

# THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

## FEDERAL CAPITAL COMMISSION.

### REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE 1928.

No. 2.

**P**URSUANT to the powers conferred upon it by the *Public Health Ordinance 1928*, the Federal Capital Commission, appointed under the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1924-1928*, hereby makes the following regulations to come into operation on the date fixed for the commencement of the Ordinance.

Dated this thirtieth day of November, 1929.

The Common Seal of the Federal  
Capital Commission was hereunto } (L.S.)  
duly affixed in the presence of }

B. CROSBIE GOOLD, Commissioner.

C. S. DALEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS.

- Short title. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations.
- Definitions. 2. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—
- “House” includes place of public worship, hospital, school, factory, work-room, hotel, public house, shop, dairy, shearing shed, wool shed, tent, van, and any other building or structure (whether temporary or permanent) or part thereof in which persons dwell, congregate or are employed;
- “Infectious Disease” means:—
- Typhoid fever (which shall include para-typhoid fever),
  - Bacillary dysentery,
  - Infective gastro-enteritis,
  - Asiatic cholera,
  - Amoebic dysentery,
  - Measles (morbilli),
  - Measles (rotheln),
  - Whooping cough,
  - Scarlet fever,
  - Diphtheria,
  - Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis,
  - Acute anterior poliomyelitis,
  - Small-pox,
  - Lethargic encephalitis,
  - Tuberculosis (which shall include all forms of tuberculosis),
  - Leprosy,
  - Plague,
  - Typhus fever (all forms),
  - Relapsing fever,
  - Malaria,
  - Filariasis,
  - Yellow fever,
  - Bilharziasis,
  - Ankylostomiasis,
  - Hyditiid disease (*Echinococcus granulosus* cystic stage),
  - Contagious ophthalmia (including trachmona),
  - Anthrax,
  - Scabies,
  - Puerperal fever,
- and includes the condition in which the organism presumed to cause any of those diseases is found to be present in any person, and any disease or infective condition to which these Regulations for the time being apply in accordance with any notification which the Commission may, from time to time, publish in the *Gazette*;
- “Occupier” means the person having the charge, management, or control of a house, and in the case of a house which is let out in separate tenements, or in the case of a lodging-house which is let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the tenants or lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, and includes any person in occupation of the surface of any land of the Commission, notwithstanding any want or defect of title to occupy the land;
- “Owner” means the owner whether jointly or severally of any house, or the authorized agent, manager or superintendent of the owner, and, in the case of mortgaged premises, both the mortgagor and the mortgagee, and includes a lessee;
- “School” includes kindergarten, primary or secondary school, technical school, private school, or Sunday school; and
- “Veterinary Officer” means the Veterinary Officer of the Federal Capital Commission.

Notification of  
infectious  
diseases.

3. (1) Whenever, in any house, any person is found to be suffering from an infectious disease, or from any sickness the symptoms of which raise a reasonable suspicion that it may be an infectious disease, any medical practitioner who examines the person shall, upon the day on which he becomes aware or suspects that the person is suffering from an infectious disease, give notice thereof to the occupier, and also to the Medical Officer of Health, and, in the event of the death of any such person, forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health of the death.

(2) The notice required by the last preceding sub-regulation to be given by a medical practitioner to the Medical Officer of Health shall be in writing, and in accordance with the form in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

(3) A medical practitioner shall not incur any liability by reason of any mis-statement made in good faith in a notification of any infectious disease, provided that, where he makes a change in his diagnosis, he promptly notifies that change to the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) The Commission shall pay, or cause to be paid, to each medical practitioner a sum of two shillings and sixpence for every case notified by him in accordance with this regulation.

(5) When the head teacher of any school becomes aware or suspects that any child enrolled at the school, or any member of the staff of the school, is suffering from an infectious disease, and is attending the school, he shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health accordingly.

4. The Medical Officer of Health, or any medical practitioner thereto authorised in writing by the Commission, whenever he has reasonable cause to suspect that any person who is an inmate of a house is suffering from any infectious disease, may at all reasonable times enter the house and examine any inmate of the house, or any person found therein at the time of the visit, and ask questions of such inmate or person, for the purpose of ascertaining whether that inmate or person is suffering from an infectious disease, and the inmate or person shall submit to such examination and shall answer truthfully any question put to him for that purpose by the Medical Officer of Health or medical practitioner. Power of entry.

5. (1) Any person found to be suffering from an infectious disease, and any parent or guardian of any such person, and any person in attendance on or having the care of any such person, shall comply with any orders given, in writing, by the Medical Officer of Health, or by the medical practitioner in attendance. Orders of Medical Officer of Health, &c.

(2) Where an order given by the medical practitioner in attendance is inconsistent with an order given by the Medical Officer of Health, the order of the latter shall prevail and it shall not be an offence for any person to fail to comply with that order of the medical practitioner.

6. The Medical Officer of Health, or any person thereto authorized in writing by the Medical Officer of Health, may remove, to a suitable hospital or place of isolation, any person suffering from an infectious disease, and there detain him until the Medical Officer of Health, or any medical practitioner thereto authorized in writing by the Commission, certifies in writing that that person is free from infection or can be discharged without danger to the public health. Removal of person suffering from infectious disease.

7. The expenses or any portion of the expenses incurred by the Commission in the removal to and detention in a suitable hospital or place of isolation of a person suffering from an infectious disease or of a contact may be recovered in any Court of Petty Sessions by the Commission from that person, or from his estate in the case of death, or in the case of an infant, from either parent or the guardian of such infant. Recovery of expenses incurred by Commission.

8. Any person who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, has been in such contact with a case of infectious disease as to be liable to transmit the disease to others shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be deemed to be a contact, and shall observe such restrictions as are imposed, or such orders as are given by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Medical Officer of Health, or any person thereto authorized in writing by the Medical Officer of Health, may remove that person to a place of isolation, and that person, if so removed, shall remain in that place for such period as the Medical Officer of Health directs. Removal of Contact.

9. For the purpose of exercising the power of removal conferred by either of the last two preceding regulations, the Medical Officer of Health, or any person thereto authorized in writing by the Medical Officer of Health, may, with such assistants as are necessary, enter any house at any reasonable time. Exercise of power of removal.

10. (1) The owner, occupier, or any person having the care and management or ordering of any house, shall comply with all orders or directions notified to him, in writing, by the Medical Officer of Health regarding the cleansing, purifying, ventilating, and disinfecting of the house, and of the drainage and sanitary appliances belonging thereto. Duties of owner of house.

(2) If the owner, occupier, or other person fails to comply with these orders or directions within the time limited by the notice, the Medical Officer of Health or any person thereto authorized in writing by the Medical Officer of Health, may, with such assistants as are necessary, enter the house and carry out the orders or directions, and the Commission may recover in any Court of Petty Sessions the expense of Medical Officer of Health may disinfect premises, &c.

so doing from the party in default, without prejudice to any further or other liability of the owner, occupier, or other person under these Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, when, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, the circumstances justify such a course, he, or any person thereto authorized in writing by him, may, with such assistants as are necessary, cleanse and disinfect any premises.

Person infected  
not to appear  
in public.

11. A person who knows himself to be suffering from any infectious disease or to be a contact shall not wilfully present himself in any house or place to which the public have resort, or in any public vehicle, without taking proper precautions against spreading the infection.

Person in  
charge of  
infected person.

12. A person who is in charge of any person, who is suffering from an infectious disease or is a contact, shall not take that person to any house or place to which the public have resort, or into any public vehicle without the expressed approval of the Medical Officer of Health, and taking such precautions against spreading the infection as the Medical Officer of Health so orders, or allow or wilfully suffer him to do anything in breach of the last preceding regulation.

Infected  
children not to  
attend school.

13. (1) Whenever a notification required by regulation 3 of these Regulations given to the occupier of any house, that a child is suffering from an infectious disease, a person shall not send such child to school and such child shall not attend school within the period of exclusion prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

(2) Whenever a notification is given by the Medical Officer of Health or any person thereto authorized in writing by the Medical Officer of Health to the occupier of any house that a child is a contact within the meaning of regulation 8 of these Regulations, a person shall not send such child to school and such child shall not attend school within the period of exclusion prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Exclusion from  
school.

14. (1) The head teacher or person in charge of a school on learning that a child enrolled at that school is infected with an infectious disease, when such disease is a disease prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations, shall, in accordance with the requirements of the Second Schedule to these Regulations, prevent such child from attending school.

(2) The head teacher or person in charge of a school on learning that a child enrolled at that school is a contact within the meaning of regulation 8 of these Regulations, when such contact is with a disease prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations, shall, to the extent required by the Second Schedule to these Regulations, prevent such child from attending school.

Closing of  
schools.

15. (1) If in the opinion of the Commission it is desirable for the purpose of preserving the public health that any school should be closed, the Commission may, by notice in the *Gazette*, and by notice served on the proprietor or principal teacher of the school, declare that such school shall be closed.

(2) If a notice in pursuance of the last preceding sub-regulation is served upon him, the proprietor or principal teacher of the school shall cause the school to be closed, and to be kept closed until the Commission notifies in the *Gazette* that the school may be opened without prejudice to the public health.

Duties of  
parents, &c., of  
children  
excluded from  
school.

16. The parents or other person in charge of a patient, and who under these Regulations have been required to prevent such patient attending school, and the parents or other person in charge of any child of, or under school age, who is a contact with that patient, shall not, during the period of exclusion from school, suffer or permit any such patient or contact to attend any cinematograph hall, or other place of amusement, church, or public gathering, whether admission is gained thereto by payment or otherwise.

Disinfection  
of articles,  
&c.

17. The owner of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection shall, when required to do so by notice in writing by the Medical Officer of Health, deliver up the articles to the person named in the notice for the purpose of destruction or disinfection.

Disinfection of  
vehicles.

18. The person in charge of any vehicle, in which a person known or believed by him to be suffering from an infectious disease or to be a contact has been conveyed, shall, if required by the Medical Officer of Health, disinfect the vehicle to his satisfaction before its further use.

Disposal of  
bodies.

19. The person in charge of the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease shall comply with the orders of the Medical Officer of Health regarding the treatment and disposal of the body.

20. (1) The occupier of a dairy or dairy farm on whose premises <sup>Dairies.</sup> a case of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis or Typhoid Fever occurs, where such occupier has been so notified by a medical practitioner in accordance with the provisions of regulation 3 (1) of these Regulations, shall—

- (a) immediately discontinue sale as well as the removal for human consumption of dairy produce from such dairy or dairy farm until authorized by the Medical Officer of Health to resume such sale or removal;
- (b) forthwith inform the Commission of such case;
- (c) on demand of the Medical Officer of Health or any authorized person give the names and addresses of customers and persons supplied, and such particulars of his sources of supply as the Medical Officer of Health may require.

(2) When the Medical Officer of Health has reasonable grounds for believing that dairy produce from such dairy or dairy farm is liable to have been infected he shall have power to destroy or to order destruction of such dairy produce.

21. The owner or occupier or person in charge of a dairy or dairy farm who knowingly allows any person who is suffering from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis or Typhoid Fever, or any person who has recently been exposed to infection from a person so suffering—

- (a) to milk cows or to handle vessels containing dairy produce; or
- (b) in any way to take part in the conduct of the trade or business relating to the production, distribution or storage of dairy produce,

unless and until the Medical Officer of Health has certified in writing that all danger of communication of infection to the dairy produce or its contamination has ceased, shall be guilty of an offence.

For the purposes of this and the last preceding regulation—

“Dairy” means any premises (not being a dairy farm) where milk or cream is kept for sale or where any dairy produce is manufactured or prepared for sale.

“Dairy farm” means any premises where cows are milked or kept for the purpose of producing milk either for sale, or for the manufacture or preparation of any dairy produce for sale.

“Dairy produce” means milk, cream, butter or cheese.

22. (1) The owner, keeper or person having the custody of any dog shall, at least once in every year, and at such other times as the Veterinary Officer by notice in writing requires, produce the dog to the Veterinary Officer at the offices of the Commission at Canberra, on a Friday between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4.45 p.m., and shall permit the Veterinary Officer to apply such treatment to the dog as the Veterinary Officer deems necessary to prevent the dog being a carrier of hydatid disease (Echinococcus granulosus): <sup>Dogs affected with parasite of hydatid disease.</sup>

Provided that if the place where the dog is usually kept is outside the City Area, as defined in the *City Area Leases Ordinance 1924-1929* it shall not be necessary for the dog to be produced at the offices of the Commission at Canberra, but the owner, keeper, or person having the custody of the dog shall when so required by the Veterinary Officer by notice in writing, at such place and time as are specified in the notice, produce the dog and allow the treatment to be applied to the dog by the Veterinary Officer:

Provided further, that when treatment of any dog by the Veterinary Officer is not convenient, the owner, keeper, or person having the custody of the dog shall, for the purpose of preventing the dog being a carrier of hydatid disease, apply treatment to the dog and do all such things as the Veterinary Officer, by notice in writing, requires and directs to be done.

(2) In the absence of negligence, the Commission shall not incur any liability by reason of the loss of or injury to any dog during or consequent upon the application of treatment in pursuance of these Regulations.

23. Any medical practitioner or other person who contravenes or <sup>Penalty,</sup> fails to comply with any provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations, and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds, or, where the breach is constituted by a failure to comply with any notice, requisition, direction or order lawfully given under these Regulations, to a penalty not exceeding One pound for each day during which the breach continues, unless it is proved that all due diligence has been used to comply with the notice, requisition, direction or order.

# FIRST SCHEDULE.

## Regulation 3.

### THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

#### FEDERAL CAPITAL COMMISSION.

#### Public Health Ordinance 1928.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS.

#### Notification of Infectious Disease.

I hereby certify that the person whose name and address appears hereunder is suspected by me to be suffering from.....

Full name of patient.....

Address of patient.....

Occupation.....

Age..... Sex.....

Attends school at.....

Date of onset of illness.....

Suspected origin of disease, disposal of case, and any other remarks.....

.....

.....

.....

Source of milk supply.....

Number in household.....

Signature.....

Medical Practitioner.

Date.....

To the Medical Officer of Health,  
Canberra.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

### REGULATIONS 13 AND 14.

#### Periods of Exclusion from School.

Disease.	A patient shall be excluded from attending school:—	A contact shall be excluded from attending school:—
Diphtheria.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that danger of infection has ceased; or (2) Until a medical certificate of freedom from infectivity is furnished. No such certificate shall be issued until two swabs, taken at intervals of forty-eight hours, are negative.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that the contact is not liable to convey infection; or (2) Until a medical certificate is furnished to the effect that the contact is not liable to convey infection. No such certificate shall be issued until at least one swab, taken from the contact, is negative.
Scarlet fever.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that danger of infection has ceased; or (2) Until a medical certificate is furnished stating that the patient is not liable to convey infection or until all traces of discharge from eyes and ears have disappeared, but in any case until six weeks have elapsed since the beginning of the illness.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that the contact is not liable to convey infection; or (2) Until a medical certificate is furnished to the effect that the contact is not liable to convey infection; or (3) Until 14 days have elapsed since removal, when the patient is removed, or where the contact has removed or has been removed to premises other than those occupied by the patient.
Measles.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that danger of infection has ceased; or (2) Until a medical certificate is produced stating that the patient is not liable to convey infection or until all traces of the rash have disappeared and there is no sign of discharge from ear, eye, or nose.	Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that the contact is not liable to convey infection.

Disease.	A patient shall be excluded from attending school :—	A contact shall be excluded from attending school :—
Whooping Cough.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that danger of infection has ceased; or (2) Until a medical certificate is produced stating that the patient is not liable to convey infection or until "whooping" has ceased for two weeks. No such certificate shall be issued until the expiration of six weeks from the beginning of the "whoop".	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Polioencephalitis, Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis (lethargica).	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that danger of infection has ceased; or (2) Until a medical certificate is produced stating that the patient is not liable to convey infection.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that the contact is not liable to convey infection; or (2) Until a medical certificate is produced stating that the contact is not liable to convey infection.
Typhoid fever (including paratyphoid fever), Tuberculosis.	(1) Until the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing that danger of infection has ceased; or (2) Until a medical certificate is produced stating that the patient is not liable to convey infection.	

CUSTOMS BY-LAWS Nos. 911 to 952.

I, JAMES EDWARD FENTON, Minister of State for the Commonwealth of Australia administering the Department of Trade and Customs, do hereby, in pursuance of the *Customs Tariff* 1921-1928 and of all other enabling powers, make the following Departmental By-laws.

J. E. FENTON,  
Minister of State for Trade and Customs.

*Customs Tariff* 1921-1928, Item 174.

MACHINES, MACHINE TOOLS, AND APPLIANCES FOR USE IN CONNEXION THEREWITH.

The machines, machine tools, and appliances for use in connexion therewith, and parts thereof, enumerated hereunder (but not the motive power, engine combinations, or power connexions, if any, when not integral parts of the machines or machine tools) may be admitted under Tariff Item 174, viz.:—

BY-LAW No. 911.

Item 174.

Miscellaneous machines and appliances, viz.:—

Equipment for use in the installation of control systems, boiler and/or combustion, for regulating air and/or fuel, viz.:—

Boiler meter contactors and recorders  
Contactor interruptors  
Control drives, not including motors  
Accessories for control drives, viz.:—  
Bevel gear units, one-position clutches, pillow blocks and worm reduction gear units  
Drum switches  
Furnace draught indicators  
Master pressure contactors and recorders

(Operating on and from 9th September, 1929.) (T.D. 29/1365.)

BY-LAW No. 912.

Item 174.

Miscellaneous machines and appliances, viz.:—

Accelerograph for recording the vibrations of rolling-stock. (Operating on 9th July, 1929, only.) (T.D. 29/1367.)

BY-LAW No. 913.

Item 174.

Miscellaneous machines and appliances, viz.:—

Attaching machine, button, universal, for attaching metal buttons to garments. (Operating on 8th October, 1929 only.) (T.D. 29/1368.)

BY-LAW No. 914.

Item 174.

Machines for use in connexion with the production of toilet combs, viz.:—

Bevelling and shaping machine  
Carrier machine, semi-automatic  
Heating apparatus  
Milling device  
Recutting machine.

(Operating on 28th September, 1929, only.) (T.D. 29/1369.)

BY-LAW No. 915.

Item 174.

Paper-finishing, paper-cutting, and paper-folding machines (not including extra knives), viz.:—

Cutting machine, automatic, 48-inch. (Operating on 9th August, 1929, only.) (T.D. 29/1370.)

BY-LAW No. 916.

Item 174.

Metal-working machines and appliances, viz.:—

Drilling machine, upright vertical, 30-inch. (Operating on 19th October, 1929, only.) (T.D. 29/1371.)

BY-LAW No. 917.

Item 174.

Miscellaneous machines and appliances, viz.:—

Engine, crude oil, 50 h.p., and starting equipment therefor. (Operating on 2nd January, 1929, only.) (T.D. 29/1372.)

BY-LAW No. 918.

Item 174.

Wood-working machines and appliances (not including extra knives), viz.:—

Equalizing and lock joint grooving machines. (Operating on 29th October, 1927, only.) (T.D. 29/1373.)

BY-LAW No. 919.

Item 174.

Miscellaneous machines and appliances, viz.:—

Fastening machines for attaching locks and handles to suit and similar cases. (Operating on 10th September, 1926, only.) (T.D. 29/1374.)

BY-LAW No. 920.

Item 174.

Miscellaneous machines and appliances, viz.:—

Filling and capping machine, automatic, for packing ice cream in cardboard containers. (Operating on 21st October, 1929, only.) (T.D. 29/1375.)