

## CHAPTER 54.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

## AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

1 of 1868.  
 5 of 1894.  
 4 of 1897.  
 7 of 1908.  
 2 of 1916.  
 11 of 1931.  
 5 of 1934.  
 7 of 1937.  
 17 of 1949.  
 21 of 1949.  
 30 of 1949.  
 32 of 1949.  
 10 of 1950.

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Public Health Ordinance.

## Part I

[11th August, 1894.]

## GENERAL.

Constitution  
 of Board.  
 7 of 1937.

2. There shall be a Board of Health for the Colony composed of the following members :—

The Senior Medical Officer who shall be Chairman of the Board, the Government medical officers and such other members not exceeding five as shall be appointed annually by the Governor in Council, and it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to fill up any vacancy or vacancies which may occur during any year on the said Board.

Meetings.

3. The Board shall meet from time to time as may be necessary by order of the Governor, or on a summons from

[Note. Parts II, III and IV of this Ordinance are declared to be in force in the Dependencies by the Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, Cap. 1 (D.S.).]

the Chairman, or in his absence the senior member present in Stanley.

4. At all meetings of the Board four members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and in the absence of the Chairman the senior member present shall preside seniority being determined by the date and order of appointment as published in the Gazette.

Quorum.

5. Minutes of the proceedings of the Board shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose by the Chairman and a copy of the minutes shall be forwarded as soon as practicable to the Governor.

Minutes of Board.

6. Any person who shall sell, offer for sale, store, expose or prepare for sale any article of food or drink intended for human consumption in any premises which are not kept properly cleaned, lighted, ventilated and drained, or in which the utensils and other implements used in the preparation, sale or storage of such food and drink are not kept properly cleansed to the satisfaction of the Board, shall commit an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20 and to a further fine not exceeding £5 for each day during which the offence continues after conviction thereof:

Cleanliness of premises and utensils used in connection with the sale, etc., of food. 30 of 1949.

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of premises used solely for the sale or storage of food contained in containers of such materials, and so closed, as to exclude all risk of contamination.

7. Any person concerned in the preparation, storage or handling of articles of food and drink intended to be sold for human consumption who shall fail to take all reasonable and proper precautions to prevent such articles being exposed to infection or contamination shall commit an offence and shall be liable to a fine of £20 and to a further fine not exceeding £5 for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

Prevention of food being exposed to infection, etc. 30 of 1949.

8. (1) The Board may prohibit the importation of such articles of food or drink intended for sale for human consumption as it may deem fit and may vary or rescind such prohibition.

Power of Board to prohibit importation of food. 30 of 1949.

(2) Any person who shall sell, store, offer or expose for sale for human consumption any article of food or drink the importation of which has been prohibited shall commit an offence and shall be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding £20 and in the case of a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £100.

Power to  
seize food  
unfit for  
human con-  
sumption.  
30 of 1949.  
10 of 1950.

**9.** (1) A medical officer or an inspector may at all reasonable times examine any article of food or drink intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, and if it appears to him to be unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption he may seize and carry away the same and apply to the Court forthwith for an order for its destruction.

7 of 1950.

(2) An officer who seizes any article of food or drink under the preceding sub-section shall inform the person in whose possession it was found of his intention to have it dealt with by a Court, and any person who might be liable to a prosecution in respect thereof shall, if he attends before the Court upon the application for its condemnation, be entitled to be heard and to call witnesses.

Court may  
order des-  
truction of  
food unfit for  
human con-  
sumption.

(3) If it appears to a court that any article of food or drink is unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption it shall condemn the same and make an order that it shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of to prevent it being used for human consumption.

Selling, etc.,  
food unfit for  
human con-  
sumption.  
30 of 1949.

**10.** Any person who—

(a) sells, offers or exposes for sale or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale any unwholesome food for human consumption ;

(b) sells such food as pure and undiluted when it is adulterated or not pure ;

shall commit an offence and shall be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding £20, and in the case of a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £50 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or to both such fine and imprisonment :

Provided that it shall be a defence to a charge under (b) above that the defendant did not adulterate or render the

said article impure or was not party thereto and had no knowledge of the condition of the said article.

**11.** Proof that an article of food or drink was not sold, offered for sale, stored, exposed or prepared for sale for human consumption shall rest on the person charged. Burden of proof.  
30 of 1949.

**12.** The Governor may appoint inspectors to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance under the instructions of the Board. Any person wilfully obstructing an inspector in the execution of his duty shall commit an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5. Inspectors.  
30 of 1949.

**13.** The following shall, for the purpose of this Ordinance, be deemed to be nuisances :— Nuisances.

Any building, house, yard or premises in or about which any deposit or collection, fluid or otherwise, so foul or in such a state as to be injurious to health, shall be allowed to remain.

Any pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, pig-stye, stable, cowhouse, sheep or goat pen, fowl-house, poultry yard, privy, urinal, cesspool, drain, ashpit or dung heap, so foul or in such a state as to be injurious to health.

Any animal so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

Any house so overcrowded with residents as to be injurious to the health of the inmates.

Any accumulation or deposit, fluid or otherwise, so foul or in such a state as to be injurious to health.

Any factory, workshop or other place not kept in a clean and perfectly sanitary condition.

Any cistern, well, pool, channel, barrel, tub, or other vessel used for the supply of water for domestic purposes so placed, constructed or kept as to render the water liable to contamination thereby causing, or being likely to cause, injury to health. 30 of 1949.

Proceedings  
by Board on  
existence of a  
nuisance.

14. The Board shall, if satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance continues, or if such person cannot be found on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time specified in such notice, and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for the purpose :

Provided that where the nuisance arises from the want or defective construction of any structural convenience, or where there is no occupier of the premises, notice shall be served on the owner, and where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found and the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act, default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the Board may abate the same.

10 of 1950.

15. (1) If the person upon whom a notice to abate a nuisance has been served makes default in complying therewith, or if the nuisance, although abated since the service of the notice, is in the opinion of the Board likely to recur on the same premises, the Board shall cause a complaint to be made to a justice, and the justice shall thereupon issue a summons requiring such person to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Court orders  
as to  
nuisances.  
30 of 1949.

(2) If a court is satisfied that a nuisance exists or may recur on the same premises it may make an order :—

- (a) that the owner or occupier comply with all or any of the requirements of a notice served by the Board or otherwise abate the nuisance within the time specified by the Board and to do any work necessary for the purpose ;
- (b) directing the execution of any work necessary to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance ;
- (c) both requiring abatement and prohibiting the recurrence of a nuisance.

(3) The Court may impose a penalty not exceeding £5 on the person on whom the order is made and may make an order for the payment of all costs up to the time of making the order under this section.

**16.** (1) Any person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with an order of the Court to abate a nuisance, or knowingly and wilfully acts contrary to an order of prohibition shall commit an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 for each day during his default.

Failure to  
comply with  
Court order.  
30 of 1949.  
10 of 1950.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, where an order to abate a nuisance has not been complied with, the Board may abate the nuisance and recover the cost of so doing from the person in default.

10 of 1950.

**17.** (1) If the Board is satisfied that any premises used or intended to be used for human habitation or any part thereof is unfit for human habitation as being injurious to the health of any person inhabiting the same, the Board shall serve on the owner thereof a notice in writing requiring him to effect the repairs therein specified within the time therein mentioned.

Houses unfit  
for human  
habitation,  
etc.  
30 of 1949.

(2) If a Court is satisfied that the premises in respect of which a notice under this section is served are unfit for human habitation, it may make an order prohibiting such premises from being used for human habitation until the works required by the said notice or such works as the Court shall deem fit have been executed.

(3) The Court may on completion of the said works to its satisfaction declare the premises to be fit for human habitation.

(4) Any person who fails, without reasonable excuse to comply with an order under this section shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section 16 hereof.

**18.** (1) The Board may with the approval of the Governor in Council make by-laws and from time to time amend or rescind by-laws so made with respect to the following matters :—

Powers of  
Board to  
make by-  
laws in  
certain  
matters.

- (i) The level, width and construction of new streets and the cleaning, drainage or sewerage thereof ;
- (ii) The structure of new buildings in any town or settlement, and the drainage, water closets, earth

closets, urinals, privies, ashpits and cesspools to be provided in the erection of such buildings ;

- (iii) The protection of water, the cleansing of water-courses, drains, ditches, streets, lanes and roads and the removal of noxious matter therefrom.
- (iv) The keeping of animals in or near a dwelling-house so as to prevent their becoming a nuisance or injurious to health.
- (v) The checking and preventing the spread of any contagious or infectious disease ;
- (vi) The carrying on of any offensive trade in any town or settlement so as to prevent or diminish the causes or injurious effects thereof ;
- (vii) The abatement or removal of nuisances ;
- (viii) The keeping of burial grounds and the proper interment of the dead ;
- (ix) The cleaning and keeping clean of lots of land, whether adjoining dwelling-houses or not ;
- (x) The cleansing and disinfecting of houses and buildings ;
- (xi) The inspection, drainage, accommodation and cleansing of common lodging-houses ;
- (xii) The inspection of shipping in the harbour of Stanley and the cleansing and disinfecting of the same ;
- (xiii) The protection of drains from injuries by cattle or otherwise ;
- (xiv) The removal or demolition of buildings so ruinous as to be dangerous to the public safety.
- (xv) The securing of payment from parties in default of expenses incurred thereby by the Board under this Ordinance ;
- (xvi) Measures to prevent and mitigate disease and the protection of public health.

(2) Any person who commits any breach of, or neglects or fails to comply with, any by-law made under this section shall commit an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 for each offence and to a further fine not exceeding £2 for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor. 30 of 1949.

19. All expenses incurred by the Board in respect of work performed in the enforcement of the Ordinance or of any by-law made thereunder shall be recoverable by the Board in a summary manner before a Court. Mode of recovery of expenses. 30 of 1949.

20. In this Part of this Ordinance and any by-law made thereunder unless the context otherwise requires. Interpretation. 30 of 1949.

"The Board" means the Board of Health appointed under section 2 hereof ;

"Inspector" means an inspector appointed under section 12 hereof ;

"Contagious or infectious disease" means cholera, plague, yellow fever, small pox, typhus fever, enteric fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, dengue, influenza, erysipelas, puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute encephalitis lethargica, acute primary pneumonia, glanders, german measles, acute rheumatism, infective diarrhoea, impetigo contagiosa, acute influenzal pneumonia, ringworm in human beings and any other disease which from time to time may be so defined by the Board by notice in the Gazette.

## Part II.

[28th April, 1868.]

### VACCINATION.

21. Every medical practitioner registered under the Medical Practitioners, Midwives and Dentists Ordinance or any Ordinance amending or replacing it shall be a public vaccinator for the purpose of this Ordinance and shall vaccinate all persons who shall be brought to him for that purpose, provided they are fit subjects for vaccination, subject to any regulations made under this Ordinance. Public vaccinator. 20 of 1949. Chapter 45.



Children to  
be vaccina-  
ted.

1 of 1868.

**22.** The father or mother of every child born in the Colony shall within three months after the birth of such child, or when by reason of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father or mother, or other cause, any other person shall have the custody of such child, such person shall within three months after receiving the custody of such child take it or cause it to be taken to a registered medical practitioner to be vaccinated.

Provision for  
inspection of  
vaccination.

**23.** Upon the same day in the week following the vaccination the parent or other person, as the case may be, shall again take the child, or cause it to be taken to a registered medical practitioner, that he may inspect it and ascertain the result of the operation, and if he sees fit take from such child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations, and in the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful such parent or other person shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and inspected as on the previous occasion.

Certificate of  
successful  
vaccination.

**24.** Immediately after the successful vaccination of any child the registered medical practitioner shall deliver to the father or mother of the said child, or to the person having the custody of such child, a certificate in the form marked A in the First Schedule hereto, that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and such certificate shall, without further proof, be admissible as evidence of the successful vaccination of such child in any information or complaint which shall be brought against the father or mother of the said child, or such person as aforesaid, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Provision for  
the unfitness  
of child to be  
vaccinated.

**25.** If the registered medical practitioner shall be of opinion that the child is not in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, he shall forthwith deliver to the parent or other person having the custody of such child a certificate in the form marked B in the First Schedule hereto, that the child is then in a state unfit for successful vaccination, which certificate shall remain in force for two months, and shall be renewable for successive periods of two months until the registered medical practitioner shall deem the child to be in a fit state for successful vaccination, when the child shall be vaccinated, and the certificate of successful vaccination duly given if warranted by the result, and at or before

the end of each successive period the parent or such person as aforesaid shall take or cause the child to be taken to the registered medical practitioner who shall then examine the child and give a certificate in the said Form B, so long as he deems requisite under the circumstances of the case, and the production of such certificate shall be sufficient defence against any complaint which may be brought against the father or mother or such person as aforesaid for non-compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

**26.** If the registered medical practitioner shall find that a child whom he had three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, or that a child brought to him for vaccination has already had the small-pox, he shall deliver to the parent or other person as aforesaid a certificate in the form marked C in the First Schedule hereto. Such parent or person as aforesaid shall not then be required to cause the child to be vaccinated, and the production of such certificate shall be sufficient defence against any complaint that may be brought against the parent or other person for non-compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

**27.** The Registrar under the Registration Ordinance, shall, upon the registration of the birth of any child, give notice in the form marked D in the First Schedule hereto, to the father or mother or person having the custody of such child, requiring such child to be vaccinated according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Registrar to give notice of vaccination to parent or other person registering birth.

**28.** Every father or mother or other person having the custody of any child who shall without reasonable excuse neglect to take such child or cause it to be taken to be vaccinated, or after vaccination to be inspected according to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall commit an offence and be liable upon conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Penalty on parent or other person neglecting to procure vaccination of child.

**29.** Every registered medical practitioner who shall neglect or refuse to fill up and sign any certificate required of him by the provisions of this Ordinance, or who shall refuse to deliver the same to the parent or other person on request, shall be liable to pay, upon a summary conviction, a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. Every person who shall

Penalty on vaccinator neglecting to give certificate, and persons signing false certificates.

wilfully sign a false certificate under this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and be punished accordingly.

Certificate of successful vaccination or otherwise to be sent to Registrar.

**30.** Every registered medical practitioner to whom a child has been brought for vaccination shall send to the Registrar within seven days thereafter in the case of a child presented for vaccination in Stanley or its suburbs, or within eight weeks in the case of a child presented for vaccination in any other place in the Colony, a certificate in the Form A, B or C in the First Schedule to this Ordinance as the case may be. Any medical practitioner who shall refuse or fail to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds unless reasonable grounds be shown for such failure.

Action in cases of unvaccinated children under 14 years of age. 21 of 1949.

**31.** The court may order that any child under the age of 14 years who has not been successfully vaccinated, or has not had small pox or has not been certified as insusceptible of successful vaccination, shall be vaccinated within such time as it may deem fit and the person against whom the order is made who fails to comply therewith shall, unless he shall satisfy the court that he had reasonable excuse for his omission, commit an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings.

Penalty on persons inoculating with small-pox.

**32.** Any person who shall produce or attempt to produce in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or wilfully by any other means whatsoever, the disease of small-pox shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months.

### Part III

[3rd October, 1908.]

#### QUARANTINE.

Communication with the shore. 7 of 1908.

**33.** In this Part of this Ordinance and in any regulation made thereunder any term used having reference to communication with the shore, shall mean both direct and indirect communication with the shore, through or by means of communication with any ship or in any other way whatever

other than wireless telegraphy and the term "Health Officer" means the Senior Medical Officer or any person delegated by him or appointed by the Governor under this Part of this Ordinance.

Health  
Officer.  
17 of 1949.

**34.** The Senior Medical Officer shall have full power to superintend and enforce the carrying out of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance, and the regulations for the time being in force relating to quarantine.

Powers of  
Senior  
Medical  
Officer.

**35.** The Senior Medical Officer may, with the approval of the Governor, delegate in writing to some other person or persons all or any such powers as may be vested in him under this Part of this Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder.

Delegation  
of powers by  
Senior Medi-  
cal Officer.

**36.** The Governor may appoint such officers as may be necessary to enforce and carry out the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance, and the regulations made thereunder and all such officers shall be subject to the direction and control of the Senior Medical Officer.

Appoint-  
ment of  
officers.

**37.** The Governor may, whenever it appears necessary or expedient, provide one or more ships or buildings and cause such ships or buildings to be fitted up as observation stations and isolation hospitals for the purpose of observation and isolation of the sick.

Observation  
stations and  
isolation  
hospitals.

**38.** The Governor may appoint suitable places for quarantine grounds and shall have power from time to time to change such places. Notice of every such appointment shall be published in the Gazette.

Quarantine  
grounds.

**39.** (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations—

Regulations.

- (a) For preventing the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the Colony ;
- (b) For the control and management of observation and isolation stations ;
- (c) For the prevention of illegal communication with or escapes from such stations and from ships not admitted to pratique ;
- (d) For the prevention or mitigation of diseases at such stations ;

- (e) For supplies to persons placed there and the rates payable for such supplies ;
- (f) For the inspection of ships and persons leaving the ports of the Colony for places beyond the Colony, and for the prevention of the embarkation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease ;
- (g) For the disinfection of any such ships, the crew and all persons, effects and clothes on board or to be embarked on board such ships ;
- (h) For the detention of any person found suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease and the prohibition of embarkation of any article likely to convey infectious or contagious disease which cannot be disinfected.
- (i) And generally such other regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance.

Such regulations may provide for the infliction of a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and imprisonment not exceeding three months for any breach or contravention thereof, and also for the seizure or destruction of any articles shipped or conveyed or attempted to be shipped or conveyed on board such ships in contravention of the said regulations.

(2) Until the Governor in Council makes regulations under this section, the regulations in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance shall be in force and shall be deemed for all purposes to be regulations made by the Governor in Council under this section.

Prohibition  
as to board-  
ing vessels  
on arrival.

**40.** On the arrival of any ship at any port of the Colony from a place beyond the Colony, any person other than the Pilot, Health Officer, Harbour Master or other person authorised by the Health Officer who shall leave or go on board or come into actual contact with the ship until she has been admitted to pratique shall commit an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Offences.

**41.** Any person who obstructs or impedes or assists in obstructing or impeding any officer appointed under this Ordinance, or any police officer in the execution of this Part

of this Ordinance or of any regulations made thereunder shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

**42.** (1) Any person who commits an offence against this Part of this Ordinance or against any regulations made thereunder for which no penalty is prescribed, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds. Penalty for offences.

(2) A person convicted of any offence against this Part of this Ordinance or against any regulations made thereunder who is within a period of twelve calendar months convicted for a second or subsequent offence against this Ordinance or any such regulations, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two calendar months either in addition to or in lieu of a fine.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall affect the liability of any person to any punishment or penalty to which he is liable at common law or under any enactment other than this Ordinance, but so that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

**43.** Any officer appointed under this Ordinance, or any police officer may, without warrant, stop and detain a person committing or reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against this Part of this Ordinance or against any regulations made thereunder, and if his name and address are not known may without warrant apprehend him. Apprehension of offender.

**44.** No person shall be entitled to claim from the Government or from any of its officers any damages or indemnity on account of any acts lawfully done in accordance with any of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance, or any regulations made thereunder. No indemnification.

**45.** Any officer or person appointed to enforce the performance of quarantine under this Ordinance who shall desert from duty or shall infringe or knowingly suffer or permit any person to infringe any of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance, or any regulations made thereunder, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than five pounds and not exceeding twenty-five pounds, and to immediate dismissal. Misconduct of quarantine officers.

Ship may  
put to sea  
instead of  
going into  
quarantine.

46. Notwithstanding anything in this Part of this Ordinance contained it shall be lawful for any ship ordered to a quarantine ground under the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder to put to sea again and enter the same port of the Colony instead of going into quarantine.

Ordinance to  
apply to  
men-of-war.

47. His Majesty's ships, and ships of war belonging to other nations, are subject to this Part of this Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder in the same way as merchant ships.

#### Part IV.

[26th October, 1931.]

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

No person  
suffering  
from  
venereal  
disease to  
land in the  
Colony ex-  
cept with  
permission  
of the  
Governor.  
11 of 1931.

48. No person suffering from venereal disease, to wit, syphilis, gonorrhœa or soft sores, shall disembark in the Colony from any vessel arriving from overseas, or from the Dependencies except with the permission of the Governor, which permission shall be subject to such terms, conditions and restrictions as to isolation and treatment as the Governor may prescribe on the advice of the Senior Medical Officer.

Any person  
found to be  
suffering  
from  
venereal  
disease with-  
in a month of  
landing in  
the Colony to  
be subject to  
restriction.

49. Any person who has disembarked in the Colony from a vessel arriving from overseas or from the Dependencies and who is found not later than one month from the date of having so disembarked to be suffering from venereal disease as aforesaid shall be granted permission to remain in the Colony subject to such terms, conditions and restrictions as to isolation and treatment as the Governor may prescribe on the advice of the Senior Medical Officer provided that the terms conditions and restrictions so prescribed are of a nature similar to that of those which might have been prescribed under the provisions of the preceding section of this Ordinance.

Penalty.

50. Any person who wilfully contravenes or evades or attempts to contravene or to evade any of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance or who aids or abets any such contravention or evasion or attempted contravention or evasion shall be liable on conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

**Part V.**

[30th May, 1916.]

**HOSPITAL.****51.** In this Part of this Ordinance :—Interpreta-  
tion.

“ Hospital ” means the Public Hospital in Stanley known as “ The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital ”.

2 of 1916.

**52.** The Senior Medical Officer shall be the Medical Officer and Surgeon to the Hospital, and the Hospital shall be under his care and management subject to the regulations for the Hospital and the directions of the Governor.

Medical  
Officer.

**53.** The Governor may appoint a Nurse Matron, and such other Nurses and Servants for the Hospital as he may think fit, who shall receive such salaries and allowances as the Legislative Council may provide with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Appoint-  
ment of  
Nurses and  
Servants.

**54.** (1) There shall be a Visiting Committee for the Hospital to be appointed by the Governor from time to time for such period or periods as the Governor may think fit, consisting of not more than three persons not holding any appointment or employment under the Colonial Government. The Committee shall meet as often as they shall think fit and shall at all times have access to the Hospital and shall enter any suggestions they may have to make for the consideration of the Governor in a book to be kept at the Hospital for the purpose.

Visiting  
Committee.

(2) The Governor shall appoint the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of  
Committee.

**55.** The Governor in Council may make, and from time to time vary, regulations for the admission, maintenance, treatment and discharge of patients, and for the general management and working of the Hospital.

Regulations.

**FIRST SCHEDULE.****Form A.**

I, the undersigned, being a (here insert nature of professional qualification), hereby certify , the child of ,  
aged , of , in the district of ,  
has been successfully vaccinated by me.

Dated this day of

(Signed)

Registered Medical Practitioner.



**Form B.**

I, the undersigned, being a (here insert nature of professional qualification), hereby certify my opinion that \_\_\_\_\_, the child of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_, is not now in a fit state to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the vaccination until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed)

Registered Medical Practitioner.

**Form C.**

I, the undersigned, being a (here insert nature of professional qualification), hereby certify my opinion that \_\_\_\_\_, the child of \_\_\_\_\_, in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, is insusceptible of the vaccine disease.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed)

Registered Medical Practitioner.

**Form D.**

I, the undersigned, hereby give you notice and require you to have vaccinated within three months after the birth, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance.

As witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed)

Registrar.

**SECOND SCHEDULE.**

1. These regulations may be cited as "The Quarantine Regulations."
2. In these regulations :—

"Infectious or contagious disease" means cholera, plague, yellow fever and small-pox.

"Place" means any clearly defined portion of territory, such as an island, a port, a district, a parish, a town or a village.

"Infected place" subject to the provisions of regulation 3, means a place where any infectious or contagious disease exists.

10 of 1950.

"Infected ship" means (a) one on board of which a case of human plague is present, or broke out more than six days after embarkation, or on which plague-infested rats are found; or (b) one on board of which there is, or has been during the five days previous to the ship's arrival, a case of cholera; or (c) one on board of which there is, or was at the time of its departure or during the voyage, a case of yellow fever; or (d) one on board of which there is, or has been during the voyage, a case of small-pox.

10 of 1950.

"Suspected ship" means (a) one on board of which a case of human plague broke out in the first six days after embarkation, or in which

investigations have shown an unusual and unexplained mortality among rats ; or (b) one on board of which 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 ; or (c) one which arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever, or arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may transport adult *stegomyia* (*aedes egypti*) emanating from the said port ; or (d) one on board of which there has been during the voyage a case of small-pox, but no fresh case in the twelve days previous to arrival.

"Healthy ship" means a ship which, although having come from an infected place, has had on board no case of any infectious or contagious disease nor any rat plague 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, or if, on arriving after a voyage of more than six days from a place infected with yellow fever, it has no case of yellow fever on board, and either there is no reason to believe that it transports adult *stegomyia*, or it is proved to the satisfaction of the Health Officer :— 10 of 1950.

(i) that the ship during its stay in the infected place was moored at a distance of at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from harbour vessels as to make the access of *stegomyia* improbable ; or

(ii) that the ship at the time of departure was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

"Observation" means isolation of passengers, either in a proper station provided for that purpose or on board ship prior to their obtaining free pratique. In the case of yellow fever the sick or those under observation who develop a temperature exceeding 99.2° Fahrenheit must be effectively screened from mosquitoes ;

"Surveillance" means that passengers are not isolated. They receive free pratique at once and are allowed to proceed to their place of destination (the proper authority of which must be informed of their arrival) there to undergo medical supervision ;

"Medical supervision" means that all persons under surveillance shall present themselves at such places and at such times for examination as the Health Officer may direct.

3. A place shall not be regarded as infected because of the existence thereof of imported cases of any infectious or contagious disease or because of the occurrence of a single non-imported case.

In determining whether a place is infected or not under the definition of "infected place" the second non-imported case necessary to render a place infected must occur within the respective periods mentioned in regulation 4.

4. A place shall cease to be regarded as infected if the Health Officer is satisfied that :—

(a) There has been no fresh case of plague or cholera within five days, of yellow fever within eighteen days, of small-pox within twelve days, of the isolation or of the death or recovery of the last case ;

- (b) Infected things have been disinfected or destroyed, and that in the case of plague measures have been taken with a view to the destruction of rats in the infected locality, and in the case of yellow fever of mosquitoes on and near the infected premises.

The words "infected premises" in this regulation mean :—

- (i) Any premises in which the patient was residing during any of the six days preceding the date on which he was taken ill ;
- (ii) The premises on which he was taken ill ; and
- (iii) Any premises occupied by him from the time he was taken ill until effective screening from mosquitoes took place.

5. These regulations shall be applied to arrivals not from all ports of clearance of a country, but only to arrivals from such ports of clearance, if any, as, having regard to the nature and progress of the disease and to the extent and means of communication with the infected place, are likely in the opinion of the Health Officer to transmit the infectious or contagious disease with which such place is infected :

Provided that the Health Officer is satisfied that the country in which the infected place is situate takes the measures necessary to prevent the export of rags, clothing and bedding referred to in regulation 27 from that place unless they shall have been previously disinfected, and also takes measures necessary to check the spread of the disease.

6. The Health Officer may board any ship arriving in the waters of the Colony and inspect every person in the ship.

7. Every infected, suspected or healthy ship shall be inspected as soon as possible after arrival by the Health Officer.

8. The Health Officer may inspect any ships or persons leaving a port in the Colony for any place beyond the Colony and may prohibit the embarkation of any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease.

9. The Health Officer may, if he think proper, call for inspection of the ship's books and papers, and he shall use every lawful means which may seem to him expedient for ascertaining the health of the persons on board and the sanitary condition of the ship.

10. The master of any ship, or any other person, shall answer truly, and if required in writing all such questions put to him by and give all such information to the Health Officer or Harbour Master as may be necessary for any purpose of these regulations. Any master or other person who refuses or neglects to answer, or answers evasively or falsely, any such questions, or who conceals from the Harbour Master or Health Officer the true state of the health of the crew or passengers or other persons on board of any ship, or who refuses or fails to produce such books and papers as the Health Officer may demand, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

11. Every "Infected," "Suspected" and "Healthy" ship arriving in the waters of this Colony shall fly the usual quarantine or yellow flag.

12. The master or person in charge of any infected or suspected ship shall, if so ordered by the Harbour Master or Health Officer, cause such ship to be taken at once to such place as may be pointed out to him as the quarantine ground, there to remain until released under the provisions of these regulations.

13. All ships in quarantine shall fly by day the usual quarantine or yellow flag at the foremast head ; by night at the foremast a red light over a green light.

14. All guard boats shall by day fly a similar yellow flag ; by night they shall fly a red light at bow and stern.

15. No person except those authorised by the Health Officer shall communicate with any ship in quarantine, and the persons on board shall not communicate with the shore except with the permission of the Health Officer.

16. Any person found on board any ship which has not been granted pratique without the permission of the Health Officer shall be detained in such manner and for such time as the Health Officer may direct, and shall be liable to a penalty for a breach of these regulations.

17. Infected ships shall be dealt with as follows :—

- (a) The sick shall, as soon as possible, be removed from the ship and isolated ;
- (b) The other persons on board shall be permitted to land and be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance for periods not to exceed the following :—
  - (i) Plague, six days ; if the person is under surveillance the period may be extended to ten days ;
  - (ii) Cholera, five days ;
  - (iii) Yellow fever, six days ;
  - (iv) Small-pox, fourteen days.

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

- (c) Clothing and articles belonging to the passengers or crew which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinfected or destroyed ;
- (d) Those parts of the ship that have been occupied by the sick and such other parts of the ship as the Health Officer may regard as infected shall be disinfected ;
- (e) In the case of plague measures shall be taken as soon as possible either before or after discharge of cargo to secure the destruction of rats on board, and shall not exceed twenty-four hours ;
- (f) In the case of yellow fever measures shall be taken to secure the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae on board or the ship shall be moored at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from the harbour boats as will render the access of *stegomyia* improbable ;
- (g) In the case of cholera (i) when the drinking water is suspected it shall be emptied out after disinfection and replaced, after disinfection of the tanks, by a fresh supply of wholesome water ; 10 of 1950.
  - (ii) the bilge water after disinfection shall be pumped out ;
  - (iii) the emptying or discharge into the waters of the port of human dejecta, as well as of the waste waters of the ship, may be forbidden unless they have been previously disinfected.
- (h) In the case of plague or cholera unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Health Officer, and the persons engaged 10 of 1950.

therein shall be subjected to observation or surveillance for a period of five days from the time when they cease unloading.

When such measures as the Health Officer may have deemed necessary in accordance with the provisions of this regulation have been carried out, such ships shall immediately thereupon be admitted to free pratique.

18. Passengers arriving by an infected ship shall be entitled to a certificate from the Health Officer indicating the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their baggage have been subjected.

19. Suspected ships shall be dealt with as follows :—

(a) The passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance for periods not to exceed the following :—

- (i) Plague, five days ;
- (ii) Cholera, five days ;
- (iii) Yellow fever, six days ;
- (iv) Small-pox, fourteen days :

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

(b) Paragraphs (c), (d) and (g) of regulation 17 shall apply to suspected ships, and paragraphs (e) and (f) thereof may be applied. When such measures as the Health Officer may have deemed necessary in accordance with the provisions of this regulation have been carried out, such ships shall immediately thereupon be admitted to free pratique.

20. Healthy ships shall be admitted to free pratique immediately on arrival irrespective of the nature of their bill of health. They may, however, at the discretion of the Health Officer be subject to the measures specified in paragraphs (c), (e), (f) and (g) of regulation 17, and the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed the periods provided for in regulation 19 (a).

The periods of surveillance shall date from the departure of the ship from the infected place. The application of the measures specified in paragraph (c) or (e) of regulation 17 shall only be resorted to when, in the opinion of the Health Officer, special reasons exist which require them. Where the provisions of paragraph (e) are applied the operation shall not in any case exceed twenty-four hours and shall not interfere with the free circulation of passengers and crew between ship and shore.

21. If the rats in a healthy ship are found to be suffering from plague the Health Officer shall visit the ship and measures shall be taken as in paragraphs (c) and (e) of regulation 17. The parts of the ship that the Health Officer may consider infected shall be disinfected, and the passengers and crew may be subject to surveillance which shall not exceed a period of five days after arrival, unless in exceptional cases when such period may be extended to ten days. If unusual mortality has been observed among the rats on a healthy ship the Health Officer shall visit the ship and a bacteriological examination of the rats shall, when practicable, be made as quickly as possible. If it is thought necessary to resort to measures of rat destruction these shall be carried out as specified in paragraph (e) of regulation 17. Until all suspicion of plague is removed the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance during the time specified in this regulation in respect of ships on board of which rats are found to be suffering from plague.

22. Whenever means for the destruction of rats have been taken and the master, the shipowner or the shipowner's agent shall so demand, the Health Officer of the port shall furnish him with a certificate that such measures have been applied and specifying the reasons why.

23. If, in the opinion of the Health Officer of the port of arrival, ships from an infected place have been disinfected effectively they shall not again be subjected to sanitary measures unless a fresh case of infectious or contagious disease has occurred on board since disinfection or unless they have again called at an infected place.

24. A ship shall not be regarded as having called at a place if it has merely disembarked passengers and their baggage or mails without having been in communication with the shore.

25. Where a ship has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is overcrowded with passengers, emigrants or otherwise, the Health Officer may if, in his opinion, it is desirable with a view of preventing the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease subject persons on board to observation or surveillance for the periods provided for in regulation 17 (b).

Where measures of observation or surveillance are prescribed the Health Officer may exempt from their application any person who, in his opinion is immune from the infectious or contagious disease on account of which these measures are applied.

26. Where these regulations provide that a person may be permitted to proceed to his place of destination subject to surveillance, the Health Officer, before granting such permission, must be satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the person to whom it is granted will duly comply with the conditions of surveillance, and permission if granted shall be upon the following conditions:—

- (a) He shall satisfy the Health Officer as to his name, intended place of destination, and his place of residence thereat ;
- (b) He shall agree to present himself and shall present himself for medical supervision during the prescribed period, and he may be required by the Health Officer to deposit a sum not exceeding two pounds, which may be forfeited if he fail to so present himself.

The agreement shall be in accordance with Form 1 of these regulations.

- (c) The place must, in the opinion of the Health Officer, be conveniently situated for the medical supervision.

If the Health Officer is not satisfied as herein required, or if the person fails to comply with paragraphs (a) and (b) hereof, the Health Officer may detain him under observation or direct him to proceed to a specified place and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period. In the latter case the provisions of paragraph (b) hereof may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be applied to such person.

- (d) In the case of small-pox a person may be required to produce to the Health Officer satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the three years immediately preceding, or of his being otherwise immune from the disease, and such person may in the absence of such evidence be detained under observation for the prescribed period. But when the ship is a healthy ship this measure shall not apply to passengers who

have not embarked or gone ashore at the infected place, and it shall not be applied to those passengers who embarked or went ashore at the infected place if the circumstances of their stay there afford reasonable evidence of non-infection.

Any person acting in contravention of any of the provisions of this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of ten pounds.

27. (1) Merchandise shall be disinfected only when, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is infected, except in the case of yellow fever when it shall under no circumstances be liable to disinfection or prohibition. In the case of plague, cholera and small-pox, clothing and bedding which have been used, and rags, may, when imported from an infected place as merchandise, be subjected to disinfection even in the absence of evidence that they are infected, or their introduction into the Colony may be prohibited, except that in the case of cholera, rags compressed in bales, if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, they are free from infection, shall not be subjected to the provisions of this regulation.

(2) The measures specified in this regulation are the only measures that can be applied in respect of merchandise.

28. The entry of live stock into the Colony shall not be prohibited because of the existence of an infectious or contagious disease in the place from whence they have come or on board the ship in which they were conveyed.

29. When merchandise has been subjected to disinfection in pursuance of provisions in these regulations, the owner or his agent shall be entitled to a certificate from the Health Officer indicating the measures that have been taken.

30. 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 postal administration of any Government, or shall prejudicially affect the delivery in due course of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) to the Post Office.

31. The only measures which parcel mails may be subjected to shall be disinfection or destruction of articles which are, in the opinion of the Health Officer, infected.

32. When any port within the Colony is an infected place :—

(1) Every person taking passage on a ship leaving such port shall be examined by the Health Officer immediately before departure of the ship ; such examination implies the use of the clinical thermometer, and shall, as far as practicable, be made by day and on shore, and no person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be permitted to embark ;

(2) Measures shall be taken :—

(a) To prevent the exportation of merchandise or articles which the Health Officer may consider infected, unless such merchandise or articles shall in the first instance have been disinfected on shore under his supervision ;

(b) In the case of plague to prevent rats from gaining access to ships ;

(c) In the case of yellow fever to prevent mosquitoes from gaining access to the ships, but when this is impossible then measures should be taken immediately before the departure of the ship to destroy those on board ;

(d) In the case of cholera, the Health Officer shall see that the drinking water taken on board is wholesome.

(3) The Health Officer shall give to the master of the ship a certificate stating in detail the measures taken.

The master, owner or agent of any ship conveying from an infected port a passenger not previously examined, or merchandise or articles liable to disinfection not previously disinfected, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; and any passenger, in the opinion of the Health Officer, suffering from any infectious or contagious disease who embarks on board of a vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

33. When, in the case of a healthy ship from a port which is an infected place, the Health Officer of the port of arrival is satisfied that the measures specified in regulation 32 have been efficiently carried out at such infected place, such ship shall be exempted from the measures specified in regulation 20 :

Provided always that if the period specified in that regulation and dating from the departure of the ship from the infected place shall not have been completed, the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance for such duration as may be necessary to complete the period.

34. (1) No measures shall be taken against any ship arriving in the waters of the Colony because it has come from or called at any place where any of the following diseases exists :—

Typhus fever,  
Enteric fever,  
Cerebro-spinal fever,  
Scarlet fever,  
Diphtheria,

Measles,  
Whooping cough  
Chicken-pox,  
Dengue,  
Influenza.

(2) If a case or cases of any of the above diseases has or have occurred on board either before leaving the port of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, the following measures may be applied at the discretion of the Health Officer :—

(a) Isolation of the sick ;

(b) Disinfection of the infected clothing, bedding and effects, and of the compartment of the ship occupied by the sick.

(c) Surveillance of those who have been in contact with the sick.

35. If any ship in the waters of the Colony is known to have any case of infectious or contagious disease on board, the Health Officer may order such ship to be placed in quarantine until she has been dealt with as an infected ship.

36. In the case of a death from any infectious or contagious disease on board any ship, the body shall be disposed of in such manner as the Health Officer may direct and at the expense of the ship.

37. If any person conveys or attempts to convey any article to or from any ship in contravention of these regulations, such article shall be forfeited.

38. (1) The master or surgeon, when there is one of any ship, shall, if the facts warrant his so doing, on arrival in the waters of this Colony, sign and deliver to the Harbour Master the certificate in accordance with Form 2 appended to these regulations.

(2) In the event of any master or surgeon not signing and delivering the certificates marked (a) and (b), the Harbour Master shall place such



ship in quarantine pending the visit of the Health Officer, who shall decide whether such ship shall be granted pratique or treated as an infected, suspected or healthy ship.

(3) In the event of any master or surgeon not signing and delivering the certificates marked (c) and (d), the Harbour Master shall grant pratique, but the passengers and crew shall not be permitted to land until they have been seen and dealt with in accordance with these regulations by the Health Officer.

(4) The surgeon or master of any ship who shall sign any such certificate as aforesaid containing any false statement shall commit an offence.

39. The owner, master or agent of the ship shall pay the Government on demand any costs and expenses incurred in the removal of any person from the ship to any observation station, or connected with the cleansing and disinfection of any ship or of the cargo or merchandise of any ship or any part of such ship, cargo or merchandise, or of the destruction of rats or mosquitoes on board, including the hire of any necessary labour, ships, premises on shore and disinfecting appliances, or of removing from any ship any article or thing and disinfecting the same.

40. (1) All costs and expenses charged or incurred by the Government for the maintenance of any person under observation or isolation, and for the disinfection and cleansing of passenger's baggage, shall be paid on demand to the Government by the person concerned, except in the case of the master, officers or crew of any ship, when such expenses shall be paid by the owner, master or agent of the ship.

(2) The Government shall have a lien on all baggage and other property belonging to a person placed in an observation or isolation station to secure payment of any sum due to the Government for the maintenance of such person or that of other persons for whom he may be or may have rendered himself liable.

(3) Such property may be kept and detained at the Custom House, and in default of payment within eight days from the termination of the quarantine of any sums due to the Government by the owner of such property in respect of maintenance, the Collector of Customs may cause such property to be sold by auction :

Provided that after deduction from the sale price of such property of the claim of the Government and costs, the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the property.

41. No ship shall be permitted to clear outwards from any port of the Colony until all fees and expenses payable by the owner, master or agents thereof in respect of such ship under the Public Health Ordinance, or of these regulations may have been first duly paid.

42. No person under surveillance shall be required to pay a fee to any Health Officer for the services of medical supervision :

Provided always that this provision shall not apply to any such person who received medical attendance at his or her request.

43. Where any breach of these regulations is committed, all persons assisting in any way in the commission of such breach, and the master or other person having the control of any ship on board of which such breach has been committed or who has been in any way concerned in the commission of such breach, shall be severally guilty.

## Form 1.

REGULATION 26.

ORIGINAL.

(To be retained by the Health Officer issuing the pass.)

- (1) No. of pass
- (2) Residence
- (3) Station of issue
- (4) Date of arrival
- (5) Name of person (in full)
- (6) Father's name (*a*)
- (7) Occupation
- (8) Age
- (9) Sex
- (10) Whence coming (give town and locality)
- (11) Destination and residence during next (*b*)      days (give town and locality)
- (12) To whom the triplicate copy of the pass sent and when.

I declare the information set forth above under headings (5) to (11) to be correct and I do hereby bind myself \_\_\_\_\_ to appear for inspection daily, for the next \_\_\_\_\_ days at the office or residence of Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ or such other place or hour as the Examining Officer may direct; and to report to the said officer my residence before departure any change in residence of the above-mentioned person within the said period of \_\_\_\_\_ days; and to deliver to the said officer this pass on the expiration of the said period.

Signature or mark of traveller or  
person in charge of him.

Declared and signed before me.

Signature and designation of officer  
issuing the pass.

- 
- (*a*) May be omitted when clearly not required for identification.  
(*b*) The number of days to be inserted in accordance with the infectious or contagious disease for which the person is placed under surveillance.

Instructions to the Health Officer issuing the pass.

1. The pass should be prepared in triplicate. The original should be retained for record, the duplicate delivered to the traveller and the triplicate sent without delay to the officer who has to examine him for the prescribed number of days. The full designation and address of this officer should be entered under heading (12). One pass form should not be used for more than one individual.

2. The issuing Officer should explain to the traveller or his guardian the terms of the pass, and warn him that any breach of its terms will entail forfeiture of any deposit made by him, and also prosecution and punishment, with fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Instructions to the officer appointed to conduct the            days' inspection.  
(To be endorsed on triplicate copy of pass.)

The Examining Officer should satisfy himself that the person presenting the pass is the person described therein. He should ascertain from the traveller whether there is any sickness or death in his house. If the traveller exhibits any symptoms of plague, cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, or if any sickness or death is reported in his house, or if he fails to appear for inspection, the said officer should take immediate steps for detaining him or for making the necessary inquiries as to the cause of sickness, death or absence, and report with the quickest dispatch to the Senior Medical Officer.

Endorsement of the Examining Officer :—

	Date	Signature
First day    ...    ...    ...		
Second day    ...    ...    ...		
Third day    ...    ...    ...		
Fourth day    ...    ...    ...		
Fifth day    ...    ...    ...		
Sixth day    ...    ...    ...		
Seventh day    ...    ...    ...		
Eighth day    ...    ...    ...		
Ninth day    ...    ...    ...		
Tenth day    ...    ...    ...		
Eleventh day    ...    ...    ...		
Twelfth day    ...    ...    ...		

Forwarded to the Senior Medical Officer, the passenger having been daily observed for the prescribed period.

Signature and designation of  
Examining Officer.

Date.

1. The pass-holder must, unless exempted by a written order endorsed on the pass, appear daily for the prescribed number of days on his pass, with his pass, before the Examining Officer, and obtain that officer's signature on the reverse of his pass in token of inspection.

2. The pass-holder is not obliged to remain at a place for the prescribed number of days by reason of his pass, but should he desire to change his residence within that period he must give due intimation to the Examining Officer and get the entries under headings (11) and (12) altered before departure. On the expiration of his term of surveillance he shall deliver his pass to the Examining Officer.

3. The pass-holder is warned that any breach of the terms of the pass will entail forfeiture of any deposit made by him, and also prosecution and punishment, with fine not exceeding ten pounds.

## REGULATION 38.

## Form 2.

(a) I hereby certify that there is not and has not been on board the \_\_\_\_\_ during the voyage from \_\_\_\_\_ or during the stay of the ship in that port, or in any other port in the course of the voyage, any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever or small-pox.

Signature of Master or Surgeon.

Ship.

Date.

(b) I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the ship has not come from or touched at any place where there were any cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever or small-pox, and that there is no person on board who has within twelve days of embarkation been in any place where there were any cases of these diseases.

Signature of Master or Surgeon.

Ship.

Date.

(c) I certify that there is not and has not been on board the \_\_\_\_\_ during the voyage from \_\_\_\_\_ or during the stay of the ship in that port, or in any other port in the course of the voyage, any case or suspected case of the following diseases :—

Typhus fever  
Enteric fever  
Cerebro-spinal fever  
Scarlet fever  
Diphtheria

Measles  
Whooping cough  
Chicken-pox  
Dengue  
Influenza

Signature of Master or Surgeon.

Ship.

Date.

(d) I certify that there has been no death from any cause on board during the voyage.

Signature of Master or Surgeon.

Ship.

Date.