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No. , 1918.

A BILL

To make further provision for preserving the public health ; to prevent the spread of diseases ; to provide that under certain conditions persons suffering from certain diseases may be removed to and detained in hospitals ; to regulate the conveyance of corpses and the speedy interment of the dead ; to provide that the business of hairdressers be carried on in a sanitary manner ; to amend the Public Health Act, 1902, the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1915, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Public Health Amendment Act, 1918," and shall be read with the Public Health Act, 1902. Short title.

2. The Governor may from time to time, on the advice of the Board of Health, by proclamation in the Gazette declare any infectious or contagious disease to be a dangerous infectious or contagious disease within the meaning of this Act, and in such case, and so long as the Gazette notice remains unrevoked, the disease specified therein shall be deemed to be a dangerous infectious or contagious disease accordingly. Proclaimed diseases. N.Z. Public Health Act, s. 13.

3. (1) For the purpose of preventing or checking the spread of any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, and generally for the protection of the public health, the Governor, on the advice of the Board of Health, may make regulations— Regulations. Public Health Act, Vict., No. 2,810, 1915, s. 2.

- (a) prescribing the clinical, chemical, bacteriological, and other examinations necessary to ascertain whether any person is suffering from a dangerous infectious or contagious disease, or is a carrier, and whether any person who has been suffering from any such disease, or has been a carrier, has ceased to be liable to convey infection ;
- (b) requiring carriers or contacts to report themselves and submit themselves to medical examinations at such times and places as may be specified by an officer of the Department of Public Health who is a legally qualified medical practitioner, or by a medical officer of health, or by any legally qualified medical practitioner duly authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of Public Health ;
- (c) providing for the segregation or isolation and for the treatment of any person who in the opinion of a medical officer of the Department of

- of Public Health, or a medical officer of health, or of a legally qualified medical practitioner authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of Public Health, is suffering from a dangerous infectious or contagious disease ;
- (d) prescribing the conditions and circumstances under which carriers or contacts may be segregated or isolated or required to submit to such treatment as may be specified by an officer of the Department of Public Health who is a legally qualified medical practitioner, or by a medical officer of health, or by any legally qualified medical practitioner duly authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of Public Health ;
 - (e) providing for the destruction of animals suffering from any disease liable to be transmitted to man, or of animals (including insects) suspected to be suffering from any such disease or liable to convey any such disease to man ;
 - (f) providing for the removal to and the detention in hospitals of any person who is suffering from a dangerous infectious or contagious disease, and who is without proper lodging and accommodation, when a public hospital is situated within a convenient distance of the place where such sufferer is ;
 - (g) generally for preventing the spread of any dangerous infectious or contagious disease and providing for the treatment of persons suffering from any such disease ;
 - (h) providing for the regulation or restriction of the sale and storage of rags, flock, or other materials which may be used in the manufacture of bedding and furniture ;
 - (i) regulating the provision and construction of closet accommodation, cesspits, and other sanitary conveniences on vessels while in port, and in districts in places outside local government areas, and the manner in which the same shall be maintained ;
 - (j)

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- (j) requiring the notification throughout New South Wales, or in any specified district, of ankylostomiasis, bilharziosis, malaria, or any other diseases not already required by the Acts relating to public health to be notified, and providing for the precautions to be taken by persons suffering from such diseases, or by the proprietors of mines, factories, or other places in which such persons may be employed, to prevent the spread of such diseases ;
- (k) providing for the speedy interment of the dead, and regulating the conditions which shall prevail in cases where corpses are conveyed by rail or otherwise ;
- (l) for the disinfecting, cleansing, and purifying of houses and articles in so far as is necessary to prevent the spread of disease. Public Health Act, Vict., No. 2,665, 1915, s. 173.

In the consideration of this section—

“Carrier” means any person having in his nose or throat, or in his excretions or discharges, germs of any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, although presenting no signs or symptoms of disease.

“Contact” means any person who in the opinion of a medical officer of the Department of Public Health, or of a medical officer of health, or of any legally qualified medical practitioner authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of Public Health, has been exposed to the risk of infection from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease.

The regulations may impose a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds for any breach thereof.

- (2) Such regulations shall—
 - (i) be published in the Gazette ;
 - (ii) take effect from the date of publication, or from a later date to be specified in such regulations ; and

(iii)

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(iii) be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after publication, if Parliament is in session, and, if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session. If either House of Parliament passes a resolution at any time within fifteen sitting days after such regulations have been laid before such House disallowing any regulation, such regulation shall thereupon cease to have effect.

4. The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1915, is amended as follows:—

Amendment
of the 1915
Act.

(a) By inserting the following short heading and section next after section seven:—

Hairdressers and barbers.

“7A. The Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, may make regulations with regard to the cleansing and disinfection of the appliances and utensils used in connection with their business by hairdressers and barbers; prescribing the means by which such cleansing and disinfection shall be effected, and the means by which the question whether or not such cleansing and disinfection has been effected may be tested; and generally for the inspection and supervision for sanitary purposes of the business premises of barbers and hairdressers, and of the appliances and utensils therein”; and

Regulations
in respect of
hairdressers'
appliances,
&c.

(b) By omitting in section nineteen the words “section sixty-one” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “sections fifty-eight or sixty-one.”

Sec. 19.
Appeals.