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“THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF
DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1897.”

REGULATIONS made by His Excellency the Officer
Administering the Government, with the advice of the
Executive Council, under section 4 of “The Quarantine and
Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897.”

By His Excellency's command,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 26, 1925.

**QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, REGULATIONS
RELATING TO THE STORAGE OF GRAIN,
AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO
ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS.**

(Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council and published in "Government Gazette" No. 7,481 of August 28, 1925.)

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

1. *Interpretation.*—The term "proper authority" in the following regulations means—

- (a) The Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Sanitary Commissioner, or the Assistant Sanitary Commissioner, or the Sanitary Officers, or the Port Surgeon or Health Officer, or the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the District Judge, or the Police Magistrate of the division, or the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, or the Senior Medical Officer of the district or place, or the Chief Headman, or wherever there shall be established a Municipality the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (b) Wherever there shall be established a District Council under Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 or a Local Board, the Chairman of the District Council, or the Chairman of the Local Board, or the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Sanitary Commissioner, or the Assistant Sanitary Commissioner, or the Sanitary Officers, or the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the District Judge, or the Police Magistrate, or the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, or the Senior Medical Officer resident within the District Council or Local Board limits, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.
- (c) Wherever there shall be no Municipality or District Council under Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 or Local Board established the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Sanitary Commissioner, or the Assistant Sanitary Commissioner, or the Sanitary Officers, the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the Police Magistrate of the division, or the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, or the Senior Medical Officer of the district or place, or the Chief Headman of the district, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

- (d) For the Port of Colombo, the Principal Collector of Customs or officer for the time being discharging the duties of Principal Collector of Customs, or the Port Surgeon, or the Chairman of the Board of Immigration and Quarantine.
- (e) For the area occupied by the military forces stationed in Colombo, the officer for the time being discharging the duties of the Senior Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, Colombo.

The term "health officer" means any person appointed by the Governor 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, Mandapam, for the purpose of regulations relating to persons entering Ceylon *viâ* Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar.

The term "goods" means goods, wares, and merchandise, furniture, packets, 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, buggalow, 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 *Government 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 Governor in Executive Council by notification in the *Government 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 so diseased by the proper authority. Such declaration shall be valid for seven days only, unless confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council by notification in the *Government Gazette*.

Such declaration shall be forthwith reported by the proper authority to the Governor in Executive Council 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 5 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 no sufficient 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 fulfil the conditions specified in sub-sections (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, or 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 disinfestation 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 place 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 Principal Civil Medical Officer 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.

MEASURES AT PORTS AND MARINE FRONTIERS.

2. *Quarantine Signal.*—Every vessel arriving at any port shall, before entering the port or harbour, display the quarantine signal (International Code Q), and not lower it until the port surgeon or health officer has granted pratique.

3. *Pratique.*—If the pratique granted is “restricted pratique” the vessel shall not lower the quarantine signal, but shall, in addition display the house flag beneath the national ensign at the stern, and shall be said to be allowed to work “healthy in quarantine.”

4. *Visit of Port Health Officer.*—Every vessel arriving at any port from any place outside the Island shall, before having any communication with the shore, other than the visit of the Government pilot, or with any other vessel, be visited by the port surgeon or health officer, who shall go on board such vessel and put to the master, and the surgeon, if any, or either of them, and to any other person on board such vessel 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, the existence of any unusual mortality among rats and the public health of the place from which the vessel has come, and of the places at which she has touched or called during her voyage, and of any vessel or boat with which she may have communicated otherwise than by signal, and may inspect and examine the master, crew, passengers thereof, and any other person thereon, respectively, as to their state of health then and previously, and demand to see the journal, or log book, and ship’s papers, which shall include a bill of health from each port of call during the voyage.

5. *Obligation to answer Questions.*—The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat, and every person on board such vessel or boat shall answer truly every question put to him by the port surgeon or the health officer.

(a) *Duty of Master to supply Information.*—The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat and, if there be a surgeon on board such vessel or boat, the surgeon shall as soon as the pilot or port surgeon or health officer shall come on board such vessel or boat, truly and fully inform such pilot and port surgeon or health officer if there shall have been any disease on board such vessel or boat or unusual mortality among rats before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or if such vessel or boat shall have come from any port or place in which there was disease or if there be any person affected with disease on board such vessel or boat or unusual mortality among rats, or if such vessel or boat shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed.

(b) *Proper Authority may require Certificate.*—The proper authority at the port of arrival may in all cases require a certificate in writing from the surgeon of the ship, or, if there is no surgeon on board, from the captain, declaring whether there has or has not been a case of disease on board since departure, and whether unusual mortality among rats has or has not been observed.

6. *Landing of Passengers from any Vessel or Boat in which there is Disease.*—The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in which there shall have been any disease before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or which shall have come from any port or place in which at the time of her leaving there was disease, or on which there shall be any person affected with disease, or which shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed, shall not allow any person to land from such vessel or boat, or to leave such vessel or boat, save by the order in writing of the proper authority, or of the port surgeon or health officer of the port under the direction of the proper authority.

7. *No Boat to be lowered from or to lie alongside any Vessel before Pratique is granted, except for saving Life or Mooring Vessel.*—The master or person in charge of a vessel shall not allow any boat of such vessel to be lowered, or any boat whatsoever to lie alongside such vessel, before such vessel shall have obtained pratique, except for the purpose of saving life or for the purpose of mooring such vessel. The master or person in charge of a vessel which has lowered a boat for the purpose of saving life or of mooring such vessel shall cause such boat to be hoisted up immediately thereafter.

8. *No Communication with a Vessel not admitted to Pratique.*—No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel or boat not admitted to pratique. No person shall leave any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique, nor shall any person transmit to, or receive any article or thing from, any vessel not admitted to pratique, without the permission of the proper authority.

9. *Removal of Goods from Vessel not admitted to Pratique.*—No person shall remove or take or permit or suffer to be removed or taken from any vessel before she has been admitted to pratique any part of the cargo or stores, or any article or thing belonging to the master or any of the passengers, officers, and crew thereof, or any other person thereon to be put either on shore or on any other vessel in any port of the Island, save to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as shall be prescribed by the proper authority, and with the permission of the Chief Officer of Customs of the port.

10. *Occurrence of any Disease on Board Vessel or Boat in Harbour.*—If at any time a case of disease shall occur on board a vessel or boat in any port or harbour, either before or after such vessel, or boat shall have been granted pratique, the master shall at once inform the proper authority and display the quarantine signal until the port surgeon or health officer again gives pratique.

11. *Duty of Health Officer with regard to Passengers on Vessels.*—Whenever upon the arrival of any vessel at any place in Ceylon there are found on board—

- (a) Persons who are unable to satisfy the port surgeon or health officer as to their place of origin, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove such persons from the vessel, and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period not exceeding eighteen days, or to order them to remain on the ship, and to forbid them to land.

- (b) Persons coming from a place within an area in which disease exists, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove such persons from the vessel, and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period of seven days should the disease be plague, five days should the disease be cholera, eighteen days should the disease be smallpox, and in the case of other disease for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix.
- (c) Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to allow such persons as are mentioned in (a) and (b) of this regulation to be placed under surveillance on their giving a guarantee with sufficient security to observe the conditions that may be imposed upon them by the proper authority.
- (d) Provided also that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to allow coolies working under an estate superintendent or other responsible employer to proceed to their destination on completion of such minimum period of observation as the Principal Civil Medical Officer may fix, previously advising their employer as to the number of days for which the coolies thus forwarded should be placed under observation by him. The estate superintendent or other responsible employer shall observe any instructions as regards observation or surveillance of such new arrivals which the proper authority shall thus impose.

12. *Destruction of prohibited Goods, &c.*—The proper authority may order the destruction of any prohibited goods or goods believed to be contaminated with disease brought by any vessel or from an infected port. No compensation shall in such case be paid to any person. The owner and consignee of the goods and the master or person in charge of the vessel by which they were carried shall pay the cost of the destruction thereof.

13. *Removal of diseased Person from Vessel.*—A diseased person may, in the discretion of the port surgeon or health officer, and on the order of the proper authority, be removed from any vessel or boat to a place of observation or hospital.

14. *Duty of Proper Authority with regard to Contacts.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority to order any contact to be placed under observation or to be placed under surveillance on such persons giving a guarantee with sufficient security to the satisfaction of the proper authority to fulfil the conditions of such surveillance.

15. *Removal of Contacts.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any contact to be removed to a place of observation for such period as the proper authority shall direct or to be kept under surveillance on such person giving a guarantee with sufficient security to the satisfaction of the proper authority to fulfil the conditions of such surveillance.

16. *Observation and Surveillance.*—Where these regulations provide that a person may be permitted to proceed to his destination subject to observation or surveillance the proper authority before

granting such permission must be satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the person to whom it is granted will duly comply with the conditions of surveillance and such person—

- (a) Shall satisfy the proper authority as to his name, intended place of destination, and his place of residence thereat ;
- (b) Shall agree to present himself and shall present himself for medical supervision during the prescribed period ;
- (c) Shall satisfy the proper authority that his intended place of residence is conveniently situated for the medical supervision ;
- (d) Shall, if required, give a guarantee with sufficient security to the satisfaction of the proper authority to fulfil the conditions of such surveillance.

Provided that in case such guarantee is offered by some third person on behalf of the contact, such third person shall be liable in the amount of the security tendered, or such lesser amount as the proper authority may direct, for any default of the contact in the observation of these regulations.

17. If the proper authority is not satisfied as above required, or if the person fails to comply with paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the proper authority shall detain him under observation. Provided always that a person may be required to be vaccinated or to produce to the proper authority satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the five years immediately preceding, or of his being otherwise immune to the disease.

18. *Surveillance.*—Any person under surveillance who by reason of illness is unable to present himself for examination shall immediately notify the Medical Officer by whom he is to be inspected the fact of such illness, and such Medical Officer shall forthwith visit such person and shall examine him, and, if in his opinion such person is suffering from or suspected to be suffering from quarantinable or other disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature shall take such action as is required by these regulations, and shall forthwith notify the proper authority of such action.

19. Any person under surveillance who fails to present himself as required to the medical officer appointed for his surveillance shall be liable to detention, and to be placed under observation irrespectively of any penalty or forfeiture to which he may be liable under these regulations.

20. The medical officer inspecting any person under surveillance shall, in the event of such person failing to present himself for examination, forthwith notify the fact to the proper authority and to the police.

21. *Embarkation of Contacts.*—The proper authority may prohibit the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of disease, and cause such persons and any contacts to be disinfected, disinfested, or vaccinated before embarkation.

22. *Landing of Persons affected with Leprosy prohibited.*—No person affected with leprosy shall be allowed to land at any place in Ceylon.

23. *Exportation of infected Goods.*—The proper authority may also prohibit the exportation of all merchandise or articles of any sort which may be regarded as infected with plague, or cholera, or smallpox, and which have not been disinfected on shore under the supervision of the proper authority.

24. *Prevention of access of Rats.*—The proper authority may cause to be taken such measures as he considers necessary to prevent rats gaining access to any vessel, or to prevent rats from any vessel gaining access to the shore.

25. *Disinfection of Wearing Apparel.*—The proper authority may require body linen, wearing apparel, and bedding that has been in use to be submitted to disinfection prior to embarkation.

26. *Fumigation of Cargo Boats.*—The owner of every licensed cargo boat shall cause his boat to be fumigated with sulphurdioxide, or in any other suitable manner to the satisfaction of the proper authority once in every seven days, or more frequently if so ordered by the proper authority.

27. *Water Boats.*—The owner of every water boat shall have the tanks in every boat owned by him cleaned and disinfected once in every quarter, and shall submit to the proper authority a certificate from the port surgeon or health officer to the effect that this has been satisfactorily carried out.

28. He shall also annually or whenever required to do so obtain a report from the Government Analyst of the analysis of any sample of the water in each boat which may be taken by the port surgeon or health officer for the purpose.

29. *Other Boats.*—The tindal 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 the same to be fumigated to the satisfaction of the proper authority if in the opinion of the proper authority, such fumigation is necessary.

30. *Landing of Mails and Cargo.*—Any mails or cargo that may be brought by vessels subject to these regulations may be landed under such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of disease, and on payment by the master or agent of the vessel of such charges as may be incurred in disinfecting or otherwise dealing with such mails or cargo.

31. *Mails sent by Post.*—Nothing in these regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction of any article being part of any mails (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of any postal administration of any Government, nor shall prejudicially affect the delivery in due course of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) to the post office.

REGULATIONS REGARDING TRAFFIC WITH INDIA.

32. *Conveyance of Passengers from India.*—The conveyance of passengers from any place in India to any place in Ceylon not being a Customs port is prohibited.

33. *Conveyance of Passengers from India in a Vessel not having a Bill of Health.*—The conveyance of passengers to any place in this Island from any place in India in any vessel or boat not having a bill of health is prohibited.

34. *Passengers to have Health Certificates.*—No passenger from Southern India may land at any port in Ceylon unless provided with a health certificate from a medical officer stationed in India and authorized thereto by the Governor of Ceylon. Such certificate may be subject to such conditions as to surveillance, disinfection, disinfestation, or vaccination as such authorized medical officer may prescribe, and any person failing to fulfil such conditions shall be guilty of an offence under the Ordinance.

35. *Landing of Passengers or Goods from India.*—No person or goods coming in or brought from any port or place in India shall land or be landed anywhere on the coast of the Northern Province of this Island, or on any island adjacent thereto, or on the west coast of this Island between Colombo and the southern limit of the Northern Province, or on any island adjacent to such west 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) Persons who have embarked at Paumben from the boat of the Mandapam Quarantine Camp on the steamers of the Ceylon Steamship Company, holding health certificates from the Medical Officer at Mandapam, at the ports of Jaffna and Kankasanturai, if no direct communication with the shore has taken place at any intermediate port in India ;

(c) Goods at the ports of Jaffna, Kayts, Kankasanturai, Point Pedro, and Talaimannar from vessels which have received from the Collector of Customs of the Northern Province a license thereto, which shall be issued subject to the following conditions :—

(i.) The vessel shall be disinfected and fumigated at such times and in such manner as the Collector of Customs may direct ;

(ii.) The license shall authorize such vessels to bring cargo from such Indian ports as are named therein, and shall only be in force during such time as these ports and their neighbourhood are free from disease ;

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

(iv.) No member of the crew shall disembark at any place in the Northern Province until special permission thereto has been granted by the Medical Officer of the port ;

(v.) No person from the shore shall be allowed on board the vessel until special permission thereto has been given by the Medical Officer of the port ;

(vi.) The license shall be revoked on the breach of any quarantine or Customs regulation by the ship or any member of the crew.

Any goods landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, and any vessel or boat from which any person or goods may land or be 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.

36. *Liability of Master.*—The master or tindal of any vessel or boat conveying to any place or port in Ceylon any passenger from India who is not provided with a health certificate as provided for in regulation 34 shall be guilty of an offence under the Ordinance, and any vessel or boat from which any person or goods may land or be landed in contravention of these regulations 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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

37. *Delegation of Powers.*—The powers conferred by the regulations contained herein on a Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman of a Municipal Council, District Council, or Local Board, or other 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 Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 or any regulations made thereunder, shall be deemed to include inspectors of the Government Sanitary Department and any inspector or sub-inspector of the Health Department in any Municipality, District Council, or Local Board, or any inspector appointed by the Board of Immigration and Quarantine.

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 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. *Reporting of Disease by Medical Practitioners.*—Every medical practitioner or person professing to treat disease attending or called in to visit any person suffering from any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature, or from any of the following, namely, acute or choleraic diarrhoea, or fever of seven days' duration or over, shall forthwith give information in writing to the proper authority, stating the name of the diseased person, his residence, and the nature of his disease.

46. *Duty of Occupant of any Building in which Disease occurs.*—Every person permanently or temporarily 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 resident 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, occupation, 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 referred 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 provided 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 chief headman of the district or to the Government Agent and to the nearest medical officer.

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 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 Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, 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.

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 a 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 Persons 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 his 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 authorized 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 proper 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.

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 re-occupation 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 tenants 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 His Excellency the Governor 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 His Excellency the Governor, shall be final, may for the purpose of these regulations pass and re-pass, either 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 His Excellency the Governor shall be final, be entered upon and occupied by the proper authority (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted 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, sanitary inspector, or any person generally or specially authorized 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.

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, re-packed, 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 Governor.

88. *Storage of Grain.*—In any locality in which the Governor in Executive Council shall by Order in Council 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 Governor in Executive Council shall by notification in the *Government Gazette* appoint the following regulations shall apply, provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council to exempt any building or buildings from any or all of the regulations herein referred to —

(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 His Excellency the Governor, 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.

GRAIN STORES.

(c) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of more than fifty 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.

(3) For the purpose of these regulations, “ grain stores ” shall mean any premises where more than fifty 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 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.

(10) Should human or rat plague occur or be suspected to have occurred at any grain store 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 store to be treated with a pulicide, and otherwise disinfected, cleansed, and repaired as the Chairman shall deem necessary. The expenses incurred in carrying out these precautions shall be borne by the occupier of the store.

(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 stores—

(12) Any person who intends to use an existing building as a grain store, shall give notice of such intention to the proper authority before he so uses the building ; and he shall not so use the building without the permission of the proper authority, unless the proper authority 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 proper authority 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 proper authority, unless the proper authority 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 proper authority. Notice of the commencement of the building shall be given to the proper authority, 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 specification 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 over night.
- (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 of 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 in 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.

(17) *Materials.*—The cement used in the construction of a grain store shall be up to British standard specification, sand 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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. G. and not greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ -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 to ample falls, and shall discharge clear of the site.

(20) *Foundations.*—Foundations 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 9 inches thick laid in cement mortar. No caobok 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

(24) *Plastering to Walls.*—All walls shall be plastered perfectly smooth in cement mortar $\frac{1}{2}$ -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 lime washed. 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 floors.

(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 eaves guttering or down-pipes will be permitted. Eaves shall project at least 2 feet and sufficiently far for rain water to drip into the surface water drain. All woodwork in roof shall be once dipped and once painted in liquid fuel or solignum.

(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 a fixed wire or metal screen having apertures not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 doorway 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 iron 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-proof Barrier*.—A rat-proof barrier shall be provided, and shall consist of a dwarf wall 3 feet high of 9 inches thick brickwork built across the doorway and on the centre line of the walling, and plastered both sides in cement. On the top of dwarf wall shall be built a slab of reinforced cement concrete 6 inches thick projecting 9 inches on each side, and at ends of dwarf wall weathered, throated, and rendered smooth in cement, but with a rebate for door 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 store and at floor level protected by wire screens or metal plates or bars having apertures not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch either way. A double roof ventilator shall be formed at the ridge, but carefully protected by woven wire mesh or perforated zinc sheeting.

(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 obstructions.

(31) *Ceilings*.—No ceilings or doubled roofs or enclosed spaces will be permitted. No internal ledges whatever shall be formed.

(32) *Water*.—In no circumstances will 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) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of not less than five nor more than fifty 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 a 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 shops" shall mean any premises where not less than five nor more than fifty bags of grain are stored for sale or any other purpose.

(4) For the purpose of these regulations, the words "grain shops" 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 those regulations to any duly qualified public health officer, or to any person in the employment of the local Government body of which he is the 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 shop.

(7) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a grain shop 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 shop are carried out efficiently.

(8) For the purpose of these regulations, a grain shop 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 shop which is not rat-proof, and any breach of this regulation shall be deemed to be an offence under these regulations.

(10) Should human or rat plague occur or be suspected to have occurred at any grain shop 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 shop to be treated with a pulicide, and otherwise disinfected, cleansed, and repaired as the Chairman shall deem necessary. The expenses incurred in carrying out these precautions shall be borne by the occupier of the shop.

(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 public health.

Constructional regulations for Grain Shops—

(12) Any person who intends to use an existing building as a grain shop, shall give notice of such intention to the proper authority before he so uses the building, and he shall not so use the building without the permission of the proper authority, unless the proper authority 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 shop.

(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 proper authority 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 proper authority, unless the proper authority 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 shop shall be commenced until the plans and specifications have been submitted and approved by the proper authority. Notice of the commencement of the building shall be given to the proper authority, 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 specification and the rules hereinafter following.

(15) A grain shop 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 shop 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 shop.

(16) *Type of Building.*—A grain shop shall be of one storey, 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 shop. A verandah in front is permissible not more than 10 feet wide, and with a concrete floor sloping outwards.

(17) *Materials.*—The cement used in the construction of a grain shop shall be up to British standard specification, the sand 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 the 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch damp course on tops of floor and to door sill shall be of one 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. G. and not greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh.

(18) *Paving.*—Where an open space exists between and opposite the entrance door or verandah of a grain shop and the public roads, such open space shall be paved either from the building to the road or for a distance of 6 feet whichever is less, and for a width of 6 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, if required by the Chairman, be fixed so as to prevent carts backing close against doors of verandahs.

(19) *Surface Water Drains.*—Where an open space exists around or on any side of a grain shop, it shall be drained by means of a surface water drain of concrete which shall be placed so as to catch rain water from the roof. The drain shall be laid to ample falls, and shall discharge clear of the site.

(20) *Foundations.*—Foundations 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 9 inches thick laid in cement mortar. No cabook or other material will be permitted, and no hollow, recess, or projection shall be constructed on any part of the walls.

(22) *Damp Course.*—A damp course shall be provided, and shall be of cement mortar $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, or of concrete laid as a continuous slab at floor level.

(23) *Floors.*—Floors shall be of concrete and be securely connected to the 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

(24) *Plastering to Walls.*—All walls shall be plastered perfectly smooth in cement mortar $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick internally and externally to a height of at least 4 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 floors.

(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. Walls shall be carried up tight to the underside of tiles, and the tiles shall be bedded on to the top of the wall in cement mortar. No eaves, guttering, 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.

(26) *Glass windows.*—Glass windows shall have their sills sloped off sharply outside and inside and placed not less than 3 feet above the floor. Windows shall be protected inside by a fixed wire or metal screen having apertures not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 doorway only to each unit. Doors 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 to be bound at edges with metal sheeting hung to an angle iron 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. Woodwork of door and frame shall be once dipped and once painted in liquid fuel or solignum.

(28) *Rat-proof Barrier.*—A rat proof barrier in doorway shall be provided and shall consist of a dwarf wall 3 feet high of 9 inches thick brickwork built across the doorway and on the centre line of the walling and plastered both sides in cement. On the top of dwarf wall shall be built a slab of reinforced cement concrete 6 inches thick projecting 9 inches on each side at ends of dwarf wall weathered,

throated, 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 the upper part of the roof of shop and at floor level, protected by wire screens or metal plates or bars having apertures not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch either way.

(30) *Steps*.—No steps or planks or similar means of facilitating access to door will be allowed. The space near and around the door inside and outside shall be kept clear of obstructions.

(31) *Ceilings*.—No ceilings, double roofs, or enclosed spaces will be permitted. No internal ledges whatever shall be formed.

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

(33) *Verandahs*.—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 shops shall be closed between sunset and sunrise.

GRAIN BOUTIQUES.

(e) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of not more than five 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 a 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 five 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 pulicide, 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 bins shall not be less than 2½ 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 ¾ inch in diameter. Wire screens shall not be less than No. 12 B. W. G. and not greater than ½-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 6 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 material 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.

**REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO VESSELS
ARRIVING FROM INFECTED PORTS.**

90. "*Infected vessels*" shall be dealt with as follows:—

(a) The health officer shall cause a medical inspection to be made of all persons on board the vessel, and such medical inspection shall include the determination of temperature by means of the clinical thermometer.

(b) The sick shall as soon as possible be removed from the ship and isolated.

(c) The passengers on board may be permitted to land, and shall be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance at the discretion of the health officer, and in the case of the former the place of observation and the manner of conveyance shall be such as is appointed by the proper authority, and all expenses incurred shall be borne by the vessel.

The crew shall be kept under observation on board of the ship, and shall not be permitted to land except on duty, and subject to such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary.

When observation is ordered, the period shall not exceed seven days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, eighteen days in the case of smallpox, and six days in the case of yellow fever.

When surveillance is ordered, the period shall be the same as the period of observation.

In applying these measures the date of the last case and the condition of the ship shall be taken into account.

(d) Clothing and articles belonging to the passengers or crew, which in the opinion of the health officer are infected, shall be disinfected or destroyed.

(e) Those parts of the vessel that have been occupied by the sick shall be disinfected, and also such other parts of the vessel as the health officer may regard as infected.

(f) In the case of plague, measures shall be taken, before, during, and after discharge of cargo, to secure the destruction of rats on board, and to prevent their transference to the shore.

(g) In the case of yellow fever, measures shall be taken to secure the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvæ on board.

(h) In the case of cholera, the bilge water, after preliminary disinfection, shall be pumped out, and the drinking water on board may be replaced by a fresh supply of wholesome water.

In the latter case, the water in the ship's tanks shall be disinfected before discharge, and the said tanks shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected prior to being refilled.

The provisions on board shall be examined and, if necessary, destroyed.

91. When such measures as the health officer may have deemed necessary in accordance with the provisions of the previous regulation have been carried out, such vessel shall immediately thereupon be admitted to restricted pratique, including such restrictions as may be imposed, restricting or regulating access to the vessel from the shore.

92. *Duty of Health Officer when sending Persons to be kept under Observation.*—The health officer of any port when sending persons to be kept under observation shall, in writing, inform the medical officer in charge of the place appointed for such purpose (if he himself be not in charge thereof) of the period for which such persons should be kept under observation.

93. All vessels arriving at any port in Ceylon which may have communicated otherwise than by signals with vessels coming from an infected port shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving from an infected port.

94. *Landing of Goods in certain Cases.*—No goods shall be landed from any suspected or infected vessel which is about to discharge more than 250 tons of cargo until rat destruction has been carried out on board ; but should such suspected or infected vessel remain less than twelve hours or discharge less than 250 tons of cargo, rat destruction shall be carried out on all lighters, boats, or other craft conveying goods from such vessel. In no such case shall more than three lighters be employed.

95. “ *Suspected vessels* ” shall be dealt with as follows :—

(a) Same as in “ *infected vessels.* ”

(b) The passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed seven days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, eighteen days in the case of smallpox, and six days in the case of yellow fever.

The period of surveillance shall date from the arrival of the ship.

(c) Paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of regulation 90 “ *infected vessels* ” shall also apply to “ *suspected vessels,* ” and the measures specified in paragraphs (g) and (h) shall also be applied.

96. When such measures as the health officer may have deemed necessary in accordance with the provisions of the previous regulation have been carried out, such vessel shall immediately thereupon be admitted to restricted pratique, including such restrictions as may be imposed, restricting or regulating access to the vessel from the shore.

97. “ *Healthy vessels* ” shall be admitted to free pratique immediately on arrival, irrespective of the nature of their bill of health, subject to such restrictions as may be imposed restricting or regulating access to the vessel from the shore. They may, however, at the discretion of the health officer be subjected to the measures specified in paragraphs (d), (f), g, and (h) of regulation 90 “ *Infected vessels,* ” and the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed seven days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, eighteen days in the case of smallpox, and six days in the case of yellow fever.

The period of surveillance shall date from the departure of the ship from the infected place.

98. No measures shall be taken against any vessel merely because it has come from or called at any place where disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature, other than quarantinable disease exists. If a case or cases of disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature, other than quarantinable disease has or have occurred on board a vessel before leaving the port of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, the measures that may be applied shall be limited to isolation of the sick, disinfection of infected clothing, bedding, and effects, and of the compartments of the vessel occupied by the sick, and the observation or surveillance of those who have been in contact with the sick person or persons.

99. *Duty of Health Officer.*—The duty of seeing that the following regulations regarding the destruction of rats are carried out shall devolve on the health officer :—

Rat Destruction.—Rat destruction may be carried out—

- (a) On every vessel on which an unusual mortality among rats has been noticed, and in the case of “infected” and “suspected” vessels.
- (b) On every vessel which has either at the original port of clearance or during the voyage transhipped direct goods coming directly from an infected place.
- (c) At the discretion of the proper authority on all lighters, boats, and other craft employed in discharging cargo from vessels falling under heads (a) and (b).

Provided that the destruction of rats may be dispensed with in the discretion of the proper authority on infected and suspected vessels which do not come alongside any quay or enter any dock, or which are not hauled upon any slip, or with respect to which satisfactory proof is forthcoming that effectual destruction of rats has been carried out. The decision whether such destruction has or has not been effectual shall rest with the proper authority, whose decision shall be final.

100. If in any vessel the rats on board are found to be suffering from plague, the health officer shall visit the vessel and measures shall be taken as in paragraphs (d) and (f) of regulation 90 “Infected vessels” and in regulations 95 and 99 and the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance, which shall not exceed a period of seven days after arrival.

If unusual mortality has been observed among the rats on any vessel, the health officer shall cause a bacteriological examination of the rats to be made as quickly as possible. Until all suspicion of plague shall have been removed, the provisions of the first paragraph of this regulation shall be applicable to the said vessel.

101. *Fumigation of Vessels.*—Every vessel entering the Graving Dock or going on the Patent Slip shall be fumigated, unless specially exempted by the proper authority.

102. The expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this regulation shall be borne by the master, owner, or agents of the vessel concerned.

103. The following scale of charges is authorized for the fumigation of vessels—

	Rs. c.
For each hour	12 50
For each hour beyond the ordinary working hours of the Department, in addition to the above charge	2 50
For moving hose during fumigation, each move	10 0

(Time calculated from one hour before fumigator is moored alongside ship to one hour after fumigator has left ship.)

Ordinary hours: (Monday to Friday, 7 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.
Saturday, 7 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.)

104. *Landing of Passengers from Healthy Vessels.*—On arrival of a vessel from an infected port within the incubation period, reckoning from the date of the departure from the port, the health officer shall permit any passenger to land after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer, provided that such passenger shall inform the proper authority at the port of landing of his intended place or places of residence, and shall during a period sufficient to complete the incubation period, reckoning from the date of departure of the vessel from the infected port, daily report himself to such medical officer as the proper authority at the port shall direct. Provided, further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to place under observation any person whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry the infection for the period necessary to complete the incubation period, reckoning from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port last visited. In such cases the provisions of sections 16, 17, and 18 shall apply.

105. *Landing of Cargo and Mails from Healthy Vessels.*—The proper authority shall permit the landing of cargo and mails and the transshipment of cargo and mails and passengers under such restrictions or conditions as shall appear necessary to such authority, and it shall be the duty of all persons to observe all such restrictions and conditions.

106. *Landing of Cloths, &c., prohibited.*—The landing at any place in this Island of the following goods shipped at an infected port, or transhipped to any vessel from any vessel which shall have conveyed such goods from an infected port, is prohibited:—

- (1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects;
- (2) Used gunny bags, rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandise.

107. *Prohibition of the Transshipment of such Goods.*—The transshipment within any port of this Island of such prohibited goods from one vessel to another is prohibited.

108. *Destruction of such Goods.*—The Chief Officer of Customs at any place at which such prohibited goods are landed or transhipped shall, unless the proper authority shall otherwise direct, cause the destruction of such goods. The cost of effecting such destruction shall be paid by the owner and consignee of such goods and by the master of the vessel by which such goods were carried. No compensation for such destruction shall be paid to any person.

109. *Personal Effects to be disinfected.*—The foregoing regulations 106 to 108 shall not apply to used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects accompanying any person, provided that such personal effects shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the port surgeon or health officer.

110. *Additional Power of Proper Authority with regard to Healthy Vessels coming from a Port infected with Cholera.*—In the case of a healthy vessel coming from a port infected with cholera, the proper authority may, in addition to the above precautions, direct the master or person in charge of any such vessel—

- (a) To disinfect and pump out the bilge water ;
- (b) To substitute as soon as possible after arriving in a port a supply of wholesome drinking water for that stored on board ;
- (c) To disinfect all human excreta before such are thrown or passed into the water of the port.

111. The following scale of charges is authorized for disinfection:—

	Rs. c.
Personal disinfection	Free
For small quantities of ship's linen up to half a cradle	1 0
For each cradle of ship's linen when less than 30 cradles	2 0
For each cradle of ship's linen when 30 or more cradles	1 0

112. The building situated adjacent to the Disinfecting Station of the Port of Colombo and known as the "Cooly Depot" is hereby established as a quarantine station for steamer crews arriving from India and others, and a fee of 75 cents per head per diem for occupation thereof will be charged for steamer crews only, and the same shall be payable by the local agents of the Steamship Company to which the crew belong.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS.

Anchylostomiasis.

113. *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 Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Provincial Surgeon of the Province, the District Medical Officer, and Assistant Medical Officer of the district, any officer of the Medical Department specially charged with duties in connection with anchylostomiasis, the Sanitary Commissioner, and also any persons of medical or scientific qualifications appointed by the Governor as officers for the purpose of any campaign against the disease.

114. In any case in which the Principal Civil Medical Officer is satisfied that anchylostomiasis is prevalent within any estate, he may, by notification in the *Government 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.
- (c) Require such superintendent or person to issue to any persons or class of persons employed on the estate, or resident or being thereon or in the immediate vicinity thereof, all such directions as the proper authority may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid.
- (d) Require any person employed on the estate, or resident or being thereon or in the immediate vicinity thereof, to submit to any examination ordered by the proper authority.
- (e) 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 faeces of such person in such quantity as may be directed, and in such receptacle as may be provided by the proper authority.
- (f) Require any such person to submit to any medical treatment in such manner and during such period and at such times and places as may be directed by the proper authority.
- (g) 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 householder or owner of premises who shall permit his premises to be faecally polluted shall be guilty of an offence.

118. For the purposes of the following regulations the proper authority shall be the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner, or any officer authorized by either of them 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 Sanitary 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.

125. The regulations made under the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897, and published by Notification dated July 25, 1914, in *Government Gazette* No. 6,636 of July 31, 1914, and all additions and amendments thereto, are hereby repealed.

APPENDIX I.

Circular No. 250 of December 28, 1898.

Expenses of Arrangements for Isolation and Segregation within Municipal Council, Urban Council, or Local Board Limits.

SIR.—WITH reference to my Circular dated November 24, 1898, No. 217, and to subsequent correspondence on the above subject, I am directed to state that, as regards the expenditure to be incurred in providing hospital and other accommodation for plague patients, it has been decided that the charges should be met as follows:—

Government.

- (1) Half the cost of erection of the buildings.
- (2) The cost of all equipment, clothing, &c.
- (3) The pay of the medical staff.
- (4) The pay of guards—*i.e.*, police and search parties.
- (5) Half the value of articles condemned and destroyed.

Local Boards.

- (1) Half the cost of erection of the buildings.
- (2) The cost of provisions—*i.e.*, food supply, pay of cooks, and kitchen utensils.
- (3) The cost of the removal of patients to hospitals, and inmates of infected houses to camps of refuge.
- (4) The cost of unroofing and disinfecting houses.
- (5) The cost of additional inspectors and their staff of attendants.
- (6) Half the value of articles condemned and destroyed.

2. Any special circumstances for greater relief will be considered by Government after the expense has been incurred.

3. I am further to state that Government is prepared to make any advance of money which may be found to be necessary.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.