prior to the departure of the vessel from the port of clearance.

(ix) The licence shall be liable to be revoked upon conviction for any breach of any quarantine or Customs regulation on the part of the master or any member of the crew.

(2) Any goods landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by any Police or Customs Officer, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Principal Collector of Customs may direct.
67A. The provisions of regulations 61 and 67
requiring a bill of health in respect of a vessel carrying
goods shall not apply in the case of any cargo boats of the South Indian Railway plying a regular goods
service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar.

68. Liability of Master.—It shall not be lawful for
the master of a vessel or boat to convey to any place
or port in Ceylon any passenger from Southern India
who does not possess a health certificate as provided for
in the foregoing regulation 62.

CHAPTER XI A

Landing of Human Corpses in Ceylon

68A. No human corpse shall be landed in any port
in Ceylon unless it has been—

(a) embalmed and enclosed in a coffin of hard wood
with a lead or zinc lining; or

(b) packed in a coffin of hard wood with a hermeti-
cally sealed lead or zinc lining, within which
there shall be suitable disinfectants such as
chloride of lime or zinc sulphate mixed with
sawdust, packed in such a manner that the
disinfectants fill up all empty spaces within
the coffin.

68B. (1) No human corpse shall be landed in any
port in Ceylon unless the person responsible for its
landing produces to the Port Health Officer—

(a) a certificate from the Health Authority of the
place where the death occurred that the corpse
has been properly embalmed, or packed as
required by regulation 68A;

(b) a certified copy of the certificate of registration
of death issued by the registering authority of
the place where the death occurred stating
the date and the cause of the death; and

(c) a certificate from the police authorities of the
place where the death occurred, that the
removal of the corpse from the place of death
has been sanctioned by the said authorities.
(2) No human corpse despatched from any port other than a British port shall be landed in any port in Ceylon, unless the person responsible for its landing—

(a) produces to the Port Health Officer a certificate from the British Consul at the place from which such corpse has been despatched (if a Consul has been appointed at such place), that the coffin in which such corpse is ensconced contains only the body of the deceased; or

(b) proves to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer, (if a Consul has not been appointed at such place), that the coffin in which such corpse is ensconced contains only the body of the deceased.

68c. No human corpse shall be landed in any port in Ceylon where the cause of death was Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, Typhus or Yellow Fever.

68d. The provisions of regulations 68a and 68b shall not apply to the landing of any human corpse in any port in Ceylon, where the death occurred in the high seas: Provided, however, that the Port Health Officer may, in his discretion, require that such corpse be disinfected in such manner as may be prescribed by him, before it is landed.

CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL

69. An outward bill of health shall on the application of the master, owner, or agent of a vessel be issued by the Port Health Officer on payment of the prescribed fee.

69A. (1) The master of every vessel within the limits of a port shall cause all rats, found dead through any cause other than the fumigation of the vessel, or trapped in the vessel, to be delivered forthwith to the Port Health Officer.

(2) All rats found dead in a vessel after it has been fumigated, shall be allowed to remain in such vessel until they are collected by the officer authorized thereto by the proper authority.
Cap. 222

QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

70. Fees.—Fees for quarantine, port health, and medical services at the rates set out in the Schedule to these regulations shall be paid by the master of the vessel or by the person for whom the service is performed.

71. Repeal.—Regulations Nos. 2 to 36 inclusive, and 90 to 112 inclusive, made under the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, and published in Gazette No. 7,481 of August 28, 1925, are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE

SANITARY FEES

(I.e., Fees payable for Quarantine and Port Health Services)

1.—MEDICAL VISIT AND EXAMINATION OF VESSELS

A. The medical visit to vessels on arrival is inside fees at all ports in Cyprus between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. except at the unmentioned ports where the following day fees are charged—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Heraklion and Inner Harbour—per visit</td>
<td>1 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Chania Bay—per visit</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Crete Bay from April 1 to September 30, if the master boat is not available—per visit</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraklion—per visit</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nafplio—per visit</td>
<td>1 76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the vessel is more than 50 and less than 10 nautical miles from Jaffa—per visit</td>
<td>6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the vessel is more than 10 nautical miles by sea from Jaffa—per visit</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the vessel is not more than 5 nautical miles from Patras—per visit</td>
<td>3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the vessel is more than 5 nautical miles from Patras—per visit</td>
<td>6 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The fees are payable to the Port Health Officer.

II. Night fees on vessels are charged for medical visits made between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For vessels manned by the Signalman of the Watch at the Pilot Station, or having entered harbour between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.—per visit</td>
<td>21 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Of this fee Rs. 1 is credited to revenue and the balance of Rs. 1 is distributed equally among the Port Health Officers.

764
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

Ports other than Colombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. per visit</td>
<td>5-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. per visit</td>
<td>10-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Jaffna if the vessel is more than 10 miles away by sea the minimum fee between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. per visit</td>
<td>10-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| At Jaffna an additional fee of Rs. 5 per visit is payable in every case where a launch or boat is not provided by the operator of the vessel and the Port Health Officer uses a Government boat or launch manned by basin:

working crew.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| At Trincomalee an additional fee of Rs. 5-0 is charged for visits to China Bay from April 1 to September 30 if the water bath is not available.

Note—The fees are payable to the Port Health Officer.

3.—USE OF HEALTH OFFICER FOR EXAMINATION OF SICK PERSONS, CONTACTS AND ANIMALS FOR QUARANTINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inside Harbour per visit</td>
<td>10-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Harbour per visit</td>
<td>20-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—The fees are payable to the Port Commission.

When the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch on any visit, an additional fee of Rs. 10 is payable. Where the visit is made between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., the Port Health Officer is entitled to the additional fee; in every other case the additional fee shall be credited to revenue.

Parts other than Colombo

Rs. 1 per mile of the outward and return journey with a minimum fee of Rs. 8.

Note—The fees are credited to Government revenue, but if the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch he may claim one quarter of the fee if the outward journey is started between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. and a further quarter if the return journey is started between those hours.

2.—STAYING CHARGES FOR VESSELS UNDERGOING QUARANTINE MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fourteenth period of 12 hours or part thereof</td>
<td>6-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteenth period of 12 hours or part thereof</td>
<td>2-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—The fees are paid in advance.

4.—DISINFECTION

A. When carried out on board vessel, of cargo, quarters, bedding, personal luggage and clothing, and of premises, the actual cost is charged.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

B. When carried out on shore—
   (i) Persons and personal baggage
   (ii) Storage disinfection of ships' stores, bedding, etc.
   (i) Per each vessel up to five
     For each vessel in excess of five

The Port Health Officer, Colombo, is entitled to a fee of Rs. 5 for disinfection between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., the same being charged on a vessel in quarantine.

The fees are subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per person and Rs. 1 per vessel for each labourer employed up to a maximum of three.

C. Disinfection otherwise than by steam or fumigation of vessels, as defined in the Quarantine Regulations—The total cost is charged.

8.—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX OR INOCULATION AGAINST SMALLPOX ENFORCED

A. When enforced under the Section Vaccination Regulations, there is no charge.

B. When carried out on request—
   1st class passengers—Rs. 5 each person
   2nd class passengers and crew—Rs. 3 each person
   3rd class passengers and crew—Rs. 1 each person

Vaccination or inoculation certificates in respect of such vaccinations or inoculations are given free of charge.

The Port Health Officer or other Medical Officer carrying out such vaccination or inoculation shall credit the fee to revenue.

8.—CHARGES FOR UNAIDED SHIPS

A. Transport of crews to hospital—
For hire of motor ambulance in Colombo—
   (i) To General Hospital—per trip
   (ii) To Infectious Diseases Hospital—per trip

Note: The fee is paid to the Colombo Municipality which has the power to vary these rates.

B. Hospital fees—At Government standard rates.

C. Fees to be paid to the Port Health Officer at Colombo or Galle, as the case may be, for medical aid rendered by him, on request in emergencies or urgent cases, to crew or passengers in vessels in the Port of Colombo or in the Port of Galle, as the case may be—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day-time</th>
<th>Night-time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 5</td>
<td>Rs. 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For the first examination of any patient in a vessel by each officer during any visit to the vessel—
   (a) if that patient is the only patient examined, as the first of a number of patients examined during that visit...
   (b) if clause (a) of this paragraph does not apply to the patient...
### Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day-time Fee</th>
<th>Night-time Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 40</td>
<td>Rs. 70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For the first examination of any patient in a vessel by an officer during any visit to the vessel—
   - (a) if that patient is the only patient examined, or is the first of a number of patients examined, during that visit...
     - Rs. 40...
   - (b) if clause (a) of this paragraph does not apply to that patient...
     - Rs. 40...

2. For each additional examination, subsequent to the first examination, of any patient in a vessel by an officer...
   - Rs. 40...

Note—Out of the sum paid as fees to each officer for medical aid rendered on any occasion to crew or passengers in any vessel, twenty rupees shall be credited to revenue (R. 1, Sub-head 1, Item 9, Other Colombo) as the charge for the use of a lounge by such officer for the purpose of proceeding to and returning from that vessel on that occasion.

#### Observation of Quarantine Preceding or Following

**A. Colombo Dockyard Quarantine Depots—**

- **Rs. 25**
  - (i) Housing of crews, per head per diem...
  - (ii) Daily medical inspection, 50 cents per diem for each person subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 10 per diem.
  - (iii) Diet at contractor's rates.

Note—Fees under (i) and (ii) are credited to revenue.

#### B. Ragama Quarantine Camp—Diet at contractor's rates.

#### C. Contact Lines of Infectious Disease Hospital, Angoda—Reduced.

#### D. Mondopet (South India)—**

- **Rs. 20**
  - (i) Charges for use of the house No. 1, which is provided with light, furniture, water and lighting...
    - Rs. 10
  - (ii) For each person for the use of a bed for a period of 24 hours or less...
    - Rs. 1
  - (iii) For each additional member of the family for a period of 24 hours or less...
    - Rs. 6

Note—There are two beds in this residence. Not more than four persons in all could be accommodated at a time.

---

707
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

(ii) Use of each of the other establishments, including furniture, water and lighting—

Rs. 6.

(a) For a period of 48 hours or less...
(b) Each additional 24 hours or part thereof...
(c) Full quarantine period of 6 days...

Rs. 9.

Rs. 9.

Rs. 5.

(iii) Use of a special room—

For a period not exceeding 6 hours...
For a period exceeding 6 hours and not exceeding 24 hours...
For each additional period of 6 hours beyond the period of 24 hours...

Rs. 1.

Rs. 2.

Rs. 0.60.

Rs. 0.09.

Rs. 0.09.

Rs. 0.26.

Rs. 0.26.

悪い

(iv) Use of a special room, including water and lighting, for each day or part thereof beyond the full quarantine period (in addition to the usual charges as (i))...

Rs. 2.

Rs. 8.

Note.—(1) No charge is made for infants in arms for housing and medical attendance. Infants are not supplied with diets.

(2) The establishments are not furnished. Passengers have to use their own bedding and linen.

(3) These costs are credited to the Accommodation Fund, which is maintained for the purpose of meeting housing and quarantine expenses on the cost of meals and other expenses incurred in catering. The above diet does not include morning and evening tea which may be purchased from the bazaar store if required.
QUARANTINING AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

V. Tularia (South India):—

For medical examination, vaccination and other expenses in respect of each passenger who has not been placed in quarantine No. 2

8. INOCULATION OF VESSELS

For each Chalan the Machine used for the disinfection of the vessel—Rs. 6. 1631/27-8-1937.

Where the Machine is used during ordinary working hours, for each hour or part thereof... 30 0
Where the Machine is used after ordinary working hours, for each hour or part thereof, in addition to the above charges... 4 0
The period during which a Machine is in use shall be deemed to commence one hour before the Machine is started to operate on the vessel and to end one hour after the Machine has left the vessel.

Ordinary working hours are as follows:

On Saturdays: 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
On other weekdays: 7 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

For moving the hose during the disinfection of any vessel, for each man... 15 0

For supervision of the disinfection of each vessel, and issue of Disinfection Certificate... 7 50

For inspection of vessels in connection with the issue of Disinfection Exemption Certificates: for each vessel—

up to 300 tons net... 10 0
over 300 and up to 1,000 tons net... 20 0
over 1,000 and up to 2,000 tons net... 40 0
over 2,000 and up to 4,000 tons net... 60 0
over 4,000 tons net... 80 0

For any work done by the Inspector of Disinfection between 8 a.m. and 8 a.m., 24 hours... shall be payable at the rate of 1/3rd of a day's pay for each hour of such work, a day's pay for this purpose being reckoned as 7/12th of the monthly salary of such Inspector.

8A. VESSELS OF INSIGNIUM ARRIVING FROM PLAGUE INFECTED PORTS

Charges for disinfection of—

1. Fully or partly wetting 15 cents.
2. Cleaning in below 60 laths 1 cent.
3. Other menial to buildings, decks, etc., 50 cents

Where the total charge exceeds the sum of a cent, such fraction shall be reckoned as 1 cent.

For any work done in connection with the opening up of lighthouses, the cleaning and replacing of lightings, between 8 a.m. on any day and 7 a.m. on the following day, or overtime charge of Rs. 15 per hour or part thereof, shall be payable.

Where any lighter is left unattended at the time of disinfection from 7 p.m. on any day till release after 7 a.m. on the following day, no overtime charge shall be payable.

Note: These charges are credited to general revenue.
9.—BILLS OF HEALTH

A.—For issuing an outward Bill of Health—
   between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. .. 10 00
   between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. .. 21 00

B.—For vessels paying the consolidated rate one Bill of
   Health is issued free by day only, if the Bill of
   Health is issued between 8 a.m. and 6 a.m. the fee
   of Rs. 16.50 has to be paid for each Bill of Health,
   although the consolidated rate has also been paid.

C.—Bills of Health are issued free to the following vessels:
   (a) British warships and Royal Fleet Auxiliary
       (British) oil tankers;
   (b) Foreign warships and foreign naval oil tankers;
   (c) Vessels chartered by British foreign Governments.

Note.—(a) The fee is credited to revenue; (b) the Port
   Health Officer, Calcutta, is credited to a fee of Rs. 5.50
   for certifying to the absence of French and German
   Canals at the Port of Calcutta to verify Bills of Health.

10.—EXAMINATION OF WATER-BOATS (REGULATION 53)

For the quarterly examination of water-boats and issue
of certificates, Rs. 8 per water boat, per annum, subject to
a minimum charge of Rs. 21 per annum in respect of any
one owner.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

11.—BOATING OUTSIDE THE HARBOURS, COLOMBO AND GALLE

A. The fee payable for a medical visit to a ship outside the harbour in order to grant pratique or authority to land sick or injured persons, stevedores, or persons connected from other parts, Rs. 75.

In Colombo the fee is credited to revenue unless the Port Health Officer boards the vessel between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case he is entitled to half.

At Galle the Port Health Officer is entitled to Rs. 50 out of the fee, and the balance of Rs. 25 is credited to revenue.

B. For examination and issue of certificates to passengers who embark on vessels which do not enter the Colombo harbour but are within the Port limits—

For each person up to 10 Rs. 6
For each person beyond 10 Rs. 250

The fee includes any necessary vaccination or inoculation.

The fee is credited to revenue unless the Port Health Officer examines the persons between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case he is entitled to half.

12.—MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF DEATH

For the inspection of a dead body on board a vessel by the Port Health Officer, Rs. 11.

Note.—In Colombo the fee is paid to revenue except when the inspection takes place between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case the Port Health Officer is entitled to half. Elsewhere the fee is paid to the Port Health Officer.

REGULATIONS

1. Where by virtue of any regulations in force under the Ordinance, the proper authority in any area is a Municipal or local authority, or an officer or person other than the Director of Health Services, such proper authority shall, in all matters relating to the enforcement and execution of the regulations, carry out all such orders as may be issued by the Director of Health Services.

2. In any case where the proper authority is a Municipal or local authority, the Director of Health Services shall not issue any order under regulation 1 without obtaining the prior approval of the Minister.
THE QUARANTINE (AIRCRAFT) REGULATIONS, 1940

PART I

1. These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations, 1940.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
   "aerodrome" means any definite and limited ground or water area intended to be used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures therein or appertaining thereto.
   "sanitary aerodrome" means a sanitary aerodrome which fulfils the following conditions:
   (a) is situated at an adequate distance from the nearest inhabited centre;
   (b) is provided with arrangements for a water supply completely protected against mosquitoes and kept as free as possible from mosquitoes by systematic measures for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development;
   (c) is provided with mosquito-proof dwellings for the crews of aircraft and for the staff of the aerodrome;
   (d) is provided with a mosquito-proof dwelling in which passengers can be accommodated or hospitalised when necessary.

"competent authority" means the persons for the time being present at and in effective control of the administration of an aerodrome.

"crew" includes any person having duties on board in connection with the flying or the safety of the flight of the aircraft, or employed on board in any way in the service of the aircraft, the passengers or the cargo.

"customs aerodrome" has the same meaning as in the Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations, 1936.
"day" means an interval of 24 hours.

"incubation period" in the case of the diseases mentioned hereunder, means the period of days specified against each such disease.

Plague—6 days;
Cholera—5 days;
Yellow Fever—6 days;
Typhus—13 days;
Smallpox—14 days.

"infected local area" means a local area infected by a quarantinable disease in the following circumstances:

(a) for plague or yellow fever, when the first case recognized as non-imported is reported;

(b) for cholera, when the occurrence of new cases outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases proves that the spread of the disease has not been confined to the place where it began;

(c) for typhus or smallpox, when it appears in epidemic form.

"isolation" means the separation from others of a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from any disease or who is a carrier of the germs of cholera, and his detention either at an aerodrome, hospital, quarantine station or other special place in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

"local area" means a well defined area such as a province, a revenue district, the administrative area of any local authority, an island, a town, or any specified quarter of a town or village.

"observation" means the medical supervision of persons isolated in a quarantine station or other special place.

"pilot" when used in reference to an aircraft includes the person for the time being in charge of the aircraft.
"quarantine" means the permission granted by the proper authority for an aircraft which is not placed in quarantine to communicate with the surrounding area or other aircraft.

"proper authority" means the Director or the Deputy Director, Quarantine Department, or the Director of Health Services, and includes any medical, sanitary or other officer appointed by the Director of Health Services to be a proper authority for the purposes of these regulations.

"quarantinable disease" means plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, smallpox, and other disease which the Minister may by Notification in the Gazette declare to be a quarantinable disease.

"quarantine" means the inspection, examination, exclusion, detention, observation, surveillance, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment, inoculation, vaccination, sanitary regulation, disinfection and disinfestation of persons, animals, vessels, goods and things, and any other measures having as their object the prevention of the introduction or the spread of diseases conveyed by aircraft, into any place in Ceylon from any other place whether in Ceylon or outside Ceylon or from Ceylon to any other country.

"sanitary aerodrome" means a customs aerodrome provided with the following:—

(a) An organized medical service with one medical officer at least and one or more sanitary inspectors, this staff not being necessarily in permanent attendance at the aerodrome;

(b) A place for medical inspection;

(c) Equipment for taking and despatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory, if such examination cannot be made on the spot;
(d) Facilities, in the case of necessity, for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick, and for carrying out any other prophylactic measures in suitable premises either within the aerodrome or in proximity to it;

(e) Apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsectiation and deratisation if required;

(f) A sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water, and a proper and safe system for the disposal of excreta and refuse, and for the removal of waste water;

(g) Adequate protection from rats.

"surveillance" means the medical supervision of persons who are not placed under observation but are permitted to proceed to their destination on the condition that they present themselves for medical examination at stated intervals and times during a specified period after arrival in Ceylon.

"unauthorised person" means a person not authorized by these regulations or by the proper authority or by the competent authority to do the act in relation to which the expression is used.

PART II

General Measures on Arrival of Aircraft

3. Every aircraft arriving at an aerodrome in Ceylon shall be liable to quarantine in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

4. (1) The pilot of every aircraft arriving at an aerodrome in Ceylon from any place outside Ceylon or from an infected local area in Ceylon shall, on arrival at such aerodrome, stop at or near a place marked by a signal on the aerodrome and shall remain there until written permission to proceed is granted by the
proper authority: Provided that the proper authority may exempt such aircraft in writing from the provisions of this regulation as regards any subsequent aerodrome in Ceylon specified in such written exemption.

(2) The signal referred to in paragraph (1) shall be—

(a) from sunrise to sunset, the flag Q of the International Code of Signals, being a yellow square flag; and

(b) from sunset to sunrise, three lights (two red and one white) of such a character as to be visible on a clear night by any aircraft from a distance of two miles and placed at distances of six feet apart in the form of an equilateral triangle.

(3) No unauthorized person shall approach within thirty yards of the signal referred to in paragraph (1).

PART III

Medical Inspection and Interrogation

5. The proper authority is empowered to visit any aircraft either on landing or prior to departure for the sanitary inspection of passengers and crew.

6. The competent authority may, on the advice of the proper authority, prohibit the embarkation of any person with symptoms of infectious disease, except in the case of the transport of sick persons by aircraft specially allocated for the purpose. In the absence of the proper authority, the competent authority may defer the departure of such person until the advice of a doctor has been obtained.

7. The proper authority shall visit and inspect every aircraft landing at a customs aerodrome and until such inspection, no unauthorized person shall have any communication with such aircraft, and no person in such aircraft shall have any communication except by signal or message (not involving direct contact with any other aircraft or with any other person) with the surrounding area or with any other aircraft.
8. The proper authority may, on visiting any aircraft put to the pilot or any other person on board, such questions as he may deem necessary in order to ascertain the state of health of persons on board and the sanitary condition of the aircraft and cargo, and may inspect and examine the aircraft and cargo as to their sanitary condition, and the pilot, the crew and the passengers as to their state of health at the time of and previous to their arrival.

9. The pilot of an aircraft arriving at any customs aerodrome from any place outside Ceylon shall, at the request of the proper authority, certify and deliver to him a health report in such form as may from time to time be provided for the purpose by the proper authority.

10. The pilot of an aircraft arriving at any customs aerodrome from any place outside Ceylon shall truly answer to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the proper authority concerning the health of the crew and passengers of the aircraft during the voyage, the sanitary condition of the aircraft during the voyage, and the existence of any quarantinable disease at any place of departure or call. The questions may be written or oral and the proper authority may require the answers to be given in writing or orally.

11. Aircraft shall not be required to carry bills of health.

The following entries, however, shall be made in the journey log-book carried on an aircraft:

(a) any facts relevant to public health which have arisen on the aircraft in the course of the voyage;

(b) any sanitary measures undergone by the aircraft before departure or at places of call; and

(c) information concerning the appearance in the country in which the aircraft last stopped of any quarantinable disease.
12. The pilot, if so required by the proper authority, shall produce for inspection the passenger and crew list, log-book, and manifest; he shall also muster all persons on board for medical inspection, and shall take all reasonable measures to facilitate such inspection.

13. After boarding any aircraft arriving from any place outside Ceylon and not having a certificate of pratique, the proper authority shall, if he is satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, give the pilot a certificate of pratique.

14. No person shall leave and no unauthorized person shall go aboard or alongside any aircraft subject to quarantine or while the quarantine signal is displayed.

15. No passenger or member of the crew shall leave the aerodrome until he has been medically inspected and passed.

PART IV

Removal of Goods from Aircraft not admitted to Pratique

16. No person shall remove or take, or permit or suffer to be removed or taken from any aircraft before it has been admitted to pratique, any part of the cargo or stores or any article or thing belonging to the crew or passengers thereon, for the purpose of conveying them either to the aerodrome or to any other aircraft in the aerodrome.

17. Any such cargo, stores, article or thing shall be removed only to such places and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as may be prescribed by the proper authority, and only with the permission of the chief officer of Customs of the aerodrome.
PART V

Sanitary Regulations Generally Applicable
18. In the case of a disease of an infectious nature occurring in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome, no person shall have access to the aerodrome from that area except with the permission of the competent authority.

19. The pilot of every aircraft in flight shall take steps to ensure that no matter capable of producing an outbreak of infectious disease is thrown or dropped from the aircraft.

20. Where a pilot wishes to disembark a sick person such pilot shall, as far as he is able, notify the aerodrome of his arrival in good time before landing.

21. Every aircraft landing in Ceylon from any place outside Ceylon with a case of non-quarantineable disease on board shall be subject to the following measures:

(a) If the proper authority considers it necessary, the sick person may be landed and isolated in a suitable place.

(b) The other passengers and the crew shall be permitted to continue the voyage after medical inspection and, if the proper authority considers it necessary, after appropriate sanitary measures have been carried out.

PART VI

Sanitary Regulations Applicable in the Case of Plague, Cholera, Typhus, Smallpox and Yellow Fever

Measures on Arrival

22. Every person arriving in Ceylon by aircraft and wishing to remain in Ceylon shall submit to such chemical or bacteriological examinations or other measures or obligations as the proper authority may determine in the circumstances of each case.

770
23. Where an aircraft on entering Ceylon lands at any place other than a customs aerodrome, the pilot shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the nearest police officer to this effect, and the latter shall take such measures as are appropriate under the circumstances. No cargo shall be unloaded, and no pilot, passenger or member of the crew shall, except for the purpose of notifying the landing to such police officer, leave the vicinity of the aircraft until pratique has been granted.

Measures on Departure

24. The following measures shall be applied on the departure of any aircraft from any local area infected with plague, cholera, typhus, smallpox or yellow fever:

(a) The thorough cleansing of the aircraft, especially the parts liable to be contaminated.

(b) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(c) Exclusion of any person showing symptoms of one of the diseases in question, as well as of persons in such close relation with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of these diseases.

(d) Inspection of personal effects which shall be subjected to disinfection before they are allowed on board.

(e) In the case of plague, decontamination, if there is any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board.

(f) In the case of typhus, disinfection of (i) those persons who, after medical inspection, are considered as likely to convey infection, and (ii) the effects of such persons.

(g) The aircraft's papers shall be annotated in accordance with the requirements of regulation 11.
PART VII

Special Measures at Aerodromes against Quarantinable Diseases

A—Plague

25. Every aircraft arriving from a plague-infected local area but with no case of plague on board shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(b) Decontamination and disinfection. If in exceptional cases these operations are considered necessary by the proper authority and if they have not already been carried out at the aerodrome of departure.

(c) Subjection of the crew and passengers to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

26. Every aircraft having on board a recognized or suspected case of plague shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection.

(b) Disembarkation and isolation of the person or persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from plague.

(c) Subjection of all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the proper authority has reason to consider suspect, to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

(d) Disinfection and, if necessary, disinfection of personal effects, linen, and any other articles which, in the opinion of the proper authority, are infected.

(e) Disinfection of any parts of the aircraft which are suspected of being infected.
(f) Deratization, if the proper authority has any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board and if deratization has not been carried out at the aerodrome of departure.

27. Where the proper authority is of opinion that cargo coming from an area infected with plague or fever, such cargo shall not be discharged otherwise than in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The discharge of the cargo shall be supervised by the proper authority, precautions being taken by him to prevent any rats or fleas being carried inland. The cargo may be subject to fumigation.
(b) No cargo shall be discharged except during the hours of daylight.
(c) Every person engaged in unloading the cargo shall be disinfected and kept under observation or surveillance for six days from the time he leaves the aircraft.

B.—Cholera

28. Every aircraft arriving from a cholera-infected area or having on board any person coming from any cholera-infected area but having no case of cholera at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.
(b) Surveillance of passengers and crew for a period not exceeding five days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected area.

29. Where a case of disease presenting clinical signs of cholera appears on board during the voyage, the aircraft shall be subjected on arrival to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection.
(b) Disembarkation and immediate isolation of the sick.
(c) Subjection of the crew and passengers to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

(d) Disinfection of personal effects, linen and all other articles which in the opinion of the proper authority are infected.

(e) Disinfection of the parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by the sick or which are regarded as liable to have been infected.

(f) Disinfection of the drinking water on board whenever the proper authority considers such water to be suspect and, unless it is impracticable to do so, the emptying out of such water in the tank and the replacement, in the tank, of fresh wholesome water after the tank has been disinfected.

(g) Supervision by the proper authority of the unloading of cargo and disinfection and observation of the persons engaged in such unloading for five days from the time such persons leave the aircraft.

30. (1) Every person producing proof that he has been inoculated against cholera less than six months and more than six days before the date of arrival may be subjected to surveillance only.

(2) The proof referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of a written declaration signed by a doctor whose signature shall be officially authenticated, or the declaration may be countersigned (a) by the medical officer attached to a sanitary aerodrome, or (b) by a person, other than the person performing the inoculation, who is authorized to witness an application for a passport under the regulations of the country where such inoculation took place.

31. No person shall unload from any aircraft any of the following fresh goods:—fish, shell-fish, fruit or vegetables from a local area infected with cholera.
32. Every person who is discovered on the arrival of an aircraft or during observation or surveillance to be a carrier of the germs of cholera shall be liable to be isolated and to be subjected to such other measures of quarantine for such periods as the proper authority may prescribe; and no such person shall be considered free from infection until two bacteriological examinations made with an interval of not less than 24 hours between them, have given negative results.

C.—Typhus

33. Every aircraft arriving from an infected local area where typhus is epidemic but having no case during the voyage or on arrival shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(b) The surveillance, for a period not exceeding 15 days of every person disembarking from the aircraft, and who within twelve days immediately preceding the date of arrival is known or suspected to have left a local area where typhus is epidemic.

34. Every aircraft having a case of typhus on board shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection.

(b) Disembarkation, isolation, and delousing of the sick.

(c) Delousing of any person suspected of harbouring lice or having been exposed to infection, and the surveillance of such person for a period not exceeding twelve days from the date of such delousing.

(d) Disinfection of any linen, personal effects, and other articles which the proper authority considers to be infected.

(e) Disinfection of all the parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by any person suffering from typhus and which the proper authority considers to be infected.
D.—Smallpox

35. Every aircraft arriving from a local area infected with smallpox but having no case of smallpox on board during the voyage or on arrival, shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection of passengers and crew,
(b) The vaccination of every person disembarking from the aircraft and who is not in the opinion of the proper authority, sufficiently immunized, and who is known or suspected to have left an infected local area within the fourteen days immediately preceding the date of arrival, and the surveillance of such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

36. Every aircraft having a case of smallpox on board shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures:

(a) Medical inspection of passengers and crew,
(b) Disembarkation and isolation of the sick,
(c) The vaccination of every person who has been exposed or is likely to have been exposed to infection, and who, in the opinion of the proper authority, is not sufficiently immunized, and the surveillance of such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.
(d) The disinfection of linen, personal effects and other articles which the proper authority considers to have been recently infected.
(e) The disinfection of the parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by any person suffering from smallpox, and which the proper authority considers to be infected.

37. For the purposes of regulations 35 and 36 a person shall be considered immune if he produces proof of a previous attack of smallpox or of the fact that he has been vaccinated less than three years and more than twelve days before the date of arrival, or
If he can show local signs of early reaction attesting adequate immunity, or if he produces a written certificate of vaccination from a doctor authenticated in the manner set out in regulation 38.

R—Yellow Fever

38. No aircraft from a local area where yellow fever has been discovered or exists in an endemic form shall land in Ceylon unless the place of departure is an anti-smart aerodrome established in that area.

39. If an anti-smart aerodrome becomes an infected local area, aerial navigation from that aerodrome to Ceylon shall be discontinued until all measures have been taken to free it from infection, and all risk of the spread of yellow fever has ceased.

40. Where an aircraft lands in Ceylon in contravention of the provisions of regulation 38 or regulation 39, such aircraft and the pilot, passengers and crew of such aircraft, shall be subjected to such measures as the proper authority considers to be necessary for preventing the introduction of yellow fever into Ceylon.

41. The pilot of every aircraft arriving in Ceylon from an anti-smart aerodrome which is not infected but where yellow fever exists in the region shall produce documentary evidence certified in the journey logbook to the effect that the following measures have been applied prior to departure:

(a) Inspection of the aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and disinsection of the aircraft and cargo by means of a completely volatile spray containing three c.c. of "Pyroclide 20" diluted with non-staining completely volatile kerosene oil to 60 c.c. for 1,000 cubic feet. The cabin and the more remote spaces of the aircraft shall be exposed to this spray for each period as may be necessary to make the disinsection effective. The sprayer used for this purpose shall be such that the insecticide is efficiently broken up into a fine spray.
(b) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(c) The names of the passengers and crew together with the relevant information with regard to their exposure to infection, and the period and condition of observation they have undergone prior to departure, shall be entered in the log book.

42. The pilot of every aircraft in transit, not coming from a region in which yellow fever exists, and landing for the purpose of taking in supplies in an anti-amaryllis aerodrome shall on landing in Ceylon, produce documentary evidence that the aircraft has called at an anti-amaryllis aerodrome for the sole purpose of taking in supplies.

43. (1) Every aircraft arriving in Ceylon from an anti-amaryllis aerodrome in a region where yellow fever exists shall be subjected to the following measures:—

(a) Inspection of aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and if the proper authority considers it necessary, disinfection of the aircraft and cargo.

(b) Medical inspection of passengers and crew to ascertain that they are free from symptoms of yellow fever.

(2) Where disinfection is considered necessary, no person shall remove any cargo from the aircraft until such disinfection has been completed.

44. In any of the following cases, that is to say—

(c) where any person is suspected to be suffering from yellow fever, or (b) where it has not been established to the satisfaction of the proper authority that any person has completed a period of six days since possible exposure to infection or (c) where any person lands in Ceylon as a passenger or member of the crew by any aircraft within six days of starting from or alighting in an area or aerodrome where yellow fever has been discovered or exists and where such person is unable to produce documentary proof (authenticated in the manner set out in regulation 30) of protection against yellow fever by satisfactory inoculation completed at
least six days before departure for Ceylon or by a previous attack of the disease, such person may be subjected to observation either within the precincts of the aerodrome or elsewhere, under conditions approved by the proper authority, for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the last day on which such person could have been infected.

PART VIII
General Provisions

45. Every person arriving by aircraft in Ceylon, who has been exposed to risk of infection of one of the quarantinable diseases and who is within the period of incubation, may be subjected to surveillance until the termination of that period.

46. The pilot and every member of the crew of an aircraft arriving in Ceylon shall—

(a) have in his possession a certificate, countersigned by the Port Health Officer of a seaport or aerodrome, in the effect that such pilot or member has been vaccinated against smallpox within the three years immediately preceding the date of arrival in Ceylon; and

(b) enter into a bond to report to the Port Health Officer in case of illness while such pilot or member remains in Ceylon.

47. Every person who, on arrival at an aerodrome is considered liable to surveillance up to the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease may, however, continue the voyage on condition that the fact is notified to the proper authorities of the place of arrival and of each subsequent landing place in Ceylon, either by means of an entry in the journey log-book or by some other method sufficient to secure that such person can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodrome on the route.

48. No person who is liable to observation under these regulations shall be authorized to continue his voyage until the expiration of the period of incubation:
Provided that if the disease suspected is other than yellow fever, such authorization may be granted with the approval of the proper authority of the place of destination.

49. In the case of diseases other than yellow fever, surveillance shall not be replaced by observation unless the proper authority is of opinion that—

(a) the circumstances are such that it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness;

(b) the risk of introduction of infection into Ceylon is considered to be exceptionally serious; and

(c) the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantee.

50. In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the proper authority shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all measures which have already been applied to the aircraft in any other sanitary aerodrome abroad or in Ceylon, and which are duly noted in the journey log-book carried on the aircraft.

51. No aircraft which arrives at an aerodrome in Ceylon from an infected local area in or outside Ceylon and which has already been subjected to satisfactory sanitary measures shall be subjected a second time to these measures in Ceylon unless, subsequent to the first-mentioned application of sanitary measures, any incident has occurred which calls for the application of further sanitary measures or unless the aircraft has, except to take fuel, called at an infected aerodrome.

52. The proper authority shall, whenever requested, furnish free of charge to the pilot of the aircraft, a certificate specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the aircraft treated, and the reason for the application of these measures. The proper authority shall also issue
free of charge to each passenger arriving by an aircraft in which a case of one of the quarantinable diseases has occurred and a certificate showing the date of the arrival of such passenger and the measures to which he and his luggage have been subjected.

53. Where an aircraft has been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, the detention of such aircraft shall be limited to the period necessary for it to undergo the prophylactic measures applicable.

54. The pilot of any aircraft who is not willing to submit to the measures prescribed by the proper authority may continue its voyage. Such aircraft shall not, however, land in any other aerodrome in Ceylon except for purposes of refuelling.

55. The pilot of any aircraft referred to in regulation 54 may be authorized to land goods on condition that such aircraft is isolated and that the goods are subjected to prophylactic measures, if the proper authority considers such measures to be necessary.

56. The pilot of any aircraft referred to in regulation 54 may be authorized to disembark passengers at their request on the condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the proper authority.

57. Any aircraft may take in fuel, replacements, food or water while remaining in isolation.

58. In any case where no journey log-book is carried on an aircraft, any fact required by these regulations to be noted or certified in the journey log-book shall be noted or certified in a separate book to be kept for the purpose.

59. Fees—Fees and charges for sanitary and medical services rendered to any aircraft or person shall be paid by the pilot or by such person as the case may be at the rates set out in the Schedule hereto.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

SCHEDULE
Fees and Charges
(Rule 30)

COLOMBO

1. Charges for Disinfection:
   A. of Aircraft— the actual cost of disinfection.
   B. of persons and personal baggage— free of charge.
   C. of Aircraft's linen, &c., by steam or steam— for each
      cradle not exceeding five in number Rs. 2, for each
      cradle in excess of five Rs. 1.
   D. of unladen cargo and merchandise (not steam
      disinfected)— the actual cost of disinfection.

2. Charges for Vaccination against Smallpox or Inoculation
   against Cholera or Typhoid Fever:
   A. When enforced under Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations— No charge.
      (A certificate of vaccination or inoculation is issued free
      of charge.)
   B. When carried out on the request of any person, for
      each person— a charge of Rs. 5.
      (A certificate of vaccination or inoculation is issued free
      of charge.)

3. Charges for Sick Persons:
   A. Transit to Hospital:
      1. For use of stretcher where the ambulance stretcher is
         not available— Rs. 2. (This fee is payable to 4
         labourers who carry the stretcher at 50 cents each.)
      2. For hire of ambulance— Rs. 1 per mile subject to a
         minimum charge of Rs. 20 per trip.
   B. Hospital Fees— The charges will be at Ceylon Government
      rates.

4. For Medical Aid rendered by the Port Health Officer to
   Crew or Passengers on request in emergencies and urgent
   cases:
   Fees payable to the Port Health Officer— Rs. c.
   By Day: for the first case from an aircraft
      for each subsequent case from
      such aircraft
      ... 12.50
      ... 10.00
   By Night: for the first case from an
      aircraft
      for each subsequent case from
      such aircraft
      for the issue of a Medical
      certificate— each case
      ... 25.00
      ... 17.00
      ... 5.00

5. For Fumigation of Aircraft:
   The actual cost of fumigation will be charged.

Note— Unless otherwise expressly stated, all fees or
charges specified in the schedule are payable to general
revenue.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

THE CHOLERA (PREVENTIVE MEASURES) REGULATIONS, 1948

1. (1) Where in the opinion of the proper authority any area is likely to be infected with cholera, the proper authority may, by order under his hand, declare such area to be an area likely to be infected with cholera.

(2) Every order made under paragraph (1) shall continue in force until it is revoked by the proper authority.

(3) Notice of every order made under paragraph (1) and of the revocation of any such order shall be given by the proper authority in such manner as may appear to him to be best adapted for giving publicity thereto.

2. During the continuance in force within any area—

(1) of any order made under regulation 1; or

(2) of any declaration under regulation 1 of the regulations made under sections 2 and 3 of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance and published in the Supplement to Gazette No. 7761 of August 23, 1925, whereby such area has been declared to be a diseased locality by reason of its being infected or suspected of being infected with cholera,

it shall be lawful for the proper authority from time to time to require any person found within such area—

(a) to have himself inoculated against cholera; or

(b) to have himself medically examined and to permit rectal swabs to be taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is a carrier of the cholera vibrio:

Provided that no person shall be required to have himself inoculated against cholera if he proves to the satisfaction of the proper authority that he has been so inoculated at any time within the preceding three months.

3. Every person who is required by the proper authority under regulation 2 to have himself inoculated against cholera shall present himself before the
proper authority, or an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority, or a medical practitioner, within such time as the proper authority may specify, and shall take, on such dates as the proper authority or such officer or practitioner, as the case may be, may fix for the purpose, such injections as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of such inoculation.

4. Every person who is required by the proper authority under regulation 2 to have himself medically examined and to permit rectal swabs to be taken shall present himself before the proper authority or an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority, within such time or on such dates as the proper authority or such officer, as the case may be, may fix for the purpose, and shall submit to a medical examination and allow rectal swabs to be taken;

Provided that no female shall be examined for such purpose except by a female officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority.

5. Every person who is inoculated against cholera by the proper authority or by an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority shall be given a certificate to that effect by the proper authority or such officer, as the case may be. The dates on which the injections for the purposes of such inoculation were given to such person shall be set out in the certificate.

6. In these regulations—

"medical practitioner" means a person registered as such under the Medical Ordinance whether such person is in private practice or is holding office in the Department of Health Services;

"proper authority" means the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.

7. These regulations may be cited as the Cholera (Preventive Measures) Regulations, 1943.
1. (1) Where in the opinion of the proper authority any area is infected with typhoid fever, the proper authority may, by order under his hand, declare such area to be an area infected with typhoid fever.

(2) Every order made under paragraph (1) shall continue in force until it is revoked by the proper authority.

(3) Notice of every order made under paragraph (1) and of the revocation of any such order shall be given to the proper authority in such manner as may appear to him to be best adapted for giving publicity thereto.

2. During the continuance in force within any area of an order made under regulation 1, it shall be lawful for the proper authority from time to time to require any person residing within such area to have himself inoculated against typhoid fever:

Provided that no person shall be required to have himself inoculated against typhoid fever if he proves to the satisfaction of the proper authority that he has been so inoculated at any time within the preceding two years.

3. Every person who is required by the proper authority under regulation 2 to have himself inoculated against typhoid fever shall present himself before the proper authority, or an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority, or a medical practitioner, within such time as the proper authority may specify, and shall take, on such dates as the proper authority or such officer or practitioner, as the case may be, may fix for the purpose, such inoculations as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of such inoculation.

4. Every person who is inoculated against typhoid fever by the proper authority or by an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority shall be given a certificate to that effect by the proper authority.
or such officer, as the case may be. The dates on which
the injections for the purposes of such inoculation
were given to such person shall be set out in the
certificate.

5. In these regulations—
"medical practitioner" means a person registered
as such under the Medical Ordinance, whether
such person is in private practice or is holding
office in the Department of Health Services;
"proper authority" means the Director of Health
Services or any officer authorized by him in
writing.

6. These regulations may be cited as the Typhoid
Fever (Preventive Measures) Regulations, 1943.
1. These regulations may be cited as the Venereal Diseases Regulations, 1943.

2. Every person, who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that he is infected with or suffering from a venereal disease, or who, having previously suffered from and received medical treatment for any venereal disease, recognizes in himself the recurrence of any of the symptoms of that disease, shall forthwith cause himself to be medically examined, and, if upon being so examined his condition is declared to be due to a venereal disease, shall submit himself to treatment either under a private practitioner or at a Government institution.

2. Every qualified practitioner who diagnoses any case of venereal disease in a patient shall—

(a) deliver to the patient, free of charge, an instruction card bearing a serial number affixed thereto by the proper authority;

(b) enter in a confidential register to be kept by him for the purpose—

(i) the serial number of the instruction card delivered to the patient;

(ii) the name and address of the patient;

(iii) the name and address (if ascertainable) or description of the person declared or suspected by the patient to be the source of the infection;

(iv) particulars of the methods employed by him in the examination of the patient, and of his diagnosis; and

(v) particulars of the treatment prescribed by him; and

(c) transmit to the proper authority of the area in which the patient ordinarily resides a report, in such form as may be provided for the purpose by that authority, containing the particulars, other than the name and address of the patient, entered in respect of that patient in the register under paragraph (v)
and such other particulars as may be requisite to be set out in the form, and where any person specified or indicated as the source or suspected source of infection in any such report is a person ordinarily resident in any other area, transmit a copy of such report to the proper authority of such other area.

4. (1) Where any person ordinarily resident in the area for which any proper authority has been appointed is specified or indicated as the source or suspected source of infection in two or more of the reports or copies of reports transmitted to that authority under paragraph (c) of regulation 3, and that authority is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that that person was or could have been the source of infection, that authority may, if that person is not undergoing treatment in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2, by written notice served in that behalf require that person—

(a) to attend for and submit to medical examination at such place, and on or before such date, as may be specified in the notice, and

(b) if found upon such examination to be suffering from a venereal disease, to submit to treatment for that disease either under a private practitioner or at a Government institution.

A notice under this paragraph may be served on a person either personally or by letter sent by registered post to the ordinary place of residence of that person.

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served by a proper authority under paragraph (1) shall comply in every respect with the requirements set out in the notice, unless that person has, on or before the date specified therein, caused the proper authority to cancel the notice by producing to him a certificate under the hand of a qualified medical practitioner to prove that that person is not suffering from any venereal disease.
5. Where any person receiving treatment for a venereal disease from a private practitioner decides to continue treatment for such disease under any other private practitioner or at a Government institution, or where any person receiving treatment for a venereal disease at a Government institution decides to continue treatment for such disease at any other Government institution or under a private practitioner—

(a) the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, who undertakes to continue the treatment, shall, upon production by that person of the instruction card received by him immediately before the commencement of the treatment, deliver or transmit to the private practitioner, or to the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom the treatment was commenced, a written report setting out the serial number of the instruction card so produced, the situation or description of the place at which and the name and qualifications of the private practitioner, or of the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom the treatment is to be continued; and

(b) upon receipt of such report, the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom the treatment was commenced, shall forthwith transmit to the private practitioner, or to the medical officer of a Government institution, from whom such report was received, a true copy of all entries relating to that person made in the confidential register kept as required by regulation 3.

6. Every person who submits to medical treatment for a venereal disease shall continue to take such treatment until the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, who gives or completes such treatment, is satisfied that such person has passed the infective stage of that disease and issues a certificate to that effect to the proper authority.
7. Where any person who has submitted to treatment for a venereal disease refuses or fails to continue such treatment until the issue of the certificate referred to in regulation 6, or interrupts or evades such treatment, the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom such treatment was commenced or given, shall report the name and address of that person and the fact of such refusal, failure, interruption, or evasion to the proper authority to enable that authority to take such action as may be necessary for preventing the spread of that disease.

8. (1) Any person who, being a person to whom regulation 2 applies, does not comply with the requirements of that regulation, or, being a person on whom a notice is served under regulation 4, does not comply with the requirements of that notice, may, by order of the proper authority, be removed for medical examination to a Government institution, and, if found upon such examination to be suffering from a venereal disease, be detained in that institution for treatment until a medical officer of that institution certifies that such person has passed the infective stage of such disease.

(2) Any person suffering from a venereal disease who has been reported under regulation 7 to the proper authority may, by order of that authority, be removed to and detained in a Government institution for treatment until a medical officer of that institution certifies that such person has passed the infective stage of such disease.

9. No person who has been declared after medical examination by a qualified practitioner to be suffering from a venereal disease shall—

(a) communicate that disease by any voluntary act to any other person, or

(b) undertake or be engaged in any occupation which necessitates such physical contact with any other person as may be likely to expose that other person to the risk of being infected with that disease.
10. Except in the circumstances and for the purposes specified in regulation 5 or regulation 7, no private practitioner, or medical officer of a Government institution, who undertakes any stage of the medical treatment of a person for any venereal disease, shall disclose to any other person the name or address of the person so treated or furnish to any other person any description or particulars capable of indicating or revealing the identity of the person so treated or any place at which such person may be found.

11. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Government institution" means any hospital, clinic, or other establishment maintained by the Government for the free treatment of venereal diseases;

"Instruction card" means a card provided by the proper authority for distribution by qualified practitioners to persons suffering from venereal diseases, with a view to instructing them as to the precautions and other measures that should be taken for ensuring a cure and for preventing the spread of such diseases;

"Private practitioner" means a qualified practitioner who is in private practice;

"Proper authority" means the Director of Health, Services or, in relation to any particular area, means a Government medical officer appointed by him to be the proper authority for that area;

"Qualified practitioner" means a person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Ordinance;

"Venereal disease" means syphilis, gonorrhoea, or soft chancre.

12. The Venereal Diseases (Gonorrhoea) Regulations, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 892 of June 24, 1942, are hereby rescinded.
The Mosquito-borne Diseases (Prevention) Regulations

1. These regulations may be cited as the Mosquito-borne Diseases (Prevention) Regulations.

2. For the purpose of preventing mosquito-borne diseases, the occupier of every place shall cause—
   (i) all open tins, bottles, vases, boxes, coconut shells, split coconuts, and other articles in that place, which are capable of holding accumulations of water, to be removed and destroyed or otherwise effectively disposed of;
   (ii) all gutters, downpipes, and drains in that place to be cleared of all obstruction to the flow of water;
   (iii) all cisterns, tanks, and other receptacles for water in that place to be maintained in good repair, to be kept so closed or covered as to make them mosquito-proof or in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, and to be provided with safe and easy means of access for the purposes of inspection and the carrying out of such measures as may be necessary for preventing the breeding of mosquitoes;
   (iv) all wells in that place to be maintained in good repair, to be kept so closed or covered as to make them mosquito-proof or in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes;
   (v) any artificial pond in that place, which has been so constructed as to be capable of being emptied, to be emptied at least once every week;
   (vi) all water-courses, streams, canals, or channels passing through that place to be maintained in a condition capable of preventing the formation of pools along their course;
   (vii) any casual collection of water in that place to be drained;
   (viii) all scrub or undergrowth and all vegetation, other than that grown for the purposes of food or of ornament, to be removed from every part.
of that place which is within a radius of fifty yards of any building or structure used as a human dwelling;

(ix) the removal and destruction of the water plant having the botanical name *Plinia stricta* and usually known locally as "Diya-sangol, Kondapas, Telpas, Barawa-pas, or Nanaya-viradhi" or of any other plant or plants which may from time to time be found to afford breeding facilities to the *Mansonia moss*quito;

(x) the prevention of the spread of any plant referred to in paragraph (ix) of this regulation, by the erection of suitable barriers which will stop such plant from floating down along any water-course;

(xi) all latrines, in that place including catchpits, soakage pits, seep pits and their surroundings to be maintained in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes; and

(xii) husk pits and coral pits in that place to be maintained in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

3. The proper authority or any officer specially or generally authorized in that behalf by him may enter any place at any time after sunrise and before sunset and inspect that place for the purpose of ascertaining—

(i) whether the requirements of regulation 2 have been complied with by the occupier of that place, or

(ii) what measures, if any, are necessary for destroying, and preventing the breeding of, mosquitoes in that place, or

(iii) whether mosquitoes are being harboured in that place, or

(iv) whether the spraying of residual insecticide in that place has been done efficiently and in accordance with the provisions of item (viii) of paragraph (1) of regulation 4.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

3a. The proper authority or any officer specially or generally authorized by that authority in that behalf may, after giving due notice to the chief occupant, enter any place at any reasonable time by day or night, for the purpose of collecting blood films from diseased persons and persons who have or who are suspected to have been in contact with such persons.

4. (1) The proper authority or any officer specially or generally authorized in that behalf by him may, after such inspection as may be deemed necessary, by written notice require the owner or occupier of any place to execute or adopt, within such time as may be specified in the notice, any one or more of the following works or measures:

(i) the repair of all gutters, downpipes, and drains in that place;
(ii) the construction or reconstruction of any cistern, tank, or artificial pond required by such owner or occupier, in such manner as may make it capable of being emptied periodically;
(iii) the temporary drainage and the clearing of any such cistern, tank, or pond, and the closing thereof when it is no longer required by such owner or occupier;
(iv) the maintenance of any well in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes;
(v) the filling up, or the draining, or the treatment with larvicide, of any excavation, disused well, cesspit, pond, or other collection of water in that place;
(vi) the filling up of pits and hollows in, and low-lying parts of, that place;
(vii) the filling up, or the draining, or the treatment once a week with larvicide, of swamps and water-courses in, and water-logged parts of, that place;
(viii) the spraying of that place with such residual insecticide and in such quantity and at such intervals as may be specified in such notice.
(ix) any other work or measure, deemed by the proper authority or such authorized officer to be necessary for destroying and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes, and specified in such notice;

(x) the removal and destruction of the water plant having the botanical name Plitia strigosa and usually known locally as "Blyn-parandel, Kundepasi, Telpasi, Farawapasi, or Nanayaviraddi" or of any other water plant or plants which may from time to time be found to afford breeding facilities to the Mansonia mosquito;

(xi) the prevention of the spread of any plant referred to in paragraph (x) of this regulation, by the erection of suitable barriers which will stop such plant from floating down along any water-course.

(2) The owner or occupier of any place on whom a notice under paragraph (1) of this regulation is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

4b. The proper authority may by written notice require any person found to harbour microfilaria in the blood, urine or other body fluids to undergo suitable treatment at such place or clinic as may be specified in the notice by such authority until such person is freed of microfilaria.

5. (1) No owner or occupier of any place shall dig or construct, or cause or permit the digging or construction of, any new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain, or other immovable receptacle for water, in that place, except with the written approval of the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which that place is situated and in accordance with any written directions which may be given by such officer for the prevention of the breeding of mosquitoes.
QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

(3) Where any new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain or other immovable receptacle for water is dug or constructed in any place in contravention of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which that place is situated may by written notice served on the owner or occupier of that place require that well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain, or receptacle to be filled up or otherwise demolished within the time specified in the notice or to be altered within that time in such manner as may be set out in the notice.

(3) The owner or occupier of any place on whom a notice under paragraph (2) of this regulation is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(4) No approval, direction, or notice shall under this regulation be granted, given, or issued by a Medical Officer of Health to the owner or occupier of any place within the administrative limits of a Municipal Council or an Urban Council except with the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner or Chairman of the Urban Council, as the case may be.

6. Service of any notice under regulation 4 or 5 may be effected upon the owner or occupier of any place either personally or by leaving the notice with an adult person living with such owner or occupier or by affixing the notice to a conspicuous part of that place.

7. Where any place is in the joint occupation of two or more co-owners, each of the co-owners shall be severally liable for any neglect or failure to comply with the requirements of regulation 2 or of any notice served under regulation 4 or 5 on any of them.

8. (1) Where the owner or occupier of any place on which a notice under regulation 4 or 5 has been served neglects or fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, the proper authority, or the officer, who issued such notice, or any person authorised in that behalf in writing by
such proper authority or officer, may, at any time after sunrise and before sunset, enter that place with such assistants and servants as may be necessary and execute or adopt, or cause the execution or adoption of, the works or measures specified in such notice.

(2) Where any works or measures specified in a notice served under regulation 4 or 5 on the owner or occupier of any place are executed or adopted under paragraph (1) of this regulation by or on behalf of the proper authority, or the officer, who issued such notice, the amount of the expenses incurred in the execution or adoption of those works or measures shall be payable to such proper authority or officer by such owner or occupier, and if it is not paid by such owner or occupier within fourteen days after demand made therefor by such proper authority or officer in writing under his hand, shall be recovered from such owner or occupier as a debt due to the Crown, or, where the proper authority is a local authority, as a debt due to that local authority.

9. No person shall knowingly or willfully resist or obstruct the proper authority or any authorized officer or servant of the proper authority in the lawful exercise of his duty under any of these regulations.

10. No person shall knowingly or willfully commit any act which is likely to lessen the efficiency or cause the deterioration of any of the anti-mosquito measures carried out under these regulations.

11. (1) In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

"Medical Officer of Health" includes, in any area within the administrative limits of a Municipal Council, a Medical Officer of Health or Deputy Medical Officer of Health in the service of that Council;

"occupier" means the person in occupation of any place or having the charge, management, or control thereof, whether on his own account or as agent of another, but does not include a lodger;
"owner" includes a co-owner and a lessee, and any person who by whatever right is entitled to the rent or produce, of any place;

"place" includes any land, house, building, or a structure; and the bed of any pond, tank, lake, water-murse, channel, canal, or stream, situated therein, and any heat of any description, whether on water or not; and

"proper authority" means:

(a) for the whole of Ceylon, the Director of Health Services or the Superintendent, Anti-Malaria Campaign, or the Superintendent, Filarisis Campaign;

(b) for any area within the administrative limits of a Municipal Council, that Municipal Council; and

(c) for any area within the administrative limits of any Urban Council or Town Council, the Chairman of that Council.

(2) Where any place is not actually occupied by or in the charge, management or control of any person, the owner of such place shall be deemed for the purposes of these regulations to be the occupier thereof.