

4946

H. Clayfield

The S. go's has decided, & the
Ad. just sent off. So they have been writing
for me to P.M. send.

This is the 1st thing I gives less
importance to having the Ad. do anything of
use like the Govt. doing w/ the One, rather than
(as the Ad. do) to discuss its responsibility
for the purple & yellow bill (legislated)

I should like to say -

"Cobain"

You may
merely
sayed in Session
con sideration.

Feb 28. 4. 21
on legal

F. 28. 4. 21

in the course of fact
or by hours ago because

E.W. 28. 4. 21

Before this goes to
the Ad. ? we had better

On that paper

it was said that the

Govt. will return the bill, after the return

of the powers which the
Senate has
ensured the present
from any drafting
should consider.
the main points:-

1. The bill is nothing dealing with the
Indians, we that it does not
allow the Govt. to do
if only when the Govt.
will, if Secretary of State
to reserve areas for Indians

races

I fee.

come

(a)

It is my own mist that the
bill, for the following
anyway of separation may be abandoned

whether anyway it is now a matter that

consideration,

(b)

whether it is finally abandoned or not, the
Indians will naturally object to the power
of making reserved areas being placed on

even though it is a very good

ill without this Part

(4) Segregation of races. I. It is to be accepted as the policy far better, as the Principal Medical Officer maintains, than the subject of a separate Ordinance.

35. (see)

B. As to the ¹⁹⁴⁸ which is ¹⁹⁴⁸ of the said ¹⁹⁴⁸ Statute Book, it is proposed to add ¹⁹⁴⁸ by the Secretary of State:

(iii) Part 5. Prostitution and Disease.

When we were considering the advanced copy of the Bill on 14/6/1948 Mr. Bell -bee was much perturbed by Part. It seems to me that the legislation is well; and if anything, the Government of Kenya may be pleased with itself in introducing such legislation. In this model, the South African Act 1945 is followed verbatim except for some words (as shown in pencil) which are of importance.

I would certainly let the said.

(3) While I have not examined the rest of the Bill in detail like Part I and Part XIII, I have looked through it for the ~~whatsoever~~ and nothing to do with the

may then assist him in his work that Secretary of State does not consider it desirable to prejudice the question of segregation which is still under consideration by placing Part XVII even though it is only permissive, on the Statute Book, more especially as Principal Medical Officer is satisfied with the Ordinance without Part XIII. The question of public health is concerned.

(2) Confirm by despatch and ask for copies of revised Ordinance to be sent as soon as possible.

(3) When revised copy is sent, we could send to Ministry of Health for observations, we would incorporate ~~any~~ ^{any} suggestions (if any) in an ~~earlier~~ ^{earlier} Ordinance but we cannot wait now for observations before taking action as the matter is too pressing.

9/7
[5th general meeting, 21st June 1948]
Mr. Bateman

As regards Part 5, the point that troubled me was with regard to the provisions in Sections 51 and 52 as to compulsory examination of prostitutes - "premises" and "class" are obviously aimed at brothels and prostitutes. These provisions give the Government the power, if they so desire, to order the compulsory ~~periodical~~ examination of prostitutes.

111
111
111

and agreed to a 22d general
warning that the date is ¹⁸ to be used.

By the way, we have Lord Cromwell's
order - for collecting the necessary
info & notes on his hand -
and we will be so pleased
to receive the information on
the same.

Very truly yours
John C. Frémont
Major General U.S.A.
and
I am sending you
a copy of the
Report of the
Committee of
the House of
Representatives
on the subject of
the Mexican
War, which
will be very useful
in almost
for some time
to come.

H. J. S.
7/1/72

H. Wood, Secy. War U.S. & Rottenburg

At first I had
no funds
but the H.

Final report on my trip
to the Arctic region
1916 see no. 11 of Final Report
1916 of 1917 (unpublished) back
to early account by J. D. L.

Sept 26



Fig. 3.
arctic

M. Bottomley

Mr. Ward

Very much regret that, only the
post envelope containing the address being
got mixed up with your number and lost from
the C. S. C. (see my letter of October 15)
and not sent to the C. S. C. instead of the
University of Lund at Stockholm.
See also in the following letter
as to what has been done about it.
Yours etc.

in C. S. C.

SAC

See the letter you asked for (page 2). The alterations
that were to be made, but they have now been
dropped, make you believe the station will
not need a guard.

See 10/1

Zur Wirkung

卷之三

McCarthy should receive that, owing to the
post envelope containing the advice & being
got mixed up with some mail or packages from
the C. D. (or something) Department of Justice, he
did not receive it. S. McH. instructed him to
return it to the Bureau of the Treasury,
then again in the form now, was sent
to the Post Office to be forwarded

in Co. 8(16)

34

See the form you asked for - ~~foraged~~. The alterations
should not be proposed, but they have now been
dropped. When you return the class will
have a ~~final~~ ^{final} meeting.

8910

and a man with a rifle
joined us after we had
walked out of the woods
into the open prairie.
1000 feet off I heard a
M. V. (1917) hawk
so I thought surely it
was him.

(2)
H.S.
area

M. Bottomley

Mr. March

Very much agree with, only the
green envelope containing the article & being
got mixed up with your number collection from
the C. S. (or some) probably belongs to you.
and not me. The S. H. S. collection also
contains many birds from the same
place as you mentioned
in your note - magazine
is fine and I hope you will be satisfied
with it.

W.C. [16]

S.H.S.

See the four you asked for - flagged. The alterations
have taken C. S. paper, but they have now been
offered in place for reference the class will
find a good

S.H.S.

class

No. 70

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

KARACHI,

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1000

25 APR 21

P. L. KARACHI, 1951

322

Sir,

400/1028/21
Ordinance,
Statement.

I have the honour to refer to my telegram No. 130 of 4th March informing you that the Public Health Bill, 1921, had been passed by the Legislative Council and I enclose herewith two authenticated copies, together with a copy of the Ordinance and Reasons prepared by the Government. In view of the contentious nature of the measure I have not assented to it. I would be grateful if I may receive by telegram whether your approval of the Secretary's assent will be given in time.

2. The Ordinance seeks to provide the fullest protection against disease and unsanitary conditions and to safeguard the public health to the greatest possible extent. It has been framed on the lines of similar legislation in different tropical countries and

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

is

WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE DOMINIONS,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

is very largely based on the pattern of
the Union of South Africa.

3. The need for an enactment of this nature has been apparent for many years. A number of causes have conspired to delay the preparation and passing of comprehensive health legislation, the chief among them being the fact that since the Medical and Legal Departments were not fully occupied with special duties it was difficult to draft a suitable bill.

4. The Bill was very fully discussed in the Legislative Council, and question of the inclusion of Part XIII, which deals with the segregation of races, and confers upon the Governor-in-Council the power of reserving areas for this purpose, being the most important point which came up for discussion.

5. As you have been made aware of the several petitions from various Indian bodies, which I have submitted to you at their request, the inclusion of Part XIII of the Bill is most strongly opposed by the Indian Community, their objection to the principle of race-segregation, the adoption of which is, as you have recently informed me, now being reconsidered by yourself, being of course the basis of their numerous recent appeals addressed to your predecessor and yourself as to Indian policy in this Colony.

6. The Special Committee appointed to consider the Bill reported to Council that they were of opinion that the inclusion of Part XIII on the Statute Book is necessary for the protection of the

INCLOSURE

In Despatch No. 20 27.2.63. 3/324
Copied

326

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND HISTORY.

The Ordinance is the outcome of the need generally recognised for some years past, for the provision of a general enactment regarding public health.

The necessity for such an enactment has been frequently demonstrated more especially in times of epidemic.

The East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, gave wide powers to the Governor to issue rules dealing with the health of townships and the Nairobi Township Rules, which were largely applied in other townships, made extensive use of those powers; but there were no provisions for dealing with public health outside townships save those contained in the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, and its Amending Ordinance of 1917 and the Ordinances dealing with special diseases such as Sleeping sickness, Small pox and Leprosy.

The present Ordinance attempts to provide comprehensively for all these matters.

The procedure detailed in the Ordinance as regards administration is to constitute a Central Board of Health as an advisory and consultative body and to vest in the Medical Department certain executive functions and the duty of advising and directing local authorities as to the steps to be taken to preserve the health of the Colony and prevent the introduction and spread of disease.

Important chapters in the Ordinance are those on "Venereal Diseases" (Part V), and "European and Non-European Reservations and Commercial Areas" (Part XIII).

The latter Part provides for the segregation of races. The draft of these provisions was originally prepared by Professor

Annual Report of Principal Exports (Value in millions) 1913.

The other provisions of the Ordinance have been taken from similar enactments in various tropical countries all over the world, but the basis on which they were finally settled is the experience of the Legislative Councils of the various colonies in India.

The contents of the other chapters of the volume, which specifically referred to above, are mentioned under the headings of the various parts.

The Library of March, 1921

Section.	Remarks.
1.	Short title.
2.	Division into Parts.
	<u>Part I - Preliminary.</u>
	Definitions and Interpretation of terms. Adapted from China of Hong Kong Public Health Act, 1913, and Hong Kong Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1913, Indian Majority Act and the Public Health Act, 1912.
	<u>Part II - Administrative.</u>
4.	Common Law of South Africa & 1912 Health Act, 1912.
	Section 6.
5.	Common Hong Kong Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1913, Section 10.
6.	Common Public Health Ordinance Zambia Section 5.
7.	South African Section 12.
8.	South African Section 4 (3).
9.	South Africa Section 4 (2).
10.	How. Details officers and their duties in relation to Public Health.
11.	Common South Africa Section 4 (2). Legal Department of Public Health.

Section 12.

Section 13.

Section 14.

Section 15.

Section 16. - ~~Section 16. - Section 16.~~
 Section 17. - ~~Section 17. - Section 17.~~
 Section 18. - ~~Section 18. - Section 18.~~

Section 19. South Africa - Section 19.

(a) Ensure infections diseases Notification Act, 1929, 52 and
 53 V.L. C.W. section 3.

(b) Ensure medical practitioner notify as Medical Practitioner if one

(c) Ensure medical practitioner in such cases.

Section 20. Diseases Verification Act, 1929, Section 4 (2).

Section 21.

Section 22. Prevention and suppression of
 Section 23. - General Provisions.

Section 24. - Section 24.

Section 25. - Section 25.

Part VI -

56.	South Afr.	
57.	do.	Section 71.
58.	do.	Section 71.
59.	do.	Section 72.
60.	do.	Section 73.
61.	do.	Section 74.
62.	do.	Section 75.
63.	do.	Section 76.
64.	do.	Section 77.
65.	do.	Section 78.
66.	do.	Section 79.
67.	do.	Section 80.
68.	do.	Section 81.
69.	do.	Section 82.
70.	do.	Section 83.
71.	do.	
72.	do.	
73.	do.	

Central Board of Health of Australia

"Animal structure whatsoever for the better
transmission of disease."

"Buried" means entombed in earth, interment or any other mode of disposition or any other mode of disposing of the body, and "buried" has a corresponding meaning in relation to any animal.

"Child" means a person under eighteen years of age.

"District" means any area in any Municipality, Township or District which the Governor may from time to time proclaim.

"Farm" means and includes any farm-house, cow-shed, stable, house, milk shop or other place from which milk is supplied or sold, or the subject in which milk is kept or used for purposes of sale or manufacturing into butter, cheese, dried milk or condensed milk for sale.

"Dairymen" includes any cow keeper, purveyor of milk, occupier of a dairy, and in cases where a dairy is owned by a corporation or company, the secretary or other person actually managing such dairy.

"District" means in relation to a local authority, the area which is under the jurisdiction of that local authority.

"Dwelling" means any house, room, yard, hut, cave, tent, vehicle, vessel or boat or any other structure or place wherever any portion whatever is used by any human being for abiding in which any human being dwells.

"Drain" means any drain used for the drainage of one building only, or of premises within the same building, and ~~and~~ merely for the purpose of common eating therefrom with a common pool or other like receptacle for drainage, or with a sewer into which the drainage of two or more buildings or premises occupied by different persons is conveyed.

"Drainage authority" means the Public Works Department or any other authority that the Governor may appoint for any particular area.

"European" means a person of European origin.

"European reservation" means any area in any Municipality, Township or District which the Governor may from time to time proclaim by Proclamation.

"Factory" means any building or part of a building in which machinery is worked by steam, water, electricity or other mechanical power, for the purposes of trade.

"Food" means any article used for food or drink, also any article of water and any article intended to be or fit for use had in the preparation of such food and including extracts and condiments.

"Infant" means a new person having by reason of the death of his or her mother or of the parent or any other cause, one year of age or less.

"Infection" means any disease not including any general disease of man, which can be communicated directly or indirectly by any person, or animal, or from to any other person.

"Infected" means a sufficient number in the incubation stage of, or contaminated with the initial stage of, any infectious or communicable disease.

"Isolated" means the separation and the separation of or interdiction of communications with others, of persons so being isolated; "isolation" has a corresponding meaning.

"Keeper of a lodging house" means any person licensed to keep a lodging house.

"Land" includes any right over or in respect of immovable property.

"Latrine" means privy, outhouse, closet and water closet.

"Local authority" means the Council of any Municipality constituted under the Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1909, or any Ordinance substituted therefor. Any Committee or other authority appointed by the said Council or by the Commissioner of Health under his jurisdiction and the District Officer for such district when available (not being within the boundaries of any other municipal authority) shall be the local authority.

"Lodging house" means the verandah buildings or other portions of rooms.

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate empowered to hold a Subordinate Court.

"Medical officer" means a medical officer under the Medical Act.

"Medical Officer of Health" means the Principal Medical Officer of Health, the Medical Officer of Health of a District, and includes any Government Medical Officer, any Medical Practitioner or subordinate medical staff appointed by the Governor to act as such in any district.

"Medical practitioner" means a person who is registered as in force in the Colony and Protectorate government of medical practitioners.

"Medical surveillance" means the keeping of a person under observation by the Medical Officer of Health or any duly authorised person in a specified area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

"Municipal corporation" means the district under the control of every municipality, constituted under the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1909 or any Ordinance substituted therefor.

"Non European reservation" means any area in any Municipality, Township or District which the Governor may, from time to time declare by Proclamation.

"Occupier" shall include any person in actual occupation of land or premises without regard to the title under which he occupies and in case of premises subdivided and let to lodgers or various tenants the person receiving the rents payable by the lodgers or tenants together on his own account or as an agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein.

"Offensive trade" includes the making of blood boiler, bone-boiler, full-boiling soap boiler, shallow nightingale boiler and any other noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture whatsoever.

"Owner" shall in regards immovable property, include any person other than His Majesty receiving the rent or profits of any land or premises from any tenant or occupier thereof or who receives such rent or profits through land or premises let to him on his own account as agent for another, and His Majesty entitled thereto or interested therein includes any lessee or licensee from, to whom the same is subpentente, overseer or manager of such property residing on the holding.

"Parent" means and includes

"Premises" includes any building, or tent together with the land on which the same is situated and the adjoining land used in connection therewith, and includes any vehicle, carriage or vessel.

"Public building" means a building which is or is intended to be used either ordinarily or occasionally as a place of public worship or as a hospital, college, theatre, hall, public hall or as a public place of assembly, which is admitted by ticket or otherwise, or used or adapted for the purpose of any other public purpose.

"Public latrine" means a latrine to which the public are admitted on payment or otherwise.

"Regulations" means rules and bye-laws made or deemed to be made under this ordinance.

"Slaughter-house" means the premises set apart for the purposes of a slaughter-house by a local authority the words "Pig slaughter-house" means the premises set apart by a local authority for the slaughtering of pigs; (and the words "Meat Inspector" mean the person employed by any authority to act as Meat Inspector or other qualified person authorised by them to act in that behalf).

"Stock" shall mean and include all domesticated animals of which the flesh or milk is used for human consumption.

"Street" shall mean any highway, road or sanitary lane, or strip of land reserved as a highway, road or sanitary lane, and shall include any bridge, causeway, square, court, alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, or part of one.

"Trade premises" means any premises (other than a factory) used or intended to be used for carrying on any trade or business.

"Township" means any township proclaimed under the East Africa Townships Ordinance 1909.

"Veranda" includes verandas, platform, or porches projecting from the main wall of any building.

"Veterinary Officer" means a Veterinary Surgeon engaged in the employment of that authority.

"Workshop" means any building or part of a building in which manual labour is exercised for purposes of trade.

PART II

THE BOARD

1. There shall be established a Board of Health for the Colony consisting of the Governor having to seat of Nairobi, a Principal Medical Officer, a Sanitary Engineer, a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Governor to perform the functions of a Secretary, and such other persons as the Governor may appoint, a third of whom shall be Medical Practitioners, which Board shall be appointed from time to time by the Governor from among the members of the Principal Medical Staff, and the Board shall consist of nine members present.

2. The said Board shall consist of nine members appointed by the Governor, and the number of members of the Board shall be such as the Governor may determine by proclamation of appointment to be forthwith notified in the official Gazette, and no number less than five shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Gazette shall contain a notice of any such appointment shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof for all purposes.

3. The Governor shall as soon as possible fill any vacancies in the Board but the Board shall continue to exist for the term of three years, and there shall remain on the Board at least two signatures between the Principal Medical Officer, or Chief Sanitary Officer, and the Board shall be one.

4. If any member of the Board be at any time prevented by absence or other cause from acting the Governor may appoint some other person to replace such member (except he shall return to be able to resume his full functions).

Substitute members.

"Structure" means any structure whatsoever for the sever-

"Burial" means burial in earth, interment or any other mode of disposition of the body, and "buried" has a corresponding meaning.

"Person" means a person under eighteen years of age.

"Area" means any area in any Municipality, Township or District which the Governor may from time to time by Proclamation.

"Farm" means and includes any farm-house, cow-shed, milk-sack, milk-stop or other place from which milk is supplied for sale or for sale or in which milk is kept or used for purposes of sale or manufacture into butter, cheese, dried milk or condensed milk for sale.

"Dairymen" includes any cow-keeper, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a dairy, and in cases where a dairy is owned by a corporation or company, the secretary or other person actually managing such dairy.

"District" means in relation to a local authority, the town which is under the jurisdiction of that local authority.

"Dwelling" means any house, room, shed, hut, cave, tent, vehicle, vessel or boat or any other structure or place whatsoever, any portion whereof is used by any human being for sleeping or in which any human being dwells.

"Drain" means any drain used for the drainage of one building only, or of premises within the same curtilage and made mainly for the purpose of communicating therewith with a cess-pool or other like receptacle for drainage, or with a sewer into which the drainage of two or more buildings or premises occupied by different persons is conveyed.

"Drainage authority" means the Public Works Department or any other authority that the Governor may appoint for any particular area.

"European" means a person of European origin.

"European reservation" means any area in any Municipality, Township or District which the Governor may from time to time define by Proclamation.

"Factory" means any building or part of a building in which machinery is worked by steam, water, electricity or other mechanical power, for the purposes of trade.

"Food" means any article used for food or drink other than water, and any article intended to enter into or be used in the preparation of such food, and favouring ordure and excretion.

"Infant" means a new person having by reason of the death, disease, over-exposure or any other cause, the

"Infectious disease" means any disease not including any general disease except those which are optional, communicated directly or indirectly by any person suffering from, or any other person.

"Infected" means a animal, or in the incubation stage of, contaminated with the virus of, any infectious or communicable disease.

"Isolated" means the separation of a person from others, or persons who are suspected of being infected; "isolation" has a corresponding meaning.

"Keeper of a lodging house" means any person licensed to keep a lodging house.

"Land" includes an interest over or in respect of immovable property.

"Latrine" means a privy, midden, earth closet and water closet.

"Local authority" means the Council of any Municipality constituted under any Ordinance which may be substituted therefor. Any Committee or other authority appointed by the said Ordinance, or the Commissioner of Health, or the District Officer for such district of any such authority for such purpose.

"Lodging house" means the verandah, lodgings or other portions of rooms.

"Magistrate" means any Magistrate empowered to hold a trial, if any, which is let or sublet in chamber by stores, by flats, by room, etc.

"Medical officer" means any medical practitioner or person under the control of a Principal Medical Officer or a Medical Officer of Health, or any other medical officer appointed to a Medical Office of Health, or any other medical officer appointed by the Governor to act as such in any district.

"Medical practitioner" means any medical practitioner registered as in force in the Colony and Protectorate government of medical practitioners.

"Medical surveillance" means the keeping of a person under such surveillance as may be required by the Principal Medical Officer or Health Officer or any duly authorized medical practitioner in any specified area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

"Municipal district" means the district under the control of any municipality constituted under the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1906, or any Ordinance substituted therefor.

"Non European reservation" means any area in any Municipality, Township or District which the Governor may from time to time designate by Proclamation.

"Occupier" shall include any person in actual occupation of land or premises without regard to the title under which he occupies and in case of premises sub-divided and let to lodgers or various tenants the person receiving the rent paid by the lodgers or tenants whether on his own account or as an agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein.

"Offensive trade" includes the trade of blood-boiler, bone-boiler, fell-monger, soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, tripe-boiler and any other noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture.

"Owner" shall as regards immovable property, denote any person other than His Majesty receiving the rents or profits of any lands or premises from the tenant or occupier thereof and receiving such rent and profits as such lands or premises may let or let him under his own account or as agent for himself or for His Majesty entitled thereto or interests therein and shall include any lessor or licensee from whom the owner, superintendent, overseer or manager of any holding, residing on the holding.

"Parent" means and includes

"Premises" includes any building, or tent together with the land on which the same is situated and the adjoining land used in connection therewith, and includes any vehicle, conveyance or vessel.

"Public building" means a building which is adapted to be used either ordinarily or occasionally for public worship or as a hospital, college, theatre, public hall or as a public place of assembly, and is admitted by ticket or otherwise, or used or adapted for any other public purpose.

"Public latrine" means a latrine to which the public are admitted on payment or otherwise.

"Regulations" means rules and bye-laws made or deemed to be made under this ordinance.

"Slaughter-house" means any premises set apart for the purposes of a slaughter-house by a local authority the words "Pig slaughter-house" means any premises set apart by a local authority for the slaughtering of pigs (and the words "Meat Inspector" mean the person employed by any authority to act as Meat Inspector or other qualified person authorised by them to act in that behalf).

"Stock" shall mean and include all domesticated animals of which the flesh or milk is used for human consumption.

"Street" shall mean any thoroughfare, road or sanitary lane, or strip of land reserved for a thoroughfare, road or sanitary lane, and shall include any bridge, causeway, culvert, court alley or passage whether a thoroughfare, road or part of one.

"Trade premises" means any premises (other than a factory) used or intended to be used for carrying on any trade or business.

"Township" means any township proclaimed under the East Africa Township Ordinance, 1906.

"Veranda" means any stage, platform, or portion projecting from the main wall of any building.

"Veterinary Surgeon" means a Veterinary Surgeon on the employment of the Government.

"Workshop" means any building or part of a building in which manual labour is exercised for purposes of trade.

PART II

APPOINTMENT

4. The Governor shall appoint a Secretary Board of Health, hereinafter referred to as the Board, having its seat at Nairobi, whose members shall be a Principal Medical Officer, a Sanitary Engineer, a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Governor, and such other persons as the Governor may appoint a third of whom shall be medical practitioners, and one of whom shall be a medical practitioner appointed from time to time by the Governor to act as the representative of the Principal Medical Officer, the Board shall consist of fifteen members appointed by the Governor.

5. The Governor shall appoint to the Board such evidence of appointment or forthwith notify to the Chief Clerk and any number of Board Gazettes to bring a notice of any such appointment shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof for all purposes.

The Governor shall as soon as possible fill up vacancies in the Board and the Board shall continue to exist for so long as there shall remain on the Board at least two highlanders when the Principal Medical Officer, or Chief Sanitary Engineer shall be one.

6. Upon the member of the Board by whom any time prevented qualified members by absence from their capacity from acting the Governor may appoint some other person to replace each member except he shall return to resume his functions.

Notification of
Infectious diseases.

(c) restrict the provisions of the Ordinance, as regards the notification of any disease, to the district of any local authority or to any area defined in such notice.

19. (1) Where an inmate of any building in the Colony and Protectorate used for human habitation is suffering from any notifiable infectious disease, unless such building is a hospital or which persons suffering from any notifiable infectious disease are received, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(a) the head of the family to which such inmate in this Ordinance referred to as "the patient" belongs, and in his default the nearest relatives at the place where the building or house in which the patient is situated is situated, and in default of any person so situated, the nearest relative in the patient, and in default of any person so situated, the occupier of the building shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from any condition which may affect him on this Ordinance applies, and without delay the nearest Medical Officer of Health

157. If ever a medical practitioner is found guilty in a court of law that the patient whom he has been treating is suffering from any particular infectious disease, then the same applies with regard to the medical practitioner's certificate as regards the ratio of the patients to the number of the buildings and the contagious infectious disease from which the patient is suffering. In such case the medical practitioner shall be liable to pay damages to the patient.

It is the case on which a Medical Practitioner has a legal obligation to notify an infectious disease and can be held at practitioner only.

and a person who has not been furnished with a bed, may be accommodated in any suitable room in the head of the house, for the convenience of the master or any person who has been so unfortunate as to be deprived of his means of subsistence by reason of his being an involuntary guest.

2. Every person residing in or about to give birth to a child, shall be liable to pay to the Health Department or any other body responsible,

18
I beg, doctor, that a person, in whom you find any disease or disorder, may at least, in respect of your own sake, be cured; and if any physician, by any means, can show that he has done his duty to any patient, I will give him a reward.

The best opportunity, however, is to be had in the
conventions which take place every year in the provinces, where
a large number of people are gathered together, and
where it is easier to make converts than in the cities.

any written or certificate to be made by him, or any other person, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, may be sent to him, or left at his office, or at any place where he may be found, or may be sent by mail addressed to him at the office of the City Clerk.

PART IV.

PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
SUB-DIVISION I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

22. A Medical Officer of Health, may at any time enter and inspect any premises in which he has reason to believe that any person suffering or who has recently suffered from any infectious disease is or has recently been present, or any inmate of which has recently been exposed to the infection of any infectious disease, and may medically examine any person in such premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is suffering or has recently suffered from any such disease.

isolation of infected premises and examination of persons suspected to be suffering from infectious disease.

1. *Leptodora* 2. *Leptodora*
3. *Leptodora* 4. *Leptodora*
5. *Leptodora* 6. *Leptodora*

book which has been issued by the owner or his agent, showing the steps to be taken in case of fire in such building or part thereof and whether written in such notice.

(2) If the person to whom notice is so being given ceases therewith, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which he continues to make default; and the local authority or Medical Officer of Health may cause such building or part thereof and articles to be entered and disinfected, and may recover the expenses incurred from the owner or occupier in default as a civil debt recoverable sum money.

The medical authority may direct the destruction of any building, bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any infectious disease, or in the opinion of the medical college of Health are infected, and may give compensation for the same.

...and may provide a proper place, with all
necessary tools and materials, for the disinfection of bed-
clothes, linens, & other articles which have become infected, and
may also furnish needles, & disinfectant, to be disinfected
therein; and any such disinfection shall be sufficient authority
for the use of *Salvarsan*, *Insectigo*, or *person-*
lactic acid, or *deodor*, or the serum.

... may provide and maintain a carriage or vehicle suitable for the conveyance of persons suffering from any infectious disease, and may pay the expenses of conveying such persons to a hospital or other place of safety.

27. Where, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, any person treated by a medical practitioner to be suffering from an infectious disease is not accommodated or is not being treated or would be liable however adequately to guard against the spread of the disease, such person may, on the order of the Medical Officer of Health, be removed to a hospital or other place and in a fitting case of the Medical Officer of Health, shall apply for the removal of the individual and there held before the Medical Officer of Health or any medical practitioner who has been appointed by the Medical Officer of Health to act as his agent.

... at no street, park, place, shop, inc., or public place, or on any other public conveyance without previous notifying the person intended to drive thereof that he is suffering, or

(b) During a course of time person is suffering no expenses
or suffering

(ii) given Δu_n , compute u_n by using the same scheme as in (i).

POWDERED SUGAR
LICORICE POWDER

Destruction of insects' bedding, etc.

Provision of means of disposition.

Provision of contingencies for infected premises

Removal to hospital
infected persons

Finding out differences -
inferring verosimilitude
things.

Provided that no proceeding shall be taken against persons transmitting with intent to annoy or injure clothing, rags or other things for the purpose of causing the same to be disinfected.

Penalty on failing to provide for disinfection of public conveyance.

29. Every owner or driver shall immediately provide for the disinfection of any vehicle in his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from infectious disease; and if he fails to do so, he shall pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. The owner or driver shall be required to convey any passenger who has been paid a sum sufficient to cover the expense incurred by him in carrying into effect this section.

30. Any person who knowingly hires or lets any dwelling or premises or part thereof in which he has been suffering from an infectious disease without using the soap and oil articles therein liable to retain infectious articles disinfected to satisfaction of a Medical Officer of Health as certified by a certificate signed by him shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

The provisions of this section shall apply to any owner or user of an hotel or boarding house, who lets any room or part thereof to any person.

31. Any person letting for hire or subleasing for the purpose of hiring for hire any dwelling or premises or part thereof, who is questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such place as to the fact of there being or within six weeks previously having been therein any person suffering from any infectious disease knowingly makes a false answer to such question shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

SUB-DIVISION II.—HOSPITALS.

Power of local authority to provide hospital

32. (1) Any local authority with the sanction of the Board, provide for the use of the inhabitants of its district hospitals and temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may—

(a) Themselves build such hospitals or places of reception;

(b) Contract for the use of any such hospital or part of a hospital or place of reception;

(c) Enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital, for the reception of the sick inhabitants of the district, on payment of such sum or other sum as may be agreed on.

(2) Two or more local authorities may combine in providing a common hospital.

33. Any expenses incurred by a local authority in maintaining in a hospital, or in an otherwise place for the reception of patients, any person suffering from any such hospital a patient of whom has been infected with any disease not due from such patient to the person himself, to be recovered from him in such manner as the Board may direct, or in case of reception, or from the person himself.

34. Any local authority with the sanction of the Board, themselves provide or contract for the use of, or provide a temporary supply of medicine and medical instruments, or other property in respect of such disease, as the Board may direct, charge for the same.

SUB-DIVISION III.—THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

35. The provisions of this Ordinance, unless otherwise expressed, in so far as they concern infecitible diseases, ordinary or infectious diseases, shall be deemed to extend to small pox, plague, small pox, yellow fever, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy, leprosy-syphilis and any other infectious disease, and to include such diseases for the purpose of this section.

36. The Governor may part of the Colony or any part thereof by any formidable epidemic, and may make such regulations as he may see fit for all or any of the following:

(a) the steady interment of the dead; and

(b) for houses, to hold ventilation; and

(c) for the provision of medical aid and accommodation, the promotion of cleansing, ventilation and infection forwards, against the spread of disease;

(d) for preventing any person from leaving an infected station undergoing all or any of the following—medical examination, dissection, inoculation, vaccination or re-vaccination, or passing a specified period in an observatory camp or station;

(e) for the formation of hospitals and observation camps at stations, and for placing therein persons who are suffering from, or have been in contact with persons suffering from infectious disease;

(f) for the destruction or disinfection of buildings, furniture, goods, or other articles which have been used by persons suffering from infectious disease, or which are likely to spread such infection;

(g) for the removal of persons who are suffering from an infectious disease and persons who have been in contact with such persons;

(h) for the removal of corpses;

(i) for the destruction of rats, the means and precautions to be taken on shore or on board vessels for preventing them passing from vessel to the shore or from the shore to vessels, and the better prevention of the danger of spreading infection by rats;

(j) for the regulation of hospitals used for the reception of persons suffering from an infectious disease, and of observation camps and stations;

(k) for the removal and disinfection of areas which have been exposed to infection;

(l) for prohibiting any person going into any building or entering any building, or any other place, whatever it is in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, to which use is liable to cause the spread of any infectious disease;

Any regulation made under this section may give the Health Officer or a Medical Officer of Health power to prescribe the conditions on which such a use may be made;

(m) for any other purpose whether of the same kind or nature as the foregoing or not, for the prevention of the propagation, or the removal of any infectious disease;

by order of the Governor, or by any of the regulations so made in force within the said area or any part of the district, by any local authority and such direction as the Governor or local authority may give them, in infected areas, and to vessels, either on land, or water, or on any other place of assembly within the said jurisdiction of the Colony, and Province.

(n) The total authority of any area within which or part of which any disease as named by the Governor is declared to be in progress, and provide all such acts, matters and things as are necessary for mitigating any such disease, including in the course of such regulations, or for exerting the same, as the Governor may require. Moreover, the local authority or the Medical Officer of Health may from time to time, direct the execution of such regulations, or in respect of the whole, or part, or any portion thereof, amend such regulations.

(o) The Provincial Medical Officer and his officers shall have power of entry, on any premises or vessels for the purpose of executing or superintending the execution of any regulations so issued by the Governor as aforesaid.

Local authority to execute the execution of regulations.

Power to provide a copy of the ordinance.

Power to provide a copy of the regulations.

Power of entry.

(1) Every person who knows or has reason to believe that any child is suffering from any venereal disease and whose name shall be treated for such disease in a communicable form.

(2) Any person who fails so to report.

41. Every local authority shall immediately inform the Principal Medical Officer or the nearest Medical Officer by telegraph or other expeditious means, particulars received by such authority of a case of any formidable epidemic disease, or of any unprovoked mortality in animals made under the last preceding.

~~Local Officer in health and other matters.~~

42. (1) Where an outbreak of any formidable disease is threatened it shall be lawful for the Principal Medical Officer to require any person owning or having charge of any buildings, or dwellings, not occupied or any persons having charge of tents, transport, bedding, hospital drugs, food or other appliances, materials or articles required in connection with the outbreak, to hand over any such building or building or to supply or make available any article subject to the payment of a reasonable amount.

(2) Any person who without reasonable cause refuses to comply with any such requirement shall be guilty of an offence.

PART V.

VENERICAL DISEASES.

43. The provisions of this Ordinance, unless otherwise expressed, in so far as they concern venereal diseases, shall be deemed to apply to syphilis, gonorrhoea, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, so-called chancroid, venereal warts and venereal granuloma.

44. (1) Every person who knows or has reason to believe that he is suffering from any venereal disease shall forthwith consult a medical practitioner with respect thereto, and shall place himself under treatment by that medical practitioner or by some other medical practitioner, or shall attend for treatment at any hospital or other place available for the treatment of venereal diseases.

(2) Every person undergoing treatment for any venereal disease as aforesaid shall, until cured or free from such disease in a communicable form, continue to submit himself to treatment at such intervals as may be prescribed by any such medical practitioner.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with any provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence.

45. Every medical practitioner who attends or attends a patient in respect of any venereal disease from which the patient is suffering shall—

(a) direct the attention of the patient to the infectious nature of the disease and to the penalties prescribed by this Ordinance for infecting any other person with such disease;

(b) warn the patient against contracting marriage unless and until he has been cured of such disease or is free from such disease in a non-infectious form; and

(c) give to the patient such printed information as respects the treatment of venereal disease and to the duties of persons suffering therefrom, as may be supplied to the medical practitioner by the Medical Department.

Persons suffering from venereal disease shall have themselves treated until cured.

Duties of Medical Practitioners

46. (1) Every person, i.e., of a class who knows or has reason to believe that any child is suffering from any venereal disease and whose name shall be treated for such disease in a communicable form.

(2) The guardian of any such child who fails or fails to treat such child as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for a period not exceeding three months or

47. (1) Every person who, while suffering from any venereal disease in a communicable form, accepts or continues to employ, shop, hotel, restaurant, house, or other place of entertainment for the purpose of enabling the care of children or the sensible interests intended for consumption or enjoyment other than the person employing him, and that he did not then suspect, but had no reasonable cause of knowing or suspecting, that he was so suffering.

(2) Every person who, while suffering from any venereal disease in a communicable form, is in a position to be permitted to have the care of children or the sensible interests intended for consumption or enjoyment other than the person employing him, and that he did not then suspect, but had no reasonable cause of knowing or suspecting, that the person so employed was suffering from such disease.

48. (1) It shall be the duty of every Medical Officer of State, his official carriage, and every Government or Municipal Officer and District Collector to enquire of his reason, whether the said person is suffering from any venereal disease in a communicable form, and if so, to be treated by a medical practitioner or not attended by such practitioner regularly and as prescribed by such practitioner, to give such notice as is contemplated by regulation, to present the requirements laid down in this regard to the medical practitioner for treatment of person suffering from venereal disease, and if thereafter said person does not comply with those requirements, to report the same to the Superintendent.

(2) Upon receipt of any such report the Superintendent shall make such further enquiry, or shall make such order or notice or shall institute such proceedings as he may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of the purposes and for the attainment of the objects of this Part.

(3) An order under this section may require the person named therein—

(a) to furnish a certificate by a medical practitioner as to whether he is or is not suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form;

(b) to attend at a place specified by a medical practitioner for examination by a medical practitioner, and

(c) to attend regularly for medical treatment at times and at a place specified in the order;

(d) to proceed to be removed to and to remain in a special hospital or place of accommodation provided or established under this Part, either for a specified time or until cured or free from the disease in a communicable form.

Any person who fails to comply with any order made under this section, or absconds, or attempts to abscond from any hospital or place of accommodation as has been ordered to remain or to be detained, shall be guilty of an offence.

49. Any person who, wilfully or by culpable negligence, Conveyance of infection inserts into the body of a person with venereal disease, or does or permits any other person to do so, or is not likely to lead to the infection of any other person with such disease, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

50. (1) Where any person sentenced to imprisonment under this Ordinance or any other law is suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form, he may, by order of the Magistrate be removed to a special hospital or place of accommodation and be detained under treatment therefor until the expiry of his sentence, and the Magistrate on the representation of the medical practitioner treating such person, and if satisfied that his health cannot otherwise adequately be safeguarded, that the person when released is unlikely to undergo treatment, the medical practitioner for such disease, may direct that he be detained in such hospital or place either for a shorter period than the expiry of his sentence or until he is cured or has no longer disease in a communicable form.

(2) Any person so detained in a hospital or place of accommodation who escapes or otherwise violates the rules and is guilty of an offence.

Medical examination of
inhabitants of localities
where venereal disease
is known to be prevalent.

51. Where the Governor, on the advice of the Medical Officer has reason to believe that any inhabitant of any particular locality is suffering from a venereal disease, he may issue an order requiring the medical officer of such person to examine him and to give a certificate as to his condition in that respect. Any person so examined shall be liable to undergo treatment, if the medical officer certifies that he is suffering from a communicable disease.

52. No person shall be compelled to undergo treatment for a venereal disease without the consent of such person, and no medical officer shall refuse to treat any person who has been examined and certified as suffering from a communicable disease, if such person shall be deemed by the medical officer to require such treatment, notwithstanding that he is suffering from a non-communicable disease.

53. No person shall be compelled before a Magistrate or before any other authority to undergo treatment for a venereal disease, unless such person has been examined and certified as suffering from a communicable disease by a medical officer, and no medical officer shall refuse to treat any person who has been examined and certified as suffering from a communicable disease, if such person shall be deemed by the medical officer to require such treatment, notwithstanding that he is suffering from a non-communicable disease.

54. No person shall be compelled before a Magistrate or before any other authority to undergo treatment for a venereal disease, unless such person has been examined and certified as suffering from a communicable disease by a medical officer, and no medical officer shall refuse to treat any person who has been examined and certified as suffering from a communicable disease, if such person shall be deemed by the medical officer to require such treatment, notwithstanding that he is suffering from a non-communicable disease.

55. (1) Any person who makes any false statement by word or writing or exhibiting it to another person in any place or who is, or who purports to be, a medical practitioner or exhibitor of a medical practitioner, shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50/- or both, or to both.

56. (1) Any person who makes any false statement by word or writing or exhibiting it to another person in any place or who is, or who purports to be, a medical practitioner or exhibitor of a medical practitioner, shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50/- or both, or to both.

For the prevention of disease.

57. In relation to preventing disease in certain places, the Governor may issue an order requiring certain classes of persons to undergo treatment or inspection, or to undergo treatment or inspection and to undergo vaccination or inoculation against smallpox.

58. No person shall be liable to undergo treatment or inspection or vaccination or inoculation against smallpox, if he is exempted by an order issued by the Governor.

The Governor of this Colony as regards vessels, application of stamp to which is expressly stated, shall apply to every vessel, whether arriving at or leaving at any port of the Colony and Protectorate, or to the coastwise waters of the Colony and Protectorate, or to any place where the same may be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by him, except such as may be prescribed by His Majesty's warrants or any warrant of the Admiralty, or to vessels engaged solely in the coasting trade between the principal ports of the Colony and Protectorate.

59. (1) Excepting as respects the master of a vessel, prohibition of communication between vessels and the shore, and the above, before granting of pilotage.

(2) No fee shall be payable in respect of the examination by the pilot master or master, and the granting of privilege to land or to go ashore at any port or place in the Colony and Protectorate.

60. (1) The application of the Ordinance is limited to the prevention of the propagation of cases of infectious disease in the Colony and Protectorate, except so far as may be necessary to prevent the propagation of such disease in the Colony and Protectorate.

(2) No person shall be liable to punishment for failing to observe the provisions of this Ordinance, if he has made a reasonable effort to do so.

61. The Magistrate or any other authority may make such rules as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

62. Every person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50/- or both, or to both.

63. Every person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50/- or both, or to both.

Master of a Vessel from
a proclaimed place to
take navigationary
powers. — *Article*
number

(1) The Port Health Officer shall inspect and medically examine any person or answer any question for whether or not infection exists or

(2) Any person who refuses to allow any such board any vessel or to make any suggestions or medical examination as aforesaid or otherwise obstructs or hinders any such officer in the execution of his duty, or who fails or refuses to give any information which he may lawfully be required to give, or who gives false or misleading information to any such officer, or who fails to be honest or trustworthy, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

61. Upon the appearance of any such disease and death from any notifiable infectious disease, as aforesaid, at the port or in the neighbourhood thereof, the authority of the medical officer of health of the district in which the port is situated shall be consulted by the authority of the medical officer of health of the district in or adjacent to which the port is situated of the occurrence and the measures taken or intended to be taken in connection therewith.

Signaling of restricted or conditional privilege and quarantining of channels

89. In the case of any vessel having, or suspected on reasonable grounds of having, on board any person, animal or thing the infected or of any infectious disease, the port health officer acting in accordance with instructions and with regulations made under that there may grant or continue pratique to such vessel subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be due and necessary for its discharge or delivery as to do, may withdraw, or withhold, pratique and place the vessel to quarantine. The port health officer may impose restrictions on any vessel if need of quarantining or when any person on board is found to have been exposed to danger of infection. If any vessel is compulsorily detained, isolated or removed from port the health officer shall immediately report, by telegraph, to the appropriate master, the action taken by him and the health officer shall refer to the Principal Medical Officer at the nearest Medical Department.

For more information, contact the author at www.scholarlyperspectives.com.

I declare that any place beyond or within the Colony and Province state is infected with a formidable epidemical disease or at a formidable epidemic disease in order to be brought or carried unto or through that place, and therewith, and for safety, as such preparation requisite to force that place shall be made, and I do further declare that the same is true.

for such purposes as may be required.

In particular, visitors are requested not to bring with them any articles of a nature that might be injurious to the health of the patients or to the property of the Colony, and the bacteriologist of this institution will be at liberty, in his opinion, to disinfest any infections articles or to impose restrictions or conditions as regards the examination, treatment, disinfection or otherwise of any such article, article or thing.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any such proclamation shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

64 (1) The master of any vessel bound for any port on piece
the Colony and Protectorate which comes from or calls on
places at or in proclaimed place, shall, while his vessel is in
these and during the voyage to the Colony and Protectorate,
respect of the vessel, her crew, passengers and cargo, make
all necessary measures as may be required by the Master of
the vessel. Any master of a vessel bound for or
returning from any Colony and Protectorate
port shall be
bound unless his ship is
in a
place required to be proclaimed and that he
has made all
the necessary
arrangements
and
that
he
has
done
all
the
things
which
are
required
by
the
Master
of
the
vessel
to
make
the
voyage
safe
and
expeditious.

(3) Where a vessel has, or is suspected of having, taken, any articles considered necessary by the port health officer, acting on the instructions of the Principal Medical Officer may be carried out with respect to the vessel, her crew, passengers and cargo, as far as possible, at the expense of the owner of the vessel.

25. Where a vessel is placed in a quarantine as may
port or place in the Colony *v. collectorate*, the Governor may,
for the purpose of more effectually dealing with the infection on
board, require the master thereof to remove such vessel, at his own
risk and expense, to any other port or place within the territorial
waters of the Colony and Protectorate.

60. (1) Where the master of a vessel has been
port health officer or other duly authorized officer
of a State in quarantine, or of his own port, he may, by signal,
that is, by a explosive or other part placed in the air, and
and five seconds, and when so required, shall give notice
immediately or refuse to remove the vessel if so required, by signal
immediately or refuse to remove the vessel if so required, by signal
to the master of another vessel, and shall immediately
hoist the quarantine signal, as defined in Regulation 30, or under
this Part, on the vessel and remove the vessel from the neighbor-
hood of any wharf, landing place or any other vessel, and
shall leave the port with all possible dispatch after notifying the
port health officer of the next intended port of call of the vessel.

(2) Any vessel dealt with in the manner described in subsection (1) may, before being released, be required to take such precautions as may be deemed necessary or desirable by the authorized officer.

67. (1) Where any person in the State has been suffering from any infection or disease which may be the result of the neglect of a health officer, and no treatment or care is being given or treated in such manner as to prevent or restrain the spread of the disease to persons other than those under the care of such officer may cause such person to be removed from the place of his/her abode on shore and there accommodated in a place of safety which place may be considered necessary in the opinion of the health officer to prevent spread of infection.

(2) All reasonable expenses incurred by the master or agent of the vessel in the course of his employment in the service of the Government.

88. (1) Where any person or hospital or any premises have been or are believed to have been recently exposed to the infection, and where there is no other health officer of any such hospital, infirmary, disease house, or other place of treatment, the medical officer of health may cause such person to remain, or leave such vessel or aircraft, or go to land and proceed direct to his place of residence, and may require himself to the medical officer of health for a medical examination, and if he is found to be free from infection, and is otherwise fit to travel, he may be removed to a place of isolation on shore and there detained until considered free from infection.

(2) The port health officer shall certify to the medical officer of health of the district in or adjoining which the port is situated, and to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where such person's place of destination is, the fact that such person is believed to have been recently exposed to infection and has been allowed to land and proceed to his destination.

(8) Any person who refuses or fails to comply with, or wilfully obstructs the execution of, any requirement lawfully made under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both.

69. Where there is any dead body on board any vessel at any port or place in the Colony and Protectorate, it shall be the duty of the master of such vessel to cause such body to be speedily buried, any reasonable and necessary expense thereby incurred may be recovered by the master from any person duly paid for the same.

Customs officers may
be prohibited from vessels
pending inquiry into
offences.

Power to enforce
protection of inland
waters of Colony and
Protectorate.

70. Whenever the Governor or any port health officer believes that the interests of the Colony and Protectorate require it, he may make an offence against this Ordinance, and may impose a penalty and charges lawfully made therefor, upon the master or of Customs or any officer authorized by him, or any other person who may, on the request of the port health officer, furnish documents or papers from such vessel pending inquiry into any offence, the sum of which may be imposed: Provided that the amount of such fine may not be withheld for more than fifteen days (Sundays and bank-holidays always excepted), unless legal proceedings have been commenced before the expiry of that period.

71. (1) When it is considered necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of infectious disease into the Colony and Protectorate the Governor may, by proclamation—

(a) regulate, restrict or prohibit the entry into the Colony and Protectorate, at its inland borders or any part thereof, of any persons, or of parcels of any specified character or description, or from any specified locality or area;

(b) regulate, restrict or prohibit the introduction into the Colony and Protectorate, at its inland borders or any specified part thereof, of any animal, article or thing;

(c) impose requirements or conditions as regards the medical examination, detention, quarantine, disinfection, vaccination, isolation or medical attendance or otherwise, of persons entering, or the examination, detention or disinfection or otherwise of such persons as aforesaid or of articles or things introduced into the Colony and Protectorate at its inland borders or any part thereof;

(d) apply with or without modifications any particular provisions of this Part to persons, animals, articles or things entering or introduced into or departing or removed from the Colony and Protectorate by means of aircraft.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any such proclamation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of £100 or £100 pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both.

72. The Governor may enter into agreements with the Imperial Government, or with the Government of any British Dominion or of any foreign country, providing for the reciprocal notification of outbreaks of any formidable epidemic or other disease or any other matter affecting the public health relations of the Colony and Protectorate with other countries. The terms of a mutual defence agreement shall be notified in the Gazette.

73. The Governor may make regulations—

(a) prescribing the powers and duties of port health officers and the procedure to be followed in the examination of vessels and the granting of pratique to vessels, and requiring any master of a vessel on arrival at any port or place in the Colony and Protectorate to furnish a declaration of health in respect of the existence or suspected existence on board, in any person or thing, of any infectious disease, or any other disease, which the Governor may specify in the Gazette, prescribing the form of declaration, and empowering any port health officer or other duly authorized officer to require the master of any vessel to verify upon oath the statements in the declaration and to administer the necessary oaths; such regulations may prescribe modified requirements or procedure in respect of vessels arriving at a second or subsequent port of call in the Colony and Protectorate on the same voyage;

(b) requiring the master of any vessel having on suspicion of having on board the infection of any infectious disease, or which has recently touched at any port or place which is a proclaimed place or is infected with any form of epidemic disease or is situated near any place which is so infected, to furnish lists of passengers, crew or cargo, and prescribing the information to be given in any such list;

(c) prescribing the measures which shall be taken in respect of vessels to prevent the migration of rodents to and from vessels;

(d) prescribing the measures which shall be taken for the disinfection of, or the destruction of rats, mice or insects in, vessels, the disposal of bilge or other water on board, the cleaning of vessels, the provision of a supply of pure water on board, ~~and~~ for preventing the pollution of the water of the port with excreta and mire or any infective or offensive substance;

(e) as to the grant, refusal or withdrawal of pratique to vessels and the detention in quarantine of vessels having or suspected of having on board in any person, animal or thing, the infection of any infectious disease, or of persons suffering from, or who have recently been exposed to the infection of any such disease;

(f) as to the prohibition or restriction of intercourse of persons on or from the land with vessels, where deemed necessary in order to prevent the spread of infectious disease;

(g) requiring the disinfection of any article or thing contaminated, or believed to be contaminated, with the infection of any infectious disease, on board, or landed from, any vessel or, if such article or thing be of such a nature that it cannot be so disinfected, prohibiting the landing or providing for the destruction thereof;

(h) requiring the vaccination, before landing from any vessel, of any person who may have recently been exposed to the infection of small-pox and who does not produce evidence to the satisfaction of the port health officer of successful vaccination during the five years immediately preceding;

(i) appointing such sanitary anchorages as may be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance: Provided that until other provisions be made the Sanitary Station at Zanzibar shall be a sanitary station for the purposes of any regulations made or deemed to be made under this Ordinance;

(j) providing for the recovery from masters or owners or agents of vessels of all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the Government, or of charges in accordance with a prescribed tariff of charges, or for the furnishing by them of guarantees in respect of the payment of such expenses or charges;

(k) in dealing with any person who is on board or has recently been landed and who is suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious disease or from other disease which the Governor may notify in the Gazette;

(l) in connection with the detention in quarantine of any vessel infected with, or the isolation, accommodation and care and treatment of any person suffering from, or who has been exposed to the infection of, any infectious disease, and the detention and repatriation of any such person, or prohibited from entering the Colony and Protectorate under any law relating to immigration;

(m) in coordinating the interests of any infectious disease in the vessel, or in any article or thing on board of any vessel, or in any article or thing which, though landed, has been introduced before it was landed;

(n) by notice in the Gazette prescribing the amount of fees which shall be payable by masters or owners having or chartering the services of any of the services aforesaid, and which shall be fixed by notice in the Gazette, or by the port health officer;

(o) to be paid by the departure from the Colony and Protectorate, by land or sea, of all persons, or any article or thing, alone or in company, or of part, or share, and to the port health officer, for the examination, disinfection, and fumigation of any vessel;

(p) as to the expiration or renewal of pratique, and as to whether by land or sea, of any vessel which is likely to convey the infection of any infectious disease, and the examination, detention, disinfection and fumigation of any such article;

Proclamation
regarding
leprosy and
leper asylums
on the Part

16. For the purpose of maintaining clean, safe and efficient administration and protection or removing persons from danger, the Governor is empowered to appropriate or otherwise dispose of land in or surrounding or other parts of the Colony or Protectorate for the erection of hospitals, asylums, or other buildings.

17. (1) The Governor is authorized to appropriate land for the erection of asylums, hospitals, or other buildings, and to fix boundaries or boundaries of such buildings, and to cause any land so appropriated to be surveyed and mapped out, and to cause of any part of it to be divided into plots or parcels, and to let the same to the Government or to any person or persons by Government warrant or lease.

18. (1) The Governor is authorized to appropriate land clothing, or any part of any similar or other buildings set into the Colony or Protectorate and the expenses incurred by the owner or owners of any such buildings or structures, or of any expenses incurred by Government in erecting or maintaining any such buildings or structures.

19. (1) The Governor may regulate machinery, tools, hand clothing, or any part of any similar or other buildings set into the Colony or Protectorate and the expenses incurred by the owner or owners of any such buildings or structures, or of any expenses incurred by Government in erecting or maintaining any such buildings or structures.

20. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Part, or makes any proclamation or regulation thereunder, or fails to pay any fine imposed under this section, or fails to pay any fine imposed under section 102 or to imprisonment without trial, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees, or to imprisonment without trial, not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

21. Any master or owner of a servant who fails to comply with any provision of this Part or any regulation thereunder, or fails to pay any fine imposed under this section, or fails to pay any fine imposed under section 102 or to imprisonment without trial, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees, or to imprisonment without trial for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

22. Wherever under this Part powers are exercised by the Governor or by officer in accordance therewith and with the regulations, or by the person of the exercise of such powers:

- (a) any such person, article or thing is delayed or moved or detained;
 - (b) any such person, article or thing is damaged or destroyed;
 - (c) any person is deprived of the use of any article or thing;
- such person shall not be liable to pay compensation if reasonable and reasonable precautions have been taken to secure the delivery or damage or destruction.

PAGE VD

LEPROY

Definitions

23. For the purposes of this Part:

"Leprosy" means all forms of leprosy;

"Asylums" means buildings erected and maintained under the Leprosy Asylums Act, 1884, or any other law relating to the treatment of lepers;

"Colonial Secretary" means the Secretary of State for India in Council;

"Chief Secretary" means the Secretary of State for India in Council;

"District Officer" means any officer appointed by the Governor to act as a District Officer;

"District" means any district or division of a district;

"Government" includes the Government of the Colony or Protectorate;

"Hospital" means any building or group of buildings used for the treatment of patients;

"Leprosy Asylums" means institutions established for the treatment of lepers;

"Leprosy" means any disease or condition which is caused by the presence of leprosy bacilli in the body;

"Leprosy" means any disease or condition which is caused by the presence of leprosy bacilli in the body;

24. Proclaimed areas or districts in a local area specified in proclamation issued by the Governor under sub-section (8) of section 97 of this Ordinance.

Power to appro. take
Crown land and est. leper asylums thereon

25. (1) It is the duty for the Governor to erect and establish hospitals or clinics within the Colony or Protectorate for the treatment of persons removed thereto under this Ordinance and the expenses of acquiring sites for the erection of hospitals or clinics, to appropriate and set apart any land or plots of land, and cause the fencing and enclosing of the same, and to appropriate and set apart

26. The establishment of any asylum and boundaries of any land appropriated and set apart for such purpose shall be notified and defined by notice in the Gazette.

27. For the purpose of preventing the spread of leprosy, the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette, direct that from a date specified in such proclamation, until further order, all persons affected with leprosy within any local area specified in such proclamation shall be removed and detained in an asylum.

28. Wherever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that any other person within a proclaimed area outside an asylum is exempted under Section 102 from the provisions of this Ordinance is affected with or is suspected of being affected with leprosy, such first named person shall forthwith report such fact or suspicion upon oath to a Magistrate of the district in which he is residing. Any person who shall neglect to act in accordance with this section shall be guilty of an offence.

29. Every Magistrate to whom a report is made under the last preceding section shall issue an order requiring a police officer to take steps that the person mentioned in such report be detained in a place of isolation in manner prescribed by regulation under this Ordinance until he shall have been examined as in the next succeeding section provided.

30. Every Magistrate who shall have issued such isolation order as aforesaid shall cause such person to be examined as soon as possible by two medical practitioners one of whom shall if possible be a Government Medical Officer and obtain a report from them on such examination.

31. If such medical practitioners aforesaid shall report that the person alleged to be affected with leprosy is not so affected the Magistrate shall forthwith discharge him from detention in isolation.

32. (1) If such medical practitioners aforesaid shall report that the person alleged to be affected with leprosy is so affected or that it is doubtful whether he is so affected or not the Magistrate shall order him in this section described to be removed to an asylum thereon to be detained in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Any such order as is in this section described shall be termed an interim reception order and shall be addressed to the Superintendent of some asylum and shall be delivered to a police officer, together with the report mentioned in Section 30.

(3) An interim reception order shall authorise any police officer to conduct the person named therein to the asylum named in such order and shall further authorise the reception and detention of such person in such asylum until the Colonial Secretary shall have transmitted to the Superintendent of the asylum an order for further detention or discharge as hereinafter provided.

33. Any Superintendent who has received any person into his asylum under an interim reception order shall as soon thereafter as possible transmit to the Colonial Secretary—

- (a) the interim reception order;
- (b) the report of the medical practitioners mentioned in Section 30.

Intercourse of persons
detained in asylums with
each other and persons
outside.

90. (1) No person shall be permitted to enter any asylum except in accordance with the regulations to be made in that behalf under this Ordinance.

(2) Save as in the Ordinance provided and save as may be provided by law, nothing made thereunder no communication or intercourse shall be allowed between persons detained in any asylum and any person not detained therein who is not an officer or attendant thereon.

91. (1) Every person placed in isolation or during the course of removal to or while detained in an asylum under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be in lawful custody until discharged therefrom under this Ordinance and while in such custody shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and any regulations made thereunder.

(2) Any person who shall escape from such lawful custody may be pursued, arrested without warrant and taken back into custody by any person whomsoever wheresoever he may be found.

92. Every person detained in lawful custody under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be permitted to receive visits from relatives, friends or legal advisers at such reasonable times and subject to such regulations as may be determined by regulations made under this Ordinance.

93. The cost of the erection, establishment, and maintenance of asylums, of the removal of persons to, and of the maintenance of any person detained therein (save in so far as such cost of maintenance may be otherwise defrayed in accordance with Section 67 of this Ordinance) the salaries and wages of superintendents, attendants or other officers of asylums and of the disinfestation and cleaning of the residence of persons isolated and the maintenance of such persons during the period of isolation shall be defrayed out of the general revenues of the Colony and shall be charged out of the general revenues of the Colony and of the superintendents and attendants of asylums in proportion to the cost of erection and maintenance of asylums to be defrayed out of public revenue.

94. Every person subject to the approval of the Governor for the removal of any inmate of an asylum under the provisions of this Ordinance, or moreover, even if such inmate the expense of his removal be defrayed by such inmate or any other person to whom he may be committed for the erection of a building within the Colony, shall be paid such Superintendent may for such purpose, enter into such agreement with the Government, special arrangements being made for his removal by his lawful representative.

95. Every person subject to the approval of the Governor for the removal of any inmate of an asylum under the provisions of this Ordinance, or moreover, even if such inmate the expense of his removal be defrayed by such inmate or any other person to whom he may be committed for the erection of a building within the Colony, shall be paid such Superintendent may for such purpose, enter into such agreement with the Government, special arrangements being made for his removal by his lawful representative.

96. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to lay upon the responsible magistrate or the removal of a person for detention under this Ordinance, or to lay upon him with evidence as to any proceedings, and to lay upon him before the High Court for its consideration and the High Court may upon consideration of any report and evidence appoint a manager for the care or custody of the property of any such person aforesaid and where it appears to the High Court aforesaid that temporary provision should be made for the maintenance or other necessary requirements of such person or any member of his family out of any money or valuable securities belonging to him in the hands of his banker or of any other person the High Court may authorise such Manager or other person to pay to such manager such sums as may be deemed necessary and may give directions as to the application thereof for the benefit of such person aforesaid for the relief of his family or any member thereof.

97. Whenever any person shall have been placed in isolation or removed to an asylum under Section 79 of this Ordinance, the medical Officer of Health shall cause to be laid before the High Court evidence of such person to be forthwith cleared and discharged.

Suspects and disease
lepers to be detained
in lawful custody.

Voluntary submission to
treatment of persons
affected with leprosy.

94. If any person within a proclamation issued by the Governor in respect of any area or part of the Colony is affected with leprosy and shall desire to submit himself to treatment therefor or to be placed in isolation in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance he may for such purpose present himself to a Magistrate of the district in which he is residing and such Magistrate shall thereupon having ordered such person to be detained in isolation as in Section 79 is provided require two medical practitioners (one of whom shall if possible be a Government medical officer) to examine such person; and if such medical practitioners shall report that such person is not affected with leprosy the provisions of Section 81 shall apply in the case of such person; and if such medical practitioner shall report that such person is affected with leprosy or that it is doubtful whether such person is so affected or not the provisions of Sections 82 and 83 shall apply to such case.

95. (1) Whenever the Colonial Secretary shall be satisfied that any person detained under an interim reception order as aforesaid is affected with leprosy he shall make and sign an order (hereinafter called a "detention order") which shall be addressed to the superintendent of some asylum.

(2) A detention order shall authorise the detention in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance of the person named therein and shall be in force until cancelled by the Colonial Secretary.

(3) The medical officer appointed to an asylum shall, at least once a year, and oftener if so required by the Colonial Secretary, transmit to the Colonial Secretary a report as to the condition of such person detained in the asylum, and if on consideration of such report the Colonial Secretary shall consider further detention of any person unnecessary he may cancel the detention order and direct such person to be discharged.

(4) If on consideration of the report of the Colonial Secretary shall not be satisfied that a person detained under an interim reception order is affected with leprosy he shall submit a medical report to the Colonial Secretary concerning such person to the Principal Medical Officer for the Colony and Protectorate and may direct any further medical examination he may consider necessary of such person.

(5) If on consideration of the report of the Principal Medical Officer or of the further medical examination (if any) he is satisfied that such person is affected with leprosy he shall make and sign a detention order as in Section 85 is provided.

(6) If on consideration of the report of the Principal Medical Officer aforesaid or of the further medical examination (if any) he shall not be satisfied that a person detained under an interim reception order is affected with leprosy he shall transmit an order to the superintendent of the asylum in which such person is detained directing his discharge therefrom.

97. The Colonial Secretary may notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance contained at any time on sufficient reason to him appearing issue an order to the superintendent of any asylum directing the discharge of any person from detention therein or the removal of any person detained therein to another asylum for detention under this Ordinance, or, with the consent of such person, to a private asylum which has been named in a notice issued by the Governor under Section 102 sub-section (1).

98. The Governor may appoint from time to time superintendents who shall have the direction and management of any asylum to which they shall respectively be appointed but shall in carrying out their powers and duties be subject to the supervision and directions of the Principal Medical Officer. The Principal Medical Officer may from time to time subject to any regulations made under this Ordinance appoint medical officers, attendants, guards and other officers to any asylums and remove such officers.

99. It shall be the duty of every superintendent to inspect from time to time in accordance with regulations made by him under the provisions of this Ordinance to which he shall have been appointed and the persons detained therein to see that proper food and necessary comforts be supplied to such persons and to cause the premises to be properly and cleanly kept and to perform such other duties and exercise such powers as may be imposed and directed upon him by this Ordinance or by any regulations made thereunder.

Power to Colonial
Secretary to order
discharge from asylums
at any time.

Appointment of
superintendents of
asylums.

Duties of
superintendents.

Penalties for
non-compliance
with Ordinance

Power to make
Regulations and
provide penalties for
breach thereof

100. Any person who shall refuse to submit himself to examination or who shall obstruct his examination, or who shall refuse to give the result of such examination in writing to the Governor or any medical practitioner or medical officer, or who refuses to give a report concerning any disease or infirmity of which he may be affected, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

(3) Any person who fails to submit himself to a photograph taken under the direction of any medical practitioner or medical officer, or who fails to give his age, sex, or the name of his place of birth, or any other information required by such medical practitioner or medical officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

(2) Any person who fails to submit himself to a photograph taken under the direction of any medical practitioner or medical officer, or who fails to give his age, sex, or the name of his place of birth, or any other information required by such medical practitioner or medical officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

99. It shall be lawful for the Governor to make regulations and to prescribe the penalties for the breach thereof not exceeding the penalties in the last preceding section mentioned.

(a) for the isolation, examination and removal to an asylum of persons affected or suspected of being affected with small-pox;

(b) for the appointment, and duties of superintendents, medical officers, guards, attendants, and others connected with asylums and the removal of such officers;

(c) for the classification, treatment, instruction and employment of persons detained in asylums;

(d) as to the rations and clothing of persons detained in asylums;

(e) as to the intercourse of persons detained in asylums with each other and with persons not so detained; and for the discipline and good order of persons so detained;

(f) as to the removal to and detention in an asylum of any person serving or sentenced to a term of imprisonment certified by a medical officer to be affected with small-pox;

(g) as to the setting apart of places within any asylum for the special confinement and punishment of persons convicted and sentenced during detention or while employed in an asylum, or of persons who have been convicted and sent to prison for any offence by any competent Court and removed to an asylum under this Ordinance;

(h) for the appointment and duties of medical officers to any asylums, otherwise providing for the removal of persons to asylums;

(i) prescribing forms, to be used for the execution of this Ordinance.

Supervision and report
of medical officers
and medical practitioners

100. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the examination and report of one medical practitioner shall suffice for the purpose of an inter-regional examination under this Ordinance whereon rights of a inter-regional examination are obtained, in obtaining an examination and report by two medical practitioners; provided always that the results of an examination and report of one medical practitioner be confirmed by another medical practitioner as soon as the same can conveniently be obtained.

Power to make
Regulations under
Ordinance

101. It shall be the duty of every police officer to execute all orders of the Colonial Secretary or any Magistrate issued under the provisions of this Ordinance and any person failing or obstructing any police officer in the execution of his duty in the execution of such orders shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

102. If this Ordinance is enacted in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section and Chapter II of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it shall be lawful for the Governor to make regulations for the protection of the sick, convalescent and disabled, and for the removal of lepers from the Colony or State, and no person shall ever be ever any individual before the commencement of this Ordinance or thereafter intended to be established, he may by notice in the Gazette exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance all persons affected with leprosy and so long as they shall remain within the private leper asylum specified in such notice.

(2) The Governor may at any time, by notice in the Gazette, cancel any exemption made by him under the preceding subsection either in respect of all the inmates of a private leper asylum specified in such notice or in respect of such inmates or inmates as may be specified in the notice.

(3) Every Government medical officer may at any time enter any private leper establishment specified in any notice under subsection (1) of this section, and inspect the same and examine the inmates; and every such asylum shall be inspected, and a report thereon sent to the Governor, by a medical practitioner appointed by the Principal Medical Officer on that behalf, at least once in every six months.

PART VIII.

PREVENTION AND SPREAD OF SMALL-POX.

103. For the purposes of this Part—

"Child" means a person who is under, or who appears to be, under 15 years of age.

"Public Vaccinator" shall include a public vaccinator appointed by the Principal Medical Officer and any person appointed by the Principal Medical Officer to assist or act for a public vaccinator and includes any Government Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Health or District Surgeon.

"Unprotected person" includes a child and means a person who has not been protected from small-pox by having had the disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Ordinance to be infected with small-pox.

(A) The parent or guardian of every child born in the Colony or Protectorate shall, unless duly in receipt of a certificate of vaccination or until he has suffered from small-pox, cause such child to be successfully vaccinated by a public vaccinator or other medical practitioner and the parent or guardian of every such child shall procure one of the following certificates on the form prescribed, signed by a public vaccinator or other medical practitioner:

- (a) Certificate of successful vaccination.
- (b) Certificate of susceptibility to vaccination.
- (c) Certificate of unfitness for vaccination.
- (d) Certificate that such child has suffered from small-pox.

104. Every unvaccinated adult person, or the parent or guardian of every unvaccinated child, in the Colony or Protectorate shall cause himself or such child to be successfully vaccinated within twelve months after the commencement of this Act or after entering the Colony or Protectorate as the case may be.

The conditions and exceptions described in section 104 shall mutatis mutandis apply to any adult person or child described in this section.

A person shall be deemed to be unvaccinated if he has not been, or fails to prove that he has been successfully vaccinated.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who can prove that reasonable facilities for vaccination were not obtainable.

105. In the event of the occurrence of threatened outbreak and alarm in any area—

(A) The parent or guardian of every medical officer of health or district surgeon, or other medical practitioner, medical officer may, if necessary, cause himself or such person to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated with

any approved private vaccine.

Definitions

Registration of persons
and issue of certificates
to vaccinated persons
or to those whose vaccination had
not been certified by a
certified vaccinator

Emergency vaccination of
population in areas
threatened with small-pox

has or is suspected to have had smallpox, he shall cause to be made in smallpox infection or may require the vaccination of any child who has or is suspected to have been or believed to have such child vaccinated. Any person failing to cause such person failing to comply with such requirements shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The local authority may on information given by the Governor on the advice of the Board, may cause all persons within an area allotted to them to attend according to instructions issued under this Ordinance for the purpose of re-vaccination as circumstances may require. Such instruction may be issued by notice in the press, by public address places or otherwise as may be deemed most convenient. Non-attendance shall be deemed an offence.

(3) Any district surgeon, public vaccinator or medical practitioner duly authorized by the Principal Medical Officer may require any person in such area to be vaccinated again (including the exhibition of vaccination certificates) if such person has not been successfully vaccinated within five years from the date of such requirement. Any person who, notwithstanding such proof as regards himself or as regards any child under his care, is the parent or guardian, and refuses to allow him to cause his child to be vaccinated, shall be guilty of an offence.

107. If any public vaccinator or medical practitioner who, by reason of any adult or child not being in a fit state to be vaccinated, shall give to the adult or to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate under his hand, certifying that the adult or child is not fit to be vaccinated, he shall, notwithstanding that the adult or child remains or continues to be in an unwholesome or unhealthy condition, or to be suffering from malignant or bad and dangerous disease, he shall deliver to the adult or to the parent or guardian the said certificate under his hand, certifying that the adult or child is unvaccinated hereto.

(b) A certificate of unvaccinability or re-vaccination shall be given by a public vaccinator or other medical practitioner after three unsuccessful attempts at vaccination of an infant or child not less than one month old, by injection of vaccine lymph of known efficiency.

108. Every public vaccinator or medical practitioner shall perform the operation of vaccination on any adult or child and shall have a record of the same. Such successful shall deliver a certificate under his hand, certifying that such child is vaccinated in accordance with the law and to the like effect, showing that the vaccination has been successfully completed.

109. (1) No remuneration shall be given for any vaccination by any public vaccinator for any child or group under this Ordinance nor for any vaccination due to him pursuant to this Ordinance.

(2) A public vaccinator or medical practitioner giving a certificate under this Ordinance shall enter thereon the name of the person in respect of whom the certificate is given and also for the purpose of identification.

110. Every superintendent or person in charge of a leper asylum or mental hospital or chronic sick hospital, gaol, prison, reformatory, penitentiary, or other similar institution, shall cause to be vaccinated within fourteen days following his admission to such institution every inmate thereof who, being in a fit state of health, undergoes vaccination has not been successfully vaccinated within the five years immediately preceding. If any person is at his time unfit to undergo vaccination he may be vaccinated when fit as far as possible.

No child shall be admitted to or attend any school until he has been examined by the person in charge thereof in accordance with the satisfactory evidence that the provisions of this Ordinance in respect of such child have been complied with.

112. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Ordinance are being observed, every public vaccinator is required to make and, required, whenever instructed by the Principal Medical Officer to visit any school, and make therein such inspection of the children attending thereto as will enable him to furnish prescribed particulars to the Principal Medical Officer as to the children who are unvaccinated.

113. Any person who inoculates himself or any other person with material taken from a person suffering from smallpox, or from a vaccine vessel on another person or by any method not prescribed in regulations, shall be guilty of an offence.

114. The Governor on the advice of the Board may make regulations:-

(a) Prescribing forms of certificate, notices, returns, and books of record to be used in connection with public vaccination, and defining the information to be furnished therein, and requiring the furnishing and prescribing the manner of use thereof by registrars of births, public vaccinators, local authorities, medical practitioners, parents, or guardians of children, persons in charge of schools, employers of labour and others.

(b) Confering powers and imposing duties, in connection with the carrying out or enforcement of vaccination, on Magistrates, officers of the Native Affairs Department, Justices of Peace, members of the Police force or other Government officers, local authorities, persons in charge of schools, employers of labour, Native Chiefs, Headmen of locations, and others;

(c) prescribing the conditions under which vaccine lymph may be supplied free of charge to medical practitioners, local authorities and others;

(d) providing for the vaccination or re-vaccination of persons and assigning where deemed desirable the responsibility for the carrying out of such vaccination or re-vaccination to local authorities or employers of labour;

(e) as to the application and enforcement of the provisions of this Part of the Act, entering the Colony or Protectorate, whether by land or sea, or requiring, where deemed necessary, the vaccination or re-vaccination of any person before so entering.

PART V.

SANITATION AND HOUSING.

115. No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge a nuisance, or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.

116. It shall be the duty of every local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for maintaining its district at all times in clean and sanitary condition, and for preventing the occurrence therein of, or for remedying or ceasing to be remedied any nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health and to take proceedings at law against any person causing or responsible for the continuance of any such nuisance or condition.

117. It shall be the duty of very local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for preventing or causing to be prevented or remedied all conditions liable to be injurious or dangerous to health arising from the erection or occupation of unhealthy dwellings or premises, or the erection of dwellings in proximity to unhealthy sites or on sites of insufficient extent, or from overgrowing, or from the construction, condition or number of uses of any factory or trade premises and in any case, in default of law, regulations, to be in force, to prohibit any person carrying on any trade or business for the continuance of any such condition.

Supply of vaccine
break and inoculation
from a vaccine
vessel.

The Governor on
the advice of the
Board may make
regulations.

Duty of local
authorities to maintain
dwellings and
prevent nuisances.

Duty of local
authorities to prevent
or remedy danger to
health arising from
unhealthy dwellings.

125 (1) The following shall be
in accordance with which

三

- (d) Any article or substance which is or may be dangerous, deleterious or injurious to health.

(e) Any animal or article which is or may be dangerous, deleterious or injurious to health.

(f) Any article, instrument, place or plant of manufacture, or so situated or so crowded as otherwise to constitute a danger of explosion, fire, or explosion, or of damage or injury by dangerous to health.

(g) Any act, omission, or thing which is, or may be dangerous to life, or injuries to health.

- (2) The author of a nuisance means the person by whose act default or otherwise nuisance is caused exists or is continued whether he is the owner - occupier or both owner and occupier or any other person.

116. The Local authority or Medical Officer of Health if satisfied to remove
by reason of the existence of a nuisance shall serve a notice on the owner
of the nuisance, or if he cannot be found, then on the occupier,
in so far as the dwelling or premises on which the
nuisance arises or continues, requiring him to remove it within
the time specified in the notice and to execute such work and do
such things as may be necessary for that purpose and if the
Local authority or Medical Officer of Health thinks it desirable (but
not otherwise) spending any work to be executed to prevent a
continuation of the said nuisance.

Georgian Town

- (a) Where the deficiency arises from any want or defect of a structure or character, or where the dwelling or premises are unoccupied; the notice shall be served on the owner.

- (b) Where the author of the nuisance cannot be found and it is clear that the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act or omission of the occupier or owner of the dwelling or premises, a local authority or Medical Officer of Health may enter the premises and may do what is necessary to prevent the nuisance there.

120. (1) If the person whom a notice to remove anunuous waste or debris has been served, as aforesaid fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof within the time specified, the Local Authority or Medical Officer of Health shall cause a complaint respecting the removal of the waste or debris before a Magistrate and the Magistrate shall thereupon issue a summons as aforesaid, the person on whom the notice was served to appear before the Magistrate.

- (2) If the Tenant is entitled to a period of notice before the Court shall make an order on the application of the occupier or owner of the dwelling, the period may be prolonged by one month for each month during which the notice or otherwise to remove the dwelling is given if the dwelling is situated in a place where it is necessary for such removal.

- (8) The Committee may be authorized to pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds on the purchase of which the Committee shall make also a charge equal to the payment of all costs incurred up to the time of the delivery or making of the same and incidental to the procurement.

- (4) It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health or Local Authority to incur in the sum of £100, the cost of medical expenses of a patient before a Medical Officer of Health shall cause a complaint relating to such a patient to be made before a Magistrate.

or, for example, too downplaying of pressures by the government to buy off protest work, increasing the recurrence of the nutural.

What constitutes a
nuisance.

118 (1) The following shall be deemed to be a nuisance:

- (a) Any vessel, tank, cistern, or other receptacle which is used in such a state as to be dangerous to health.
- (b) Any dwelling or place of habitation of such construction or in such a state of repair as to be dangerous to health, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, in respect of which he is liable to incur damages.
- (c) Any street, road, lane, byway, path, gutter, water-course, sewer, drain, cesspool, privy, urinal, cess-pit, cess-pool, soil-pipe, waste-pipe, drain, cesspool, dry-bin, dung-pit, refuse-pit, midden, heap of foul or in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to health.
- (d) Any well or other source of water supply or other receptacle for water, whether public or private, from which is used or is likely to be used for drinking or domestic purposes or for any purpose of a public or private nature, or in any workshop or in, or in connection with, the preparation of any article of food, article of drink, or article of clothing, which is in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, polluted or otherwise liable to render it unsafe or dangerous to health.
- (e) Any noxious matter, or those waters charged from any premises, which are used or likely to be used or into the gutter or otherwise, or into any nullah, or water-course, irrespective of whether they have not approved for the reception of sewage.
- (f) Any stable, cowshed, or other building used for keeping of animals, birds, vermin, or other creatures used or kept as to be offensive or dangerous to health.
- (g) Any animal or beast kept in such a manner as to be dangerous to health.
- (h) Any accumulation of refuse, trash, dirt, mud, or other matter whatsoever which is dangerous or dangerous to health.
- (i) Any accumulation of refuse, trash, dirt, mud, or other matter which is dangerous to health, if such in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, is likely to harbour rats or other vermin.
- (j) Any premises in such a condition as any building constructed as to do the same would be.
- (k) Any dredge or vessel which is so constructed as to be dangerous or dangerous. The result of the damage or disappearance of which, if it occurs, is not provided for in the contract of hire, or cannot be provided for in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (l) Any public or other building which is an unhygienic receptacle used for holding liquids, or injuries in any way to health.
- (m) Any cesspool, privy, or other receptacle which is so constructed as to be dangerous or dangerous to health, or which is so situated as to be dangerous or dangerous to health.
- (n) Any factory or other works, buildings, or structures, or any part thereof, which are dangerous to health, or which are dangerous to health.
- (o) Any factory or other works, buildings, or structures, or any part thereof, which are dangerous to health, or which are dangerous to health.

- (p) Any person or persons who are permitted to remain in such a house as to be dangerous to health, cause or injury to danger to health.
- (q) Any animal which is kept in such quantity or in such manner as to be offensive or dangerous to health.
- (r) Any cemetery, burial-place, or place of sepulture, so situated or so crowded, otherwise so conducted, as to be offensive, or injurious, or dangerous to health.
- (s) Any act, omission, or thing which is, or may be dangerous to life, or injuries to health.

(2) The author of a nuisance means the person by whose act default or otherwise nuisance is caused exists or is continued whether he is the owner - occupier or both owner and occupier or any other person.

(3) The local authority or Medical Officer of Health if Note to reader Notice to reader exists. If the existence of a nuisance shall serve a notice on the author of the nuisance, or if he cannot be found, then on the occupier or owner of the dwelling or premises on which the nuisance arises or continues, requiring him to remove it within the time specified in the notice and to execute such work and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose and if the local authority or Medical Officer of Health think it desirable (but not otherwise) specifying any work to be executed by drawing a plan or description of the said nuisance.

Provided that—

(a) Where the nuisance arises from any want or defect of a structure or character, or where the dwelling or premises are unoccupied, the notice shall be served on the owner.

(b) Where the author of the nuisance cannot be found and it appears that the nuisance does not cease or continue by the notice or otherwise of the occupier or owner of the dwelling or premises, the local authority or Medical Officer of Health shall cause the same and may do what is necessary to prevent the nuisance arising.

(1) If the person on whom a notice to remove a nuisance is served on above fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof within the time specified, the local authority or Medical Officer of Health shall cause a complaint relating to such nuisance to be made before a Magistrate and the Magistrate thereupon shall a summons issue to the person on whom the notice was served to appear before him at a day appointed.

(2) If the Court is satisfied that it is necessary to do so the Court shall make an order on the author of the nuisance or occupier or owner of the dwelling, or premises, or the case of his refusing to comply with it, giving notice of a day within a month or otherwise to remove the nuisance within a time appointed in the order and so to give such necessary for that purpose.

(3) The Court may by such order as can fail not exceed 6 months give a sum of not less than ten pounds on the person on whom a notice is given and may also give directions as to the payment of an amount recovered up to the time of the hearing or making of the order on the removal of the nuisance.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health or local authority to report on the same to the Court, the local authority or Medical Officer of Health shall cause a complaint relating to such nuisance to be made before a Magistrate and the Magistrate thereupon shall issue a summons requiring the person on whom the notice was served to appear before him.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health or local authority to report on the same to the Court, the local authority or Medical Officer of Health shall cause a complaint relating to such nuisance to be made before a Magistrate and the Magistrate thereupon shall issue a summons requiring the person on whom the notice was served to appear before him.

(2) In the event of the person on whom specified in sub-sections 4 and 5 not comply within a reasonable time, the local authority or Health shall upon cause a complaint to be made to a Magistrate which person, to whom has not been in pounds and costs up to the time of the hearing.

(3) Before making any order, the Court, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the case pending the summons until an inspection, investigation or hearing in respect of the nuisance alleged has been made by some other local person.

(3) Where the nuisance proved to exist is such as to render a dwelling untenable, in the judgment of the Court, for human habitation, the Court may issue a stay order prohibiting the use of a dwelling as a dwelling, and in judgment the dwelling is so used for that purpose, and save the stay order that no rent shall be payable by or on behalf of the occupier of that dwelling in respect of the period in which the stay order exists; and on the date of the last day of which the stay order exists, and on the date of the last day of which the stay order expires, it is used as a dwelling, the Court may adjourn the hearing order and by a further order dismiss the proceeding forthwith, and from the date thereof such dwelling shall be again inhabited.

Notwithstanding any such last-mentioned order, further proceedings may be taken in accordance with this section in respect of the same dwelling in the event of any nuisance continuing or of the dwelling being again found to be unfit for human habitation.

Penalties in respect of nuisances

131. (1) Any person who fails to obey an order to comply with the requirements of a local authority or Medical Officer of Health or otherwise to remove the nuisance, shall, unless he satisfies the Court that he has used all diligence to carry out such order by reason of a fine not exceeding forty florins for every day during which the default continues; any person wilfully acting in contravention of a staying order issued under the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty florins for every day during which the contravention continues.

(2) The local authority or Medical Officer of Health may in any case make the provision to which any such order relates, and remove the houses and whatever may be necessary in the execution of the order and recover in any competent Court the expenses so incurred from persons on whom the order is made.

132. Whoever不服从 the satisfaction of the Court that person by reason of or default the nuisance arises, or else the owner or occupier of the premises is not known or cannot be found, the Court may in once order the local authority to remove the said nuisance forthwith and the cost of executing the same shall be a charge on the party on whom the said nuisance arises.

Inspection of premises

133. The local authority or any of its officers or the Medical Officer of Health or any sanitary Inspector or on the order of a Magistrate, any European Police Officer, may enter any building or premises for the purpose of examining as to the existence of any nuisance therein at all reasonable times; and the local authority or any of its officers may, if necessary open up the ground of such premises and cause the same to be tested or such other work to be done as may be necessary for the effectual examination of the said premises: Provided that if no nuisance is found to exist, the local authority shall restore the premises at its own expense.

Disposition of waste discharges

134. (1) Where under Section 128 a nuisance is proved to exist with respect to a dwelling and the Court is satisfied that such dwelling is dilapidated, or so defectively constructed, or so situated, that repairs to or alterations of the same are not likely to remove the nuisance and make such dwelling fit for human habitation, the Court may order the owner thereof to commence to demolish the dwelling and any other structures on

such order to fit with the officer of Health or a Magistrate which person, to whom has not been in pounds and costs up to the time of the hearing.

Functions of the Medical Department

Examine and ascertain and publish the existing and had or insufficient housing in the Colony and Provinces.

Advise the best methods of dealing with any housing so mentioned to exist.

Publish such recommendations as may seem to be the result of any such investigation or

135. Governor on the advice of the Board may make Regulation
varying powers and impose duties in connection with carrying out and enforcement thereof on local authorities, owners and others as to—

the inspection of land, dwellings, buildings, factories and other premises, and for securing the keeping of the same clean and free from nuisance and as not to endanger the health of the inmates or the public health.

(b) The construction of buildings, the provision of proper lighting and ventilation and the prevention of overcrowding.

(c) The periodic cleansing and whitewashing or other treatment of dwellings and the cleansing of land attached thereto and the removal of rubbish or refuse therefrom.

(d) The drainage of land, streets or premises, the disposal of offensive liquids and the removal and disposal of rubbish, refuse, manure and waste matters.

(e) The standard or standards of purity of any liquid which, after treatment in any purification works, may be discharged therefrom as effluent.

(f) The keeping of animals or birds and the construction, cleanliness and drainage of places where animals or birds are kept.

(g) The establishment and carrying on of factories or trade premises which are liable to cause offensive smells or effluvia, or to discharge liquid or other material liable to cause such smells or effluvia, or to pollute streams, or are otherwise liable to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, and for prohibiting the establishment or carrying on of such factories or trade premises in unsuitable localities or so to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.

(h) The subdivision and general lay-out of land intended to be used as building sites, the level construction, number, direction and the width of streets and thoroughfares, the limitation of the number of dwellings or other buildings to be erected on such land, the proportion of any building site which may be built upon and the establishment of zones within which different

provided to apply, and of course it is provided that the establishment or conduct of any business or trade is subject to the control of the local authority.

(b) The inspection and detection of any food premises by that local authority shall be made in respect of all lands and buildings, houses or other places to the extent of danger to health, and preparation, keeping and publication of such records as they require.

PART V.

PROTECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

Construction and regulation of buildings used for the storage of foodstuffs.

127. (1) All warehouses, godowns or buildings used for the storage of foodstuffs shall be such materials and in such manner as may be directed by the Medical Officer of Health under whom such building rat proof.

(2) Where any warehouse, godown or building used for the storage of foodstuffs is found to be liable to disappear, or does not, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health afford sufficient protection against rat invasion, by reason of the materials used in the construction of the same, or is defective the local authority may by written notice require the owner to effect such repairs and alterations as the notice prescribes within a time to be specified in the said notice, and if such requirement is not complied with the local authority may enter upon the premises and effect such repairs and alterations, and may recover all costs and expenses incurred from the owner.

(3) Where in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health any foodstuffs within a warehouse, godown or building are insufficiently protected the owner thereof shall observe all written instructions and directions of the Medical Officer of Health within a time to be specified in the said notice for the better protection of the same.

Provided that in the case of any prosecution under this section the Court may in its discretion acquit the accused if it is satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken to exclude rats having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

No person shall reside or sleep in any kitchen or room in which foodstuffs are prepared or stored for sale.

(2) If it appears to the Medical Officer of Health that any such kitchen or room is being so used contrary to the provisions of this section, or that any part of the premises adjoining the room in which foodstuffs are stored is exposed for use as being used as a sleeping apartment under such circumstances that the foodstuffs are likely to be contaminated or made unwholesome he may serve upon the offender or upon the owner of the house, or upon both, a notice calling for such measures to be taken as shall prevent the improper use of such kitchen and premises within a time to be specified in the notice and if such notice is not complied with the party upon whom it was served shall be guilty of an offence.

PART XI.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY, MILK, MILK PRODUCTS, ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Duty of local authority as to pollution of water supplies.

129. It shall be the duty of every local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures

(a) For preventing any pollution of waters by any supply of water which the authority has the power to make or cause to be made for the use of any person or persons within its district; and

(b) For preventing any pollution of any water supply

by any person or persons who are engaged in the manufacture, preparation, sale, distribution or delivery of any article of food.

130. The Governor or any Commissioner of any State, Regulation of articles of food.

or any other officer or authority may issue regulations for the protection of public health in respect of the manufacture, preparation, sale, distribution or delivery of any article of food.

and prohibiting or regulating the erection of dwellings, garages, kennels, pleasure gardens, factories or other works likely to result in the pollution of any such water supply, or prohibiting the deposit of the residue of, or in any place where any such supply, or any manner, with or

dangerous or noxious matter or thing.

and generally for preventing the creation of dangerous or noxious matter which the public within its district has a right to use for drinking or domestic purposes and for purifying any such supply which has become so polluted, and for preventing the evolution of stench so as to be a nuisance or a danger to health.

131. Inspections under this section shall be made with due regard to the interests of agricultural or any other industries.

132. No person shall sell or expose for sale or bring into the Colony or Province or into any market or have in his possession without reasonable excuse any food for man in a raw, uncooked, diamond or unwholesome state, or which is unfit for use for man or any animal which is in any unwholesome state, or for their use and any Medical Officer of Health, Veterinary Officer, Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector or Supervisor of Milk Other may seize any such food, and any Magistrate on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector or of a Veterinary Officer may order it to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being used as food for man or animal as the case may be.

(b) No person shall object, prepare, manufacture, keep, transmit or expose for sale any foodstuffs without taking adequate measures to guard against or prevent any infection or contamination thereto.

132. An Medical Officer of Health, or other person duly authorized by the local authority in writing, may, at any time between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., enter any shop or premises used for the sale or preparation for sale, or for the storage of food to inspect and examine any food found therein which he might have reason to believe is intended to be used as human food, and should such food appear to such officer to be unfit for such use, he may seize the same, and any Magistrate may order it to be disposed of in the foregoing section. The proof that such food was not exposed or deposited for any such purpose shall rest with the person charged.

133. Any person in whose possession there shall be found any food liable to seizure under Sections 131 and 132 shall either pay to a person not exceeding one hundred pounds to compensation for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

134. The Governor or the officer of the Board may make regulations respecting all or any of the following matters:

(1) The inspection of dairy stock and of animals intended for human consumption and of dairy, stock sheds, cattle, milk-sheds, meat vessels, wool-washing houses, and of factories, towns, ships and other places where any article of food is manufactured or prepared or kept.

(2) The inspection of articles of food, and the removal of any article of food which is dangerous or injurious to health.

The Governor or the officer of the Board may make regulations respecting all or any of the following matters:

(1) The inspection of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

... or of the
recovered as
health, in
or unsound
diseased men
for human
Medical Officer
Officer, to do
on a full examination
person any
the purpose of
in the case of

(d) The conveyance and distribution of milk and the
labelling or marking of receptacles used for the conveyance of
milk.

(c) The Veterinary inspection of dairy stock, the sampling and the analytical examination of milk does produce and the prevention of the early onset of lactation transmission or exposure to cattle during their ~~immunization~~ or infected animals.

The vision of sun-keepers, darkness and shadow
in a dream, according to the ancient Indian tradition,
is a sign of bad fortune, indicating the death of
one's beloved or the loss of one's possessions.
It is also believed that the sun-keepers, who are
responsible for the creation of light and life,
are often seen in dreams as a symbol of hope and
a reminder of the power of the divine.

(b) The establishment, locality, time, manner and management of the disposal of the waste products of the destruction of slaughter houses and the manner of restricting or regulating the same.

(ii) Prohibiting the import or re-export of any article of foreign origin and free from any foreign influence or control, and the seizure and detention of such articles so imported.

10 The preparation, packaging or importation and the
storage and sale of or trade in samples of food which are packed
in single packages, may not otherwise be preserved, and the
labeling of every label or receptacle with the date of
manufacture or preparation.

any dangerous sale, possession or use of
any dangerous article, such as any liquid, or
substance which is likely to be explosive, or
which may be easily ignitable, or which may
be dangerous for carriage, lead or other poisonous
or dangerous substance, in such proportion as to be likely to cause
explosion, damage to health, and fixing the maximum propor-
tion of such articles which may be used in such vessels.

AB6. The Governor or the chair of the Board may make

Any Person or Firm engaged in any business which involves the manufacture or sale of such articles as are described in this section, or who has been engaged in the collection, transportation, keeping, storage, or distribution of any such articles, shall be liable to a fine.

In this case, the registration as milk keeper, dairyman or
agent of milk or the employment in connection with the
sale, preparation, storage, distribution or sale of milk, or
any article or any article of food of any person who has been
convicted of or under suspicion of infection of tubercle or other
acute or chronic disease.

(3) Requiring the closing of any stock-shed, or, meat house or meat shop, or the exclusion from any stock-shed or dairy premises of any animal, the milk from which is believed to have rendered it liable to carry any infectious disease.

(d) Prohibiting the sale or exposure for sale of milk by any cow-keeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk who has been three times convicted of offences under any laws or regulations relating to the milk trade.

PART XII

105. For the purpose of this Order, "wild animals" means all collections of living or dead animals, or parts thereof, in any form, or other fluid or solid substance, such as blood, tissue, organs, glands, bedding or multiple droppings, saliva, urine, excreta, hair, feathers, skin, or domestic animals, or of insects or other forms of life which are known to carry such parasites as may affect man, either directly or indirectly, the collection of such organisms, whether in their natural habitat or in any artificial situation, being illegal.

(2) After collection it remains in the dormancy of chrysalis, hibernation, diapause, till the arrival of other article, and lastly it comes to the surface of the mosquito.

(e) Any except larvae, nymphs, pupa, or adult female
to note : any of the immature stages of the mosquito
shall be reckoned eligible to be flushed away in the channel before
before provided for the treatment of nuisances.

15. The occupier or owner of any premises shall keep such
from all bottles whole or broken, whether fixed on
walls, doors, galleries, partitions, &c., which
are likely to break, & any occupier or owner of any premises failing in
the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine
not exceeding five pounds.

... if such notice being given to any person by whom, or
executors or owners of any vessel, is allowed to, board, or
any selection of stores, in the well, barrel, tub, keg, box, tank,
and vessel provided for the storage of water, unless
in barrel, tub, keg, tank, or otherwise, filled with oil, vinegar
or beer, and in every part thereof saturated to the saturation
of said oil, vinegar, or beer, so as to prevent the entrance
of mosquitoes into the same, such person, or persons, or
vessel of the vessel shall be liable to a fine of \$100.00.
provided that other rates assessed from time to time, by virtue of Chapter 10, shall be deducted and remitted to pay such fine
during which the same may be due.

Cess-pits to be screened or filled.

140. The occupier or owner of any premises or land upon which is any cess-pit shall cause such cess-pit to be protected or screened to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health so as to prevent the ingress of mosquitoes into the same and in default he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds and to a further fine not exceeding one pound for each day during which he shall continue to make such default after notice received from the local authority to comply with the provisions of this section.

Quarantine by
required to be
perforated.

141. It shall be lawful for the Medical Officer of Health by written notice to require the occupier or owner of any premises upon or attached to which is any gutter, pipe, grating, or other way used or intended for carrying off water from any house or other place, to cause the same to be perforated by holes not less than two feet in such a manner as to prevent the collection of accumulation of water therein, and if any person duly served with such notice shall fail to comply with the provisions thereof within such times as may be specified therein, he shall be liable in a fine not exceeding five pounds, and to a further fine not exceeding one pound for each day during which he shall continue to make such default.

Larvae, etc., may be destroyed.

142. Where any of the immature stages of the mosquito are found on any premises in any collection of water in any cess-pit, well, pool, channel, barrel, tub, bucket, tank, or any other vessel, or in any bottle, whole or broken, whether fixed on a wall or not, tin, box, can, ash-tray, shell, or any other article, it shall be lawful for the Medical Officer of Health to take immediate steps to destroy any such immature stages of the mosquito by the application of oil or larvae or otherwise, and to take such action as is necessary to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance and to render any pools or collections of water unfit for breeding breeding places for mosquitoes.

Non presence of
mosquito larvae an
offense.

143. Notwithstanding any provision of these regulations, the occupier or owner of any house or premises, or any other person having the charge of any vessel, lumber, rock, or other article, in or about which there is any collection of water, shall before the Medical Officer of Health to contain any of the immature stages of the mosquito, shall be liable in respect of each and every such collection of water to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or in default to be imprisoned without hard labour for seven days.

PART XIII.

EUROPEAN AND NON-EUROPEAN RESERVATIONS AND COMMERCIAL AREAS.

Power to reserve
European and Non
European Reservations
and Commercial Areas.

144. The Governor in Council may, by proclamation, reserve any area or parts of any district—
(a) As an European Reserve.
(b) As a Non-European Reserve.
(c) for commercial areas.
Europeans or for Europeans.
(d) As an open space
and may from time to time, by proclamation, alter such reservations or locations.

Reserve areas to
commercial and residence

145. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to grant or renew in any case special permission to occupy any land or European reserves.

146. No person or persons so doing as do shall be liable—

(a) To pay a fine of twenty shillings for occupying any land or from occupying any building within a Non-European Reserve or Non-European commercial area now so occupied.

(b) To pay a fine of ten shillings for occupying any land or from occupying any building in any other building, within a European Reserve or European areas now so occupied,

but the foregoing section shall apply in any land or building whenever such land or building ceases to be in such occupation.

(c) to apply so any Non-European, Somali or Native domestic or medical servant in the employment of the employer.

SOMALI AND NATIVE LOCATIONS.

147. (1) Any local authority may with the agreement of the Governor lay out on any lands under its control such territories for Somalis and natives as may be deemed desirable and suitable buildings thereon for the occupation of such territories and natives and make changes thereto by fixed regulations or let to Somalis and natives plots in such locations as such areas and conditions as may from time to time be provided by regulations and may compel all Somalis and natives residing in the district, except such as are employed in domestic service and are lodges on the premises of their employers, to reside within such locations.

Vacant to be out Somali
and Native locations.

(2) The local authority may from time to time make, after consulting the local authority, regulations for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this section and the effectual supervision of such locations.

Regulations
must be in the best
interests of natives.

PART XIV.

CEMETRIES.

148. It shall be lawful for the Governor to set apart and appoint within the Colony and Protectorate and to notify in the Gazette sufficient and proper places to be cemeteries, and to be used as such cemeteries; and it shall be mandatory where such cemeteries exist to bury the dead in such cemeteries in conformity with the provisions of regulations made by any local authority, and who shall be guilty of a breach of any such regulations shall be liable to a fine of any such amount as the Governor may fix and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

149. All cemeteries now being used or likely to be used shall be measured as may be authorized by the Governor, before reference made thereto shall be published in the Gazette of the Colony and the British Settlements.

(1) Subject to the general rules mentioned above, no local authority shall be liable to exhaust any cemetery or cemetery which it may have interred in any deceased person or a non-citizen, or a foreigner, or a native, or any other person whose grave is granted in manner hereinabove provided.

(2) Such person shall be entitled to be buried in the most representative or most fit of the cemeteries which are under their local authority's control.

(3) Such person shall be entitled to be buried in the hand of the Governor, if there is no cemetery or burial ground or any other place.

The Governor
may decide it as necessary
to bury who dies
in any place, or
any place as the
Governor may
be liable to a fine of any amount as the Governor may fix and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Magistrate to make order
of exhumation

Provided, always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights of a Magistrate to order the exhumation of a body or the remains of any body for the purpose of holding an inquiry into the cause of death of any person.

Exhumation needed for
execution of public
works may be ordered

158. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor whenever he shall deem it necessary for the purposes of any public work or any public purpose to cause any body or the remains of any body to be removed whether it is in a charnel cemetery or elsewhere, and by order under his hand to direct such removal to be made in such manner as he shall direct.

(2) The Governor shall be liable in respect of any grave which he causes to be opened, to pay to the owner of the land where such grave is situated six months' notice of the intention to do so, and such notice given by notification in the Gazette, and such notice shall be posted at or near the grave in a conspicuous place, and upon it shall be placed a registered letter to the last known address of the person buried, a copy of the notice referred to in paragraph (1) attached thereto, and a copy of the same addressed to the Commissioner of Police to whom he has been sent.

(3) After six months from the day of removal from any grave aforesaid, where it is not in an authorised cemetery, due notice of such order shall be given to the agent or manager or next of kin of the person buried before the work of removal is undertaken.

(4) The Governor shall make proper and fitting arrangements for the reinterment in an authorised cemetery of any body or remains of any body removed under this section, and for the removal and reinterment of any remains in all charges in connection therewith being defrayed out of the State revenue.

Re-interment

Issue of permit for
exhumation

159. The Governor shall keep a record of every permit granted and of each order made under the provisions of the last two sections, such record shall contain particulars, so far as the conditions of the permit will admit, of the nationality, name, sex, and age of the persons buried, date of burial and of the place of interment, and of a local reference. Such record shall be kept during office hours to his, whereby any person.

Record of burials
kept by Governor

160. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to make an order that no building or ground shall, from a certain date, be erected, altered, or demolished, and the same shall be done accordingly, and thereafter, after the said specified date, shall have any roof or the remains of any body in the said building or ground, shall be taken down not exceeding bounds.

Order of demolition

161. All reasonable expenses incurred by the Board in carrying out any order or notice issued under this Ordinance shall be deemed to be a debt due to the Board by the person on whose behalf the order or notice was issued, and shall be recoverable by action on the part of the Board as a civil debt recoverable by process of law, and shall apply to any other expenses incurred by the Board in carrying out any regulation by the Board.

Reasons for so
doing without
order of the keeper

162. It shall be lawful for any person occupying or using or for the sake of or in order to protect his property or any basement or habitation, or stable, or any other building, without the written permission of the Governor, to use such building, as a shop, workshop, or factory, for the preparation or storage of food, and no basement shall be used unless it is well lit and ventilated, and free from damp and is rendered rat-proof to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Reasons for so
doing by the keeper

163. The Governor on the advice of the Board may make regulations for the conduct and inspection of lodging houses and for persons to keep open, a lodging house, unless the house is licensed and the keeper thereof is licensed by the local authority.

Nursing homes to be
licensed

157. (1) No person shall open or keep open a nursing home, convalescent home, private hospital, infirmary or any institution where invalids or convalescents are treated or received upon payment of fees or charges unless the house is registered and the keeper is first licensed by the Board.

Nursing houses may
be inspected by the
Board

(2) The Principal Medical Officer on the advice of the Board may authorise a medical practitioner on its behalf to visit any such premises as in this section mentioned to report to the Board upon any matter or thing connected with the premises or the use thereof.

obstructing
inspection

(3) Any person who knowingly obstructs an authorised medical practitioner in any such inspection as is authorised by the Principal Medical Officer and in regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

Markets

168. For the purposes of this Ordinance the Governor may make regulations for the establishment, control and closing of all markets and market buildings.

Land and property
additional public buildings

169. When in the opinion of the local authority additional public latrine accommodation is required in any locality upon unleased Crown land, the local authority shall apply in writing to the Governor specifying the site upon which it desires the erection of a public latrine, and the summum bonum to be provided by such latrine, and the Governor shall after due enquiry give his decision on the matter.

Regulation of public
latrines

170. Every local authority may by public notice prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen in the exercise of their calling except at public wash houses or at such other places as may appear fit for the purpose.

Control of irrigation
land

171. (1) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council, upon the advice of the Board, that the growing of any crop or the irrigation of any land being within the boundaries of a Township or within three miles of such boundaries, is injurious or deleterious, the Governor-in-Council may by order published in the "Official Gazette" prohibit the growing of any crop or the irrigation of any land within any area or the boundaries of a Township or within three miles of such boundaries, and may issue a permit or permission issued by the Governor-in-Council, to the use of water for such purpose to be cancelled upon such terms as may appear to him expedient.

U.D.
W.M.
B.C.

(2) The Governor may make regulations for ensuring that the health of all inhabitants of a district may be safeguarded respect of—

- (a) The prevention of pools of standing water
- (b) The drainage and control of such pools when they exist
- (c) The inspection, repair and cleaning of open channels, canals and drains

Registration of
Deaths

172. The Governor may make regulations providing for the registration of births and deaths.

Supervision of
importation or
manufacture of
vaccines, etc.

173. (1) The Governor may provide for the inspection, sampling and examination, by officers of the Medical Department, of vaccines, vaccine lymphs, sera and similar substances imported or manufactured in the Colony and Protectorate and intended or used for the prevention or treatment of human diseases, and may prohibit the importation, manufacture, or use of any such substance which is considered to be unsafe or to be liable to be harmful or deleterious.

C

(2) The Governor may make such regulations as he may consider necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of the section.

Magistrate to issue
order of exhumation

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of a Magistrate to order the exhumation of a body or the remains of any body for the purpose of holding an inquiry into the cause of death of any person.

Inspection needed for
execution of public
works may be ordered.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor whenever he shall deem it necessary for the execution of any public work or any public purpose to inspect any body or the remains of any body buried or deposited in any charnel cemetery or elsewhere, and to give written notice to the keeper of such cemetery to be made available for inspection by the Governor direct which removal to be made in such cemetery as he shall direct.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Governor in respect of any grave or graves to require that six months notice of the intention to remove the same be given by notification in the Gazette to the owner of the grave or the keeper of any registered keeper of the grave buried, or deposited in any cemetery or other place to which a person has been removed.

(4) When any body or the remains of any body is removed from any cemetery or charnel cemetery, due notice of such removal shall be given to the legal representative buried before the work of removal is undertaken.

(5) The Government shall make proper and fitting arrangements for the reinterment in an authorised cemetery of any body or remains of any body removed under this section, and for the removal and reinterment of any remains in all charges in connection therewith being defracted out of the public revenue.

Permit issued.

Record of permit for
exhumation

(6) The Governor shall keep a record of every permit granted and of every order made under the provisions of the last two sections. Such record shall contain particulars, so far as the same can be ascertained, of the race, nationality, name, sex, and age of the deceased, date of removal and of the place of interment, and of the burial or interment. Such record shall be open to the inspection of any person.

(7) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to notify to the Governor that if any land or ground shall from a time to time be required for the disposal of the dead and the same shall be so required, and thereafter, after the said specified time, shall bury any body or the remains of any body in the said land or ground, shall be liable to fine not exceeding twenty five pounds.

Change of cemetery
by authority of Governor

(8) All reasonable expenses incurred by the Board in consequence of complying with any order or notice given to the Governor in this Colony shall be deemed to be the responsibility of the person on whose behalf the same was given, and shall be recoverable by the Board as a civil debt recoverable in the manner and in the same manner as debts arising by law.

Land used for
dwelling houses to be
inspected by the keeper

(9) It shall be lawful for the Governor to inspect any basement for habitation or otherwise to be used without the written permission of the Governor, to see where built up, as a shop, workshop, or factor for the preparation or storage of food, and no basement shall be used unless it is well lit and ventilated, and is free from damp and is rendered rat-proof to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Places to be
inspected by the keeper

(10) The Governor on the advice of the Board may make regulations for the conduct and inspection of lodging houses and persons shall open, or keep open, a lodging house, unless the house is licensed and the keeper thereof is licensed by the local authority.

Nursing homes to be
licensed

157. (1) No person shall open or keep open a nursing home, convalescent home, private hospital, infirmary or any institution where invalids or convalescents are treated or received upon payment of fees or charges unless the house is registered and the keeper is duly licensed by the Board.

No lodging houses may
be inspected by the
Board.

(2) The Principal Medical Officer on the advice of the Board may authorise a medical practitioner on its behalf to visit any such premises as in this section mentioned to report to the Board upon any matter or thing connected with the premises or the use thereof.

(3) Any person who knowingly instructs an authorised medical practitioner in any such inspection as is authorised by the Principal Medical Officer and in regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

Markets

158. For the purposes of this Ordinance the Governor may make regulations for the establishment, control and closing of all markets and market buildings.

Board may apply
Government for
additional public latrines

159. When in the opinion of the local authority additional public latrine accommodation is required in any locality upon unleased Crown land, the local authority shall apply in writing to the Governor, specifying the site upon which it desires the erection of a public latrine, and the accommodation to be provided by such latrine, and the Governor shall after due enquiry give his decision on the matter.

Regulation of public
washhouses

160. Every local authority may by public notice prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen in the expense of their washing except at public washhouses of at such other places as I may appoint for the purpose.

Control of irrigated
land

161. (1) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, upon the advice of the Board, that the growing of any crop or the irrigation of any land being within the boundaries of a Township or within three miles of such boundaries, whether for domestic or sanitary, the Governor in Council may, by order published in the "Official Gazette," prohibit the growing of any crop or the irrigation of any land within any area within the boundaries of a Township or within three miles of such boundaries and cause a by permit or regulation issued for the above areas restriction of water for such purpose to be cancelled so in such terms as may appear to him equitable.

161
162
163

(2) The Governor may make regulations for ensuring that the health of the inhabitants of a district will be maintained in respect of—

- The prevention of pools of standing water
- The drainage and control of such pools when they exist
- The inspection, repair and cleaning of open drains and canals and drains

Registration of
births and deaths

162. The Governor may make regulations providing for the registration of Births and Deaths.

Supervision of
importation or
manufacture of
vaccines, etc.

163. (1) The Governor may provide for the inspection, sampling and examination, by officers of the Medical Department, of vaccines, vaccines and similar substances imported into or manufactured in the Colony and Protectorate and intended or used for the prevention or treatment of human diseases, and may prohibit the importation, manufacture or use of any such substance which is considered to be unsafe or to be liable to be harmful or deleterious.

(2) The Governor may make such regulations as he may consider necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of the section.

35

Notices etc. may be printed or written

Service of notices

Power and duties
of officers of the
Medical Department

Defect in form and/or
invalid notice, etc.

Powers of entry and
inspection of premises
and penalties for
obstruction

164. Notices, orders and other documents
Ordinance, may be in writing, or print, or
partly in print, and if the ~~same~~ are made
by a person authorised to sign ~~the same~~
the Sanitary, Town Clerk, Medical Officer of
the Inspector or District Captain soldier, as the case
requires, sufficient authentication.

165. Notices, orders and other documents ~~may~~ be served by
authorised to be served under this Ordinance may be served by
delivering the same to or at the residence of the person named
or their respective addresses, or where addressed to the
occupier of premises by delivering the ~~same~~ or a copy thereof
to some person on the premises, or if there is more than
one person on the premises who can be served by taking the same and serving
a copy of the premises, they may be served by serving
a copy of the premises, and if served by post shall prima facie
be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing
the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post
and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that
a notice, order or other document was properly addressed and put
in the post.

166. The Deputy Principal Medical Officer, the ~~Chief~~
Sanitation Officer, any Sanitation Officer, Medical Officer of the Department of
Health, Port Health Officer or Medical Officer of the Department of
Health with the authority and on behalf of the Principal Medical
Officer discharge any of the duties or functions of the Principal
Medical Officer and any duties imposed or powers conferred by
this Ordinance or Medical Officers of Health, Port Health Officers,
District Surgeons or Medical Officers may be carried out.
Exercised by the Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Principal
Medical Officer, Chief Sanitation Officer or any Medical Officer
designated by the Principal Medical Officer for that purpose.

167. No defect in the form of any notice or order made
under this Ordinance shall invalidate or render unlawful the
right to take action, or be a ground for prosecution to any person
for a offence which may be taken by the officer to whom the
notice or order relates provided the requirements thereof are
substantially and intelligibly set forth.

168. (1) A Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector or Port Health Officer or any Surgeon or
any other person generally or specially authorised by the
Governor or any other person generally or specially authorised by the
Governor may, at any hour reasonable for the performance
of the duty, enter any house or premises to make an
inspection or to perform any work or do anything
required or authorised by this Ordinance or any other
if such inspection, work or thing is necessary for or in
the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers.

(2) Any person who fails to give or refuses to give to a
Medical Officer, Inspector or Surgeon a certificate or evidence
section (1) if he requests him to do so, or who
obstructs or hinders him in the performance of his
duty, or who fails or refuses to do any thing
which may lawfully be required to give to a
person, or who gives to such officer
instead of what he is asking at
any time or any of the
times required

41
personal health, any power or duty given to this
officer or any other officer or authority to do
any thing in respect of any place or premises
is hereby suspended until the office or authority
has obtained a further order from the Governor
or any other officer or authority which he shall make
thereupon.

169. Any person who violates any of the provisions of
this Ordinance or any regulation made or deemed to be made
thereunder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100 and shall be held
to answer to the magistrate or the Commissioner thereof.

170. Magistrates, under this Ordinance are competent
to inflict a fine not exceeding £100 for any
such offence or default as mentioned above against one or more
of them. Proceedings against several persons.

171. In a civil case, the ~~magistrate~~ or by any of its officers or by
any person generally or specially authorised in writing by the
Governor or chairman thereof, prosecute any contravention of,
or offence against, or default in complying with, any provision of
this Ordinance or any regulation made or deemed to be made thereunder, if the contravention, offence or default is alleged to have
been committed within or to affect his district.

(2) Where an officer or person authorised by a local authority
under sub-section (1) prosecutes any person for any contravention of,
or offence against, or default in complying with, any provision of
this Ordinance or any regulation made or deemed to be made thereunder and the accused has been convicted of that
contravention, offence or default all fines and penalties imposed
may be recovered by such officer or person authorised by a local
authority as a civil debt recoverable summarily.

172. Nothing in any law specially governing any local authority
shall be construed as preventing such local authority
from exercising any power or performing any duty under this
Ordinance by reason only that it is exercising such power or performing
such duty it shall do some act or thing or incur expenditure
outside its district.

173. Regulations made under any Ordinance repealed by this
Ordinance shall remain in force unless in conflict with this
Ordinance and be ~~repealed~~ to the extent therewith until superseded
by regulations made under this Ordinance.

174. (1) The Governor shall be ~~empowered~~ to make regulations generally for the carrying out of the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) Any regulations under this Ordinance made by the
Governor shall be laid before the Legislative Council at the next
meeting thereof after they are made.

175. The Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, the Infectious
Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1917, the East African
Sweeping Sickness Ordinance, 1913, the Vaccination Ordinance
and the Vaccination Amendment Ordinance, 1913, and the
Smallpox Ordinance, 1918, are hereby repealed.

176. If no provision is made in that behalf the East African
Sweeping Sickness Ordinance, 1907, shall be deemed to be in force
and have the effect of regulations made under this Ordinance.

353.

...al in the Legislative Council that two
P...ary, in the year of Our Lord one thousand
and twenty-one.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by
me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council
and found by me to be a true and correctly printed copy of the said
Bill.

W Clerk of the Legislative Council

Presented for authentication and assent as a correctly and
faithfully printed copy of the Bill as passed by the Legislative
Council.

W Acting Colonial Secretary

W Attorney General.

609 20200 Kasra

Set 31 4.21
Lah.DRAFT.PRIORITY A

amongados

29th April

MINUTE.

Secondit

Recd 18/4/21

Recd 18th of 16 March

Mr.

Ottoman 28/4/21

seventy

Mr.

Mr.

H. Read

25/4/21

70

H. Read

25/4/21

service

We are glad of your

hepatoblast

good report & public

Recd 5.21 to Council

F
 alive
 and
 antiseptic
 absent

T. Bill

modification

forthwith signed

P.T.O.

Penangaff ^{rudeless}
Policy of segregation being
considered

Will under consideration

Touchpiece ^{Territory}
it would be undesirable &
unprofitable ^{allegation}
even to appear to prejudice

Question by placing on
statute book ^{Part} Thirteen

although powers given by
it are only permissive ^{of} ⚡

For moreover Principal Medical
Officer is satisfied with the
Bill without this Part

so far as preservation of
is concerned
Public Health which is the
object of the Bill ⚡

~~cannot~~ in recommitting

mailhouse
Be you would make clean
the ^{revised} operations
my reason for omission of
Part thirteen

Concluded

360

Gaz 20206 Kenya -

Ameller PW 26 A.

DRAFT. "plan"

Governor
Yamato

MINUTE.

Acc 20/4/19

Letterbox 29/4/19

telegram

✓

✓ April

for

that

notified

✓

x. This is the

letter referred to in

the ^{29/4/19} minutes

and

sent date of tel beneath

and

Gas 20206 Aug.

DRAFT

abstain. SC

70° and
2304°.

May 13th.

Mr.

MINUTE.

Mr. S. C. P. J. B. from our Dept.

1028/120 18^o-y

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Daniels

Mr. Lambeth

Mr. Read

Mr. Fiddes.

Mr. Amery

Mr. Churchill.

10

With up to an action
from our Dept. No.
of March, have etc. in
Kansan organ. In
the of the money,
a equal the public
health will
passed in the Legislature
& money. (2) You did not
complete

comes to the bill as it was
necessary for him first to confer
it to the Govt. The instructions
which were sent to the Govt. by tel.
on the 29th of April were as follows:
concerning the Bill to the legislative
assembly without Part ~~III~~
as follows wch^t must be omitted
in account to the Bill, as made up
by the omission of Part ~~III~~ forthwith
and by these - with us "but you will
not be surprised to learn that our
policy of ~~expelling~~
is agreed to fine and to the Govt.
allow the ~~expulsion~~ ~~expelled~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Govt.~~
and we grant him 3 days
from the day of the 28th of April
to take such action in the
matter.

(Signed) H. J. HEAD.

DRAFT. Coctel

Governor

Minister

MINUTE

Wednesday 14th of

H. Grindell
H. Lamber
H. Road
H. Piddon
H. Amery
H. Milner

Recd 24/4/22
S.G. 463

Govt. ~~Aug 1922~~
20206 ~~Set~~

13th May 1922
12th May 1922
12th May 1922

Paving A

narrowest

Tue 12th

interrupt

The telegram of 29 April
heptaglot

Public Health Ordinance
reprinting

Summerward

Report for end at the same
fiftynine

time and close 51
filament

as follows

for gusto & wicked August
read quoth a auguste
for quoth urged to local
auguste read quoth the
person is suffering

General day see also
line fine for station
omit just or of

health
decorated
point of the

adoption

went to the Post and was
necessary for him first to sign
it to the Govt. The instructions
she were sent to the Govt. by tel
on the 29th of April were as follows:

transmit the Bill to the Legislative
Council without Part III.

"...as wif' what he might
then consent to the Bill, as modified
by the omission of Part III forthwith

carrying these with a copy of his letter
and enclosed in a cover addressed to
the Governor.

On receipt of a copy of the Bill
he is asked to give his consent
thereunto and if he does so
therein. The Secretary will then
forward the Bill to the Governor.

After the Governor has signed
the Bill it will be sent to the
Legislative Council for
consideration.

After the Bill has been
considered by the Council in their
sitting, the Govt. will be
asked to accept or reject the
Bill.

(Signed) H. D. HEAD.

Canad 24/2/22
2/3/163

Gov - Kenya
20206 Tel

13 X 7 pm
6/5/22

Parley A

barrat fat

May 12th

interrupt

They telegram of 29 April
repealed

Public Health Ordinance
reprinting

Request you and at the same
time advise clause 51

filament
as follows

for quote to which Auguste
read quote a auguste
said to loco
for quote & informed to loco
auguste and quote
sparely
person is suffering

General day in our
case

line fine for
ostation
out quote or of

is all
decided
point of

depot
bullet as regard to
Confidential
desire'd