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GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

No. R. 1826.]

[22 November 1963.]

The Minister of Health in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections *thirty-eight* and *forty-four* read with section *thirty-seven* of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act No. 36 of 1919), has made the following regulations to be in force throughout the Republic of South Africa in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 2094 of 16th November, 1926.

REGULATIONS REGARDING SMALLPOX.

NOTIFICATIONS OF SUSPECTED CASES OF OR DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.

1. (a) Every suspected case of or death from smallpox and every case of illness with the symptoms described below shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of a dwelling, premises or farm, wherein such case or death occurs, or headman of a location, where this takes place, to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate or any justice of the peace or any police officer and in the case of a death also to the District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths and shall furnish the following information:—

- (i) The name, age and sex of the person concerned or of the deceased;
- (ii) the history and symptoms of the case; and
- (iii) the address of the person concerned or, in the case of a death, the place at which the death occurred.

Symptoms.—Illness usually of sudden onset, with shivering, severe headache and backache, often vomiting. Fever occurs early; temperature may go up to 103°F, or more during the first two or three days, then usually falls. In children illness may commence with convulsions. On second day there may be drowsiness or delirium, and an initial rash suggestive of scarlatina or measles may appear. This rash is not easily seen on a coloured skin. It has a predilection for the groins, the armpits and the flanks. On the third or fourth day after onset the true smallpox rash appears, usually affecting the parts of the body in the following order—forehead, face, wrists, arms, trunk, and lastly legs. The rash shows as red spots on first day, as “shotty” pimples on second, as vesicles or small watery blisters on third, which, during the next days, flatten and turn milky, then yellowish and pustular, and begin to dry up about ninth day after first appearance. Sometimes the symptoms are very mild. Fever is slight or absent, and especially in persons vaccinated several years previously

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

No. R. 1826.]

[22 November 1963.]

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *agt-en-dertig* en artikel *vier-en-veertig*, gelees met artikel *sewe-en-dertig* van die Volksgezondheidswet, 1919 (Wet No. 36 van 1919), die volgende regulasies gemaak wat van krag sal wees deur die hele Republiek van Suid-Afrika ter vervanging van dié wat afgekondig is by Goewermenskennisgewing No. 2094 van 16 November 1926.

REGULASIES INSAKE POKKIES.

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE GEVALLE VAN OF STERFGEVALLE AAN POKKIES.

1. (a) Elke verdagte geval van of sterfgeval aan pokkies en elke geval van siekte wat die simptome wat hieronder beskryf word, toon, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in die beheer van 'n woning, perseel of plaas waar sodanige geval of sterfgeval voorkom, of die hoofman van 'n lokasie waar dit voorkom, aan die plaaslike owerheid gerapporteer word en indien daar geen plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros, 'n vrederegtter of polisie-beampte en 'n sterfgeval ook aan die Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle. Die volgende besonderhede moet verstrek word:—

- (i) Die naam, ouderdom en geslag van die betrokke persoon of van die oorledene;
- (ii) die geskiedenis en simptome van die geval; en
- (iii) die adres van die betrokke persoon of, by 'n sterfgeval, die plek waar die persoon oorlede is.

Simptome.—Die siekte begin gewoonlik skielik, met rillings, swaar hoof- en rugpyn en dikwels vomering. Koors kom in 'n vroeë stadium voor; die temperatuur kan tot 103°F of hoër styg gedurende die eerste twee of drie dae en daarna neem dit gewoonlik af. By kinders kan die siekte met stuiptrekkings begin. Op die tweede dag kan daar slaperigheid of yling voorkom en aanvanklik kan daar uitslag verskyn wat soos skarlatienkoors of masels lyk. Hierdie uitslag kan nie maklik op 'n gekleurde vel bespeur word nie. Die uitslag is eerste in die lieste, die okselholtes en die sye te bespeur. Op die derde of vierde dag nadat die siekte begin het, verskyn die ware pokkiesuitslag eers en tas dit die liggaamsdele in die volgende volgorde aan—voorkop, gesig, polsgewrigte, arms, romp en uiteindelik die bene. Die uitslag lyk soos rooi spikkels op die eerste dag, soos „hael”-puisies op die tweede dag, soos lug- of klein waterblasies op die derde dag wat gedurende die daaropvolgende dae plat en melkagtig word, daarna verskyn en puisieagtig en vanaf die negende dag ná die eerste verskyning begin opdroog. Soms is die simptome baie lig. Koors is gering of afwesig en veral by persone wat etlike jare vantevore ingeënt is, kan die

the rash may be scanty—perhaps some spots on the forehead and face and a few scattered spots on the trunk and limbs. Sometimes the vesicles or small blebs dry up without becoming pustular. In severe cases the spots on the face are closely set and the pustules may run together (confluent smallpox); in very severe cases the patient may die before the rash develops;

(b) On receipt of the information furnished in paragraph (a) the local authority or magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith report the facts and circumstances to the Regional Director: State Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF SMALLPOX OR SUSPECTED SMALLPOX BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

2. Where a case of or death from smallpox or a case of illness or death with symptoms, signs or history suggestive of or consistent with smallpox comes to the knowledge of a medical practitioner, such practitioner shall forthwith report the facts and circumstances to the local authority and, if there is no local authority, then to the magistrate who shall immediately inform the Regional Director: State Health Services.

DUTIES OF HOUSEHOLDERS, FARMERS, EMPLOYERS, HEADMEN OF LOCATIONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED AS TO OCCURRENCE OF CASES OF ILLNESS.

3. For the purpose of compliance with paragraph 1 hereof, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupier of a dwelling, farm or premises and of every headman of a location or head of every household or kraal and of every principal of a school or employer or labour to keep himself at all times informed as to the occurrence of every case of illness with symptoms as described in paragraph 1 hereof in such dwelling, farm, premises, location, household, kraal or school, as the case may be. If the illness presents symptoms such as are described in paragraph 1, the facts shall be reported immediately in the manner laid down in the said paragraph and the patient shall be detained and taken charge of pending instructions as to his disposal by the local authority in whose area the patient is. In any prosecution under this regulation, it shall be no defence for the accused to plead that he had not been informed or that he was unaware of the occurrence of such illness.

REPORTS TO BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT DELAY.

4. Every District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths or Justice of the Peace or member of the police who is informed or knows or has reason to believe that a person is suffering from or has died of smallpox or of an illness suggestive of smallpox shall at once forward by the quickest available means all information thereon to the local authority in whose area the illness or death has occurred, which shall at once transmit the same to the Regional Director: State Health Services.

PERSONS HAVING INFORMATION REGARDING SMALLPOX TO FURNISH IT WHEN SO REQUIRED.

5. Every person having information or documentary or other evidence as to illness, recent movements, persons with whom recently in contact or associating, present whereabouts, or other matter bearing on the prevention of smallpox in respect of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox shall be bound to furnish or produce the same when so required by any duly authorised medical or other officer of the Government or a local authority.

CASES OF SMALLPOX MAY BE QUARANTINED OR REMOVED AND ISOLATED.

6. Any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox may, after certification to that effect by a medical practitioner, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate be quarantined or removed to a hospital or place of isolation and there detained.

uitslag yl wees, moontlik net 'n paar kolle op die voorkop en gesig en 'n paar verspreide kolle op die romp en ledemate. Soms droog die lug- of waterblasies op sonder dat hul puiëagtig word. By ernstige gevalle is die kolle op die gesig dig bymekaar en die puië kan dan inmekaarloop (ineenlopende pokkies); by baie ernstige gevalle kan die pasiënt sterf voordat die uitslag ontwikkel.

(b) By ontvangs van die inligting genoem in paragraaf (a) moet die plaaslike owerheid of landdros, na gelang van die geval, dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste, rapporteer.

AANGIFTE VAN POKKIES OF VERDAGTE POKKIES DEUR GENEESHEER.

2. Waar daar 'n geval of sterfgeval weens pokkies of 'n siektegeval of 'n sterfgeval met simptome of tekens of 'n geskiedenis wat op pokkies dui, onder die aandag van 'n geneesheer kom, moet hy dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros wat dan dadelik die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste, in kennis moet stel.

PLIGTE VAN HUISHOUERS, BOERE, WERKGEWERS, HOOFMANNE VAN LOKASIES OM HULLE OP DIE HOOGTE TE HOU VAN SIEKTEGEVALLE.

3. Vir die doel van nakoming van paragraaf 1 is dit die plig van elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n woning, plaas of perseel en van elke hoofman van 'n lokasie of hoof van elke huisgesin of kraal en van elke prinsipaal van 'n skool of werkgewer om hom altyd op die hoogte te hou van die voorkoms van enige siektegeval met simptome soos beskryf in paragraaf 1 in sodanige woning, plaas, perseel, lokasie, huisgesin, kraal of skool, na gelang van die geval. Indien die simptome beskryf in paragraaf 1 by 'n siekte voorkom, moet die feite dadelik gerapporteer word soos in genoemde paragraaf voorgeskryf en die pasiënt moet onder toesig gehou word in afwagting van instruksies oor wat met hom gedoen moet word, deur die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die pasiënt is. By enige vervolging kragtens hierdie regulasies ingestel, geld 'n pleidooi van die beskuldigde dat hy nie in kennis gestel is nie of onbewus was van die geval, nie as verweer nie.

AANGIFTE MOET SONDER VERSUIM GESTUUR WORD.

4. Elke Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrator van Geboortes en Sterfgevälle of vredereger of polisiebeampte wat in kennis gestel word of weet of rede het om te glo dat 'n persoon aan pokkies ly of aan pokkies of aan 'n siekte wat vermoedelik pokkies kan wees, oorlede is, moet dadelik en met die snelste beskikbare middels alle beskikbare inligting aan die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die siekte of sterfgeval voorgekom het, verstrek wat dit dadelik aan die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste, moet stuur.

PERSONE WAT OOR BESONDERHEDE BETREFFENDE POKKIES BESKIK, MOET DIT VERSTREK WANNEER DIT VEREIS WORD.

5. Elke persoon wat oor inligting of dokumentêre of ander bewys beskik in verband met siekte, onlangse bewegings, persone met wie daar aanraking was of verkeer is, huidige verblyfplek of enige ander saak in verband met die voorkoming van pokkies ten opsigte van enige persoon wat aan pokkies ly of wat vermoedelik daaraan ly, is verplig om sodanige inligting bekend te maak of voor te lê wanneer daartoe versoek deur enige behoorlike gemagtigde geneeskundige of ander beampte van die Staat of van 'n plaaslike owerheid.

POKKIESGEVALLE KAN ONDER KWARANTYN GEPLAAS, VERWYDER OF AFGESONDER WORD.

6. Enige persoon wat aan pokkies ly of vermoedelik daaraan ly, kan, nadat dit deur 'n geneesheer gesertifiseer is, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros onder kwarantyn geplaas word of na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering verwyder en daar aangehou word.

CASES OR SUSPECTED CASES OF SMALLPOX TO BE ISOLATED AND PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

7. Every person having charge of a case or suspected case of smallpox, which is not under treatment in hospital, shall cause the premises, and the body, clothing, bedding, and effects of the patient to be made and kept clean, and shall not permit any person, not being a medical or nursing or other necessary attendant, to enter the room of or otherwise come in contact with the patient during his illness or until the disappearance of all scabs and crusts.

"CONTACTS" MAY BE QUARANTINED OR PLACED UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE.

8. Any person who has been or is suspected of having been exposed to the infection of smallpox may, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate, be quarantined or placed under medical observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days after removal from source of infection.

EVACUATION OF INFECTED DWELLINGS, ETC.

9. The local authority or the magistrate may issue an order requiring that any dwelling or premises in which smallpox has occurred or which is believed to be smallpox shall be closed and vacated, until the premises and its contents have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the local authority or the magistrate.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH SMALLPOX AND DISPOSAL OF BODIES.

10. The local authority or the magistrate may order the examination by a medical practitioner, of any person believed or suspected to be suffering from smallpox, or may cause inquiries to be made regarding any person believed or suspected to have died of smallpox. The magistrate may order that a *post-mortem* examination of the body of any person believed or suspected to have died of smallpox be made by a medical practitioner, and for this purpose may further order that the body, if already buried, be exhumed. The bodies of persons who have or are believed or suspected to have died of smallpox shall be buried, cremated or disposed of as may be ordered by the magistrate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS MAY BE PROHIBITED.

11. Where deemed necessary for preventing the spread of smallpox the magistrate may, with the approval of the Minister first obtained, issue an order prohibiting the congregation of persons in any public place, convening or holding of any meeting, assembly, or public gathering of any nature whatsoever.

RESTRICTION OF PUBLIC TRAFFIC AND PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS LEAVING OR ENTERING INFECTED AREAS.

12. (a) It shall be lawful for the magistrate with the approval of the Minister first obtained, to issue orders regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination, disinfection, or vaccination) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which smallpox exists or is suspected to exist.

(b) The said order shall be posted up conspicuously at the office of the magistrate for the district, at the office of the local authority, at police posts and other convenient places within the areas mentioned in the order.

(c) On the issue and notification of the order as aforesaid and during the currency thereof, every owner or occupier or manager or person in charge of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises and every employer of labour shall restrict the movements of or detain such persons and their families on his farm, estate, mine, factory, or premises or in his employ; provided that the magistrate,

POKKIESGEVALLE OF VERDAGTE POKKIESGEVALLE MOET AFGESONDER WORD EN VOORSORGMAATREËLS MOET GETREF WORD.

7. Elke persoon wat toesig het oor 'n pokkiesgeval of 'n verdagte pokkiesgeval wat nie onder behandeling in 'n hospitaal is nie moet die perseel en die liggaam, kler, beddegoed en persoonlike besittings van die pasiënt laat skoonmaak en laat skoon hou en mag geen ander persoon as 'n mediese of verpleeg- of ander nodige hulp toelaat om in die vertrek te kom of op enige manier met die pasiënt in aanraking te kom gedurende sy siekte of voordat die rowe verdwyn het nie.

„KONTAKTE” KAN ONDER KWARRANTYN OF GENEESKUNDIGE OBSERVASIE OF BEWAKING GEPLAAS WORD.

8. Enige persoon wat aan pokkiesbesmetting blootgestel was of wat vermoedelik aldus blootgestel was, kan, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros onder kwarantyn of onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking geplaas word vir 'n tydperk wat nie langer is as veertien dae na die verwydering van die bron van besmetting nie.

ONTRUIMING VAN BESMETTE WONINGS, ENS.

9. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n bevel uitreik wat vereis dat enige woning of perseel waarin pokkies of verdagte pokkies voorgekom het, ontruim en gesluit word totdat die geboue en die inhoud ontsmet is tot tevredenheid van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK IN VERBAND MET POKKIES EN DIE BESKIKKING OOR LYKE.

10. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n ondersoek deur 'n geneesheer gelas van enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies ly of kan navraag laat doen in verband met enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies gesterf het. Die landdros kan gelas dat 'n lykskouing deur 'n geneesheer gehou word van die lyk van enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies gesterf het en kan vir hierdie doel gelas dat 'n lyk wat alreeds begrawe is, weer opgegrawe word. Die lyke van persone wat aan pokkies oorlede is of wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies gesterf het, kan begrawe of veras word of oor beskik word soos deur die landdros gelas.

OPENBARE VERGADERINGS OF BYEENKOMSTE KAN VERBOD WORD.

11. Wanneer dit nodig geag word om die verspreiding van pokkies te verhoed, kan die landdros, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, 'n bevel uitreik wat die samekoms van persone in enige openbare plek, die sameeroeping of die hou van enige vergadering of openbare byeenkoms van watter aard ook al verbied.

BEPERKINGS VAN OPENBARE VERVOER EN VOORSORGMAATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT BESMETTE GEBIEDE BINNEKOM OF VERLAAT.

12. (a) Die landdros mag wettiglik, nadat die Minister se goedkeuring eers verkry is, bevels uitreik betreffende die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoek, ontsmetting of inenting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing wat 'n gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) binnekom of verlaat waar daar pokkies is of waar dit vermoedelik is.

(b) Genoemde bevel moet in die oog vallend by die landdroskantoor van die distrik, by die kantoor van die plaaslike owerheid, by polisiestasies en ander geskikte plekke binne die gebied in die bevel genoem, opgeplak word.

(c) By die uitreiking en bekendmaking van voornoemde bevel en gedurende die geldigheidsduur daarvan moet elke eienaar of okkupeerder of bestuurder of persoon in die beheer van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander perseel en elke werkgewer die bewegings van sodanige persone beperk of hul en hul gesinne op sy plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of perseel of in sy diens aanhou; met

or the district surgeon, or any medical officer of the Government, or the local authority or any member of the police (if authorised thereto by the magistrate) may issue permits in special cases allowing the movements of such persons.

(d) The withdrawal of the order mentioned in paragraph (a) shall be notified in the same manner as its issue.

(e) It shall further be lawful for the Chief Health Officer, with the approval of the Minister, to issue any order or orders which he may deem necessary regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination, vaccination), on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description within, into or out of any area (to be defined in such order), in which smallpox exists or is expected to exist or into which smallpox may, in the opinion of the Minister, be introduced by such movements.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

13. Any dwelling, premises, or article which is believed or suspected to be contaminated with the infection of smallpox may be disinfected by, or as may be directed by, the local authority.

The owner or occupier of, and every person residing in, such dwelling or premises, and the owner of every such article, shall give any assistance required of him in connection with such disinfection.

No person shall remove or use any such article until it has been disinfected and released by due authority.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DIRTY OR INSANITARY DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO CLEANSE THE SAME.

14. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises found to be dirty or insanitary requiring him to cleanse the same within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, and may likewise specify in such notice any particular measure required to be carried out.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DEFECTIVE OR OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MEANS OF LIGHTING AND VENTILATION AND TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING.

15. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling which is without sufficient means of admitting daylight and fresh air, or which is overcrowded, requiring him to provide such means or to carry out any specified alteration within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice or forthwith to remedy the overcrowding.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

16. Any health officer or other Government medical officer or district surgeon, any medical officer of health of a local authority, or any justice of the peace, member of the police, or any person duly authorised thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Regional Health Officer: State Health Services, may at any hour reasonable for the proper performance of the duty enter any dwelling or premises which there is reasonable ground for inspecting in connection with the enforcement of these regulations or with the prevention or eradication of smallpox.

POWER OF OFFICERS, GUARDS, ETC., TO PREVENT CONTRAVENTION.

17. Any magistrate or member of the police or any person duly authorized thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Regional Health Officer: State Health Services, is hereby empowered to use any force necessary to enforce any requirement under, or to prevent any contravention of these regulations, and to arrest without warrant any person who has escaped from detention or isolation under these regulations.

dien verstande dat die landdros of die distriksgeneesheer of enige Staatsmediesebeampte of die plaaslike owerheid of enige lid van die polisiemag (indien daartoe deur die landdros gemagtig) in spesiale gevalle permitte kan uitreik om die bewegings van sulke persone toe te laat.

(d) Die intrekking van die bevel genoem in paragraaf (a) moet op dieselfde wyse bekendgemaak word as die uitreiking daarvan.

(e) Die Hoof-gesondheidsbeampte mag wettiglik, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, 'n bevel of bevels uitreik wat hy noodsaaklik ag in verband met die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of in verband met die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoeke en inentings aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing binne, in of uit enige gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) waar pokkies voorkom of waar dit verwag word om te wees of waarheen pokkies volgens die mening van die Minister deur sodanige bewegings oorgedra kan word.

ONTSMETTING VAN BESMETTE PERSELE EN ARTIKELS.

13. Enige woning, perseel of artikel wat na gemeen of vermoed word, met pokkies besmet is, kan ontsmet word deur, of op aanwysing van die plaaslike owerheid.

Die eienaar of okkupeerder van, en enige persoon woonagtig in, sodanige woning of perseel en die eienaar van enige sodanige artikel moet alle hulp wat van hom verlang word in verband met ontsmetting verleen.

Niemand mag enige sodanige artikel verwyder of gebruik alvorens dit nie ontsmet is en met behoorlike magtiging vrygestel is nie.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN VUIL OF ONSANITÊRE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM DIT SKOON TE MAAK.

14. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan aan die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning of perseel wat vuil of onsanitêr gevind word, kennis gee dat dit binne 'n redelike tyd, in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer, skoon-gemaak moet word en kan ook in sodanige kennisgewing enige ander bepaalde vereiste stel.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN DEFECTIEWE OF OORBEVOLKTE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM VOLDOENDE LIG EN VENTILASIE TE VERSKAF EN OM OORBEVOLKING TE VERHELP.

15. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning wat nie voldoende lig en vars lug toelaat nie of wat oorbevolk is, kennis gee om enige gespesifiseerde veranderinge binne 'n redelike tydperk aan te bring om genoeg lig en lug toe te laat of om die oorbevolking dadelik te verhelp.

REG VAN TOEGANG.

16. Enige gesondheidsbeampte of ander staatsmediese beampte of distriksgeneesheer, enige geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van 'n plaaslike owerheid, of enige vrederegter, lid van die polisiemag of enige persoon behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste, kan vir die vervulling van sy plig, op enige redelike tyd enige woning of perseel betree waar die noodsaaklikheid bestaan vir 'n inspeksie in verband met die toepassing van hierdie regulasies of vir die voorkoming of uitroeiing van pokkies.

BEVOEGDHEID VAN BEAMPTES, WAGTE, ENS. OM OORTREDINGS TE VOORKOM.

17. Enige landdros of lid van die polisiemag of enige persoon behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste word hierby gemagtig om enige noodsaaklike maatregel te gebruik om die vereistes van die regulasies toe te pas of die oortreding daarvan te voorkom en om enige persoon sonder lasbrief te arresteer wat uit bewaring of afsondering, kragtens hierdie regulasies, ontsnap het.

GENERAL PENALTIES.

18. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision or requirement of these regulations or of any order or notice issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

FURTHER OFFENCES.

19. Any person obstructing any officer or person in carrying out any duty under these regulations, or failing or refusing to give any information he may lawfully be required to give or knowingly giving false or misleading information, or refusing to be removed or obstructing the removal of any person to a hospital or place of isolation or observation or escaping or attempting to escape or assisting any person to escape or attempt to escape from any such hospital or place, or occupying or allowing any person to occupy any dwelling or premises legally closed against occupation or use shall be guilty of a contravention of these regulations and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

NOTES.

1. In the foregoing regulations, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1919 (No. 36 of 1919)—

“local authority” means any municipal or borough or town or village or divisional council, town board, local board, village management board, or other body which is a local authority under section *seven* of the Act; where there is no other local authority, the magistrate, acting under the authority and instructions of the Minister, is the local authority (section *nine*).

Wherever under these regulations a report is required to be made to, or an order may be issued or other action taken by, the local authority, such report may be made to, or such order may be issued or action taken by the medical officer of health of such local authority when duly authorized thereto by and acting on behalf of his local authority;

“medical observation” means the segregation and detention of persons under medical supervision;

“medical surveillance” means the keeping of a person under medical supervision. Persons under such surveillance may be required by the local authority or any duly authorized officer to remain within a specified area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

2. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1919 No. 36 of 1919), the duty of preventing and dealing with an outbreak of smallpox or other infectious disease within the area of a local authority rests upon that authority.

3. The same Act also contains specific provisions regarding the removal to hospital of infected persons, compulsorily if necessary (section *twenty-five*); duty of local authority to take necessary measures (section *twenty-six*); power of local authority to order or carry out disinfection (section *twenty-seven*); prohibition under penalty of exposure of infected persons or things so as to spread infection (section *thirty*); vaccination (sections *ninety* to *one hundred and ten*).

4. In regard to measures in connection with smallpox outbreaks which entail expenditure of which the local authority intends to claim part-refund from Government, the local authority should proceed in accordance with the Refund Regulations made under sections *forty-eight*, *fifty* and *sixty-six* of the Act and relative circular instructions of the Department of Health.

5. In exercising the administrative powers vested in him by these regulations, the magistrate shall act after consultation with the district surgeon, and shall, where necessary, first obtain the concurrence of the Regional Director: State Health Services.

ALGEMENE STRAFBEPALINGS.

18. Enigeen wat hierdie regulasies oortree of wat nalaat om aan enigeen van die bepalings of vereistes daarvan te voldoen of om enige bevel of kennisgewing daarkragtens uitgereik na te kom, begaan 'n oortreding en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die Wet bepaal.

ANDER OORTREDINGS.

19. Enigeen wat enige beampte of persoon hinder by die uitvoering van enige plig ingevolge hierdie regulasies, of wat versuim of weier om enige inligting te verstrek wat wettiglik van hom vereis kan word of wat bewustelik vals of misleidende inligting gee, of wat weier om verwyder te word of die verwydering van enige persoon na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering of observasie hinder, of ontsnap of trag om te ontsnap, of ander by ontsnapping of 'n poging tot ontsnapping uit enige sodanige hospitaal of plek help, of wat enige woning of perseel, wat wettiglik teen okkupering of gebruik gesluit is, okkipeer of enige persoon toelaat om dit te okkipeer, begaan 'n oortreding van hierdie regulasies en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die Wet bepaal.

OPMERKINGS.

1. In die voorafgaande regulasies, in ooreenstemming met die Volksgezondheidswet, 1919 (No. 36 van 1919), beteken—

„plaaslike owerheid” enige munisipale of stads- of dorps- of afdelingsraad, stads-, plaaslike of dorpsbestuur of enige ander liggaam wat 'n plaaslike owerheid is kragtens artikel *sewe* van die Wet; waar daar geen ander plaaslike owerheid is nie, is die landdros, handelende op las of volgens die voorskrifte van die Minister, die plaaslike owerheid (artikel *nege*).

Waar daar kragtens hierdie regulasies aangifte gedoen moet word by, of 'n bevel uitgereik of ander stappe gedoen moet word deur 'n plaaslike owerheid, kan sodanige aangifte gedoen word by, of sodanige bevel uitgereik of stappe gedoen word deur die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid indien hy behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is deur die plaaslike owerheid en namens hom optree;

„geneeskundige observasie” die afsondering en aanhouding van persone onder geneeskundige toesig; „geneeskundige bewaking” die hou van persone onder geneeskundige toesig.

Die plaaslike owerheid of enige ander behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van persone onder sodanige bewaking vereis om binne 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly of om hulle op gesette tye en plekke vir geneeskundige ondersoek aan te meld.

2. Ingevolge die bepalings van die Volksgezondheidswet, 1919 (No. 36 van 1919), is dit die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om 'n uitbreking van pokkies of ander besmetlike siekte binne sy gebied te voorkom en om daarmee te handel.

3. Dieselfde Wet maak ook spesifieke voorsiening vir die verwydering na 'n hospitaal van besmette persone, desnoods gedwonge (artikel *vyf-en-twintig*); die plig van plaaslike owerheid om die nodige maatreëls te tref (artikel *ses-en-twintig*); die bevoegdheid van plaaslike owerheid om ontsmetting te beveel of uit te voer (artikel *sewe-en-twintig*); die verbod, met straf, van die blootstelling van besmette persone of dinge waardeur die siekte kan versprei (artikel *dertig*); inenting (artikels *negentig* tot *honderd-entien*).

4. In verband met die maatreëls wat ten opsigte van uitbrekings van pokkies getref moet word en wat uitgawe meebring waarop die plaaslike owerheid van voorneme is om gedeeltelike terugbetaling van die Staat te eis, moet die plaaslike owerheid handel ooreenkomstig die terugbetalingsregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikels *agt-en-veertig*, *vyftig* en *ses-en-sestig* van die Wet en die betrokke omsendinstruksies van die Departement van Gesondheid.

5. By die uitoefening van die administratiewe bevoegdhede hom kragtens hierdie regulasies verleen, moet die landdros handel na oorlegpleging met die distriksgeneesheer en moet hy, waar nodig, eers die toestemming van die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, verkry.

No. R. 1827.]

[22 November 1963.]

The Minister of Health in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section *thirty-eight* and section *forty-four* read with section *thirty-seven* of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act No. 36 of 1919), has made the following regulations to be in force throughout the Republic of South Africa in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 1702 of the 12th October, 1923, as amended by Government Notice No. 202 of the 26th January, 1925.

REGULATIONS REGARDING PLAGUE.

NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED CASES OF OR DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

1. (a) Every suspected case of or death from plague and every case of illness with the symptoms described below shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of a dwelling, premises or farm, wherein such case or death occurs, or headman of a location, where this takes place, to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate or any justice of the peace or any police officer, and in the case of a death, also to the District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall furnish the following information:—

- (i) The name, age and sex of the person concerned or of the deceased;
- (ii) the history and symptoms of the case; and
- (iii) the address of the person concerned or, in the case of a death, the place at which the death occurred.

Symptoms.

- (i) Inflamed and tender swellings, sores or "boils" in the groin, neck, armpit, front of elbow, or behind the knee, usually with fever, weakness, and a feeling of general illness; or
 - (ii) cough, often with blood-stained spit, with fever, great weakness, and difficulty of breathing, usually with pain in the chest; or
 - (iii) sudden severe illness, with high fever and extreme weakness, rapidly becoming worse and ending in delirium and unconsciousness.
- (b) On receipt of the information furnished in paragraph (a), the local authority or the magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith report the facts and circumstances to the Regional Director: State Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF PLAGUE OR SUSPECTED PLAGUE BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

2. Where a case of or death from plague or a case of illness or death with symptoms, signs or history suggestive of or consistent with plague comes to the knowledge of a medical practitioner, such practitioner shall forthwith report the facts and circumstances to the local authority and if there is no local authority, then to the magistrate who shall immediately inform the Regional Director: State Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF SUSPICIOUS SICKNESS OR MORTALITY AMONG RODENTS ETC.

3. Every person becoming aware of any sickness or mortality in rodents, cats or other animals susceptible to plague, not due to poison or other obvious cause, shall forthwith report the facts to the local authority and if there is no local authority, then to the magistrate, or any justice of the peace or any police officer.

The carcass of any such animal shall, before being moved or touched be saturated with paraffin or dusted or sprayed with insecticides and kept in a screw-top fruit jar, honey jar, tin or other suitable container and kept for examination.

No. R. 1827.]

[22 November 1963.]

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *agt-en-dertig* en artikel *vier-en-veertig*, gelees met artikel *sewe-en-dertig* van die Volksgezondheidswet, 1919 (Wet No. 36 van 1919), die volgende regulasies gemaak wat van krag sal wees deur die hele Republiek van Suid-Afrika ter vervanging van dié wat afgekondig is by Goewernementskennissgewing No. 1702 van 12 Oktober 1923, soos gewysig by Goewernementskennissgewing No. 202 van 26 Januarie 1925.

REGULASIES INSAKE PES.

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE GEVALLE VAN OF STERFGEVALLE AAN PES.

1. (a) Elke verdagte geval van of sterfgeval aan pes en elke geval van siekte wat die simptome wat hieronder beskryf word, toon, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in die beheer van 'n woning, perseel of plaas waar sodanige geval of sterfgeval voorkom, of die hoofman van 'n lokasie waar dit voorkom, aan die plaaslike owerheid gerapporteer word en indien daar geen plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros, 'n vrederegter of polisiebeampte en 'n sterfgeval ook aan die Distriks- of Assistent-distriks-registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevälle. Die volgende besonderhede moet verstrek word:—

- (i) Die naam, ouderdom en geslag van die betrokke persoon of van die oorledene;
- (ii) die geskiedenis en simptome van die geval; en
- (iii) die adres van die betrokke persoon of, by 'n sterfgeval, die plek waar die persoon oorlede is.

Simptome.

- (i) Swelsels wat ontsteek en gevoelig is; sere of swere in die lies, nek, okselholte, die voorkant van die elmboog of agter die knie, gewoonlik met koors, swakheid en 'n gevoel van algemene ongesteldheid; of
 - (ii) hoes, dikwels met bloed in die spuug, met koors, uiterste swakheid en swaar asemhaling, gewoonlik met pyn in die bors; of
 - (iii) skielike ernstige ongesteldheid, met hoë koors en uiterste swakheid, wat spoedig yererger en uiteindeelik lei tot ylhoofdigheid en bewusteloosheid.
- (b) By ontvangs van die inligting genoem in paragraaf (a) moet die plaaslike owerheid of landdros na gelang van die geval, dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, rapporteer.

AANGIFTE VAN PES OF VERDAGTE PES DEUR GENEESHERE.

2. Waar daar 'n geval of sterfgeval weens pes of 'n siektegeval of 'n sterfgeval met simptome of tekens of 'n geskiedenis wat op pes dui, onder die aandag van 'n geneesheer kom, moet hy dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros wat dan dadelik die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste in kennis moet stel.

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE SIEKTE OF VREKTE ONDER KNAAGDIERE, ENS.

3. Elke persoon wat siekte of vrekke gewaar onder knaagdiere, katte of ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes, wat nie aan gif of 'n ander klaarblyklike oorsaak toegeskryf kan word nie, moet dadelik die besonderhede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros of enige vrederegter of enige polisiebeampte.

Die karkas van enige sodanige dier moet, voordat dit verwyder of aangeraak word, met paraffien deurweek, bepoeier of bespuit word met insekddodende middels en in 'n vrugtefles met 'n skroefkop, 'n heuningfles, 'n blik of ander geskikte houer geplaas en vir ondersoek gehou word.

DUTIES OF HOUSEHOLDERS, FARMERS, EMPLOYERS, HEAD-MEN OF LOCATIONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED AS TO OCCURRENCE OF CASES OF ILLNESS.

4. For the purpose of compliance with paragraph 1 hereof, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupier of a dwelling, farm or premises and of every headman of a location or head of every household or kraal and of every principal of a school or employer of labour, to keep himself at all times informed as to the occurrence of every case of illness with symptoms as described in paragraph 1 hereof in such dwelling, farm, premises, location, household, kraal or school, as the case may be. If the illness presents symptoms such as are described in paragraph 1, the facts shall be reported immediately in the manner laid down in the said paragraph and the patient shall be detained and taken charge of pending instructions as to his disposal by the local authority in whose area the patient is. In any prosecution under this regulation, it shall be no defence for the accused to plead that he had not been informed or that he was unaware of the occurrence of such illness.

REPORTS TO BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT DELAY.

5. Every District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths or Justice of the Peace or member of the police who is informed or knows or has reason to believe that a person is suffering from or has died of plague or of an illness suggestive of plague shall at once forward by the quickest available means all information thereon to the local authority in whose area the illness or death has occurred, which shall at once transmit the same to the Regional Director: State Health Services.

PERSONS HAVING INFORMATION REGARDING PLAGUE TO FURNISH IT WHEN SO REQUIRED.

6. Every person having information or documentary or other evidence as to illness, recent movements, persons with whom recently in contact or associating, present whereabouts, or other matter bearing on the prevention of plague in respect of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague shall be bound to furnish or produce the same when so required by any duly authorised medical or other officer of the Government or a local authority.

CASES OF PLAGUE MAY BE QUARANTINED OR REMOVED AND ISOLATED.

7. Any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague may, after certification to that effect by a medical practitioner, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate be quarantined or removed to a hospital or place of isolation and there detained.

CASES OR SUSPECTED CASES OF PLAGUE TO BE ISOLATED AND PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

8. Every person having charge of a case or suspected case of plague which is not under treatment in hospital shall cause the premises, and the body, clothing, bedding, and effects of the patient to be made and kept clean, and free from vermin and shall not permit any person, not being a medical or nursing or other necessary attendant, to enter the room or otherwise come in contact with the patient during his illness.

"CONTACTS" MAY BE QUARANTINED OR PLACED UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE.

9. Any person who has been or is suspected of having been exposed to the infection of plague may, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate, be quarantined or placed under medical observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of last probable exposure to infection.

EVACUATION OF INFECTED DWELLINGS, ETC.

10. The local authority or the magistrate may issue an order requiring that any dwelling or premises in which plague has occurred or which is believed to be plague shall be closed and vacated, until the premises and its contents have been disinfected, decontaminated and deratted to the satisfaction of the local authority or the magistrate.

PLIGTE VAN HUISHOUERS, BOERE, WERKGEWERS, HOOF-MANNE VAN LOKASIES OM HULLE OP DIE HOOGTE TE HOU VAN SIEKTE GEVALLE.

4. Vir die doel van nakoming van paragraaf 1 is dit die plig van elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n woning, plaas of perseel en van elke hoofman van 'n lokasie of hoof van elke huisgesin of kraal en van elke prinsipaal van 'n skool of werkgewer om hom altyd op die hoogte te hou van die voorkoms van enige siektegeval met simptome soos beskryf in paragraaf 1 in sodanige woning, plaas, perseel, lokasie, huisgesin, kraal of skool, na gelang van die geval. Indien die simptome beskryf in paragraaf 1 by 'n siekte voorkom, moet die feite dadelik gerapporteer word soos in genoemde paragraaf voorgeskryf en die pasiënt moet onder toesig gehou word in afwagting van instruksies oor wat met hom gedoen moet word deur die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die pasiënt is. By enige vervolging kragtens hierdie regulasies ingestel, geld 'n pleidooi van die beskuldigde dat hy nie in kennis gestel is nie of onbewus was van die geval nie as verweer nie.

AANGIFTE MOET SONDER VERSUIM GESTUUR WORD.

5. Elke Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevälle of vredereger of polisiebeampte wat in kennis gestel word of weet of rede het om te glo dat 'n persoon aan pes ly of aan pes of aan 'n siekte wat vermoedelik pes kan wees, oorlede is, moet dadelik en met die snelste beskikbare middels alle beskikbare inligting aan die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die siekte of sterfgeval voorgekom het, verstrek wat dit dadelik aan die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste, moet stuur.

PERSONE WAT OOR BESONDERHEDE BETREFFENDE PES BESKIK, MOET DIT VERSTREK WANNEER DIT VEREIS WORD.

6. Elke persoon wat oor inligting of dokumentêre of ander bewys beskik in verband met siekte, onlangse bewegings, persone met wie daar aanraking was of verkeer is, huidige verblyfplek of enige ander saak in verband met die voorkoming van pes ten opsigte van enige persoon wat aan pes ly of wat vermoedelik daaraan ly, is verplig om sodanige inligting bekend te maak of voor te lê wanneer daartoe versoek deur enige behoorlik gemagtigde geneeskundige of ander beampte van die Staat of van 'n plaaslike owerheid.

PESGEVALLE KAN ONDER KWARANTYN GEPLAAS, VERWYDER OF AFGESONDER WORD.

7. Enige persoon wat aan pes ly of vermoedelik daaraan ly, kan, nadat dit deur 'n geneesheer gesertifiseer is, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros onder kwarantyn geplaas word of na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering verwyder en daar aangehou word.

PESGEVALLE OF VERDAGTE PESGEVALLE MOET AFGESONDER WORD EN VOORSORGMAATREËLS MOET GETREF WORD.

8. Elke persoon wat toesig het oor 'n pesgeval of 'n verdagte pesgeval wat nie onder behandeling in 'n hospitaal is nie moet die perseel en die liggaam, klere, beddegoed en persoonlike besittings van die pasiënt laat skoonmaak en laat skoon en vry van vlooië hou en mag geen ander persoon as 'n mediese of verpleeg- of ander nodige hulp toelaat om in die vertrek te kom of op enige manier met die pasiënt in aanraking te kom gedurende sy siekte.

"KONTAKTE" KAN ONDER KWARANTYN OF GENEESKUNDIGE OBSERVASIE OF BEWAKING GEPLAAS WORD.

9. Enige persoon wat aan pesbesmetting blootgestel was of wat vermoedelik aldus blootgestel was, kan op las van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros onder kwarantyn of onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking geplaas word vir 'n tydperk wat nie langer is as ses dae na die datum van laaste waarskynlik blootstelling aan besmetting nie.

ONTRUIMING VAN BESMETTE WONINGS, ENS.

10. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n bevel uitreik wat vereis dat enige woning of perseel waarin pes of verdagte pes voorgekom het, ontruim en gesluit word totdat die geboue en die inhoud ontsmet, ontvlooi en rotvry gemaak is tot tevredenheid van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH PLAGUE AND DISPOSAL OF BODIES.

11. The local authority or the magistrate may order the examination by a medical practitioner of any person believed or suspected to be suffering from plague, or may cause inquiries to be made regarding any person believed or suspected to have died of plague. The magistrate may order that a post-mortem examination of the body of any person believed or suspected to have died of plague be made by a medical practitioner, and for this purpose may further order that the body, if already buried, be exhumed. The bodies of persons who have or are believed or suspected to have died of plague shall be buried, cremated or disposed of as may be ordered by the magistrate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS MAY BE PROHIBITED.

12. Where deemed necessary for preventing the spread of plague the magistrate may, with the approval of the Minister first obtained, issue an order prohibiting the congregation of persons in any public place, convening or holding of any meeting, assembly, or public gathering of any nature whatsoever.

RESTRICTION OF PUBLIC TRAFFIC AND PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS LEAVING OR ENTERING INFECTED AREAS.

13. (a) It shall be lawful for the magistrate with the approval of the Minister first obtained, to issue orders regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination or disinfection) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which plague exists or is suspected to exist.

(b) The said order shall be posted up conspicuously at the office of the magistrate for the district, at the office of the local authority, at police posts and other convenient places within the areas mentioned in the order.

(c) On the issue and notification of the order as aforesaid and during the currency thereof, every owner or occupier or manager or person in charge of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises and every employer of labour shall restrict the movements of or detain such persons and their families on his farm, estate, mine, factory, or premises or in his employ; provided that the magistrate, or the district surgeon, or any medical officer of the Government, or the local authority or any member of the police (if authorised thereto by the magistrate) may issue permits in special cases allowing the movements of such persons.

(d) The withdrawal of the order mentioned in paragraph (a) shall be notified in the same manner as its issue.

(e) It shall further be lawful for the Chief Health Officer, with the approval of the Minister, to issue any order or orders which he may deem necessary regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination, de-verminisation), on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description within, into or out of any area (to be defined in such order), in which plague exists or is expected to exist or into which plague may, in the opinion of the Minister, be introduced by such movements.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

14. Any dwelling, premises, store or article which is believed or suspected to be contaminated with the infection of plague may be disinfected by, or as may be directed by, the local authority.

The owner or occupier of, and every person residing in such dwelling or premises, and the owner of every such article, shall give any assistance required of him in connection with such disinfection.

No person shall remove or use any such article until it has been disinfected and released by due authority.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK IN VERBAND MET PES EN DIE BESIKKING OOR LYKE.

11. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n ondersoek deur 'n geneesheer gelas van enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes ly of kan navraag laat doen in verband met enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes gesterf het. Die landdros kan gelas dat 'n lykskouing deur 'n geneesheer gehou word van die lyk van enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes gesterf het, en kan vir hierdie doel gelas dat 'n lyk wat alreeds begrawe is, weer opgegrawe word. Die lyke van persone wat aan pes oorlede is of wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes gesterf het, kan begrawe of veras word of oor beskik word soos deur die landdros gelas.

OPENBARE VERGADERINGS OF BYEENKOMSTE KAN VERBOD WORD.

12. Wanneer dit nodig geag word om die verspreiding van pes te verhoed, kan die landdros, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, 'n bevel uitreik wat die samekoms van persone in enige openbare plek, die sameroeping of die hou van enige vergadering of openbare byeenkoms van watter aard ook al verbied.

BEPERKING VAN OPENBARE VERVOER EN VOORSORGMAATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT BESMETTE GEBIEDE BINNEKOM OF VERLAAT.

13. (a) Die landdros mag wettiglik, nadat die Minister se goedkeuring eers verkry is, bevel uitreik betreffende die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoek of ontsmetting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing wat 'n gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) binnekom of verlaat waar daar pes is of waar dit vermoedelik is.

(b) Genoemde bevel moet in die oog vallend by die landdroskantoor van die distrik, by die kantoor van die plaaslike owerheid, by polisiestasies en ander geskikte plekke binne die gebied in die bevel genoem, opgeplak word.

(c) By die uitreiking en bekendmaking van voornoemde bevel en gedurende die geldigheidsduur daarvan moet elke eienaar of okkuperder of bestuurder of persoon in die beheer van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander perseel en elke werkgewer die bewegings van sodanige persone beperk of hul en hul gesinne op sy plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of perseel of in sy diens aanhou; met dien verstande dat die landdros of die distriksgeneesheer of enige staatsmediese beampte of die plaaslike owerheid of enige lid van die polisiemag (indien daartoe deur die landdros gemagtig) in spesiale gevalle permitte kan uitreik om die bewegings van sulke persone toe te laat.

(d) Die intrekking van die bevel genoem in paragraaf (a) moet op dieselfde wyse bekendgemaak word as die uitreiking daarvan.

(e) Die Hoof-gesondheidsbeampte mag wettiglik, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, 'n bevel of bevel uitreik wat hy noodsaaklik ag in verband met die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of in verband met die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoeke en ontsmetting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing binne, in of uit enige gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) waar pes voorkom of waar dit verwag word om te wees of waarheen pes volgens mening van die Minister deur sodanige bewegings oorgedra kan word.

ONTSMETTING VAN BESMETTE PERSELE EN ARTIKELS.

14. Enige woning, perseel, stoor of artikel wat na gemeen of vermoed word, met pes besmet is, kan ontsmet word deur, of op aanwysing van die plaaslike owerheid.

Die eienaar of okkuperder van, en enige persoon woonagtig in, sodanige woning of perseel en die eienaar van enige sodanige artikel moet alle hulp wat van hom verlang word in verband met ontsmetting verleen.

Niemand mag enige sodanige artikel verwyder of gebruik alvorens dit nie ontsmet is en met behoorlike magtiging vrygestel is nie.

EXTERMINATION OF RODENTS.

15. On the order of the local authority or the magistrate, the owner or occupier of any dwelling, store or other structure, or any premises, shall, without delay, cause all rodent holes or runs therein to be effectively stopped and shall further carry out any measures specified in such order for exterminating rodents in such dwelling, store, structure or premises.

PROHIBITION OF REMOVAL OR HANDLING OF PLAGUE-INFECTED ARTICLES.

16. The local authority or the magistrate may issue an order prohibiting the removal or handling, pending disinfection to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health of the local authority or a medical officer of the Government, of any article, goods or merchandise believed to be plague-infected.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DIRTY OR INSANITARY DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO CLEANSE THE SAME.

17. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises found to be dirty or insanitary requiring him to cleanse the same within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, and may likewise specify in such notice any particular measure required to be carried out.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DEFECTIVE OR OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MEANS OF LIGHTING AND VENTILATION AND TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING.

18. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling which is without sufficient means of admitting daylight and fresh air, or which is overcrowded, requiring him to provide such means or to carry out any specified alteration within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice to forthwith to remedy the overcrowding.

DUTIES OF OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF LAND OR PREMISES.

19. The local authority or the magistrate or any medical officer of health or medical officer of the Government may by written notice require the owner or occupier of any land or premises—

- (a) to furnish, within a time specified in such notice all information available to or reasonably procurable by him as to the prevalence and distribution thereon of rodents or other animals susceptible to plague;
- (b) to satisfy the local authority or the magistrate or the medical officer of health or medical officer of the Government that measures have been or are being taken for destroying or reducing the prevalence of rodents or other animals susceptible to plague on such land or premises or to take any reasonable measures for that purpose specified in such notice;
- (c) to co-operate and assist, either generally or in any direction specified in such notice in the carrying out by the local authority of measures for destroying or reducing the prevalence of rodents or other animals susceptible to plague on such land or premises.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

20. Any health officer or other Government medical officer or district surgeon, any medical officer of health of a local authority, or any justice of the peace, member of the police, or any person duly authorised thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Regional Health Officer: State Health Services may at any hour reasonable for the proper performance of the duty enter any dwelling or premises which there is reasonable ground for inspecting in connection with the enforcement of these regulations or with the prevention or eradication of plague.

UITROEIING VAN KNAAGDIERE.

15. Op bevel van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros moet die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning, stoor of ander struktuur of enige perseel, sonder versuim alle knaagdiergate of knaagdierinkomplekke daarin doeltreffend toestop en moet verder enige maatreëls, in dié bevel genoem, tref vir die uitroeiing van knaagdiere in sodanige woning, stoor, gebou of perseel.

VERBOD OP DIE VERWYDERING OF HANTERING VAN PES-BESMETTE ARTIKELS.

16. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n bevel uitreik wat die verwydering of hantering van enige artikel, goedere of handelsware wat na gemeen word, pesbesmet is, verbied, alvorens dit tot tevredenheid van die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid of van 'n staatsmediese beampte ontsmet is.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN VUIL OF ONSANITÊRE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM DIT SKOON TE MAAK.

17. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan aan die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning of perseel wat vuil of onsanitêr gevind word, kennis gee dat dit binne 'n redelike tyd, in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer, skoongemaak moet word en kan ook in sodanige kennisgewing enige ander bepaalde vereiste stel.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN DEFECTIEWE OF OORBEVOLKTE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM VOLDOENDE LIG EN VENTILASIE TE VERSKAF EN OM OORBEVOLKING TE VERHELP.

18. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning wat nie voldoende lig en vars lug toelaat nie of wat oorbevolk is, kennis gee om enige gespesifiseerde veranderings binne 'n redelike tydperk aan te bring om genoeg lig en lug toe te laat of om die oorbevolking dadelik te verhelp.

PLIGTE VAN EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN GROND OF PERSELE.

19. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros of enige geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte of staatsmediese beampte kan deur skriftelike kennisgewing, vereis dat die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige grond of perseel—

- (a) binne 'n tydperk in sodanige kennisgewing gespesifiseer, alle beskikbare inligting of inligting wat gereedlik deur hom verkrygbaar is, verstrek in verband met die voorkoms en verspreiding daarop van knaagdiere of van ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes;
- (b) die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros of die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte of staatsmediese beampte tevrede stel dat maatreëls getref is of getref word vir die uitroeiing of vermindering van knaagdiere of ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes op sodanige grond of perseel, of alle redelike maatreëls tref vir daardie doel soos gespesifiseer in sodanige kennisgewing; en
- (c) saamwerk en help, hetsy in die algemeen of in enige spesifieke rigting in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer by die uitvoering deur die plaaslike owerheid van maatreëls vir die uitroeiing of vermindering van knaagdiere of ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes op sodanige grond of perseel.

REG VAN TOEGANG.

20. Enige gesondheidsbeampte of ander staatsmediese beampte of distriksgeneesheer, enige geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van 'n plaaslike owerheid, of enige vredereger, lid van die polisiemag of enige persoon behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Streeksdirekteur, Staatsgesondheidsdienste, kan vir die vervulling van sy plig, op enige redelike tyd enige woning of perseel betree waar die noodsaaklikheid bestaan vir 'n inspeksie in verband met die toepassing van hierdie regulasies of vir die voorkoming of uitroeiing van pes.

POWERS OF OFFICERS, GUARDS, ETC., TO PREVENT CONTRAVENTION.

21. Any magistrate or member of the police or any person duly authorized thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Regional Health Officer: State Health Services is hereby empowered to use any force necessary to enforce any requirement under, or to prevent any contravention of, these regulations, and to arrest without warrant any person who has escaped from detention or isolation under these regulations.

GENERAL PENALTIES.

22. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision or requirement of these regulations or of any order or notice issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

FURTHER OFFENCES.

23. Any person obstructing any officer or person in carrying out any duty under these regulations, or failing or refusing to give any information he may lawfully be required to give or knowingly giving false or misleading information, or refusing to be removed or obstructing the removal of any person to a hospital or place of isolation or observation or escaping or attempting to escape or assisting any person to escape or attempt to escape from any such hospital or place, or occupying or allowing any person to occupy any dwelling or premises legally closed against occupation or use shall be guilty of a contravention of these regulations and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in Section *forty-five* of the Act.

NOTES.

1. In the foregoing regulations, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1919 (No. 36 of 1919)—

“local authority” means any municipal or borough or town or village or divisional council, town board, local board, village management board, or other body which is a local authority under section *seven* of the Act; where there is no other local authority, the magistrate, acting under the authority and instructions of the Minister, is the local authority (section *nine*).

Wherever under these regulations a report is required to be made to, or an order may be issued or other action taken by, the local authority, such report may be made to, or such order may be issued or action taken by, the medical officer of health of such local authority when duly authorized thereto by and acting on behalf of his local authority;

“medical observation” means the segregation and detention of persons under medical supervision;

“medical surveillance” means the keeping of a person under medical supervision. Persons under such surveillance may be required by the local authority or any duly authorized officer to remain within a specified area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

2. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1919 (No. 36 of 1919), the duty of preventing and dealing with an outbreak of plague or other infectious disease within the area of a local authority rests upon that authority.

3. The same Act also contains specific provisions regarding the removal to hospital of infected persons, compulsorily if necessary (section *twenty-five*); duty of local authority to take necessary measures (section *twenty-six*); power of local authority to order or carry out disinfection (section *twenty-seven*); prohibition under penalty of exposure of infected persons or things so as to spread infection (section *thirty*).

BEVOEGDHEID VAN BEAMPTES, WAGTE, ENS., OM OORTREDINGS TE VOORKOM.

21. Enige landdros of lid van die polisiemag of enige persoon behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Streeksdirekteur, Staats-gesondheidsdienste, word hierby gemagtig om enige noodsaaklike maatreeël te gebruik om die vereistes van die regulasies toe te pas of die oortreding daarvan te voorkom en om enige persoon sonder lasbrief te arresteer wat uit bewaring of afsondering, kragtens hierdie regulasies, ontsnap het.

ALGEMENE STRAFBEPALINGS.

22. Enigeen wat hierdie regulasies oortree of wat nalaat om aan enigeen van die bepalings of vereistes daarvan te voldoen of om enige bevel of kennisgewing daarkragtens uitgereik na te kom, begaan 'n oortreding en is by skuldigebevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die Wet bepaal.

ANDER OORTREDINGS.

23. Enigeen wat enige beampte of persoon hinder by die uitvoering van enige plig ingevolge hierdie regulasies, of wat versuim of weier om enige inligting te verstrek wat wettiglik van hom vereis kan word of wat bewustelik vals of misleidende inligting gee, of wat weier om verwyder te word of die verwydering van enige persoon na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering of observasie hinder, of ontsnap of trag om te ontsnap, of ander by ontsnapping of 'n poging tot ontsnapping uit enige sodanige hospitaal of plek help, of wat enige woning of perseel, wat wettiglik teen okkupering of gebruik gesluit is, okkupeer of enige persoon toelaat om dit te okkupeer, begaan 'n oortreding van hierdie regulasies en is by skuldigebevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die Wet bepaal.

OPMERKINGS.

1. In die voorafgaande regulasies, in ooreenstemming met die Volksgezondheidswet, 1919 (Wet No. 36 van 1919), beteken:—

„plaaslike owerheid” enige munisipale of stads- of dorps- of afdelingsraad, stads-, plaaslike of dorpsbestuur of enige ander liggaam wat 'n plaaslike owerheid is kragtens artikel *sewe* van die Wet; waar daar geen ander plaaslike owerheid is nie, is die landdros, handelende op las of volgens die voorskrifte van die Minister, die plaaslike owerheid (artikel *nege*).

Waar daar kragtens hierdie regulasies aangifte gedoen moet word by, of 'n bevel uitgereik of ander stappe gedoen moet word deur 'n plaaslike owerheid, kan sodanige aangifte gedoen word by, of sodanige bevel uitgereik of stappe gedoen word deur die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid indien hy behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is deur die plaaslike owerheid en namens hom optree;

„geneeskundige observasie” die afsondering en aanhouding van persone onder geneeskundige toesig;

„geneeskundige bewaking” die hou van persone onder geneeskundige toesig.

Die plaaslike owerheid of enige ander behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van persone onder sodanige bewaking vereis om binne 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly of om hulle op gesette tye en plekke vir geneeskundige ondersoek aan te meld.

2. Ingevolge die bepalings van die Volksgezondheidswet, 1919 (Wet No. 36 van 1919), is dit die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om 'n uitbreking van pes of ander besmetlike siekte binne sy gebied te voorkom en om daarmee te handel.

3. Dieselfde Wet maak ook spesifieke voorsiening vir die verwydering na 'n hospitaal van besmette persone, desnoods gedwonge (artikel *vyf-en-twintig*); die plig van plaaslike owerheid om die nodige maatreëls te tref (artikel *ses-en-twintig*); die bevoegdheid van plaaslike owerheid om ontsmetting te beveel of uit te voer (artikel *sewe-en-twintig*); die verbod, met straf, van die blootstelling van besmette persone of dinge waardeur die siekte kan versprei (artikel *dertig*).

4. In regard to measures in connection with plague outbreaks which entail expenditure of which the local authority intends to claim part-refund from Government, the local authority should proceed in accordance with the Refund Regulations made under Sections 48, 50 and 66 of the Act and relative circular instructions of the Department of Health.

5. In exercising the administrative powers vested in him by these regulations, the magistrate shall act after consultation with the district surgeon, and shall, where necessary, first obtain the concurrence of the Regional Director: State Health Services.

No. R. 1828.]

[22 November 1963.]

The Minister of Health in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections *thirty-eight* and *forty-four* read with section *thirty-seven* of the Public Health Act, 1919 (No. 36 of 1919), has made the following regulations to be in force throughout the Republic of South Africa in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 1580 of 31st August, 1920, as amended by Government Notices Nos. 2096 of 16th November, 1920; 1921 of 4th November, 1927; 437 of 17th March, 1944; and 489 of 24th March, 1944.

REGULATIONS REGARDING TYPHUS FEVER.

NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED CASES OF OR DEATHS FROM TYPHUS FEVER.

1. (a) Every suspected case of or death from typhus fever and every case of illness with the symptoms described below shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of a dwelling, premises, or farm wherein such case or death occurs, or headman of a location where this takes place to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate or any justice of the peace or any police officer and in the case of a death also to the District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall furnish the following information:—

- (i) The name, age and sex of the person concerned or of the deceased;
- (ii) the history and symptoms of the case; and
- (iii) the address of the person concerned or, in the case of a death, the place at which the death occurred.

Symptoms.

Illness usually of sudden onset, with fever and pains in the head, neck, back and limbs; chilliness, sometimes actual shivering; expression of face dull and heavy; eyes red and congested; tongue at first dry but soon becomes covered with whitish fur which may later become brownish; rapid and extreme weakness and, later in severe cases, delirium or stupor. (The following symptoms may also be present: Skin rash on body and limbs, usually appearing about the fourth day of illness; cough, usually with whitish spit, stiffness of the neck; deafness. The disease is infectious, as shown by the attack after an interval of some days, of persons living with, or who have been in contact with, previous case).

(b) On receipt of the information furnished in paragraph (a) the local authority or magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith report the facts and circumstances to the Regional Director: State Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF TYPHUS FEVER OR SUSPECTED TYPHUS FEVER BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

2. Where a case of or death from typhus fever or a case of illness or death with symptoms, signs or history suggestive of or consistent with typhus fever comes to the knowledge of a medical practitioner, such practitioner shall forthwith report the facts and circumstances to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate who shall immediately inform the Regional Director: State Health Services.

4. In verband met die maatreëls wat ten opsigte van uitbrekings van pes getref moet word en wat uitgawe meebring waarop die plaaslike owerheid van voorneme is om gedeeltelike terugbetaling van die Staat te eis, moet die plaaslike owerheid handel ooreenkomstig die terugbetalingsregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikels *agt-en-veertig*, *vyftig* en *ses-en-sestig* van die Wet en die betrokke omsendingsinstruksies van die Departement van Gesondheid.

5. By die uitoefening van die administratiewe bevoegdheid hom kragtens hierdie regulasies verleen, moet die landdros slegs handel na oorlegpleging met die distriks-geneesheer en moet hy, waar nodig, eers die toestemming van die Streekdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste verkry.

No. R. 1828.]

[22 November 1963.]

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *agt-en-dertig* en artikel *vier-en-veertig*, gelees met artikel *sewe-en-dertig* van die Volksgezondheidswet, 1919 (Wet No. 36 van 1919), die volgende regulasies gemaak wat van krag sal wees deur die hele Republiek van Suid-Afrika ter vervanging van dié wat afgekondig is ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1580 van 31 Augustus 1920, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings No. 2096 van 16 November 1920, No. 1921 van 4 November 1927, No. 437 van 17 Maart 1944 en No. 489 van 24 Maart 1944.

REGULASIES INSAKE TIFUSKOORS (VLEKTIFUS).

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE GEVALLE VAN OF STERFGEVALLE AAN TIFUSKOORS.

1. (a) Elke verdagte geval van of sterfgeval aan tifuskoors en elke geval van siekte wat die simptome wat hieronder beskryf word, toon, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van 'n woning, perseel of plaas waar sodanige geval of sterfgeval voorkom, of die hoofman van 'n lokasie waar dit voorkom, aan die plaaslike owerheid gerapporteer word en indien daar geen plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros, 'n vredereger of polisie-beampte en 'n sterfgeval ook aan die Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle. Die volgende besonderhede moet verstrek word:—

- (i) Die naam, ouderdom en geslag van die betrokke persoon of die oorledene;
- (ii) die geskiedenis en simptome van die geval;
- (iii) die adres van die betrokke persoon of, by 'n sterfgeval, die plek waar die persoon oorledé is.

Symptome.

Die siekte begin gewoonlik skielik met koors en pyn in die kop, nek, rug en ledemate; kouekoors met rillings; gesigsuitdrukking bot en swaar; oë rooi en bloedbelope; tong aanvanklik droog, maar word gou bedek met 'n wit aanpaksel wat later bruinerig kan word; spoedige en uiterste swakheid en later by ernstige gevalle, ylhoofdigheid of bedwelmdheid (die volgende simptome kan ook voorkom: Veluitslag op liggaam en ledemate, wat gewoonlik op die vierde dag van die siekte voorkom; hoes, gewoonlik met witterige spuug; styfheid van die nek; doofheid. Die siekte is oordraagbaar soos bewys word deur 'n voorkoms daarvan, na verloop van 'n paar dae, onder persone wat met 'n vorige geval saamleef of met hom in aanraking was).

(b) By ontvangs van die inligting genoem in paragraaf (a) moet die plaaslike owerheid of landdros, na gelang van die geval, dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die Streekdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste, rapporteer.

AANGIFTE VAN TIFUSKOORS OF VERDAGTE TIFUSKOORS DEUR GENEESHERE.

2. Waar daar 'n geval of sterfgeval weens tifuskoors of 'n siektegeval of 'n sterfgeval met simptome of tekens of 'n geskiedenis wat op tifuskoors dui, onder die aandag van 'n gneesheer kom, moet hy dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros wat dan dadelik die Streekdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste in kennis moet stel.

DUTIES OF HOUSEHOLDERS, FARMERS, EMPLOYERS, HEADMEN OF LOCATIONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED AS TO OCCURRENCE OF CASES OF ILLNESS.

3. For the purpose of compliance with paragraph 1 hereof, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupier of a dwelling, farm or premises and of every headman of a location or head of every household or kraal and of every principal of a school or employer of labour to keep himself at all times informed as to the occurrence of every case of illness with symptoms as described in paragraph 1 hereof in such dwelling, farm, premises, location, household, kraal or school, as the case may be. If the illness presents symptoms such as are described in paragraph 1, the facts shall be reported immediately in the manner laid down in the said paragraph and the patient shall be detained and taken charge of pending instructions as to his disposal by the local authority in whose area the patient is. In any prosecution under this regulation, it shall be no defence for the accused to plead that he had not been informed or that he was unaware of the occurrence of such illness.

REPORTS TO BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT DELAY.

4. Every District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths or justice of the peace or member of the police who is informed or knows or has reason to believe that a person is suffering from or has died of typhus or of an illness suggestive of typhus shall at once forward by the quickest available means all information thereon to the local authority in whose area the illness or death has occurred, which shall at once transmit the same to the Regional Director: State Health Services.

PERSONS HAVING INFORMATION REGARDING TYPHUS FEVER CASES TO FURNISH IT WHEN SO REQUIRED.

5. Every person having information or documentary or other evidence as to illness, recent movements, persons with whom recently in contact or associating, present whereabouts, or other matter bearing on the prevention of typhus in respect of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from typhus shall be bound to furnish or produce the same when so required by any duly authorized medical or other officer of the Government or a local authority.

CASES OF TYPHUS MAY BE QUARANTINED OR REMOVED AND ISOLATED.

6. Any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from typhus may, after certification to that effect by a medical practitioner, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate be quarantined or removed to a hospital or place of isolation and there detained.

CASES OR SUSPECTED CASES OF TYPHUS TO BE ISOLATED AND PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

7. Every person having charge of a case or suspected case of typhus which is not under treatment in hospital, shall cause the premises, and the body, clothing, bedding, and effects of the patient to be made and kept clean and free from vermin, and shall not permit any person, not being a medical or nursing or other necessary attendant, to enter the room of or otherwise come in contact with the patient during his illness.

"CONTACTS" MAY BE QUARANTINED OR PLACED UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE.

8. Any person who has been or is suspected of having been exposed to the infection of typhus may, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate, be quarantined or placed under medical observation or surveillance until disinfection and removal from infection.

PLIGTE VAN HUISHOUERS, BOERE, WERKGEWERS, HOOFMANNE VAN LOKASIES OM HULLE OP HOOGTE TE HOU VAN SIEKTEGEVALLE.

3. Vir die doel van nakoming van paragraaf 1 is dit die plig van elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n woning, plaas of perseel en van elke hoofman van 'n lokasie of hoof van elke huisgesin of kraal en van elke prinsipaal van 'n skool of werkgever om hom altyd op hoogte te hou van die voorkoms van enige siektegeval met simptome soos beskryf in paragraaf 1 in sodanige woning, plaas, perseel, lokasie, huisgesin, kraal of skool, na gelang van die geval. Indien die simptome beskryf in paragraaf 1 by 'n siekte voorkom, moet die feite dadelik gerapporteer word soos in genoemde paragraaf voorgeskryf en die pasiënt moet onder toesig gehou word in afwagting van instruksies oor wat met hom gedoen moet word, deur die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die pasiënt is. By enige vervolging kragtens hierdie regulasies ingstel, geld 'n pleidooi van die beskuldigde dat hy nie in kennis gestel is nie of onbewus was van die geval, nie as verweer nie.

AANGIFTE MOET SONDER VERSUIM GESTUUR WORD.

4. Elke Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle of vrederegter of polisiebeampte wat in kennis gestel word, of weet of rede het om te glo dat 'n persoon aan tifuskoors ly of aan tifuskoors of aan 'n siekte wat vermoedelik tifuskoors kan wees, oorlede is, moet dadelik en met die snelste beskikbare middele alle beskikbare inligting aan die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die siekte of sterfgeval voorgekom het, verstrek wat dit dadelik aan die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste moet stuur.

PERSONE WAT OOR BESONDERHEDE BETREFFENDE TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE BESKIK, MOET DIT VERSTREK WANNEER DIT VEREIS WORD.

5. Elke persoon wat oor inligting of dokumentêre of ander bewys beskik, in verband met siekte, onlangse bewegings, persone met wie daar aanraking was of verkeer is, huidige verblyfplek of enige ander saak in verband persoon wat aan tifuskoors ly of wat vermoedelik daaraan met die voorkoming van tifuskoors ten opsigte van enige persoon wat aan tifuskoors ly of wat vermoedelik daaraan ly, is verplig om sodanige inligting bekend te maak of voor te lê wanneer daartoe versoek deur enige behoorlik gemagtigde geneeskundige of ander beampte van die Staat of van 'n plaaslike owerheid.

TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE KAN ONDER KWARANTYN GEPLAAS, VERWYDER OF AFGESONDER WORD.

6. Enige persoon wat aan tifuskoors ly of vermoedelik daaraan ly, kan, nadat dit deur 'n geneesheer gesertifiseer is, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros onder kwarantyn geplaas word of na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering verwyder en daar aangehou word.

TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE OF VERDAGTE TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE MOET AFGESONDER WORD EN VOORSORGSMAATREËLS MOET GETREF WORD.

7. Elke persoon wat toesig het oor 'n tifuskoorsgeval of 'n verdagte tifuskoorsgeval wat nie onder behandeling in 'n hospitaal is nie moet die perseel en die liggaam, klere, beddegoed en persoonlike besittings van die pasiënt laat skoonmaak, laat skoon en vry van luise hou en mag geen ander persoon as 'n mediese of verpleeg- of ander nodige hulp toelaat om in die vertrek te kom of op enige manier met die pasiënt in aanraking te kom gedurende sy siekte nie.

"KONTAKTE" KAN ONDER KWARANTYN OF GENEESKUNDIGE OBSERVASIE OF BEWAKING GEPLAAS WORD.

8. Enige persoon wat aan tifuskoorsbesmetting blootgestel was of wat vermoedelik aldus blootgestel was, kan op las van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros onder kwarantyn of onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking geplaas word tot na disinfestasië en verwydering van besmetting.

EVACUATION OF INFECTED DWELLINGS, ETC.

9. The local authority or the magistrate may issue an order requiring that any dwelling or premises in which typhus has occurred or which is believed to be typhus-infected shall be closed and vacated until the premises and its contents have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the local authority or the magistrate.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH TYPHUS FEVER AND DISPOSAL OF BODIES.

10. The local authority or the magistrate may order the examination by a medical practitioner of any person believed or suspected to be suffering from typhus, or may cause inquiries to be made regarding any person believed or suspected to have died of typhus. The magistrate may order that a *post-mortem* examination of the body of any person believed or suspected to have died of typhus be made by a medical practitioner, and for this purpose may further order that the body, if already buried, be exhumed. The bodies of persons who have or are believed or suspected to have died of typhus shall be buried, cremated or disposed of as may be ordered by the magistrate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS MAY BE PROHIBITED.

11. Where deemed necessary for preventing the spread of typhus the magistrate may, with the approval of the Minister first obtained, issue an order prohibiting the congregation of persons in any public place, convening or holding of any meeting, assembly, or public gathering of any nature whatsoever.

RESTRICTION OF PUBLIC TRAFFIC AND PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS LEAVING OR ENTERING INFECTED AREAS.

12. (a) It shall be lawful for the magistrate with the approval of the Minister first obtained, to issue orders regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination or disinfection) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which typhus exists or is suspected to exist.

(b) The said order shall be posted up conspicuously at the office of the magistrate for the district, at the office of the local authority, at police posts and other convenient places within the areas mentioned in the order.

(c) On the issue and notification of the order as aforesaid and during the currency thereof, every owner or occupier or manager or person in charge of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises and every employer of labour shall restrict the movements of or detain such persons and their families on his farm, estate, mine, factory, or premises or in his employ; provided that the magistrate, or the district surgeon, or any medical officer of the Government, or the local authority or any member of the police (if authorised thereto by the magistrate) may issue permits in special cases allowing the movements of such persons.

(d) The withdrawal of the order mentioned in paragraph (a) shall be notified in the same manner as its issue.

(e) It shall further be lawful for the Chief Health Officer, with the approval of the Minister, to issue any order or orders which he may deem necessary regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination, deverminization), on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description within, into or out of any area (to be defined in such order), in which typhus exists or is expected to exist or into which typhus may, in the opinion of the Minister, be introduced by such movements.

ONTRUIMING VAN BESMETTE WONINGS, ENS.

9. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n bevel uitreik wat vereis dat enige woning of perseel waarin tifuskoors of verdagte tifuskoors voorgekom het, ontruim en gesluit word totdat die geboue en die inhoud ontsmet is tot tevredeheid van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK IN VERBAND MET TIFUSKOORS EN DIE BESKIKKING OOR LYKE.

10. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n ondersoek deur 'n geneesheer gelas van enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors ly of kan navraag laat doen in verband met enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors gesterf het. Die landdros kan gelas dat 'n lykskouing deur 'n geneesheer gehou word van die lyk van enige persoon wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors gesterf het en kan vir hierdie doel gelas dat 'n lyk wat alreeds begrawe is, weer opgegrawe word. Die lyke van persone wat aan tifuskoors oorlede is of wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors gesterf het, kan begrawe of veras word of oor beskik word soos deur die landdros gelas.

OPENBARE VERGADERINGS OF BYEENKOMSTE KAN VERBOD WORD.

11. Wanneer dit nodig geag word om die verspreiding van tifuskoors te verhoed, kan die landdros, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, 'n bevel uitreik wat die samekoms van persone in enige openbare plek, die sameroeping of die hou van enige vergadering of openbare byeenkoms van watter aard ook al verbied.

BEPERKING VAN OPENBARE VERVOER EN VOORSORGMATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT BESMETTE GEBIEDE BINNEKOM OF VERLAAT.

12. (a) Die landdros mag wettiglik, nadat die Minister se goedkeuring eers verkry is, bevel uitreik betreffende die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoek of ontsmetting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing wat 'n gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) binnekom of verlaat waar daar tifuskoors is of waar dit vermoedelik is.

(b) Genoemde bevel moet in die oog vallend by die landdroskantoor van die distrik, by die kantoor van die plaaslike owerheid, by polisiestasies en ander geskikte plekke binne die gebied in die bevel genoem, opgeplak word.

(c) By die uitreiking en bekendmaking van voornoemde bevel en gedurende die geldigheidsduur daarvan moet elke eienaar of okkupeerder of bestuurder of persoon in die beheer van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander perseel en elke werkgever die bewegings van sodanige persone beperk of hul en hul gesinne op sy plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of perseel of in sy diens aanhou; met dien verstande dat die landdros of die distriksgeneesheer of enige staatsmediese beampte of die plaaslike owerheid of enige lid van die polisiemag (indien daartoe deur die landdros gemagtig) in spesiale gevalle permitte kan uitreik om die bewegings van sulke persone toe te laat.

(d) Die intrekking van die bevel genoem in paragraaf (a) moet op dieselfde wyse bekendgemaak word as die uitreiking daarvan.

(e) Die Hoofgesondheidsbeampte mag wettiglik, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, 'n bevel of bevel uitreik wat hy noodsaaklik ag in verband met die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of in verband met die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksie, geneeskundige ondersoek en ontluising aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing binne, in of uit enige gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) waar tifuskoors voorkom of waar dit verwag word om te wees of waarheen tifuskoors volgens die mening van die Minister deur sodanige bewegings oorgedra kan word.

ALL PERSONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES CLEAN AND FREE FROM VERMIN.

13. Every person shall be responsible that his body, clothing, dwelling, and effects, and the body, clothing, and effects of every child under the age of sixteen years in his charge, are kept at all times clean and free from vermin; any person failing to do so or found to be dirty or verminous shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided for a contravention of these regulations. Any person authorized thereto by the local authority or magistrate or by the Regional Director, State Health Services, may make any inspection necessary for ascertaining whether these requirements are being complied with, and may detain and place under medical observation or surveillance any person whose body, clothing, or effects are found to be dirty or verminous.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO UNDERTAKE CLEANSING MEASURES WHERE NECESSARY.

14. The Medical Officer of Health or other duly authorized officer of a local authority may order the cleansing and de-verminization of all persons or of persons of any particular race or class, together with their personal belongings, arriving in its district from any area where typhus fever exists or has recently existed, or of any person whom he considers may recently have been exposed to such infection.

PERSONS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVING PERSONS RESIDING IN THEIR PREMISES OR AREAS TO PROVIDE CLEANSING FACILITIES.

15. Every owner or occupier of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises having persons residing therein, and every local authority having persons residing within its area in a town location or in barracks or other premises belonging to or under the control of such local authority, shall provide means and facilities for washing and for the cleansing and freeing from vermin of such persons, and of their clothing, effects, and dwellings and shall, as far as possible, ensure that such facilities are made use of and that such persons keep their bodies, clothing, dwellings, and effects clean and free from vermin.

Where after reasonable notice any person, or any local authority, fails to provide such means and facilities the local authority or the magistrate or, where the local authority itself is in default, the Minister, may make an order requiring the provision of such means and facilities, and within such time, as may be specified in such order.

PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS TRAVELLING BY RAIL.

16. Any station master, or any officer acting by due authority on his behalf, may—

- (a) refuse to issue a ticket to, or
- (b) refuse to admit to or convey on any train, or
- (c) remove or cause to be removed from any train,

any person whom he considers to be dirty or verminous in body, clothing, or effects, or to be for any other reason likely of liable to convey typhus infection, or who has not complied with any order or requirement under these regulations.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

17. Any dwelling, premises, or article which is verminous or is believed or suspected to be typhus-infected, may be disinfected and freed of vermin by, and as may be directed by, the local authority.

The owner or occupier of and every person residing in such dwelling or premises, and the owner of every such article, shall give any assistance required of him in connection with such disinfection.

No person shall remove or use any such article without due authority given after the same has been disinfected.

ALLE PERSONE MOET HUL SKOON EN VRY VAN LUISE HOU.

13. Elke persoon sal daarvoor verantwoordelik wees dat sy liggaam, klere, woning en persoonlike besittings en die liggaam, klere en persoonlike besittings van elke kind onder die ouderdom van sestien jaar wat onder sy toesig is, ten alle tye skoon en vry van luisse gehou word; enige persoon wat nálaat om dit te doen of wat vuil en vol luisse gevind word, begaan 'n oortreding en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe by hierdie regulasies bepaal. Enige persoon wat daartoe deur die plaaslike owerheid of landdros of deur die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste gemagtig is, kan enige aangewese inspeksie uitvoer om vas te stel of hierdie vereistes nagekom word en kan enige persoon wie se liggaam, klere of persoonlike besittings vuil of vol luisse is, aanhou en onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking plaas.

PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE MOET REINIGINGSMAATREËLS TREF WAAR NODIG.

14. Die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte of ander behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar van 'n plaaslike owerheid kan die reiniging en ontluising gelas van alle persone of van persone van enige besondere ras of klas, saam met hul persoonlike besittings, wat sy distrik binnekom uit enige gebied waar tifuskoors voorkom of waar dit onlangs voorgekom het, of van enige persoon wat hy meen onlangs aan sodanige besmetting blootgestel was.

PERSONE EN PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE WAT PERSONE HET WAT OP HUL PERSELE OF IN HUL GEBIEDE WOON, MOET REINIGINGSFASILITEITE VOORSIEN.

15. Elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander perseel waarin persone woon en elke plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied persone woonagtig is in 'n stad, lokasie of in barakke of ander persele wat aan hom behoort of wat onder beheer van sodanige plaaslike owerheid is, moet middele en fasiliteite verskaf vir die was en die reiniging en die ontluising van sodanige persone en van hul klere, persoonlike besittings en wonings en moet sover as moontlik verseker dat van sodanige fasiliteite gebruik gemaak word en dat sulke persone hul liggame, klere, wonings en persoonlike besittings skoon en vry van luisse hou.

Waar, na redelike kennisgewing, enige persoon of enige plaaslike owerheid nalaat om sodanige middele en fasiliteite te verskaf, kan die plaaslike owerheid, die landdros, of, waar die plaaslike owerheid self in gebreke bly, die Minister 'n bevel uitreik wat die verskaffing gelas van sodanige middele en fasiliteite en binne sodanige tydperk as wat in die bevel aangedui word.

VOORSORGMAATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT PER TREIN REIS.

16. Enige stasiemeester of enige beampte wat gemagtig is om namens hom op te tree, kan:

- (a) weier om 'n reiskaartjie uit te reik aan, of
- (b) toegang tot of vervoer op enige trein weier aan, of
- (c) verwyder of laat verwyder van enige trein, enige persoon wat hy as vuil of wie se liggaam klere of persoonlike besittings hy as vol luisse beskou of wat hy om enige ander rede as moontlike draer van tifuskoorsbesmetting beskou of wat nie enige bevel of vereiste ingevolge hierdie regulasie nagekom het nie.

ONTSMETTING VAN BESMETTE PERSELE EN ARTIKELS.

17. Enige woning, perseel of artikel wat vol luisse is of wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, met tifuskoors besmet is, kan ontsmet en ontluis word deur, of op aanwysing van, die plaaslike owerheid.

Die eienaar of okkupeerder van, en enige persoon woonagtig in sodanige woning of perseel en die eienaar van enige sodanige artikel moet alle hulp wat van hom verlang word in verband met ontsmetting verleen.

Niemand mag enige sodanige artikel verwyder of gebruik alvorens behoorlike magtiging na ontsmetting verleen is nie.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DIRTY, INSANITARY, OR VERMINOUS DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO CLEANSE THE SAME AND FREE THEM FROM VERMIN.

18. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises found to be dirty or insanitary or verminous requiring him to cleanse the same and to free the same as thoroughly as possible from vermin, within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, and may likewise specify in such notice any particular measure required to be carried out.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DEFECTIVE OR OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MEANS OF LIGHTING AND VENTILATION AND TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING.

19. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling which is without sufficient means of admitting daylight and fresh air, or which is overcrowded, requiring him to provide such means or to carry out any specified alteration within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice or forthwith to remedy the overcrowding.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

20. Any health officer or other Government medical officer or district surgeon, any medical officer of health of a local authority, or any justice of the peace, member of the police, or any person duly authorized thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Regional Director, State Health Services, may at any hour reasonable for the proper performance of the duty enter any dwelling or premises which there is reasonable ground for inspecting in connection with the enforcement of these regulations or with the prevention or eradication of typhus.

POWERS OF OFFICERS, GUARDS, ETC., TO PREVENT CONTRAVENTION.

21. Any magistrate or member of the police or any person duly authorized thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Regional Director, State Health Services, is hereby empowered to use any force necessary to enforce any requirement under, or to prevent any contravention of, these regulations, and to arrest without warrant any person who has escaped from detention or isolation under these regulations.

GENERAL PENALTIES.

22. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision or requirement of these regulations or of any order or notice issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section forty-five of the Act.

FURTHER OFFENCES.

23. Any person obstructing any officer or person in carrying out any duty under these regulations, or failing or refusing to give any information he may lawfully be required to give or knowingly giving false or misleading information, or refusing to be removed or obstructing the removal of any person to a hospital or place of isolation or observation or escaping or attempting to escape or assisting any person to escape or attempt to escape from any such hospital or place, or occupying or allowing any person to occupy any dwelling or premises legally closed against occupation or use shall be guilty of a contravention of these regulations and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section forty-five of the Act.

NOTES.

1. In the foregoing regulations, in accordance with the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919—

“local authority” means any municipal or borough or town or village or divisional council, town board, local board, village management board, or other body which is a local authority under section seven of the Act; where there is no other local authority, the magistrate, acting under the authority and instructions

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN VUIL OF ONSANITÊRE OF MET LUISE BESMETTE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM DIT SKOON EN VRY VAN LUISE TE MAAK.

18. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan aan die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning of perseel wat vuil of onsanitêr of vol luisse gevind word, kennis gee dat dit binne 'n redelike tyd, in die kennisgewing aangedui, skoongemaak moet word en kan ook in sodanige kennisgewing enige ander bepaalde vereiste stel.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN DEFEKTE OF OORBEVOLKTE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM VOLDOENDE LIG EN VENTILASIE TE VERSKAF EN OM OORBEVOLKING TE VERHELP.

19. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning wat nie voldoende lig en vars lug toelaat nie of wat oorbevolk is, kennis gee om enige gespesifiseerde veranderings binne 'n redelike tydperk aan te bring om genoeg lig en lug toe te laat of om die oorbevolking dadelik te verhelp.

REG VAN TOEGANG.

20. Enige gesondheidsbeampte of ander staatsmediese beampte of distriksgeneesheer, enige geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van 'n plaaslike owerheid, of enige vrederegter, lid van die polisiemag of enige persoon behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste kan vir die vervulling van sy plig, op enige redelike tyd, enige woning of perseel betree waar die noodsaaklikheid bestaan vir 'n inspeksie in verband met die toepassing van hierdie regulasies of vir die voorkoming of uitroeiing van tifuskoors.

BEVOEGDHEID VAN BEAMPTES, WAGTE, ENS. OM OORTREDINGS TE VOORKOM.

21. Enige landdros of lid van die polisiemag of enige persoon behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste word hierby gemagtig om enige noodsaaklike maatreël te gebrui om die vereistes van die regulasies toe te pas of die oortreding daarvan te voorkom en om enige persoon sonder lasbrief te arresteer wat uit bewaring of afsondering kragtens hierdie regulasies, ontsnap het.

ALGEMENE STRAFBEPALINGS.

22. Enigeen wat hierdie regulasies oortree of wat nalaat om aan enigeen van die bepalings of vereistes daarvan te voldoen of om enige bevel of kennisgewing daarkragtens uitgereik, na te kom, begaan 'n oortreding en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel vyf-en-veertig van die Wet bepaal.

ANDER OORTREDINGS.

23. Enigeen wat enige beampte of persoon hinder by die uitvoering van enige plig ingevolge hierdie regulasies, of wat versuim of weier om enige inligting te verstrek wat wettiglik van hom vereis kan word of wat bewustelik vals of misleidende inligting gee, of wat weier om verwyder te word of die verwydering van enige persoon na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering of observasie hinder, of ontsnap of trag om te ontsnap, of ander by ontsnapping of 'n poging tot ontsnapping uit enige sodanige hospitaal of plek help, of wat enige woning of perseel, wat wettiglik teen okkupering of gebruik gesluit is, okkupeer of enige persoon toelaat om dit te okkupeer, begaan 'n oortreding van hierdie regulasies en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel vyf-en-veertig van die Wet bepaal.

OPMERKINGS.

1. In die voorafgaande regulasies, in ooreenstemming met die Volksgezondheidswet, No. 36 van 1919, beteken: „plaaslike owerheid” enige munisipale of stads- of dorps- of afdelingsraad, stads-, plaaslike of dorpsbestuur of enige ander liggaam wat 'n plaaslike owerheid is kragtens artikel sewe van die Wet; waar daar geen ander plaaslike owerheid is nie, is die landdros, handelende op las of volgens die voorskrifte van die Minister, die plaaslike owerheid (artikel

of the Minister, is the local authority (section *nine*). Wherever under these regulations a report is required to be made to, or an order may be issued or other action taken by, the local authority, such report may be made to or such order may be issued or action taken by the medical officer of health of such local authority when duly authorized thereto by and acting on behalf of his local authority;

"medical observation" means the segregation and detention of persons under medical supervision;

"medical surveillance" means the keeping of a person under medical supervision. Persons under such surveillance may be required by the local authority or any duly authorized officer to remain within a specified area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

2. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, the duty of preventing and dealing with an outbreak of typhus or other infectious disease within the area of a local authority rests upon that authority.

3. In regard to measures in connection with typhus outbreaks which entail expenditure of which the local authority intends to claim part-refund from Government, the local authority should proceed in accordance with the Refund Regulations made under sections *forty-eight*, *fifty* and *sixty-six* of the Act and relative circular instructions of the Department of Health.

4. In exercising the administrative powers vested in him by these regulations the magistrate shall act after consultation with the district surgeon, and shall, where necessary, first obtain the concurrence of the Regional Director, State Health Services.

5. Proclamation No. 170 of 1919 declared typhus fever to be a formidable epidemic disease for the purposes of the Act.

nege). Waar daar kragtens hierdie regulasies aangifte gedoen moet word by, of 'n bevel uitgereik of ander stappe gedoen moet word deur 'n plaaslike owerheid, kan sodanige aangifte gedoen word by, sodanige bevel uitgereik of stappe gedoen word deur die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid indien hy behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is deur die plaaslike owerheid en namens hom optree;

"geneeskundige observasie" die afsondering en aanhouding van persone onder geneeskundige toesig;

"geneeskundige bewaking" die hou van persone onder geneeskundige toesig. Die plaaslike owerheid of enige ander behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van persone onder sodanige bewaking vereis om binne 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly of om hulle op gesette tye en plekke vir geneeskundige ondersoek aan te meld.

2. Ingevolge die bepalings van die Volksgezondheidswet, No. 36 van 1919, is dit die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om 'n uitbreking van tifuskoors of ander besmetlike siekte binne sy gebied te voorkom en om daarmee te handel.

3. In verband met die maatreëls wat ten opsigte van uitbrekings van tifuskoors getref moet word en wat uitgawe meebring waarop die plaaslike owerheid van voorneme is om gedeeltelike terugbetaling van die Staat te eis, moet die plaaslike owerheid handel ooreenkomstig die terugbetalingsregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikels 48, 50 en 66 van die Wet en die betrokke omsendinstruksies van die Departement van Gesondheid.

4. By die uitoefening van die administratiewe bevoegdhede hom kragtens hierdie regulasies verleen, moet die landdros slegs handel na oorlegpleging met die distriks-geneesheer en moet hy, waar nodig, eers die toestemming van die Streeksdirekteur: Staatsgesondheidsdienste verkry.

5. Ingevolge Proklamasie No. 170 van 1919 is tifuskoors vir die toepassing van die Wet tot 'n gedugte epidemiese siekte verklaar.

CONTENTS.

No.	Department of Health.	PAGE
	GOVERNMENT NOTICES.	
R.1826.	Regulations Regarding Smallpox	1
R.1827.	Regulations Regarding Plague	6
R.1828.	Regulations Regarding Typhus Fever	11

INHOUD.

No.	Departement van Gesondheid.	BLADSY
	GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.	
R.1826.	Regulasies insake Pokkies	1
R.1827.	Regulasies insake Pes	6
R.1828.	Regulasies insake Tifuskoors (Vlektifus)	11

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