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Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Regulations, Orders, Notifications, Rules, etc., issued by the Governor
and by Heads of Departments.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd May 1936.

No. 671-L.S.-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 4 and section 7-A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878), the Government of Orissa are pleased (a) to take possession of the Ruchida Ferry and the Barangakot Ferry over the Kankaradi Nalla lying between the Sambalpur district and the Sarangarh State in the Central Provinces, the description whereof is given below, and to declare the said ferries to be public ferries, and (b) to direct that the said ferries shall be managed by the District Council,

Sambalpur, and that one moiety of the proceeds from the said ferries remaining after deduction of the costs of management thereof shall be paid into the District Fund of the District of Sambalpur and the balance to the Sarangarh State.

DESCRIPTION.

Name of ferries.

1. Ruchida Ferry at village Ruchida plying between villages Ruchida (right bank) and Kanehanpur in Sarangarh State (left bank).

2. Barangakot Ferry at village Barangakot plying between villages Barangakot (right bank) and Burda in Sarangarh State (left bank).

A. F. W. DIXON,

Secretary to Government.

LAW AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th May 1936.

No. 185-L.P.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of licenses to the following gentlemen whose residences and other particulars are given below to grant certificates of marriages between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Orissa :—

Name.	Residence.	Taluk.	District.	Mission.
Rev. David Bagho ...	Porjasuku ...	Koraput ...	Koraput ...	Schlesurg Hols- tein Evange- lical Luthe- ran mission.
Rev. Jacob Sadhu ...	Keller ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rev. Johon Suna ...	Korapur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rev. Bartholomi Roti Naiko.	Pindopodoro	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rev. Herman Gerherdt	Benia Lotya- sada.	Pottangi.	Do. ...	Do.

The 25th May 1936.

No. 189-L.P.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of licenses to the following gentlemen whose residences and other particulars are given below to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Orissa in accordance with the provisions of the said Act :—

Name.	Residence.	Taluk.	District.
Rev. David Bagho ...	Porja Suku ...	Koraput ...	Koraput.
Rev. Jacob Sadhu ...	Keller ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rev. Johon Suna ...	Korapur ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rev. Bartholomi Naiko.	Roti Pindopodoro ...	Do. ...	Do.
Rev. Herman Gerhardt	Benia Lotyasada	Pottangi.	Do.

C. G. NAIR,

*Secretary to Government.**The 20th May 1936.*

No. 404—II-P.16-Com.—The following draft of rules which the Government of Orissa propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), is hereby published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th June 1936.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified above will be duly considered.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

C. G. NAYAR,

Secretary to Government.

Draft rules under clause (p) of sub-section 1 of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1903 (XV of 1908) for the control of the spread of infection of dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases by vessels arriving at, or being in, or departing from, Indian ports, and the disposal of dead bodies on such vessels.

DEFINITIONS.

- (1) " Health Officer " means any person appointed by Government either by name or by virtue of his office, to be Health Officer of a port, and includes

an Additional or Assistant Port Health Officer, and any officer appointed by Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a port.

- (2) The term "infected" when used with reference to any articles includes all articles considered by the Health Officer to be infected with any of the diseases specified in these rules.
- (3) The term "infected port" means any port which Government may, by notification, declare to be infected with any of the diseases specified in rule 1 of these rules.
- (4) "Medical Officer" (of a vessel) means any person holding medical charge of a vessel.
- (5) "Calling at port".—A vessel shall be regarded as having called at a port if either it berthed at a quay at that port for any purpose whatsoever or if having berthed elsewhere in the said port, it was in communication with the shore for a purpose other than was strictly necessary for the landing of mails or passengers and their luggage, or for the embarking of mails or passengers with or without their luggage, who had not in any way communicated with such port and who had disembarked from a healthy vessel and had not been exposed to infection in such port.
- (6) *Observation*.—The word "observation" signifies the isolation of persons whether on board vessel or at a sanitary station before they obtained free pratique.
- (7) *Surveillance*.—The word "surveillance" means that persons are not isolated, that they receive free pratique immediately, but the authorities of the several places whither they are bound are informed of their coming and they are subjected to a medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.
- (8) *Crew*.—The word "crew" includes any person who is not on board for the sole purpose of travelling from one country to another, but who is employed in some way in the vessel's service or by persons on board or in connection with the cargo.
- (9) *Day*.—The word day means an interval of 24 hours.

PART I.

Rules to be observed at ports in India on the arrival of vessels.

1. The diseases to which the rules in this part apply are :—(1) Plague, (2) Cholera, (3) Yellow Fever, (4) Typhus, (5) Small-pox, (6) Chicken-pox, (7) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, (8) Diphtheria, (9) Relapsing fever, (10) Jigger, and (11) Influenzal pneumonia.

2. The master of every vessel arriving at any port subject to these rules shall show, until the vessel is free from control under these rules, a signal which shall be whichever of the undermentioned signals is appropriate :

- (a) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, when the ship is within three miles of the coast or is within the limits of a district—
 - (i) the Flag Signal Q : meaning—" my ship is healthy and I request free pratique ",
 - (ii) the Two Flag Signal QQ : meaning—" my ship is suspected ", *vide* Rules 17, 22, 27, 32, 34 and 38, or
 - (iii) the Two Flag Signal QL : meaning—" my ship is infected ", *vide* Rules 17, 22, 27, 32, 34, 38, 40 and 43.
- (b) by night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise but only when the vessel is within three miles of coast a signal comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning—" I have not free pratique ".

The night signal shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen.

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of Government, notify supplementary signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by vessels visiting the port frequently.

3. The master of any vessel fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus shall, when not less than 12 hours out from any port, send to the Health Officer, either directly or through an agent approved by the Health Officer, a wireless message, embodying all such of the items of information set out in the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable :

provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of Government, notify supplementary signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by vessels visiting the port frequently.

4. Cases of sickness or death occurring subsequent to the transmission of an earlier message shall be notified separately before the arrival of the vessel in the port.

NOTE.—The telegraphic address of the various Health Officers is " Quarantine " and the items of the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals are reproduced below :—

STANDARD QUARANTINE MESSAGES.

Item I.

MEBAV ... The following is an International Quarantine Message from vessel indicated, of port indicated, which expects to arrive at time indicated, on date indicated.

(Here should follow groups to complete above.)

Item II.

MECED ... My port of departure (first port of landing) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

Item III.

MEDIH ... No case of infectious disease, or of sickness suspected to be of infectious nature, has occurred on board during the last 15 days.

MEFOF ... Number indicated cases of infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last 15 days.

Item IV.

MEGYX ... I have no other case of sickness on board.

MEHUD ... I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V.

MEJAC ... No deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

MEKEK ... Number indicated deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

Item VI.

MELOC ... I have a ship's surgeon on board.

MEMYT ... I have no ship's surgeon on board.

Item VII.

MENLI ... I do not wish to disembark any sick.

MEPUP ... I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease(s) indicated.

Item VIII.

MEQOV ... My crew consists of number indicated, and I have no passengers on board.

MERAT ... My crew consists of number indicated passengers.

Item IX.

MESEC ... I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

METIK ... I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

5. On arrival at a port the master shall, at the earliest opportunity, report to the pilot or other boarding officer all matters that have occurred during the voyage which might affect the classification of the vessel as "infected", "suspected" or "healthy" and any sickness or deaths from any cause, and the pilot or other boarding officer shall promptly communicate such report to the Health Officer, provided that in the case of healthy vessels and vessels that are classed as "suspected", not on account of the occurrence of any disease on board but merely by reason that they have sailed from or touched at a particular port, it shall be permissible for the pilot or other boarding officer if acting on the general or special advice of the Health Officer to treat the vessel as "healthy" and allow pratique.

6. If after a vessel has arrived within port limits a case or suspected case of any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1 occurs on board, the master shall hoist the signal prescribed in Rule 2 for "infected vessels", shall stop all communication with the shore and shall immediately report the circumstances to the Health Officer.

7. Every medical practitioner, who becomes cognizant that any passenger on board or recently disembarked from any vessel or any member of the crew or any person employed on board any vessel in the port is suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in Rule 1, shall immediately give notice thereof by telephone and in writing to the Health Officer.

8. All infected or suspected vessels shall stop at such place as Government shall by order provide and shall not enter any dock or come alongside any wharf or have communication with the shore until authorised to do so by the Health Officer or in the conditions specified in the proviso to Rule 5, by the pilot or other boarding officer.

9. So long as the signals showing that the vessel is "infected" or "suspected" are shown, no tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any boat shall attempt to take it alongside such vessel except with the permission of the Health Officer, and no person other than a pilot or an official acting in the execution of these Rules shall board or leave any "infected" or "suspected" vessel without the written permission of the Health Officer.

10. Healthy vessels which, while in port, desire to have no communication with the shore shall, on arrival, hoist the code over Q flag by day and by night the "International Code Signal" meaning—"I have not free pratique" specified in Rule 2; provided that a vessel shall only be treated as having no communication with the shore under this rule if making a call of 12 hours or less, and provided that the vessel remains out in the stream and does not enter locked areas or moor alongside any quay.

Such vessels shall be subject to such restrictions as the Health Officer may direct and be guarded by the port sanitary police until departure.

11. In the case of all infected vessels the Health Officer shall, and in the case of all other vessels the Health Officer may proceed on board and examine the vessel, and the master shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, personal effects, cargo, provisions, water-supply and any part of the vessel the Health Officer considers it necessary to examine. The Health Officer may require a declaration, written or on oath, from the medical officer (if any) of the vessel or from the master or from both, whether any death or sickness from an unknown or suspicious cause or any case of any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1 has occurred, on board the vessel either during the voyage or before her departure, and with reference to plague, whether any unusual mortality has been observed among rats. If the Health Officer is satisfied that such deaths or cases of sickness as may have occurred were not due to any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1, he shall permit the vessel to proceed to the usual place of anchorage or berth in harbour and to discharge passengers and cargo without any further restriction. If he is not so satisfied, he shall proceed as provided in the rules. Inspection by the Health Officer under this Rule will not be undertaken between sunset and sunrise except in such unusual circumstances as justify a departure from the usual rule.

12. As the result of every inspection the Health Officer shall finally classify the vessel as infected suspected or healthy, in accordance with the definitions given hereafter.

13. All cases of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus and Small-pox shall be removed from a vessel on diagnosis by the Health Officer. The removal of persons who have been in contact with such cases may be enforced by the Health Officer if after full consideration of the circumstances he considers that such removal is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

In the case of the other diseases mentioned in Rule 1, the removal of such sick persons and their contacts as are bound for an onward port shall be enforced by the Health Officer only if he considers such action necessary on account of lack of facilities for isolation or treatment on board the vessel.

Whenever a person suffering from one of the diseases mentioned in Rule 1 remains on board, the Health Officer may at his discretion, limit communication with the shore.

14. The Health Officer shall inform the Municipal or Corporation Health Officer in all cases in which he arranges for the conveyance of a patient to a sanatorium or hospital or other place within municipal or corporation limits, and shall furnish the Municipal or Corporation Health Officer with the address of any private residence to which he permits the removal of a patient.

15. Where plague, cholera, or small-pox, is the disease on account of which the vessel is deemed to be infected, the Health Officer shall offer free of charge inoculation, vaccination or re-vaccination to all persons willing to be operated upon and shall cause to be inoculated or vaccinated, if their guardians or those in charge of them consent, all minors whom he may consider to be in a suitable physical condition for such operation.

16. In the case of a vessel infected or suspected to be infected with any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1, the Health Officer may, whenever he considers it necessary and practicable, intimate by letter or telegram to the health authorities of the Presidency, Province or Indian State concerned, the date of departure, route, number of persons and ultimate destination in the respective Presidency, Province or Indian State of the passengers from the said vessel.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

17. *Infected vessel*.—A vessel shall be regarded as infected—

- (1) if it has a case of human plague on board ;
- (2) or if a case of human plague broke out more than six days after embarkation ;
- (3) or if plague-infected rats are found on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected :—

- (1) if a case of human plague broke out in the first six days after embarkation ;
- (2) or if investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality without determining the cause thereof.

The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these rules at a suitably equipped port.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival and the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality and, when unusual mortality among rats has been observed, expert examination has proved that this mortality was not due to plague.

18. In the case of plague-infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken before pratique is given :—

- (1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.
- (2) All persons suffering from plague or suspected to be suffering from plague shall be disembarked and isolated.
- (3) In the case of persons who have been in contact with a case of plague, the medical officer, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel, and all the circumstances, may either—
 - (a) isolate any such person ; or
 - (b) place him under surveillance ; or
 - (c) first isolate him and then place him under surveillance :

provided that no person shall be isolated or left under surveillance for a period extending in the aggregate beyond six days after the date of the arrival of the vessel in the port,

During any period of isolation or surveillance the members of the crew may be prohibited from leaving the vessel, except for the purposes of their duty, and after notification to the Health Officer.

- (4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected :
- (5) The parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.
- (6) The Health Officer may require deratisation before the discharge of cargo, if he is of opinion, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way in which it is loaded that it is possible to effect a total destruction of rats before discharge. In this case, the vessel may not be subjected to a further deratisation after discharge. In other cases the complete destruction of rodents on board shall be effected when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo.
- (7) When before or during the course of discharge of cargo, plague infected rats are found on board, or when it has been established that there exists on board an unusual mortality among rats, the cause of which has not been determined, the Health Officer may require the fumigation of the ship before, or during the discharge of cargo, and if during the course of discharge, or after the discharge of cargo, live rats are again found, a fresh fumigation may be carried out if the master approves; but only one of the fumigations thus effected shall be done at the expense of the vessel.

If a vessel is to discharge a part of its cargo only, and if the Health Officer considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said vessel may remain in the port for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation, are taken to the satisfaction of the Health Officer to prevent rats from passing from the vessel to the shore, either during unloading or otherwise.

The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the staff employed on this duty from becoming infected. The staff shall be subject to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel.

19. When the measures prescribed in Rule 18 have been duly taken in respect of any infected vessel the Health Officer shall, by written order, grant pratique: provided that, if a case of plague or of illness suspected to be plague, occurs on board subsequent to the grant of the above certificate, the certificate shall become invalid and the vessel again becomes subject to the requirements of the rules regarding infected vessels.

20. In the case of plague-suspected vessels, the measures specified in (1), (4), (5) and (6) of Rule 18 shall be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before pratique is given. In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance or observation, the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed six days. The crew may, during the same period, be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Officer.

21. Healthy vessels shall be admitted to free pratique. The only measures which the Health Officer may take as regards these vessels are the following :—

- (i) medical inspection as prescribed in Rule 11;
- (ii) destruction of rats on board in exceptional cases and for wellfounded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the vessel;
- (iii) the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the vessel left the infected port. The crew may during the same period be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Officer.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.

22. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board or if there has been a case of cholera during the five days previous to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival. The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these rules.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be considered healthy, although arriving from an infected port or having on board persons proceeding from an infected area, if there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera, in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found, shall be subject to all measures required in the case of cholera.

23. In the case of cholera-infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken before pratique is given :—

- (1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.
- (2) All persons suffering from cholera or suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be disembarked and isolated.
- (3) The members of the crew and the passengers may be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding five clear days from the date of arrival of the vessel, provided that persons satisfying the Health Officer that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the preceding six months excluding the last six days thereof may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation.
- (4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including foodstuffs which, in the opinion of the Health Officer of the port, have been recently contaminated, shall be disinfected.
- (5) The parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or that the Health Officer regards as infected, shall be disinfected.
- (6) Unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Health Officer who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection, including the placing of the personnel employed on the unloading under observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time when they ceased unloading.
- (7) If the drinking water stored on board is suspected by the Health Officer, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced after disinfection of the tanks and filters by a supply of wholesome drinking water.
- (8) The Health Officer may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port.
- (9) The Health Officer may require human dejecta and the waste water of the vessel to be disinfected before they are discharged from the vessel.

24. *Cholera-suspected vessels.*—In the case of cholera-suspected vessels, the measures specified in (1), (4), (5), (7), (8) and (9) of Rule 23 shall be taken at the discretion of Health Officer before pratique is given.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed five days. The crew may, during the same period, be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Officer.

25. *Clinical Cholera.*—If the vessel has been declared infected or suspected on account only of a case on board presenting the clinical features of cholera, and two bacteriological examinations, made with an interval of not less than 24 hours between them, have not revealed the presence of cholera or other suspected vibrios, the vessel shall be considered healthy.

26. *Healthy vessels* shall be admitted to free pratique. The only measures which the Health Officer may take as regards these vessels are those specified in (1), (3), (7), (8) and (9) of Rule 23.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF YELLOW FEVER.

27. *Infected vessel*.—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board, or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

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

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if on arriving after a voyage of more than six days it has had no case of yellow fever on board and either there is no reason to believe that it transports mosquitoes believed to be capable of transmitting yellow fever, or it is proved to the satisfaction of the Health Officer:—

(a) that the vessel, during its stay in the port of departure, was moored at a distance of at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from harbour vessels (pontoons, etc.), as to make the access of mosquitoes improbable.

(b) or that the vessel, at the time of departure, was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

28. The only port of entry in India open to vessels infected with yellow fever is the port of Bombay.

29. In the case of vessels infected with yellow fever, the following measures shall be taken before pratique is given:—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

(2) All persons suffering from yellow fever, or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever, shall be disembarked and those of them who are in the first five days of the disease shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent the access of any mosquitoes to them.

(3) All other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of their disembarkation.

(4) The vessel shall be moored at such distance, not being less than 200 metres, from the inhabited shore and from all other vessels, as will render the access of mosquitoes from shore to vessel or from vessel to shore improbable.

(5) The destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth shall be carried out on board, as far as possible before discharge of cargo; if discharge is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes, the personnel employed shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased unloading.

30. *Yellow fever, suspected vessels*.—Vessels suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3), (4) and (5) of Rule 29 before pratique is granted.

Nevertheless, if the voyage has lasted less than six days and if the vessel complies with the conditions specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of Rule 27 relating to healthy vessels, the vessel shall be subjected to the measures prescribed by Rule 29 (1) and (3) only and to fumigation.

When 30 days have been completed after the departure of the vessel from the infected port, and no case has occurred during the voyage, the vessel may be granted free pratique subject to preliminary fumigation should the Health Officer consider this to be necessary.

31. *Healthy vessels*.—Healthy vessels shall be granted free pratique after medical inspection.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF TYPHUS.

32. *Infected vessel*.—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if during the voyage or at the time of arrival it has had or has one or more cases of typhus on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been no case of typhus on board but it carries any person or persons who, within the twelve days prior to arrival, left an area where typhus was epidemic at the time of their departure.

33. In the case of infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken :—

- (1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.
- (2) All persons suffering from typhus, or suspected to be suffering from typhus, shall be disembarked, isolated and deloused.
- (3) Other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be deloused and may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall be specified, but which in any event shall not exceed 12 days, reckoned from the date of delousing.
- (4) Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which the Health Officer considers to be infected, shall be disinfected.
- (5) The parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons infected with typhus and which the Health Officer regards as infected shall be disinfected.

33. (a) *Typhus-suspected vessels.*—Vessels suspected of typhus may be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3) and (4) of Rule 33 before pratique is given.

(b) *Healthy vessels.*—Vessels not infected or suspected according to the definitions given in Rule 32 shall be treated as healthy and given free pratique.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF SMALL-POX.

34. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if, during the voyage or at the time of arrival, it has had or has one or more cases of small-pox on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been no case of small-pox on board during the voyage but it has on board any person, unprotected by vaccination, from an area where small-pox was epidemic, within 14 days prior to arrival.

35. In the case of infected vessels the following measures shall be taken before pratique is given :—

- (1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.
- (2) All persons suffering from small-pox, or suspected to be suffering from small-pox, shall be disembarked and isolated.
- (3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of small-pox, may be subjected to vaccination, if willing, and in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent, to surveillance; or, if they are unwilling to be vaccinated, may be subjected to observation, the period of surveillance or observation being specified according to circumstances, but, in any event, not exceeding 14 days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel.
- (4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which the Health Officer considers to have been recently infected, shall be disinfected.
- (5) Only the parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons ill with small-pox and which the Health Officer regards as infected, shall be disinfected.

36. *Small-pox suspected vessels.*—Vessels suspected of small-pox may be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3) and (4) of Rule 35 before pratique is given.

37. *Healthy vessels.*—Vessels not infected or suspected according to the definitions given in Rule 34 shall be treated as healthy and given free pratique.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHICKEN-POX, CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, DIPHTHERIA AND RELAPSING FEVER.

38. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of one of these diseases on board, or if there have been one or more cases within fourteen days prior to arrival.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of one of these diseases on board, but no fresh case within fourteen days prior to arrival.

Provided that a vessel shall no longer be regarded as suspected if a period of at least fourteen days has elapsed since the occurrence of any case before her arrival at a previous port of call and the Health Officer is satisfied that she has been subjected to proper medical examination and that all necessary precautions have been taken.

39. In the event of a vessel being classed as infected or suspected on account of any of the above-mentioned diseases, the Health Officer, before pratique is given,—

- (1) shall arrange for the conveyance of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from such disease to a sanatorium or hospital, unless the sick person or his friends can make adequate provision elsewhere to the satisfaction of the Health Officer; but he shall not enforce the removal from the vessel of any passenger or passengers bound for an onward port except as provided for in Rule 13.
- (2) may detain under observation or keep under surveillance persons whom he suspects of having been exposed on board to infection with relapsing fever, during a period which, reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel must not exceed fourteen days and may cause any such persons to be deloused;
- (3) may direct such bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel, and articles belonging to the crew and passengers as he considers to be infected, to be disinfected or disinfected;
- (4) may order that any portion of the vessel that has actually been exposed to contamination or is in a filthy or insanitary condition, or which he considers likely to be infected, shall be disinfected and cleansed as he may direct.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF JIGGER.

40. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if it has on board or has had on board during the voyage any person suffering from Jigger.

41. In the case of infected vessel before pratique is given—

- (1) the Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider as having been exposed to infection with Jigger and any person or persons found to be suffering therefrom shall be removed to hospital for treatment;
- (2) the clothes, bedding and personal effects of infected persons shall be disinfected and the Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the clothes, bedding, etc., of all persons on board;
- (3) any part of the vessel which in the opinion of the Health Officer is infected shall be disinfected;
- (4) the ballast of such vessel, if of earth or sand, shall not be landed without the permission, in writing, of the Health Officer, who, if he considers necessary, may order that it shall be discharged into the sea/river at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by Government.

42. Vessels not infected according to the definition given in Rule 40 shall be treated as healthy and given free pratique.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

43. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of influenzal pneumonia on board at the time of arrival or if there was a case on board within five days previous to arrival.

44. (a) In the case of an infected vessel—

- (1) The Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider has been exposed to infection with influenzal pneumonia, and, subject to the conditions prescribed in Rule 13, any person or persons found to be suffering from influenzal pneumonia shall be disembarked and isolated.
- (2) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Health Officer considers to have been recently infected or exposed to infection, shall be disinfected.

(b) Vessels not infected, according to the definition given in Rule 43, shall be treated as "healthy" and given free pratique.

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL DISEASES MENTIONED IN RULE 1.

45. (1) The master of any vessel coming under these rules shall comply with all directions which the Health Officer may consider necessary under them.

(2) In exercise of the functions imposed upon him by the foregoing rules, the Health Officer shall attach due importance to the presence on board the vessel of a medical officer and to the provision on board the vessel of suitable apparatus for disinfection, disinsectisation and destruction of rats, and shall, in general, apply the principles laid down in the foregoing rules with due regard to their necessity and practicability in the particular circumstances of each case.

46. Vessels arriving from an infected area which have been subjected to sufficient sanitary measures to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, shall not be subjected to these measures a second time on their arrival in another port whether belonging to the same country or not, unless, since their departure, some incident has occurred which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, justifies the application of the said sanitary measure and unless they have subsequently called at an infected port.

47. The foregoing rules shall not prevent the transshipment, under restrictions to be imposed by the Health Officer in conformity therewith, of passengers, mails, or goods between vessels which have not been granted pratique.

48. Vessels refusing to submit to measures prescribed in these rules shall be at liberty to put out to sea: Provided that such refusal has been made before there has been any communication, except by signal or through the port authorities, between such vessel and the shore or with any other vessel in port. Such vessel may, however, be permitted to land goods, if the ship is isolated, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Health Officer may lay down in this behalf. Such vessels may also be permitted to disembark passengers at their request, on the condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by these rules; such vessels if isolated, may also take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

49. In the event of any vessel putting back to sea, the Health Officer shall intimate the fact, if possible by telegraph, to the next port of call.

RULES APPLICABLE TO PERSONS.

50. If any case of infectious disease occurs among any group of persons who are being kept under observation, the patient shall be isolated or sent to hospital and the other persons may continue to be detained and segregated for a period reckoned from the date of occurrence of the case, not exceeding that prescribed elsewhere in these rules in respect of the disease in question. The clothes and effects of the patients and of such persons as have been in contact with the patient may be disinfected at the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

51. The medical officer in charge of any place appointed for the isolation of any persons under these rules may, in his discretion, by written order, direct that any person who is kept there under observation shall be allowed to depart and shall be subjected to surveillance.

52. If the system of surveillance to which any person is subjected on shore requires his daily attendance before a medical officer, the Health Officer may, by written order, exempt such person from such attendance on being satisfied that he may be relied upon to send in a report if he should fall sick.

53. Persons subjected to surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise, which may be given by written order of a medical officer appointed by Government in this behalf.

54. When a suspected case of any infectious disease is removed from a vessel at any port the Health Officer shall report the confirmation, or otherwise, of the diagnosis by telegram to the Health Officer of the next port of call if that port is in India, Ceylon or the Straits Settlement. In all cases, a note shall be made on the bill of health, stating the nature of the infectious disease and whether diagnosed definitely or suspected, and the precautions taken in connection therewith.

PART II.

Rules to be observed in the case of vessels leaving ports in India for ports beyond India.

55. (1) In the case of vessels leaving any Indian port for any port beyond India, the Health Officer shall take effectual measures by medical examination to prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, small-pox or any of the diseases specified in rule 1 and of persons in such relation with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of these diseases.

(2) Such medical examination shall ordinarily take place by day on shore as shortly as possible before embarkation, the time and place being fixed by the Health Officer. The Health Officer may, however, at his discretion, arrange to examine on board such passengers or members of the crew as have not remained one night on shore.

(3) Any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to attend at the time and place appointed for such medical examination shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 54 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).

(4) In case the disease or diseases with which the port has been declared to be infected, be plague, cholera or small-pox, it shall be competent for Government by general or special orders to direct that all persons sailing on the vessel shall submit to inoculation or vaccination or both or satisfy the Health Officer by the production of valid certificates or otherwise that they are adequately immunised against the disease or diseases in question.

(5) In any case where he considers such action necessary, the Health Officer may cause to be disinfected or disinfested on shore previous to embarkation any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to any person and in the absence of such disinfection or disinfestation any such clothing, bedding or other articles shall not be allowed on board any vessel or, if already placed on board, shall be removed as quickly as possible.

(6) The master of a vessel shall not allow the embarkation of any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to new members of the crew unless the embarkation of such baggage has been authorised by the Health Officer of the port.

56. It shall be open to the Consular representative interested in any vessel to be present, if he so desires, at the medical examination conducted by the Health Officer under Rule 55 and at the disinfection, if any, ordered by him under clause (5) of that rule.

57. At all ports declared to be infected, the Health Officer shall take effectual measures—

- (1) in the case of plague, to prevent rats gaining access to vessels;
- (2) in the case of cholera, to ensure that drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome, and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected if necessary;
- (3) in the case of yellow fever, to prevent mosquitoes gaining access to vessels;
- (4) in the case of typhus, to secure the delousing of all suspects before their embarkation; and
- (5) in the case of small-pox, to ensure that old clothes and rags, whether baled or otherwise, have been thoroughly disinfected before loading.

58. On the completion of the medical examination, the Health Officer shall give to the master of the vessel a bill of health to that effect stating that all the measures, which, in his opinion, are necessary, under Rules 55 and 57, have been carried out:

Provided that, the vessel has not been in communication with the shore, the measures prescribed in Rule 55 shall be taken only in respect of persons joining the vessel at that port. In such a case the bill of health need only take the form of an endorsement on the last bill of health held by the vessel and need only refer to the passengers and crew embarking at the port in question:

Provided also that once the bill of health has been granted, no person, baggage or merchandise shall be taken on board except with the permission of the Health Officer to whom, in such event, the bill of health shall be returned by the master for necessary amendment if the Health Officer considers such amendment necessary.

59. If any vessel does not leave port within 24 hours after the medical examination made under Rule 55 she shall not leave until—

- (a) a fresh medical examination of the passengers and crew has been made under that rule, and
- (b) a fresh bill of health has been given to the master under Rule 58:

Provided that such fresh examination may be conducted on board the vessel, whether or not there has been communication with the shore since the previous examination was made; and provided that if the time of departure be after sunrise on the day after that of inspection, the master of the vessel shall send the bill of health to the Health Officer to have the date of departure amended.

60. Previous to the departure of a vessel, the Health Officer shall direct it to be cleared for medical inspection and this shall be signified by the hoisting of Q flag. After this has been done, no person except the pilot or any person specially authorised by the Health Officer shall be permitted to embark or go on board the vessel even as a visitor, unless he has been medically examined by the Health Officer as prescribed in Rule 55.

61. Port-clearance shall not be granted for any vessel, unless and until the master produces the bill of health prescribed in the foregoing rules :

Provided that, at any port where, in the opinion of Government, local conditions render this relaxation advisable, the authority responsible for granting port-clearance may grant it for any vessel on receiving from the agents of the vessel a written guarantee that a duplicate of such bill of health, signed by the Health Officer, will be furnished by them to him within forty-eight hours.

62. (1) If the Health Officer considers that any members of the crew of the vessel is suffering from, or is in the incubation stage of any infectious or contagious disease or likely to convey such disease—

(a) he shall prevent such member from re-embarking on, or if already embarked, shall cause him to be removed from such vessel and may at his discretion, refuse to give a bill of health until the baggage and personal effects of such members have been removed from the vessel and such parts of the vessel as have been occupied or frequented by such members have been disinfected; and

(b) the baggage and personal effects of such persons as were in immediate contact with such member of the crew may also be disinfected, and the names of such persons given to the medical officer or master of the vessel for supervision on the voyage;

(2) If the Health Officer of the port considers that the rats on board are infected with plague, he shall destroy the rats in the manner provided for in Rules 18 (6) and (7).

(3) All action taken under clauses (1) and (2) of this rule shall be noted in the bill of health.

63. Any person who is prevented by the Health Officer under the foregoing rules from embarking or sailing, may be removed to and kept at a hospital or kept under observation, or subjected to surveillance under the conditions prescribed by Rules 50 to 53.

64. Whether the port of embarkation has been declared infected or not, Rules 55 to 63 shall apply to all pilgrim and emigrant vessels and the Health Officer may, at his discretion, apply them to any vessel leaving for any port beyond India. By the special orders of the Governor General in Council, they may also be applied to vessels leaving any port in India or Burma for any other port in India or Burma.

PART III.

General Rules.

65. In accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926 all ships, except those employed in national coastwise service, shall be periodically deratised, or be permanently so maintained that any rat population is kept down to the minimum. In the first case, they shall receive Deratisation Certificates, and in the second Deratisation Exemption Certificates.

NOTE—The only ships which can be considered as employed in national coastwise service are those trading between ports in India and Burma only. Ships trading to Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Aden and the Persian Gulf as well as to ports in the foreign settlements in India cannot be exempted from the necessity of providing themselves with the certificates. The fees payable for the certificate as well as for the process in connection therewith will be fixed by orders issued by Government from time to time.

66. A Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate shall be issued only by the Health Officers of the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. Every such certificate shall be valid for six months but this period may be extended by one month in the case of a ship proceeding to its home port.

67. If no valid certificate is produced, the Health Officer of any of the port mentioned in Rule 66 may after enquiry and inspection—

(a) himself carry out deratisation of the vessel, or cause such operations to be carried out under his direction and control. On the completion of these operations to his satisfaction, he shall issue a dated Deratisation Certificate.

He shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board, but details of the deratising process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered on the certificate. Destruction of rats shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the vessel and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than 24 hours. In the case of vessels in ballast the process shall be carried out before taking cargo. Any charges made in respect of these operations of deratisation and any question of compensation for damage shall be governed by the terms of Article 18 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926;

- (b) issue a dated Deratisation Exemption Certificate if he is satisfied that the vessel is maintained in such a condition that the rat population is reduced to a minimum. The reasons justifying the issue of such a certificate shall be set out in the certificate.

All requisite and practicable measures shall be taken by the competent authorities to secure the destruction of rats in ports and their surroundings as well as on lighters and coastwise vessels.

68. The Health Officer may at any time inspect any vessel within the precincts of the port with regard to the prevalence and breeding of rats, mosquitoes or other vermin or insects thereon, and make recommendations to the master, owner or agent for the destruction of such rats, mosquitoes, vermin or insects and the elimination of their breeding places on board, and, subject to such general or special orders as may be issued by Government in this behalf, may require such measures to be adopted and, in default, carry them out himself or cause them to be carried out at the expense of the master, owner or agent.

69. Whenever a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease or anyone who has been in contact with such a person and is considered liable to develop such infectious disease is disembarked from a vessel, the Health Officer shall notify the Corporation or Municipal Health Officer and supply him with the necessary particulars.

70. The Health Officer may direct the disinfection or in special cases the destruction of foodstuffs which have been exposed to contamination and are considered likely to be infected with any disease or to be dangerous to public health.

71. (1) The Health Officer shall, on request, furnish the master or any representative of the owner or agent, free of charge, with a certificate specifying the nature of the sanitary measures undergone, and the methods applied, the parts of the vessel treated, and the reasons for employing such measures.

(2) He shall, on request, furnish any passenger who has arrived by an infected vessel, free of charge, with a certificate setting out the date of arrival and the measures to which the passenger or his baggage has been subjected.

Disposal of dead bodies.

72. Disposal shall be as follows:—

- (1) If death occurs on board a vessel before entering port limits, the body shall, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea in not less than nine fathoms of water, in such manner as shall secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface.
- (2) If death occurs during the day on board a vessel within the port limits the ensign and house flag, if any, should immediately be lowered to half-mast and kept in that position from sunrise till sunset as long as body remains on board. If death occurs between sunset and sunrise, one red light shall be hoisted at the peak, half-mast high.
- (3) If death occurs on board a vessel within the port limits, or if a vessel arrives having on board a dead body, the master of such vessel shall at once inform the Health Officer of the fact and shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel as may be given by the Health Officer.

The 19th May 1936.

No. 409—HIP-28-Com.—Intimation having been received that the port of Rangoon has been declared to be infected with plague, it is hereby notified for general information that the existing regulations for the prevention of the intro-

duction of plague by sea will be enforced in the ports of Orissa against vessels arriving from Rangoon.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

C. G. NAYAR,

Secretary to Government.