PREVENTION OF FRAUD

Investments List

THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENTS) LIST REGULATIONS, 1946, DATED MARCH 22ND, 1946, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE UNDER SECTION 19 OF THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENTS) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1940 (4 GEO. 6, C. 9).

1946. No. 36

1. The list of members required to be furnished to the Ministry of Commerce by every recognised stock exchange or recognised association of dealers in securities in accordance with sub-section 3 of section 14 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act (Northern Ireland), 1940, shall be so furnished once in every year on the 31st day of January or on such other date as the Ministry in any particular case may specify.

2.—(*a*) These Regulations may be cited as the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) List Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1946.

(*b*) The Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Commerce for Northern Ireland this 22nd day of March, 1946, in the presence of

(L.S.) *W. Robson,*
Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Prevention of Infectious and Epidemic Diseases, p. 456
Tuberculosis : Appointed Day, p. 480
General Regulations, p. 481

Prevention of Infectious and Epidemic Diseases

REGULATIONS, DATED 9th SEPTEMBER, 1946, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 TO 1918, AND SECTION ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

1946. No. 181

The Ministry of Health and Local Government for Northern Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by section one

hundred and forty-eight of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, the Public Health Act, 1896, the Public Health Act, 1904, and section one hundred and forty-three of the Public Health Act, 1936, as extended to Northern Ireland and adapted by the Public Health (Northern Ireland) (Extension of Enactments) Order, 1939 (a) and the Ministries of Northern Ireland (Transfer of Functions) Order, 1945 (b) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations, with the consent of the Minister of Transport and, so far as they apply to officers of customs and excise, with the consent of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

PART I. — INTRODUCTORY

Short Title

1. These regulations may be cited as the Port Sanitary Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1946.

Interpretation

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889, as applied to Northern Ireland by the Interpretation Act, 1921, applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and where by these regulations any regulation is revoked Section 38 of the former Act shall apply as if these regulations were an Act of Parliament.

(2) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

" the Ministry " means the Ministry of Health and Local Government for Northern Ireland ;

" sanitary authority " means a port sanitary authority and the council of every borough or urban or rural district whose area includes or abuts on waters which are part of a customs port but are not within the jurisdiction of a port sanitary authority ;

" local authority " means the council of a county borough or other borough or other urban district, or a rural district council.;

district " means the district of a sanitary authority and in the case of a sanitary authority other than a port sanitary authority includes the waters of any customs port abutting on any part of their district so far as such waters are not within the district of a port sanitary authority ;

" customs officer " includes any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise ;

" medical officer " means the medical officer of health of a sanitary authority or a registered medical practitioner acting under the direction of a sanitary authority, whether in place of or as an assistant to the medical officer of health or otherwise, for the purpose of executing these regulations or any of them ;

(a) S. R. & O. 1939 No. 1438. (b) S. R. & O. 1945 No. 1423.

" immigration officer " means an immigration officer appointed by the Secretary of State or other person employed as an immigration officer under the Aliens Order, 1920 ;

" ship " includes a vessel or boat ;

" foreign-going ship " means a ship employed in trading or going between some place or places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and some place or places situate beyond the following limits, that is to say, the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Continent of Europe between the River Elbe and Brest inclusive ;

" master " in relation to a ship includes any officer or other person for the time being in charge of or in command of the ship ;

" foreign port " means a port or place situate elsewhere than in Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man ;

" approved port " means a district in which a medical officer is authorised by the Ministry to grant deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates ;

" suitably equipped port " in relation to any disease means a port which has been notified to the Office International d'Hygiene publique, or while the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, remains in force, to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as possessing the necessary organisation and equipment for dealing with that disease ;

" prescribed measures " in relation to plague, cholera, typhus fever or smallpox in Northern Ireland means such of the measures set out in the Third Schedule to these regulations as are appropriate and in relation to yellow fever in Northern Ireland or plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox outside Northern Ireland means such measures at a suitably equipped port as are prescribed by the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926 :

Provided that for the purpose of the foregoing definition the term " measures " does not include measures to which a person disembarked from a ship is subjected ;

Subject as hereinafter provided " infected " in relation to a ship arriving in a district means a ship—

(*a*) which has on board a case of plague, cholera or yellow fever ; or

(*b*) on which a person developed plague more than six days after embarkation and which has not since been subjected to the prescribed measures ; or

(*c*) on which plague-infected rats are found ; or

(*d*) which has had on board a case of cholera within five days prior to arrival and which has not since been subjected to the prescribed measures ; or

(*e*) which had on board a case of yellow fever at the time of departure from a port, or which has had such a case on board during the voyage and which has not since the last case occurred been subjected to the prescribed measures ;

Subject as hereinafter provided, " suspected " in relation to a ship arriving in a district means a ship—

(*a*) on which a person developed plague within six days after embarkation and which has not since been subjected to the prescribed measures ; or

(*b*) on which there has been an unusual mortality among rats the cause whereof is undetermined ; or

(*c*) which had on board a case of cholera at the time of departure from a port or during the voyage but on which no fresh case has occurred within five days prior to arrival and which has not since the last case occurred been subjected to the prescribed measures ; or

(*d*) arriving from a port or seaboard included by reason of yellow fever in the list of infected ports and seaboards kept by the medical officer pursuant to Article 11 of these regulations or from a port or seaboard in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever after a voyage of less than six days or after a longer voyage if there is reason to believe that the ship may be carrying any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever emanating from the said port or seaboard :

Provided that for the purpose of the definitions of " infected " and " suspected " a case presenting the clinical features of cholera shall be deemed to be a case of cholera until two bacteriological examinations made with an interval of not less than 24 hours between them have not revealed the presence of cholera or other suspicious vibrios ;

" infectious disease " means any epidemic or acute infectious disease but does not include venereal disease ;

" typhus fever " means louse borne typhus ;

" deratisation certificate " and " deratisation exemption certificate " mean respectively a deratisation certificate and a deratisation exemption certificate either issued under Articles 19 and 20 of these regulations or otherwise issued in conformity with Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, at a port which has been notified to the Office International d'Hygiene publique or while the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, remains in force, to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as possessing the equipment and personnel necessary for the deratisation of ships ;

"valid" in relation to a certificate means issued within the last preceding six months or, where the ship in respect of which the certificate is issued is proceeding to its home port, the last preceding seven months.

Revocation of existing regulations

3. The Port Sanitary Regulations, Northern Ireland, 1933 (**a**) are hereby revoked.

Execution of regulations

4.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Article, every sanitary authority and every officer of a sanitary authority in so far as he is directed so to do by the sanitary authority shall enforce and execute these regulations and for this purpose shall make such enquiries and take such other steps as may seem to them or him to be necessary for securing the due observance of these regulations or any of them in the district.

(2) Any two sanitary authorities may agree, on such terms and conditions as they think fit and with the approval of the Ministry, that one of them shall undertake the execution of and arrange for the employment of their officers in executing the whole or specified provisions of these regulations in the district of the other. For the purposes thereof the district in which any such provision is so executed shall be deemed to be the district of the authority which executes it; and, if their district is an approved port and they so agree to execute in another district the provisions of the regulations relating to deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates, their medical officer shall have authority to grant such certificates in that district.

PART II. — SHIPS ARRIVING

Health Conditions on Board

5. The master of a foreign-going ship approaching a district from a foreign port shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board.

6.—(1) Where the Ministry has by a notice published in the *Belfast Gazette* declared that the provisions of this Article shall apply to any district specified in the notice, the master of any foreign-going ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching such a district from a foreign port, shall, if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the medical officer, send to the sanitary authority, either directly or through an agent approved by the sanitary authority, a wireless message embodying such of the items of information set out in the First Schedule to these regulations as are applicable.

(**a**) S. R. & O. (N.I.) 1933 No. 34.

(2) Any wireless message so required to be sent shall be sent so as to reach the sanitary authority not more than twelve and not less than four hours before the time at which the ship is expected to arrive in the district.

(3) Any message in wireless code delivered to the sanitary authority shall unless otherwise provided in the notice published pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Article, conform with the section relating to routine quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

7. If, when a foreign-going ship which is fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus is approaching from a foreign port a district to which the last preceding Article does not apply or when a foreign-going ship not so fitted is approaching any district from a foreign port, any person on board has any symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis or there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the medical officer, the master shall, whenever practicable before the arrival of the ship and otherwise forthwith on arrival, notify the sanitary authority in regard to the health conditions on board :

Provided that if a wireless message is sent, it shall contain such of the items of information set out in the First Schedule to these regulations as are applicable, it shall be sent in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph (2) of the last preceding Article and, if in code, it shall conform with the section of the International Code of Signals aforesaid.

8. The sanitary authority, upon receipt of information that a person on board a ship approaching their district has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis or that there are circumstances in relation to any such ship requiring the attention of the medical officer, shall forthwith notify the customs officer to that effect.

Use of Flags and Signals

9. The master of a ship coming from a foreign port shall comply with the provisions as to flags and signal lights contained in the Second Schedule to these regulations.

Mooring Stations

10.—(1) In every district one or more mooring stations within the docks shall be established by the sanitary authority with the concurrence of the customs officer and the harbour master in such a situation as to enable a ship to be moored without coming into contact with other ships or with the shore :

Provided that the medical officer with such concurrence as aforesaid may designate as a special mooring station for any particular ship some

place so situate as aforesaid other than an established mooring station, and any special station so designated shall in relation to that ship be deemed to be a mooring station.

(2) An additional mooring station outside the docks shall be established by the sanitary authority with the concurrence of the customs officer in every district in which a satisfactory mooring station can be so established.

(3) Such additional mooring station shall be established within the district of the sanitary authority unless the Ministry otherwise consents, in which case the place so established shall for the purposes of these regulations be deemed to be within that district.

List of infected ports and seaboards

11. The medical officer shall from time to time prepare and keep up to date a list of foreign ports and seaboards which are infected or believed to be infected or which serve an area infected or believed to be infected with plague (human or rodent), cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox, and shall supply copies of every such list and any amendment thereof to the pilots and customs officers employed in the district. In the preparation and amendment of such lists, the medical officer shall take into account all information sent to him from time to time by the Ministry.

Infected or suspected Ships and other Ships which may be unhealthy

12.—(1) In any of the cases hereinafter specified the master of a ship arriving in a district shall cause the ship to be taken to a mooring station unless the medical officer or other authorised officer of the sanitary authority allows the ship to be isolated at its place of mooring, discharge or loading, or otherwise directs, that is to say where—

(*a*) the ship is an infected or suspected ship or has a case of typhus fever or smallpox on board ; or

(*b*) during the voyage (or where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks during the last six weeks)—

(i) there has been on the ship a case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox ; or

(ii) plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats or mice on the ship ; or

(iii) sickness or death not attributable to poison or the employment of other measures for destruction has occurred amongst the rats or mice on the ship ;

and the ship has not since any such condition supervened been subjected to the prescribed measures.

(2) The master shall also cause the ship to be taken to a mooring station if the medical officer, having reason to believe that the ship falls within any of the categories specified in the preceding paragraph, so directs.

(3) If it is yellow fever which causes the ship to be an infected or suspected ship or which brings it within sub-paragraph (*b*) (i) of paragraph (1) of this Article such of the measures prescribed in relation to that disease by the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, as the medical officer considers necessary shall be carried out; in any other of the cases there specified such of the measures set out in the Third Schedule to these regulations as are appropriate shall be carried out.

(4) Any ship which has become subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2) of this Article shall remain subject to control under these regulations until it has been examined by the medical officer and until any measures which may be required to be carried out in pursuance of paragraph (3) (other than measures in relation to any person who has disembarked from the ship) have been completed.

Declarations of Health

13.—(1) The master of a foreign-going ship arriving in a district from a foreign port shall fill in and sign a declaration of health in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations. If the ship carries a ship's surgeon he shall countersign the declaration.

If, after a declaration has been made in respect of a ship in pursuance of this Article or of any corresponding provision in force in Scotland or in England or Wales, the ship calls, within six weeks from the making of the declaration, at a port in Northern Ireland, the master shall report on arrival to the customs officer or officer of the sanitary authority, whichever shall first board the ship, every case of illness (being a case which, if he were making a declaration of health, he would be required to include in the declaration) which has occurred on the ship since the making of the declaration and has not already been reported.

(2) The master shall deliver the declaration of health to the customs officer or the officer of the sanitary authority, whichever shall first board the ship, and that officer shall peruse the answers to the questions in the declaration and make such further enquiries of the master as appear to him to be necessary.

(3) The officer receiving the declaration of health shall forward it to the sanitary authority, and in any case in which the customs officer has detained the ship pursuant to these regulations the sanitary authority shall furnish him with a copy of the declaration, if he so requires.

Detention of Ships

14.—(1) Where a ship (whether a foreign-going ship or not) arrives in a district from a foreign port and it appears to the customs officer from

answers to questions in a declaration of health or from answers to enquiries made by him or otherwise—

(*a*) that during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks) there has been on the ship a death from illness suspected to be of an infectious nature or a case of such illness ; or

(*b*) that the ship has called at a port or seaboard included in the list referred to in Article 11 ; or

(*c*) that during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks) plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats or mice on the ship or sickness or death not attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred amongst the rats or mice on the ship ;

he shall direct that the ship shall be taken to and detained at a mooring station unless the medical officer or other authorised officer of the sanitary authority otherwise allows.

(2) The medical officer may also direct that a ship arriving from a foreign port shall be detained for medical examination, and may hand a notice in writing to that effect to the customs officer who, if he is the first officer to visit the ship, shall deliver the notice to the master.

15.—(1) If the ship is detained under paragraph (2) of Article 14 it shall be allowed to proceed to or remain at its place of mooring, discharge or loading unless the medical officer otherwise directs, but the medical officer shall visit the ship as soon as possible.

(2) The detention of any ship by a customs officer under these regulations shall cease as soon as the ship has been duly visited and examined by the medical officer or, if the examination has not commenced within twelve hours after the ship has been moored, on the expiration of that period :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph contained shall affect the exercise of any powers of the medical officer in regard to the detention of ships.

Restriction on boarding or leaving Ship

16.—(1) Where a ship arrives in a district from a foreign port no person other than a pilot, a customs officer, an immigration officer or a person acting in the execution of these regulations shall without the permission of the medical officer or other authorised officer of the sanitary authority, board or leave the ship until it is free from control under these regulations, and the master shall take all steps necessary to secure compliance with this provision.

(2) Before granting permission to any person to leave a ship, the medical officer may require him to state his name and his intended destination and address, and to give any other information which the

medical officer may reasonably think necessary for transmission to the local authority of the area within which the intended place of destination of the person is situate.

(3) If a person who, having been required to state his intended destination and address before being permitted to leave a ship, either is unable to do so or arrives, within a period, not exceeding fourteen days after landing, to be specified to him by the medical officer, at a place other than that which he has so stated, he shall immediately after his arrival forward particulars of his actual place of arrival and his address to the medical officer of the district in which he left the ship.

Ships arriving from infected ports and seaboards and Ships at mooring stations

17. The medical officer shall—

(*a*) inspect, on arrival in the district, any ship which has come from or called at any foreign port or seaboard which is included in the list prepared pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, and any other ship which has come from or called at a foreign port and on which there has occurred during the voyage any case of illness which was or may have been plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox or on which rodent plague has occurred or been suspected during the voyage :

Provided that a ship shall not be deemed to have called at a foreign port or seaboard if, without having been in communication with the shore, it has landed only mails and passengers and their luggage, or it has taken on board only mails or passengers with or without their luggage from another ship which has also not been in communication with the shore ;

(*b*) within twelve hours after the arrival of a ship at a mooring station or after the detention of a ship by a customs officer or as soon as possible thereafter, board and examine the ship ; and if the ship is liable to be subjected to further control under these regulations continue the detention or detain the ship, as the case may require ;

(*c*) where a ship has been detained at or sent to a mooring station, or isolated at its place of mooring, discharge or loading, on account of the discovery or suspicion of plague-infected rats, cause all practicable steps to be taken to prevent the escape of rats from the ship.

Removal of Ship to mooring station after arrival in district

18. If plague-infected rats are discovered, or plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox occurs, on any ship after it has come into a district the medical officer may if he thinks fit require the master to remove the ship to a mooring station.

Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates

19.—(1) On the arrival of a ship from a foreign port at an approved port, whether or not the first port of call in Northern Ireland, the medical officer shall, unless a valid deratisation certificate or valid deratisation exemption certificate is produced in respect of the ship, take such steps as he may consider necessary to ascertain whether the ship is maintained in such a condition that the number of rats on board is kept down to the minimum.

For the purposes of this article, a ship which, having during the previous six months called at a foreign port, arrives at an approved port shall be deemed to have arrived from a foreign port notwithstanding that it may, since its last call at a foreign port, have called at a port outside Northern Ireland other than a foreign port.

(2) If, after the ship has been inspected, the medical officer is satisfied that the ship is free from rats or is maintained in such a condition that the number of rats on board is kept down to the minimum, he shall sign and issue a deratisation exemption certificate.

(3) If, after the ship has been inspected, the medical officer is of opinion that the ship is not maintained in such a condition that the number of rats on board is kept down to the minimum, he shall require the ship to be deratised in such manner as may be specified or approved by him, and the master shall forthwith make arrangements for the deratisation of the ship to be carried out to the satisfaction of the medical officer.

(4) After the deratisation has been completed to his satisfaction, the medical officer shall sign and issue a deratisation certificate.

20. Upon receipt of an application in writing from the owner of any ship in an approved port, or from the master of the ship acting for and on behalf of the owner, for a deratisation exemption certificate or a deratisation certificate in respect of the ship, the medical officer shall take such steps as he may consider necessary to satisfy himself that the ship is maintained in such a condition that the number of rats on board is kept down to the minimum, or give directions for the deratisation of the ship, as the case may require, and, on being satisfied as to the condition of the ship or that the deratisation of the ship has been properly carried out, he shall issue the appropriate certificate.

21.—(1) All deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates shall be in such form as the Ministry may from time to time direct.

(2) A copy of every such certificate shall be retained in the office of the sanitary authority, and a copy shall be forwarded to the Ministry unless it otherwise directs.

(3) The owner or the master of the ship shall pay to the sanitary authority such fee for the inspection of the ship and for the issue of a certificate as the Ministry may from time to time determine.

PART III. — SHIPS IN PORT

Embarkation of Persons

22.—(1) The medical officer may examine any person proposing to embark on a ship whom he suspects to be suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox, or from any other disease with respect to which a declaration has been made by the Ministry under Article 23 of these regulations or by the Minister of Health or by the Secretary of State under any corresponding provision relating to England and Wales or to Scotland respectively, and if, after examination, he is of opinion that the person shows symptoms of any of these diseases he may prohibit his embarkation.

(2) If severe smallpox (variola major) exists in any part of Northern Ireland the medical officer may prohibit any person coming from such part who has been in such contact with any person suffering from the disease as to render him liable to transmit infection and who is not, in the opinion of the medical officer, adequately protected against smallpox, from embarking on any ship going beyond Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Application

23. Where the Ministry has, by notice published in the *Belfast Gazette*, declared a district to be infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever, or with any other disease which in its opinion constitutes a menace to other countries by reason of its spread or potential spread, or to be a district in which typhus fever or smallpox exists in an epidemic form, then, until the notice is revoked by a subsequent notice published in the *Belfast Gazette*, the medical officer shall comply with any requirement which may be made by the Ministry for preventing the spread of the disease, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) the following provision of this Part of these regulations shall operate in that district.

Examination of Ships and persons on board

24.—(1) The medical officer may at any time, and shall within twelve hours after receiving a request from the master so to do, visit any ship and may medically examine any person on board or proposing to embark on the ship.

(2) The medical officer or other authorised officer of the sanitary authority may and on the request of the master shall examine any clothing, bedding or other article of personal use which belongs to or is in use or is intended for use by the master or a member of the crew or any person who proposes to embark on or is on board any ship and which, in the opinion of the medical officer or other authorised officer as aforesaid, may have been exposed to infection, and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article of personal use.

(3) The medical officer or other officer as aforesaid may require any parts of a ship which, in his opinion, may be infected to be disinfected to his satisfaction.

(4) No person shall take or cause to be taken on board a ship any body linen, clothing or bedding or any article whatsoever which, in the opinion of the medical officer or other officer as aforesaid is capable of carrying infection, unless that officer is satisfied that it has been efficiently disinfected.

Plague

25. If any part of the district is declared to be infected with plague, the medical officer may, and if so required by the Ministry shall—

(*a*) take steps to secure the deratisation of any ship on which he has reason to believe that there are rats, and for that purpose the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the case shall apply ; and

(*b*) require the master of a ship, under the direction of the medical officer and to his satisfaction, to take all such precautions and employ all such means for effectually stopping the access of rats from the shore to the ship as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are necessary for the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of the ship.

Cholera

26. If any part of the district is declared to be infected with cholera, the medical officer may, and if so required by the Ministry shall—

(*a*) take steps to secure that all tanks and filters used in connection with the supply of drinking water on a ship shall be emptied, cleansed and disinfected and that the tanks shall then be refilled with wholesome water ;

(*b*) prohibit any person from taking foodstuffs on board a ship :

Provided that the prohibition may be applied, as the medical officer may see fit, either generally to all foodstuffs, or to any specified foodstuffs, or any class or classes of foodstuffs or to foodstuffs obtained from any specified source or sources of supply ; and

(*c*) require that the bilges and any water used as ballast shall be disinfected.

Typhus Fever

27. If typhus fever is declared to exist in an epidemic form in any part of the district the medical officer may require any person who proposes to embark on or is on board any ship to be deloused.

PART IV. — GENERAL

Appointment and duties of officers and provision of services by Sanitary Authority

28. The sanitary authority may for the purposes of these regulations, and if so required by the Ministry shall—

(*a*) appoint one or more duly qualified medical practitioners for the purpose of performing and of assisting the medical officer of health of the sanitary authority in the performance of the duties assigned to the medical officer by these regulations and pay any such practitioner such reasonable remuneration for his services as the Ministry may approve ;

(*b*) give directions as to which of the duties assigned to the medical officer by these regulations are to be performed by any medical practitioner appointed by them (including the medical officer of health) :

Provided that the sanitary authority shall direct only their medical officer of health or, in his absence, the medical officer authorised to act in his place to perform the duties imposed by these regulations in relation to the signing and issuing of certificates and statements ;

(*c*) provide or arrange for the provision of—

(i) premises and waiting rooms for the purposes of medical examinations ;

(ii) apparatus or means for the cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles ;

(iii) premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of these regulations ;

(iv) hospital accommodation for persons to whom these regulations are applicable ;

(v) means of transport ;

(*d*) do all such other things as in the opinion of the sanitary authority or of the Ministry, as the case may be, are necessary for the purpose of enabling the provisions of these regulations to be complied with.

Powers and duties of Medical Officer and other Officers

29. For the purposes of these regulations the medical officer and any duly authorised officer of the sanitary authority shall have power to enter or board any ship in the district, and may cause the ship to be brought to and, if necessary, moored or anchored in some safe and convenient place while it is visited and examined.

30.—(1) The medical officer may, and if so required by the sanitary authority or by the Ministry shall :—

(*a*) examine any person who is suffering from infectious disease on board a ship in the district ;

(*b*) examine any person who is on board such a ship, where there are reasonable grounds for believing or suspecting that infectious disease is or may be present on the ship, or that persons on board the ship have been exposed to infection from infectious disease during the voyage of the ship or during a period of three weeks immediately preceding the arrival of the ship in the district ;

(*c*) examine any person who is on board a ship in the district and is reasonably believed to be verminous ;

(*d*) detain for the purpose of examination either upon the ship or at some appointed place on shore any person whom he is empowered or required under this Article to examine ;

(*e*) cause any such person and the clothing of or any other articles belonging to such person to be cleansed and disinfected ;

(*f*) prohibit any such person from leaving the ship, or from leaving the ship save upon such specified conditions (being, in the case of a person who is suffering from, or who has been exposed to infection from, a disease to which any Part of the Third Schedule to these regulations relates, conditions which do not require anything which could not be required under that Part) as appear to the medical officer to be reasonably necessary to prevent the spread of infection in the district or elsewhere ;

(*g*) require the master to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection by any such person, for the destruction of vermin and for the removal of conditions on the ship likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of vermin :

Provided that a medical officer shall not cause, or be required to cause, a ship to be used for the purpose of isolation of a person who is suffering from, or has been exposed to infection from, an infectious disease unless isolation can be effected without delaying or unduly interfering with the movements of the ship.

(2) The medical officer shall forthwith communicate to the sanitary authority any directions given to him by the Ministry under this Article.

31.—(1) The medical officer may cause any person who is on board a ship in the district and who appears to be suffering from infectious disease to be removed, if his condition so permits, to some hospital or other suitable place appointed for that purpose by the sanitary authority.

(2) If the condition of any such person does not permit of his removal as aforesaid, the medical officer may, by notice in writing to the master, prohibit the removal of the person or his departure from the ship, save with the consent in writing of the medical officer.

Duties of Master

32. The master of a ship in a district shall—

(*a*) answer all questions as to the health conditions on board which may be put to him by a customs officer or officer of the sanitary authority visiting his ship and furnish the sanitary authority and their officers with all such information and assistance as may be reasonably required by them for the purposes of these regulations;

(*b*) notify forthwith the medical officer of any case of infectious disease on the ship and of any circumstances on board which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease, including in his notification particulars as to the sanitary condition of the ship and the presence of dead rats or mortality or sickness among rats in the ship;

(*c*) comply with these regulations and any directions or requirements of the sanitary authority or the medical officer or other authorised officer of the sanitary authority given or made in pursuance of these regulations.

Compliance with directions, etc., of Sanitary Authority

33.—(1) Every person to whom these regulations apply shall comply with all directions, requirements or conditions given, made or imposed by the sanitary authority or the medical officer or other authorised officer of the authority in pursuance of these regulations and shall furnish all such information as may be reasonably required by them (including information as to his name, destination, and address) and every person who has for the time being the custody or charge of a child or other person who is under disability shall comply with any directions, requirements or conditions so given, made or imposed, and shall furnish all such information as aforesaid in respect of such child or other person.

(2) Every person who is placed or kept under surveillance in pursuance of these regulations shall—

(*a*) give facilities for any medical examination required by the medical officer or by the medical officer of health of any local authority in whose area he may be during the period of surveillance;

(*b*) furnish all such information as any such medical officer of health as aforesaid may reasonably require with a view to ascertaining the person's state of health;

(*c*) if so instructed by the medical officer, report on arrival in the district of any local authority to the medical officer of health of the local authority, and thereafter during the period of surveillance report to that officer at such intervals as he may require :

Provided that no instruction shall be given under sub-paragraph (*c*) of this paragraph by a medical officer unless the Ministry by directions to the authority has authorised the giving of such instructions.

Charges for services of Sanitary Authority

34.—(1) Where the master of any ship is required by or in pursuance of these regulations to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the sanitary authority may themselves, at the request of the master and, if they think fit, at his cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the master. When the sanitary authority cause any such requirement to be complied with at the cost of the master they may, if they think fit, require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or deposited with them before the work is undertaken.

(2) The amount of the charge for any work so to be undertaken by the sanitary authority shall be such reasonable sum as to the exclusion of any charge or claim in respect of profit represents the actual or estimated cost to be incurred by the sanitary authority in undertaking the work, so, however, that it shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds unless notice of the proposed charge has been given to the master before the work is undertaken.

(3) The sanitary authority or the medical officer shall, on the request of the master of any ship in regard to which action required of the master in pursuance of these regulations has been taken, furnish the master free of charge with a statement in writing recording the particulars of any such action (including the measures of disinfection which have been taken) in regard to which the master may reasonably require such a statement :

Provided that no such statement in regard to deratisation measures shall take the form of a deratisation certificate unless such a certificate could be issued under Article 19 or 20 of these regulations.

Recovery of fees and charges

35. Any fee payable to the sanitary authority in pursuance of paragraph (3) of Article 21 and every charge authorised by Article 34 shall be recoverable by the sanitary authority as expenses or demands within the meaning of section 249 or of section 260 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and those sections and the enactments referred to in or applied by those sections shall apply and have effect for the recovery of the said expenses as if the said sections and enactments were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to the case.

36. Subject to the provisions of Articles 21 (3) and 34 any expenses incurred by a sanitary authority in the execution of these regulations shall be defrayed in the same manner as the expenses incurred by them in the execution and discharge of their existing powers and duties.

Saving for mails

37. Nothing in these regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any article forming part of any mail (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the Postmaster-General, or of the postal administration of any other government, or shall prejudicially affect the receipt on board and delivery in due course at the port or place of destination of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts.

Saving for Ships putting to sea

38. The master of a ship in or approaching a district who does not desire to submit to any requirements of these regulations which may be applicable shall be at liberty to put to sea without being subjected to control under these regulations if he notifies the medical officer of his intention : Provided that if he desires to land goods, to disembark passengers or to take on fuel, foodstuffs or water, the medical officer may grant him permission so to do subject to such conditions, in conformity with the provisions of Article 54 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, as the medical officer thinks fit ; and the master shall proceed accordingly and put to sea with due despatch.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Local Government for Northern Ireland, this ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

(L.S.) *Thos. Elwood,*
Assistant Secretary.

I hereby consent to the foregoing Regulations.

Alfred Barnes (Minister of Transport)

Dated this third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

We hereby consent to the foregoing Regulations so far as they apply to Officers of Customs and Excise.

W. E. Rhydderch
E. S. Bertenshaw } (Commissioners of Customs and Excise)

Dated this fourteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

FIRST SCHEDULE.*

Wireless Messages — Items of Information.

(*Articles* 6 (1) *and* 7.)

Item I.

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

Item II.

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

Item III.

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

Item IV.

I have no other case of sickness on board.
I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V.

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

Item VI.

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

Item VII.

I do not wish to disembark any sick.
I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease(s) indicated.

Item VIII.

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

Item IX.

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.
I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Flags and Signal Lights.

(*Article* 9.)

Whichever of the following signals is appropriate shall be shown until the ship is free from control under these regulations :—

(*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 the 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 *suspect*, that is to say, I have had a case or cases of infectious disease more than five days ago, or there is an unusual mortality among rats on board " ; or

(iii) the Two Flag Signal QL : meaning—" my ship is *infected*, that is to say, I have had a case or cases of infectious disease less than five days ago."

The day signal shall be shown at the masthead or where it can best be seen.

* For notes on the sending of a standard quarantine message see p. 229 of Vol, II of the British Edition of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

(*b*) *by night*, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, but only when the ship is within the limits of the district 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.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Measures to be carried out in respect of an infected or suspected ship or of a ship with a case of typhus fever or smallpox on board.

(*Articles* 2 (2) *and* 12.)

PART A. — PLAGUE.

I. *Infected Ships.*

1. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

2. The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.

3. All persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the medical officer has reason to consider suspect shall be disembarked, if possible.

4. The medical officer, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the ship, 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 kept under surveillance for a period extending in the aggregate beyond six days after the date of arrival of the ship in the district.

5. During any period of isolation or surveillance the members of the crew may be prohibited from leaving the ship, except for the purposes of their duty, and after notification to the sanitary authority.

6. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the medical officer, are infected shall be cleansed of vermin and, if necessary, disinfected.

7. The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be cleansed of vermin, and, if necessary, disinfected.

8. The medical officer may require the ship to be deratised before any cargo is discharged if he considers it possible, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way in which it is loaded, to effect the deratisation of the ship before the discharge of cargo. If the ship has not been deratised before the discharge of cargo, or if it has been so deratised and the medical officer considers a further deratisation necessary and the master agrees, the ship shall be deratised as soon as the holds are empty. If the ship is in ballast, it shall be deratised before any cargo is taken on board.

If the ship is to discharge part only of its cargo and the medical officer considers it impossible to carry out a complete deratisation, the ship may remain in the district for the time required to discharge such part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation, are taken, to the satisfaction of the medical officer, to prevent rats from passing from the ship to the shore, either during unloading or at any other time.

The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the medical officer, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

II. *Suspected Ships.*

9. The provisions contained in paragraphs 1, 6, 7, and 8 of Part A of this Schedule (relating to plague infected ships) shall also apply to ships suspected of plague.

10. The members of the crew and the passengers may be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days after the date of arrival of the ship.

11. The members of the crew may, for the like period, be prohibited from leaving the ship except for the purposes of their duty, and after notification to the sanitary authority.

PART B. — CHOLERA.

I. Infected Ships.

1. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

2. The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.

3. The members of the crew and the passengers may be disembarked and either be isolated or be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five clear days after the date of arrival of the ship.

Persons satisfying the medical officer that they have been vaccinated for cholera within the preceding six months, excluding the last six days thereof, may be placed under surveillance, but they shall not be isolated.

4. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including foodstuffs, which, in the opinion of the medical officer, have been recently contaminated, shall be disinfected.

5. The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

6. Unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the medical officer who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

7. If the drinking water stored on board is suspected by the medical officer, he shall cause it to be emptied after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced, after disinfection of the tank and filters, by a supply of wholesome drinking water.

8. The medical officer may prohibit the emptying of water ballast unless it is first disinfected, if it was taken on board at an infected port.

9. The medical officer may require human dejecta and the waste water of the ship to be disinfected before they are discharged from the ship.

II. *Suspected Ships.*

10. The provisions contained in paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of Part B. of this Schedule (relating to cholera infected ships) shall also apply to ships suspected of cholera.

11. The members of the crew and the passengers may be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding five clear days after the date of arrival of the ship.

PART C. — TYPHUS FEVER.

1. This Part of this Schedule applies to ships which, during the voyage or, if the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, within the last six weeks, have had, or at the time of their arrival have, a case of typhus fever on board.

2. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

3. The sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and deloused.

4. Any other person reasonably suspected to be harbouring lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be deloused, and may be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding twelve days from the date on which he was deloused.

5. Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and any other article which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected and disinsected.

6. The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus fever or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected and disinsected.

PART D. — SMALLPOX.

1. This Part of this Schedule applies to ships, which, during the voyage, or, if the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, within the last six weeks, have had, or at the time of their arrival have, a case of smallpox on board.

2. The ship shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

3. The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.

4. Any other person reasonably suspected by the medical officer to have been exposed to infecton on board shall, unless in the opinion of the medical officer the person is sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, either—

(*a*) be offered vaccination and placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days after the date of arrival of the ship, or

(*b*) be placed under surveillance for the said period without vaccination, or

(*c*) be offered vaccination and isolated until the result of the vaccination is known and thereafter kept under surveillance until the fourteenth day after the date of arrival of the ship, or

(*d*) be isolated for a period of fourteen days after the date of arrival of the ship :

Provided that the medical officer shall not impose a requirement set out in sub-paragraph (*c*) or sub-paragraph (*d*) of this paragraph unless in his opinion there is an exceptionally serious risk of introduction of smallpox into the country.

In this paragraph " recent vaccination " means vaccination, followed either by an immune reaction observed within seventy-two hours of vaccination or by the formation of typical vaccinal vesicles, not earlier than three years and not later than fourteen days before the date of arrival of the ship.

5. Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and any other article which the medical officer considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected.

6. The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox or which the medical officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Port Sanitary Regulations (*Northern Ireland*), 1946. (*Article* 13.)

DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

(To be rendered by the master of a foreign-going ship arriving in Northern Ireland from a foreign port.)

Port of Arrival..... Date.....

Name of Vessel..... From.....to .....

Nationality of Vessel..... Master's Name.....

Net Registered Tonnage.....

Deratisation or Deratisation Exemption { Certificate..... Dated .....
Issued at.....

No. of Passengers { Cabin.....No. of crew .....
Deck.....

No. of any other Persons on board .....

List of ports of call from commencement of voyage with dates of departure.

.....

.....

Health Questions	Answer Yes or No
1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or small-pox? Give particulars in the Schedule	
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected amongst the rats or mice on board during the voyage*, or has there been an unusual mortality amongst them?	
3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident? Give particulars in Schedule	
4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of illness which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in Schedule	
5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in Schedule	
Note.—In the absence of a surgeon, the Master should regard the following symptoms as ground for suspecting the existence of infectious disease; fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with glandular swelling; or any acute skin rash or eruption with or without fever; severe diarrhoea with symptoms of collapse; jaundice accompanied by fever.	
6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease?	

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to the questions given in this Declaration of Health (including the Schedule) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed.....
(Master)

Countersigned .....
(Ship's Surgeon)

Date.....

* If more than six weeks have elapsed since the voyage began, it will suffice to give particulars for the last six weeks.

SCHEDULE TO THE DECLARATION.

Particulars of every case of illness or death occurring on board.

Name	Class or rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port of Embarkation	Date of Embarkation	Nature of Illness	Date of its Onset	Results of Illness *	Disposal of case †

* State whether recovered; still ill; died.

† State whether still on board; landed at (give name of port); buried at sea.

NOTE. These Regulations have been made primarily to give effect to the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, (a) so far as those provisions affect Port Sanitary Regulations and to assimilate the law in relation thereto in Northern Ireland to the law in force in Great Britain. This Convention modifies the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, (b) and the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1938, (c). Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of any of the above regulations, is liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

Tuberculosis, Appointed Day

REGULATIONS DATED THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, 1946, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1946.

1946. No. 27

The Ministry of Health and Local Government for Northern Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946 (hereinafter called " the Act "), hereby makes the following Regulations :—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Tuberculosis) (Appointed Day) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1946.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1921, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these Regulations in like manner as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

2. The provisions of the Act specified in the Schedule hereto shall come into operation on the date of these Regulations.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Local Government for Northern Ireland this 7th day of March, 1946, in the presence of

(L.S.) *Thos. Elwood*,
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Provisions of the Act to be brought into force—
Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 22, 23, 24.

(a) Cd. 6637 Miscellaneous No. 7 (1945).
(b) Cd. 3207 Treaty Series No. 22 (1928).
(c) Cd. 6114 Treaty Series No. 46 (1939).