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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 rat-holes in walls and floor to be filled up with broken glass and cement and every part of such building to be thoroughly cleansed and repaired 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 desirous of storing or keeping rice or other grain in any quantity not exceeding 37½ bushels or 15 full bags, according to the standard measurements accepted in the trade, in any place of business or in any 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 (e) (17)* of the regulations under the Ordinance published in the Gazette of August 28, 1925.

[1925/25-5-1925.]

14. Any person desirous 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 37½ 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.

[1925/25-5-1925.]

15. It shall be an offence for any person to remove, or to cover up, or in any other way to interfere with, any rat traps 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 702

[10,500/2-10-
1055.]

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 I—DEFINITIONS

[1023/26-1-1934.]

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 quarantinable 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.

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(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'Hygiene 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'Hygiene 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 ship or in a quarantine station or other special place.

(9) *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

[8394/20-4-1945.]

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.

[8395/23-4-1945.]

(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) *Quarantinable 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 to ships or other countries from Ceylon.

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

Plague	..	.. 6 days
Cholera	..	.. 5 days
Yellow fever	..	.. 5 days
Typhus	..	.. 12 days
Smallpox	..	.. 14 days

(14) *Ship's Surgeon* means any person who is in possession of a qualification which entitles him to practise 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-

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dition that they present themselves at stated intervals and times for medical inspection, during a specified period after arrival in Ceylon.

(16) *Unauthorized person* means a person not authorized by these regulations or by the proper authority to do the act in relation to which the expression is used.

(17) *Vessel* means any ship or boat of whatever description and may, at the discretion of the proper authority, include aircraft.

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



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(b) By night—

A red light over a
white light—signi-
fying

.. "I have not received prati-
que"

The two lights shall be not more than six feet apart and shall be suspended from the forestay. 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.

16371/2-6-1930.]

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 questions 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.

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(3) The master, and the ship's surgeon if there be one, shall as soon as the pilot or Port Health Officer comes 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 in 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.

(3245/11-9-1928.)

(3245/11-9-1928.)

(6) The master if so required by the Port Health Officer shall produce for inspection the passenger list, log, manifest, journal, and any other of the ship's papers.

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 Dispensing with Bills of Health, signed at Paris on December 22, 1934), 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.

(3548/10-11-1935.)

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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, 1934), 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.

(7) 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.

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

(9) 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 lie alongside, any vessel before pratique has been granted, except for the purpose of taking up the pilot or of saving life or of mooring the vessel or of fixing to the vessel a landing pontoon authorized for the purpose by the proper authority.

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(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 pratique.—(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 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 Port.

CHAPTER III.—SPECIAL MEASURES AT PORTS AGAINST
QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

A.—Plague

1. Infected, suspected, and healthy vessels: (1) *Infected 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) Disembarkation 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) Disinsectisation 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) Disinsectisation 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) Deratization of the vessel before the discharge of cargo if the proper authority deems it necessary; and where such deratization is not done or is not entirely successful, complete fumigation of the vessel after the discharge of cargo.



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(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.

9. *Measures against suspected vessels.* No plague-suspected vessel shall be granted partique 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.

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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.

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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 germ 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 germ 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.

- (e) 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 dejecta 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), (e), (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.

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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), (g), (h), and (i) 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.



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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 or 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 (pontoons, 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

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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) Disinfection of used bedding, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer may be infected.
- (e) Disinfection 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 cicatrices (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.

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(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.

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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 unship cargo.*—No unauthorized person shall land or unship 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,—