

THE QUARANTINE LAW.

(CAP. 145.)

QUARANTINE (PUBLIC HEALTH) REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Public Health) Regulations.

2. Every medical practitioner shall, without delay, report to the nearest Medical Officer of the district or locality in which he may reside, the case of any person he may know, or suspect to be suffering from any disease mentioned in the First Appendix hereto.

3. Every hotel-keeper and every person in whose hotel or house there may be any person who may reasonably be suspected of being affected with any of the diseases mentioned in the First Appendix hereto shall immediately give notice of such disease or suspected disease to the mukhtar of his village or quarter or to the nearest Medical Officer.

4. Every mukhtar of a village or quarter of a town or village shall report without delay to the nearest Medical Officer, or to the nearest police station, or to the Commissioner, any case or suspected case of any disease mentioned in the First Appendix which may come to his notice or which has been notified to him by any person in his village or quarter.

5. The Director of Medical and Health Services may—

- (a) establish suitable places as isolation stations or hospitals for the reception of any person suffering from, or who has been exposed to, infection or contagion from any dangerous infectious disease and provide suitable litters and vehicles for the transport of any such person and where necessary, suitable places for the reception and interment of any person who dies from any such disease;
- (b) establish temporary places of refuge for the healthy, during the prevalence of a dangerous infectious disease in particular localities;
- (c) provide in suitable places proper premises for the disinfection or destruction of any bedding, clothing or other articles which have become infected or are suspected of being infected by any dangerous infectious disease;
- (d) destroy or disinfect and return after disinfection any such bedding, clothing, or other article free of charge.

6.—(1) The Director of Medical and Health Services or a Medical Officer authorized by him in that behalf if satisfied—

- (a) that any house, hotel, khan or any other premises used for habitation is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby; or
- (b) that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house, hotel, khan, or any other premises used for habitation and of any article therein or the destruction of such article would tend to prevent the occurrence or check the spread of any dangerous infectious disease, may serve a notice on the occupier of such house, hotel, khan or other premises used for habitation that such house, hotel, khan or premises and such articles therein shall be cleansed and disinfected or the article destroyed by the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Medical Officer at the cost of the occupier at such time as may be specified in the notice unless within one hour from the service of the notice, he informs the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Medical Officer that he will, within the time specified in the notice, himself cleanse and disinfect the house, hotel, khan or premises and disinfect or destroy such articles to the satisfaction of the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Medical Officer.

35 *Gaz.* 769
37 Vol. II 10
39 Vol. II 34
40 Vol. II 450
41 Vol. II 316
44 Vol. II 59

First
Appendix.

(2) If in the opinion of the Director of Medical and Health Services or a Medical Officer authorized by him in that behalf there is an urgent necessity for cleansing and disinfecting any house, hotel, khan or any other premises used for habitation or any article therein which is likely to retain infection or for the destruction of any such article; or if the occupier does not inform, within one hour from the service of the notice hereinbefore provided, the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Medical Officer of his intention to comply with the notice as aforesaid; or having given information as aforesaid such person fails to have the house, hotel, khan or premises and any such articles in respect of which a notice has been given cleansed and disinfected or the articles destroyed within the time fixed in the notice such house, hotel, khan, or premises, and such articles may be cleansed and disinfected or such articles may be destroyed by the Medical Officer in charge of that area or any person authorized by him.

(3) Any expenses incurred under this regulation by the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Medical Officer or any person authorized by him shall be recoverable from the occupier of the house, hotel, khan or other premises unless in the opinion of the Director of Medical and Health Services the occupier is from poverty or any other cause unable to pay such expenses in which case they will be defrayed from the general revenue of the Colony.

(4) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this regulation the Director of Medical and Health Services or any Medical Officer or any person authorized by him in that behalf may enter between the hours of sunrise and sunset any house, hotel, khan or other premises used for habitation, and if the occupier obstructs or prevents such entry, or it is impossible otherwise to effect the entry, it shall be lawful for such authorized officer in the presence of a police officer or mukhtar to break open the house, hotel, khan or premises for the purpose of entry.

7. The Director of Medical and Health Services may provide, when necessary, free of charge, temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which any dangerous infectious disease has appeared who have been compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected.

8. The Director of Medical and Health Services or any Medical Officer authorized by him may cause a person who is suffering or suspected to be suffering from any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the First Appendix hereto to be isolated in the same house in which the patient is, until he is satisfied that the patient is no longer infectious, if, in his opinion, such house or part of a house is so situated as to permit of the effectual isolation of the patients therein, and such house during such isolation shall be deemed to be an isolation station. If in the opinion of the Director of Medical and Health Services, or the Medical Officer authorized by him, the patient cannot be effectually isolated in such house, the Director of Medical and Health Services or Medical Officer may cause the patient to be removed by force, if necessary, to an isolation station or hospital to be there isolated until the Director of Medical and Health Services or Medical Officer in charge of such isolation station or hospital is satisfied that the patient is no longer infectious. Any police officer, health inspector, or any person authorized by the Director of Medical and Health Services engaged or aiding and assisting in such removal may for the purpose of such removal enter into any house or building in which such patient is found and may break open any door in such house or building.

9. Any Medical Officer may cause the immediate attendants of any such patient and other contacts to be isolated in the same house or building in which the patient is isolated or in such other isolation station as he shall think fit. The period of such isolation of such attendants or other contacts shall be fixed by the Director of Medical and Health Services.

10. The Director of Medical and Health Services may require all contacts who have been exposed to infection from smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, cholera to be vaccinated or inoculated or to be re-vaccinated or re-inoculated by a Medical Officer : Provided that any person can have such vaccination or inoculation done by any medical practitioner to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer in charge of the district or locality.

11. A contact may be liberated or exempted from isolation by a Medical Officer if such officer is satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the contact will duly comply with the instructions given to him.

12. No person shall, without the permission of the medical practitioner in charge previously obtained, enter any house or premises, in which a patient has died of a dangerous infectious disease before such house or premises shall have been disinfected and no person shall without such permission enter or quit any isolation station in which a patient or contact is isolated. Any person so entering or quitting any such house or premises or isolation station shall be liable to be dealt with as a contact, in addition to any penalty which he may incur for any contravention of this regulation.

13. The Director of Medical and Health Services or any Medical Officer authorized by him has power to declare any premises within which any person is suffering from a dangerous infectious disease to be an infected place by causing a notice to that effect to be fixed to some prominent portion of such premises, and by causing, if he thinks fit, a yellow flag to be flown from a pole or staff to be fixed to such premises or erected thereon and by causing after sunset a lamp shewing a red light to be hung at the entrance to such premises, and no person shall be allowed to enter or leave such infected place, or to remove such notice, flag, lamp or any article or goods therefrom without the permission of the Medical Officer or such other person authorized by the Director of Medical and Health Services to give such permission.

14. The Director of Medical and Health Services or any person authorized by him may—

- (a) enter any house or premises in which a patient is or has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, for the purpose of destroying noxious insects, rats or any other vermin therein and of preventing or guarding against the entry or escape of noxious insects, rats or any other vermin therein or therefrom ; and
- (b) enter any house or premises which in his opinion is within the range of infection from a house or premises in which a patient is or has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disease for the purpose of taking any steps he may deem necessary for disinfecting and screening any such house or premises ; and
- (c) prescribe measures for disinfection and cleaning of houses, rooms, wells, cesspits or other things or the destruction of any clothing or other articles which have been used by or about the person or in the room of any such infected person and for the proper disposal of all discharges, excreta, refuse, and any infected matter and for the destruction of any vermin that may be or is likely to be the cause of spread of any dangerous infectious disease.

15. In case of an outbreak of plague, cholera, typhus, smallpox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria or other dangerous infectious disease, the Director of Medical and Health Services or any Medical Officer authorized by him may order the evacuation of any house which in his opinion is within the range of infection or may order the isolation and keeping isolated of any town or village or part of any town or village, or any lane or street in any part of any town or village.

16. Any order under regulation 15 may at the request of the officer issuing the same, be executed by a Medical Officer in charge of the district, Medical Officer, health inspector or any peace officer or a duly authorized officer or servant of the Medical and Health Department or municipal corporation as the case may be.

17. Any expenses incurred in removing a patient or a contact to, or maintaining him in, a hospital or isolation station or in disinfecting or screening any house or premises shall be payable out of the general revenue of the Colony if the patient or owner of the house or premises is unable by reason of poverty or other cause to pay the same.

18. If bedding, clothing or other articles are disinfected by or with the approval of the Director of Medical and Health Services or Medical Officer in charge of the district and if any of them suffer any damage thereby, the Medical and Health Department shall compensate the owner for the same and shall also compensate the owner of any bedding, clothing or articles destroyed. The amount of any such compensation, in case of disagreement, shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the district whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive : Provided that no compensation shall be paid where infection is due to the owner's default.

19. Every person shall answer to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, all questions put to him by any Medical Officer in charge of the district or locality, as to the existence or otherwise of any dangerous infectious disease in the house, village, town or quarter in which he resides.

20. No person shall remove or aid in the removal of any person suffering from dangerous infectious disease or a person who may reasonably be suspected to be infected with any dangerous infectious disease from the place in which he resides without the consent of the Medical Officer in charge of the district or locality.

21. No person shall lend for the purpose of residence, or let any house or any part of a house, or shall inhabit or permit to be inhabited any house or any part of a house in which a case of a dangerous infectious disease resided until such house or part thereof and all articles therein liable to infection have been properly disinfected and a certificate given to that effect by a Medical Officer, or a medical practitioner in the service of the municipal corporation.

22. No person shall remove, expose, give, lend or sell clothing, bedding, rags, or effects, which have belonged to a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, before disinfection of the same has been carried out to the satisfaction of the medical practitioner in charge of the area. Any article which cannot be properly disinfected shall be destroyed.

23. In case of death from any dangerous infectious disease the Medical Officer may give such orders as he shall think necessary with regard to precautionary measures to be taken at the burial of such infected person and all persons within the town or village in which the death has occurred shall obey such lawful orders as may be given to them by such Medical Officer under these regulations.

24. No person shall cast or shall cause or permit to be cast into any dust-bin, manure heap, rubbish heap, rubbish or refuse any matter which he knows to be infected by any dangerous infectious disease without previous disinfection to the satisfaction of a Medical Officer.

25. Where any part of a building is occupied as a dwelling and any other part thereof is used as a school, factory, store, coffee-house or other shop or as a place of public resort or meeting, and it is certified by a Medical Officer that any person is or has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disease in the part occupied as a dwelling, the Director of Medical and Health Services may declare the whole of such building to be infected and may direct the owner, occupier or manager of such factory, store, coffee-house, shop or place or, in the case of a school, the school committee or person in charge of such school, to close such part of the building until such person has been removed from the building and the building has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of a Medical Officer.

26. Where any local area has been declared an infected local area the Director of Medical and Health Services or a Medical Officer may prohibit the attendance at any school of children resident within or without such infected area, or order the school committee or person in charge of any school within or without such area to close such school or to exclude certain children from attendance at such school.

27. When a Medical Officer finds or suspects that a person is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease who, in his opinion, is unable to provide himself with proper lodging or accommodation, or who is unable to take proper precautions to isolate himself effectually or otherwise take such steps as will prevent the spread of the disease by him, or who is unable to provide himself with necessary nursing, treatment, or attendance, he may direct such person to be removed to a hospital.

28. When any Medical Officer or medical practitioner in charge or having the supervision of a hospital or nursing home believes or suspects that a person who is in the hospital or nursing home is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease and is of the opinion that the person on leaving the hospital or nursing home would be unable to provide himself with proper lodging or accommodation or be unable to take proper precautions by effectually isolating himself or otherwise to prevent the spread of the disease by him, or to provide himself with necessary nursing, treatment or attendance, he may direct such person to be detained in a hospital or nursing home during such time as he shall think necessary.

29. A written order given by a Medical Officer in respect of regulations 27 and 28 may be executed by a health inspector, or an officer of the hospital or a police officer.

30. Any person who—

- (a) while suffering from any dangerous infectious disease wilfully or without proper precautions against spreading the disease exposes himself in any public place or place of public resort or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying the owner or driver thereof that he is so suffering ; or
- (b) being in charge of any person so suffering exposes such person ; or
- (c) gives, lends, sells, transmits or exposes without previous disinfection any article which has been exposed to infection from any such disease,

shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations : Provided that no proceedings under paragraph (c) of this regulation shall be taken against persons transmitting with proper precautions any bedding, clothing, or other article for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

31.—(a) If the Director of Medical and Health Services or any Medical Officer authorized by him suspects that any person is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease attributable to milk supplied from any dairy or mandra, or that any cow, the milk of which is supplied from such dairy or mandra suffers from Bovine Tuberculosis, or that the consumption of milk from such dairy or mandra is likely to cause dangerous infectious disease to any person, he shall have power with or without assistance, to inspect the dairy or mandra and the animals therein and if on such inspection the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Medical Officer is of opinion that any cow therein or any cow, the milk of which is supplied from such dairy or mandra, is affected with tubercular infection or if he is of opinion that any dangerous infectious disease is caused or likely to be caused from consumption of the milk supplied from such dairy or mandra, he shall make a report to the Veterinary Officer of the district and order the prohibition of sale of milk from that dairy or mandra till the person or his animal so infected have been removed and the place disinfected.

(b) The Director of Medical and Health Services or any Medical Officer may examine any foodstuffs or any article exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale or in preparation for sale and intended for the food of man ; and if it appears to the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Medical Officer that such foodstuffs or article are likely to cause the spread of a dangerous infectious disease he may seize the same and any foodstuff or article so seized shall be dealt with in such manner as the Director of Medical and Health Services may direct.

32.—(1) The body of any person who has died in a hospital or isolation hospital from any dangerous infectious disease may not be removed therefrom without the permission in writing of the Medical Officer in charge of the district or locality and then only—

- (a) direct to the place of interment for the purpose of immediate burial ; or
- (b) to a mortuary, which for the purpose of this regulation shall be deemed to be a part of a hospital or isolation hospital.

(2) The person granting permission may impose such conditions as seem to him necessary in the interest of the public health.

33. A Medical Officer may direct that the body be buried immediately or within a time fixed by him when—

- (a) the body of a person who has died from any dangerous infectious disease is retained in a room in which persons live, sleep or work ;
- (b) the body of a person who has died of any dangerous infectious disease is retained without the authority in writing of a Medical Officer on any premises for more than twelve hours ; or
- (c) any dead body is retained in any house so as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof or the inmates of any adjoining or neighbouring house or building.

34. Unless the relatives or friends of the deceased undertake to bury and in fact bury the body within the time fixed by a Medical Officer, it shall be the duty of the Medical and Health Department to bury such body, and any expenses so incurred may be recovered by them from any person legally liable to pay expenses of such burial.

35. Where a Medical Officer suspects that any person, the cause of whose death has not been certified by a medical practitioner, has died of any dangerous infectious disease he shall have power at any time to enter any premises and view the body of such person and if upon such view he finds grounds for such suspicion he shall have power if so directed by the Director of Medical and Health Services to make a post-mortem examination of the said body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death.

36. The Medical Officer shall have power, if he thinks fit, to cause the body to be removed to some convenient place which may be provided by the Medical and Health Department for the purpose of making such examination and such removal shall be at the expense of the Medical and Health Department.

37. No person who knows or suspects that he is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the First Appendix hereto shall carry on or be engaged in any trade or calling contained in the Second Appendix hereto.

38. No employer shall knowingly employ any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the First Appendix hereto in any trade or calling contained in the Second Appendix hereto.

39. Notwithstanding anything in regulations 37 and 38 contained the Director of Medical and Health Services or a Medical Officer may by a permit in writing allow of the employment of any person suffering from chronic trachoma in such trade or calling contained in the Second Appendix hereto, as may be specified in the permit:

Provided that such permit may be cancelled at any time if, in the opinion of the Director of Medical and Health Services or a Medical Officer, the condition of the person to whom it was granted has changed in such a way as to render such person dangerous to public health.

40. If the Director of Medical and Health Services, or any Medical Officer suspects that any person engaged in any trade or calling contained in the Second Appendix hereto is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the First Appendix he may by himself or his authorized officer enter upon such premises where any such trade or calling is being carried on and examine the persons employed therein.

41. No person who knows that he is a carrier of any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the Third Appendix hereto shall carry on or be engaged in any trade or calling set out in the Second Appendix hereto. Third Appendix.

42. No employer shall knowingly employ any person being a carrier of any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the Third Appendix hereto in any trade or calling set out in the Second Appendix hereto.

43. If the Director of Medical and Health Services or any Medical Officer suspects that any person engaged in any trade or calling set out in the Second Appendix hereto is a carrier of any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the Third Appendix hereto he may by himself or by his authorized officer enter upon such premises where any such trade or calling is being carried on and examine the persons employed therein.

44. Whenever any dangerous infectious disease exists in any district or locality the Director of Medical and Health Services may prohibit the holding of fairs or any other festivals in such District or locality or may allow the holding of such fairs or festivals on such conditions as to him may seem fit in the interest of public health.

45. For the purposes of these regulations—

“carrier” means any person who harbours pathogenic organisms of any dangerous infectious disease mentioned in the Third Appendix hereto;

“contact” means any person who has come into contact with a person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease or with any article used by or about a person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease and who, in the opinion of the Director of Medical and Health Services or a Medical Officer, is not sufficiently protected from infection by recent vaccination or by reason of his having already suffered from such disease.

FIRST APPENDIX.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Smallpox. | 11. Tuberculosis (all forms). |
| 2. Chickenpox. | 12. Yellow Fever. |
| 3. Scarlet Fever. | 13. Dengue. |
| 4. Cholera. | 14. Measles. |
| 5. Plague. | 15. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. |
| 6. Diphtheria. | 16. Trachoma. |
| 7. Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. | 17. Leprosy. |
| 8. Typhus. | 18. Whooping Cough. |
| 9. Typhoid. | 19. Relapsing Fever. |
| 10. Dysentery. | 20. Anthrax. |
| | 21. Influenza. |

SECOND APPENDIX.

1. Coffee keeper.
 2. Confectioner.
 3. Cook or any trade or calling in which person employed handles or comes in contact with articles of food or drink.
 4. Butcher.
 5. Baker.
 6. Water-carrier or water-seller.
 7. Ice-cream seller.
 8. Dairy keeper or milk-seller.
 9. Grocer.
 10. Nurse.
 11. Domestic servant.
 12. Tailor and dress-maker.
 13. Barber.
 14. Hotel-keeper. Inn-keeper.
 15. Bath-keeper.
-

THIRD APPENDIX.

Scarlet fever, cholera, diphtheria, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, dysentery and pulmonary tuberculosis.
