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OF
The Province of Natal



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Offisiële Koerant
VAN
Die Provinsie Natal

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Op Gesag Uitgegee

No. 2323, THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1950.

No. 2323. DONDERDAG, 14 DESEMBER, 1950

NOTE.—All Notices appearing for the first time are indicated by an *

N.B.—Alle kennisgewings wat vir die eerste maal verskyn, word met 'n * gemerk.

No. 74, 1950.

[Afrikaans text signed by the Administrator.]

PROCLAMATION

By the Honourable DENIS GEM SHEPSTONE,
Administrator of the Province of Natal.

WHEREAS by Section 91 of the South Africa Act, 1909, it is enacted that an Ordinance passed by a Provincial Council shall, when assented to by the Governor-General-in-Council and promulgated by the Administrator, have the force of law within the Province:

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council has assented to the Ordinance specified in the Schedule hereto, as passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Natal, and I do hereby promulgate the said Ordinance for general information:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 16 of the said Ordinance that it shall come into operation upon such date as the Administrator shall declare by proclamation in the *Official Gazette of the Province*:

I DO THEREFORE further proclaim, declare and make known that the said Ordinance shall come into operation on the First day of November, 1951.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my hand at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this Sixth day of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty.

D. G. SHEPSTONE,
Administrator

SCHEDULE.

Ordinance "To make special provision for the City of Durban in relation to certain licensing matters; to amend the law relating to licences, the issue thereof, the conditions or restrictions applicable thereto and to municipal licences; to modify or alter the effect of Ordinance No. 19 of 1942, as amended, in so far as it relates to the City of Durban and the City Council thereof; and to provide for matters incidental thereto."

*No. 74, 1950.

[Afrikaanse lesing deur die Administrateur onderteken.]

PROKLAMASIE

Van Sy Edelagbare DENIS GEM SHEPSTONE,
Administrateur van die provinsie Natal.

NADEMAAL artikel 91 van die Zuid-Afrika Wet, 1909, bepaal dat 'n ordonnansie wat deur die Provinsiale Raad aangeneem is, na goedkeuring deur die Goewerneur-generaal-in-rade en afkondiging daarvan deur die Administrateur, die krag van wet binne die provinsie het:

SO IS DIT dat ek hierby proklameer, verklaar en bekendmaak dat Sy Eksellensie die Amptenaar Belas met die Uitvoering van die Uitvoerende Gesag-in-rade die ordonnansie in die hylae hiervan vermeld, soos deur die Provinsiale Raad van die provinsie Natal aangeneem, goedgekeur het en ek kondig hierby vermelde ordonnansie vir algemene inligting af:

EN NADEMAAL artikel 16 van vermelde ordonnansie bepaal dat hy op 'n datum wat die Administrateur by proklamasie in die *Offisiële Koerant van die provinsie* bepaal, in werking tree:

SO IS DIT dat ek verder proklameer, verklaar en bekendmaak dat vermelde ordonnansie op die eerste dag van November 1951 in werking tree.

GOD BEHOEDE DIE KONING!

Gegee onder my handtekening te Pietermaritzburg, Natal, op hede die sesde dag van Desember eenduiseend negehonderd-en-vyftig

D. G. SHEPSTONE,
Administrateur

BYLAE.

Ordonnansie „Om met betrekking tot sekere lisensie-aangeleenthede spesiale voorsiening vir die stad Durban te maak; om die wet betreffende lisensies, die uitreiking daarvan, die voorwaardes of beperkings van toepassing daarop en op munisipale lisensies te wysig; om die uitwerking van Ordonnansie No. 19 van 1942, soos gewysig, te matig of te wysig vir sover hy op die stad Durban en die stadsraad daarvan betrekking het; en om vir aangeleenthede in verband daarmee voorsiening te maak.”

[No. 17, 1950.]

[Assented to by the Officer Administering the Government-
in-Council on the 24th July, 1950—English text signed.][Date of commencement—
1st November, 1951.]

ORDINANCE

To make special provision for the City of Durban in relation to certain licensing matters; to amend the law relating to licences, the issue thereof, the conditions or restrictions applicable thereto and to municipal licences; to modify or alter the effect of Ordinance No. 19 of 1942, as amended, in so far as it relates to the City of Durban and the City Council thereof; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make special provision for the City of Durban in regard to certain procedural matters relating to licences, the issue thereof, the conditions or restrictions applicable thereto and to amend the law relating to the foregoing and to municipal licences:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for matters incidental to the foregoing and for the purposes aforesaid to modify or alter the effect of Ordinance No. 19 of 1942, as amended, in so far as it relates to the City of Durban:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Provincial Council of the Province of Natal, as follows:—

Application
of Ordinance.

1. This Ordinance shall apply only to the City of Durban.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Ordinance the expression "the principal Ordinance" shall mean the Licences (Control) and Municipal Licences Ordinance, 1942, as amended.

(2) In this Ordinance, unless inconsistent with the context—

(a) the expressions defined in section 1 of the principal Ordinance, except "renewal of a licence" and "trade," shall bear the same meanings;

(b) "Council" means the City Council of Durban;

"licensing officer" means any officer to whom the Council has, in terms of sub-section (2) of section 5 and sub-section (3) of section 38 of the principal Ordinance, delegated its powers and duties;

"municipal licence" means a licence mentioned in the Second Schedule to the principal Ordinance, and includes a written permission prescribed in pursuance of the provisions of section 7 of the principal Ordinance;

"renewal of a licence" means the issue of a licence in respect of the year immediately following the period of the same kind of licence held by the same person in respect of the same premises (if any) and subject to the same conditions or restrictions (if any);

"trade" means the trades, businesses, occupations, callings, acts and things mentioned in the Second Schedule to the principal Ordinance and includes such exempted trades as may not, in terms of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the principal Ordinance, be carried on without the written permission of the licensing authority.

Signature of
certificates of
authority.

3. For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the principal Ordinance, a certificate of authority shall be deemed to be signed by the chairman if it bears on it, imprinted by a cash register operated under the direction or control of the licensing officer, the following information in the appropriate place, that is to say, a date, a receipt number, a reference number, a classification, the amount paid and a facsimile signature of the

[No. 17, 1950.]

[Toestemming deur die Amptenaar Belas met die Uitoefening van die Uitvoerende Gesag-in-rade verleen op 24 Julie 1950—Engelse lesing geteken.]

[Datum van inwerkingtreding—
November 1951.]

ORDONNANSIE

Om met betrekking tot sekere lisensie-aangeleenthede spesiale voorsiening vir die stad Durban te maak; om die wet betreffende lisensies, die uitreiking daarvan, die voorwaardes of beperkings van toepassing daarop en op munisipale lisensies te wysig; om die uitwerking van Ordonnansie No. 29 van 1942, soos gewysig, te matig of te wysig vir sover hy op die stad Durban en die stadsraad daarvan betrekking het; en om vir aangeleenthede in verband daarmee voorsiening te maak.

NADEMAAL dit dienstig is om vir die stad Durban met betrekking tot sekere proseduresake in verband met lisensies, die uitreiking daarvan en die voorwaardes en beperkings van toepassing daarop spesiale voorsiening te maak, en om die wet betreffende vermelde aangeleenthede en munisipale lisensies te wysig:

Aanhef.

EN NADEMAAL dit dienstig is om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat met bovermelde aangeleenthede in verband staan en om die uitwerking van Ordonnansie No. 19 van 1942, soos gewysig, vir voormelde doeleindes te matig of te wysig vir sover hy op die stad Durban betrekking het:

SO IS DIT dat die Provinsiale Raad van die provinsie Natal as volg bepaal:—

1. Hierdie ordonnansie is slegs op die stad Durban van toepassing.

Toepassing van ordonnansie.

2. (1) In hierdie ordonnansie beteken die uitdrukking „die hoofordonnansie” die Ordonnansie op Lisensies (Kontrole) en Munisipale Lisensies, 1942, soos gewysig.

Definisies.

(2) In hierdie ordonnansie, tensy dit met die samehang strydig is—

(a) het die uitdrukkings, soos in artikel 1 van die hoofordonnansie omskryf, uitgenome „hernuwing van ’n lisensie” en „beroep,” dieselfde betekenisse;

(b) beteken „raad” die stadsraad van Durban;

beteken „lisensiebeampte” enige beampte aan wie die raad sy bevoegdheid en pligte ooreenkomstig subartikel (2) van artikel 5 en subartikel (3) van artikel 38 van die hoofordonnansie oorgedra het;

beteken „munisipale lisensie” ’n lisensie wat in die tweede bylae van die hoofordonnansie vermeld staan, asook ’n ’n skriftelike toestemming soos by artikel 7 van die hoofordonnansie voorgeskryf;

beteken „hernuwing van ’n lisensie” die uitreiking van ’n lisensie ten opsigte van die jaar onmiddellik na die termyn van dieselfde soort lisensie wat deur dieselfde persoon ten opsigte van dieselfde eventuele perseel en onderworpe aan dieselfde eventuele voorwaardes of beperkings gehou was.

beteken „beroep” die beroepe, sake, ambagte, nerings, handelinge en dinge soos in die tweede bylae van die hoofordonnansie vermeld, asook sodanige vrygestelde beroepe wat ooreenkomstig subartikel (1) van artikel 7 van die hoofordonnansie nie sonder die skriftelike toestemming van lisensie-owerheid uitgereik mag word nie.

3. Vir die doeleindes van subartikel (1) van artikel 17 van die hoofordonnansie word ’n magtigingsertifikaat geag deur die voorsitter geteken te wees as die volgende inligting deur ’n kasregister, wat volgens voorskrifte of onder beheer van die lisensiebeampte gebruik word, daaron afgedruk is.

Tekening van magtigings-sertifikaat.

Application for certificates of authority for renewals and objections thereto.

4. (1) Sub-section (2) of section 19 and sub-section (2) of section 20 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1942 shall not apply to the City of Durban.

(2) Applications for certificates of authority for the renewal of licences shall be made not earlier than the 15th day of November of the year for which the expiring licence was issued and not later than the 31st day of January of the next succeeding year.

(3) Objections to the granting of a certificate of authority for the renewal of a licence may be made at any time not later than the 15th day of November of the year for which the expiring licence was issued.

Conditions and restrictions.

5. (1) Whenever a certificate of authority for a new licence is granted subject to any conditions or restrictions imposed in terms of the principal Ordinance, the Licensing Officer shall cause to be prepared and issued to the applicant a document called a schedule of conditions and restrictions, in which the said conditions or restrictions shall be set out in full.

(2) Each schedule of conditions and restrictions shall bear its own distinctive identification letters and numerals, called a reference number.

(3) Every such certificate of authority shall be endorsed with the reference number of the schedule of conditions and restrictions that applies to it.

(4) Every certificate of authority for the renewal of a licence which is granted subject to any conditions or restrictions imposed in terms of the principal Ordinance shall be endorsed with the reference number of the schedule of conditions and restrictions that applies to it and such schedule shall be amended by the addition of any further conditions or restrictions that may be so imposed.

(5) Whenever the Receiver of Revenue issues a licence upon the authority of a certificate referred to in sub-section (3) or (4) he shall endorse upon the licence the reference number of the schedule of conditions and restrictions that appears on such certificate of authority.

(6) The conditions or restrictions that appear in the schedule of conditions and restrictions, the reference number of which is endorsed on a licence so issued, shall apply during the currency of such licence.

(7) For the purposes of the principal Ordinance, the endorsement of a reference number of a schedule of conditions and restrictions on a certificate of authority or on a licence shall be deemed to be an endorsement of the contents of such schedule on such certificate or licence, as the case may be.

Particular renewals subject to conditions or restrictions.

6. The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to every certificate of authority for the renewal of a licence granted subject to any conditions or restrictions imposed in terms of the principal Ordinance and issued in respect of the calendar year immediately following the date of commencement of this Ordinance.

Certified copies.

7. If the Licensing Officer is satisfied that a schedule of conditions and restrictions or a certified copy thereof is lost or is so mutilated as to be unserviceable, he shall, upon application in writing by the holder of the licence and upon payment of a fee of five shillings, cause a true copy of the schedule certified by himself to be issued to such holder.

Application of provisions to municipal licences.

8. The Council may apply, *mutatis mutandis*, any of the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 for the purposes of any specified municipal licences.

Production of schedule of conditions and restrictions.

9. (1) Every holder of a licence and every holder of a municipal licence upon which is endorsed the reference number of a schedule of conditions and restrictions shall, on the demand of any person described in sub-section (1) of section 20 *bis* of the principal Ordinance as having authority to enter land and premises, produce to such person within seven days the schedule of conditions and restrictions so referred to or a certified copy of such schedule.

(2) Every such holder who fails to comply with such a demand shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to the penalties...

4. (1) Subartikel (2) van artikel 19 en subartikel (2) van artikel 20 Ordonnansie No. 19 van 1942 is nie op die stad Durban van toepassing nie.

(2) Aansoeke om magtigingsertifikaat vir die hernuwing van lisensies moet nie voor die 15de dag van November van die jaar, waarvoor die vervallende lisensie uitgereik is, en nie later as die 31ste dag van Januarie van die eersvolgende jaar ingedien word nie.

(3) Besware teen die bestaan van 'n magtigingsertifikaat vir die hernuwing van 'n lisensie kan te eniger tyd voor of op die 15de dag van November van die jaar, waarvoor die vervallende lisensie uitgereik is, ingedien word.

5. (1) Wanneer 'n magtigingsertifikaat vir 'n nuwe lisensie toegestaan word onderworpe aan voorwaardes of beperkings wat ooreenkomstig die hoofordonnansie opgelê word, moet die lisensiebeampte 'n dokument, bekend as 'n lys van voorwaardes en beperkings, laat opstel en aan die applikant laat uitreik, en vermelde voorwaardes of beperkings moet volledig in vermelde dokument uiteengesit word.

(2) Elke lys van voorwaardes en beperkings moet sy eie onderskeidende kenletters en nommers, bekend as 'n verwysingsnommer, ophê.

(3) Die verwysingsnommer van die lys van voorwaardes en beperkings van toepassing op enige magtigingsertifikaat moet op sodanige sertifikaat geëndosseer word.

(4) Die verwysingsnommer van 'n lys van voorwaardes en beperkings van toepassing op 'n magtigingsertifikaat vir die hernuwing van 'n lisensie wat toegestaan is onderworpe aan enige voorwaardes of beperkings wat ooreenkomstig die hoofordonnansie opgelê is, moet op sodanige magtigingsertifikaat geëndosseer word en sodanige lys moet gewysig word deur die toevoeging van enige verdere voorwaardes of beperkings wat aldus opgelê mag word.

(5) Wanneer die Ontvanger van Inkomste 'n lisensie op grond van 'n in subartikel (3) of (4) vermelde magtigingsertifikaat uitreik, moet hy die verwysingsnommer van die lys van voorwaardes en beperkings, wat op sodanige magtigingsertifikaat verskyn, op die lisensie endosseer.

(6) Die voorwaardes of beperkings op die lys van voorwaardes en beperkings waarvan die verwysingsnommer op 'n aldus uitgereike lisensie geëndosseer is, is gedurende die geldigheid van sodanige lisensie van toepassing.

(7) Vir die doeleindes van die hoofordonnansie word die endossering van 'n lys van voorwaardes en beperkings se verwysingsnommer op 'n magtigingsertifikaat of op 'n lisensie beskou as 'n endossering van die inhoud van sodanige lys op sodanige sertifikaat of lisensie, na gelang van die geval.

6. Die bepalinge van subartikels (1) en (2) van artikel 5 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op elke magtigingsertifikaat vir die hernuwing van 'n lisensie toegestaan onderworpe aan enige voorwaardes of beperkings, wat ooreenkomstig die hoofordonnansie opgelê is, en uitgereik ten opsigte van die kalenderjaar onmiddellik na die datum waarop hierdie ordonnansie in werking tree.

7. As die lisensiebeampte daarvan oortuig is dat 'n lys van voorwaardes en beperkings of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan verloor of so beskadig is dat hy onbruikbaar is, moet hy op skriftelike aansoek van die houer van die lisensie en teen betaling van 'n bedrag van vyf sjielings 'n juiste afskrif van die lys, wat deur homself geattesteer is, aan sodanige houer laat uitreik.

8. Die raad kan enige van die bepalinge van artikels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 en 7 vir die doeleindes van enige gespesifiseerde munisipale lisensies *mutatis mutandis* toepas.

9. (1) Elke houer van 'n lisensie en elke houer van 'n munisipale lisensie, waarop die verwysingsnommer van 'n lys van voorwaardes en beperkings geëndosseer is, moet die aldus vermelde lys van voorwaardes en beperkings of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif van sodanige lys op versoek van 'n persoon, wat volgens subartikel (1) van artikel 20 *bis* van die hoofordonnansie die bevoegdheid besit om grond en persele binne te gaan, binne sewe dae aan sodanige persoon toon.

Aansoeke om magtigingsertifikaat vir hernuwing en besware daarteen.

Voorwaardes en beperkings.

Bepaalde hernuwinge onderworpe aan voorwaardes of beperkings.

Gewaarmerkte afskrifte.

Toepassing van bepalinge op munisipale lisensies.

Oorlegging van lys van voorwaardes en beperkings.

Death or retirement of a partner.

10. In the event of one or more of the partners retiring or dying during the currency of a municipal licence held by a partnership, the remaining partner or partners may, on payment of a transfer fee of one pound or the amount of the appropriate licence fee, whichever is the less, carry on the trade in respect of which such licence was issued for the unexpired term of such licence.

11. Should any of the events hereinafter described happen to the holder of any municipal licence during the currency of such licence, the person shown may, upon the payment of a transfer fee of one pound, or the amount of the appropriate licence fee, whichever is the less, carry on the trade in respect of which such licence was issued for the unexpired term of such licence.

Transfer of municipal licences.

<i>Event.</i>	<i>Person.</i>
(a) Death.	The widow, widower, executor, administrator or <i>curator bonis</i> duly appointed to take charge of the deceased's estate.
(b) Insolvency.	The trustee of the insolvent estate.
(c) Legal disability.	The <i>curator bonis</i> appointed by an order of Court, or any lawful authority.
(d) Liquidation of a company.	The liquidator.

Removal fee.

12. When the holder of a municipal licence applies during the currency of that licence for the issue to him of the same kind of municipal licence in respect of other premises, and tenders in his application to surrender his current municipal licence upon the granting of his application, such holder shall not be liable to pay in respect of such application the appropriate licence fee prescribed in terms of sub-section (1) of section 37 of the principal Ordinance, but shall be liable to pay a removal fee of one pound or the amount of the appropriate licence fee, whichever is the less.

Charitable, etc., institutions.

13. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the principal Ordinance or of any by-law, charitable, religious and educational institutions of a public character shall not be required to hold a municipal licence for the purpose of carrying on any trade.

(2) This section shall come into operation on the 1st day of January next following the date of commencement of this Ordinance.

Extension of municipal licences.

14. (1) Item 3 of the Second Schedule to the principal Ordinance shall be deemed to extend to the use of open places for public entertainment in the circumstances prescribed by the Council.

(2) Item 32 of the said Schedule shall be deemed to extend to open spaces and yards, not forming part of premises otherwise licensed, which are used for the storage of goods for gain or in connection with the carrying on of any business.

Failure to hold a municipal licence.

15. (1) Any person who carries on any trade in respect of which he is required to hold a municipal licence without holding such a licence shall be liable to pay, in addition to the appropriate licence fee or duty, a penalty for the period commencing on the date on which he started to carry on such trade and ending on the date on which he applies for the appropriate licence. Such penalty shall be calculated at the rate of 10 per cent of the appropriate licence fee or duty in respect of each month or part thereof of such period; provided that the amount of any such penalty shall not exceed the amount of such licence fee or duty; provided, further, that no penalty shall be payable if such person applies for the appropriate licence within one month after the date on which he started to carry on such trade.

(2) The payment by any person of any sum under this section shall not relieve any such person of any criminal liability incurred through his failure to hold a municipal licence nor shall the fact of any criminal liability having been imposed on any person for any such failure relieve him from any obligation to pay any amount under this section.

Short title and commencement.

16. This Ordinance may be cited as the City of Durban Licences (Control) Ordinance, 1950, and shall, save for section 13, come into operation upon a date to be fixed by the Administrator by proclamation.

10. As een of meer van die vennote gedurende die geldigheid van 'n vennootskap se munisipale lisensie uittree of te sterwe kom, kan die oorblywende vennoot of vennote die saak, ten opsigte waarvan sodanige lisensie uitgereik is, teen betaling van 'n bedrag van een pond of die bedrag van die gepaste lisensiegeld, na gelang van watter bedrag die kleinste is, vir die onverstreke termyn van sodanige lisensie voortsit.

Afsterwe of
uittreding van
'n vennoot.

11. As enige van die later hierin vermelde dinge gedurende die geldigheid van 'n munisipale lisensie met die houër van sodanige lisensie gebeur, kan die aangeduide persoon die saak, ten opsigte waarvan sodanige lisensie uitgereik is, teen betaling van 'n bedrag van een pond aan oordraggeld of die bedrag van die gepaste lisensiegeld, na gelang van watter bedrag die kleinste is, vir die onverstreke termyn van sodanige lisensie voortsit:—

Oordrag van
munisipale
lisensies.

Gebeurtenis.

Persoon.

- (a) Dood. Die weduwee, wewenaar, eksekuteur, beredderaar of *curator bonis* wat behoorlik aangestel is om verantwoordelikheid vir die oorledene se boedel te aanvaar.
- (b) Bankrotskap. Die trustee van die insolvente boedel.
- (c) Wetlike onbevoegdheid. Die *curator bonis* wat by 'n bevel van die hof of op enige wettige gesag aangestel is.
- (d) Likwidering van 'n maatskappy. Die likwidateur.

12. Wanneer die houër van 'n munisipale lisensie gedurende die geldigheid van daardie lisensie daarom aansoek doen dat dieselfde soort munisipale lisensie ten opsigte van 'n ander perseel aan hom uitgereik word en in sy aansoek aanbied om sy geldige munisipale lisensie in te lewer as sy aansoek toegestaan word, is sodanige houër ten opsigte van sodanige aansoek nie aanspreeklik vir die gepaste lisensiegeld, soos ooreenkomstig subartikel (1) van artikel 37 van die hoofordonnansie voorgeskryf nie; hy moet egter verskuiwingsgeld van een pond of die bedrag van die gepaste lisensiegeld betaal, na gelang van watter bedrag die kleinste is.

Verskuiwings-
geld.

13. (1) Ongeag die bepalings van die hoofordonnansie of van 'n verordening kan van liefdadigheids-, godsdienstige en opvoedkundige inrigtings van 'n openbare aard nie geëis word om vir die doen van sake 'n munisipale lisensie te besit nie.

Liefdadigheids-
organisasies, ens.

(2) Hierdie artikel word van krag op die 1ste dag van Januarie onmiddellik na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie ordonnansie.

14. (1) Bepaling 3 van die tweede bylae van die hoofordonnansie word geag in die deur die raad voorgeskrewe omstandighede die gebruik van oop plekke vir openbare vermaaklikhede in te sluit.

Uitbreiding
van munisipale
lisensies.

(2) Bepaling 32 van vermelde bylae word geag oop plekke en agterplase in te sluit wat nie van andersins gelisensieerde persele deel uitmaak nie en wat vir die opberging van goedere met die oog op wins of in verband met die dryf van 'n saak gebruik word.

15. (1) As 'n munisipale lisensie ten opsigte van 'n saak vereis word en iemand sodanige saak dryf sonder om sodanige lisensie te besit, is hy, benewens sy aanspreeklikheid vir die gepaste lisensiegeld, strafbaar met 'n boete vir die tydperk vanaf die datum, waarop hy sodanige saak begin dryf het, tot die datum waarop hy om die gepaste lisensie aansoek doen. Sodanige boete word bereken teen 10 persent van die gepaste lisensiegeld ten opsigte van elke maand of deel van 'n maand in sodanige tydperk, maar die bedrag van die boete mag nie die bedrag van sodanige lisensiegeld te bowe gaan nie. Ook is geen boete betaalbaar as sodanige persoon binne 'n maand, nadat hy sodanige saak begin dryf het, om die gepaste lisensie aansoek doen nie.

Versuim om
'n munisipale
lisensie uit
te neem.

(2) As iemand enige bedrag kragtens hierdie artikel betaal, onthef dit hom nie van strafregtelike stappe as gevolg van sy versuim om 'n munisipale lisensie uit te neem nie, en strafregtelike stappe teen 'n persoon weens enige sodanige versuim onthef hom ook nie van enige verpligting om enige bedrag kragtens hierdie artikel te betaal nie.

16. Hierdie ordonnansie kan aangehaal word as die Ordonnansie op Lisensies (Kontrole) van die stad Durban, 1950, en tree met uitsondering van artikel 13 in werking op 'n datum wat deur die Administrateur by proklamasie bepaal moet word.

Kort titel
en datum van
inwerkingtreding.

PROVINCIAL NOTICES.—PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS.

THE following Notices are published for general information.
 J. A. GOODING,
 Provincial Secretary.
 Office of the Administrator, Natal,
 Pietermaritzburg, 14th December, 1950.

ONDERSTAANDE kennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.
 J. A. GOODING,
 Provinsiale Sekretaris.
 Kantoor van die Administrateur, Natal,
 Pietermaritzburg, 14 Desember 1950.

*No. 75, 1950.

[English text signed by the Administrator.]

PROCLAMATION

By the Honourable DENIS GEM SHEPSTONE,
 Administrator of the Province of Natal.

WHEREAS it is enacted by Sub-section (1) (d) of Section 35 of the Natal Education Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1942), that it shall be the duty of the parent of every European and Coloured child who has completed his seventh year, but has not completed his fifteenth year, to cause such child to attend regularly at a Government or Government-aided school, unless such child has successfully completed a course prescribed for the sixth standard or an equivalent course, whereof a certificate under the hand of an authorised officer of the Department of Education shall be conclusive evidence:

AND WHEREAS it is enacted by Sub-section (3) (b) of Section 35 of the said Ordinance that it shall be lawful for the Administrator by proclamation in the Gazette to change the standard of exemption, provided it shall not be below the sixth standard:

NOW, THEREFORE, acting with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known that, with effect from 1st January, 1951, the condition of exemption provided in Sub-section (1) (d) of Section 35 of the said Ordinance shall be altered to the successful completion of a course prescribed for the eighth standard or an equivalent course, whereof a certificate under the hand of an authorised officer of the Department of Education shall be conclusive evidence.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my hand at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this Eleventh day of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty.

D. G. SHEPSTONE,
 Administrator.

*No. 626, 1950.

[14th December, 1950.]

THE Administrator, acting upon the advice and with the consent of the Executive Committee of the Province of Natal, has been pleased, in terms of Section 234 (5) of the Local Government Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 21 of 1942), to make the following Rating Regulation and Tariff of Rates to be of force and effect in the area under the jurisdiction of the Mtubatuba Health Committee:—

MTUBATUBA HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ASSESSMENT OF RATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1950-1951.

The rates to be paid in respect of all rateable property within the area of jurisdiction of the Mtubatuba Health Committee for the financial year ending on the 31st day of July, 1951, have been assessed and shall be levied and collected by the said Committee in accordance with the tariff set out in the Schedule annexed hereto and the Rating Regulations published under Provincial Notice No. 123, 1943.

Such rates shall become due and payable on the 13th January, 1951, and shall be paid not later than 30th January, 1951, which shall be the final date for their payment.

SCHEDULE.

TARIFF OF RATES.

	£	s.	d.
1. On each piece of land	2	10	0
2. On every building or portion thereof (including any outbuildings or other structures employed solely in connection therewith) if used or constructed or adapted for use—			
(a) as a private dwelling	2	10	0
(b) as a business of whatsoever nature	7	10	0
(c) as a public hall	2	10	0
(d) for any purpose not mentioned above	2	10	0
3. On every piece of land used as a tennis court	2	10	0

*No. 75, 1950.

[Engelse lesing deur die Administrateur onderteken.]

PROKLAMASIE

Van Sy Edelagbare DENIS GEM SHEPSTONE,
 Administrateur van die provinsie Natal.

NADEMAAL subartikel (1) (d) van artikel 35 van die Natalse Onderwysordonnansie, 1942 (Ordonnansie No. 23 van 1942), bepaal dat dit die plig is van die ouer van elke blanke- en kleurlingkind, wat ouer as sewe maar jonger as vyftien jaar is, om sodanige kind gereeld 'n staat- of staatsondersteunde skool te laat besoek tensy hy 'n kursus voorgeskryf vir die sesde standaard of 'n gelykstaande kursus, waarvan 'n sertifikaat onder handtekening van 'n gemagtigde beampte van die Onderwysdepartement afdoende bewys is, met welslae voltooi het:

EN NADEMAAL subartikel (3) (b) van artikel 35 van genoemde ordonnansie bepaal dat die Administrateur die vrystellingstanderd by proklamasie in die Koerant kan verander mits die peil nie laer as die sesde standaard gestel word nie:

SO IS DIT dat ek, handelende op raad en met die toestemming van die Uitvoerende Komitee, hierby proklameer, verklaar en bekendmaak dat die vrystellingsvereiste van subartikel (1) (d) van artikel 35 van genoemde ordonnansie met ingang van 1 Januarie 1951 gewysig word tot geslaagde voltooiing van 'n kursus voorgeskryf vir die agste standaard of 'n gelykwaardige kursus, waarvan 'n sertifikaat onder handtekening van 'n gemagtigde beampte van die Onderwysdepartement afdoende bewys is.

GOD BEOEDE DIE KONING!

Gegee onder my handtekening te Pietermaritzburg, Natal, op hede die elfde dag van Desember eenduisend negenhonderdeen-vyftig.

D. G. SHEPSTONE,
 Administrateur.

*No. 626, 1950.

[14 Desember 1950.]

DIT het die Administrateur, handelende op raad en met die toestemming van die Uitvoerende Komitee van die provinsie Natal, behaag om die volgende belastingregulasie en -tarief ooreenkomstig artikel 234 (5) van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1942 (Ordonnansie No. 21 van 1942), te maak om binne die regsgebied van die gesondheidskomitee Mtubatuba van krag en toepassing te wees:—

GESONDHEIDSKOMITEE MTUBATUBA.

BELASTINGAANSLAG VIR DIE BOEKJAAR 1950-1951.

Die belastinge wat vir die boekjaar eindigende die 31ste dag van Julie 1951 ten opsigte van alle belasbare eiendom binne die regsgebied van die gesondheidskomitee Mtubatuba betaal moet word, is aangeslaan en moet deur genoemde komitee gehef en ingevorder word ooreenkomstig die tarief in die bylae hiervan en die belastingregulasies soos by Provinsiale Kennisgewing No. 123 van 1943 gepubliseer.

Sulke belastinge word verskuldig en betaalbaar op 13 Januarie 1951 en mag nie later as 30 Januarie 1951, wat die finale datum vir hul vereffening is, betaal word nie.

BYLAE.

BELASTINGTARIEF.

	£	s.	d.
1. Op elke stuk grond	2	10	0
2. Op elke gebou of deel daarvan (insluitende enige buitegeboue of ander bouwerke wat uitsluitlik in verband daarmee gebruik word) indien gebruik of gebou of ingerig vir gebruik—			
(a) as 'n private woning	2	10	0
(b) as sakeplek van enige aard	7	10	0
(c) as 'n openbare saal	2	10	0
(d) vir enige doel nie hierbo vermeld nie	2	10	0
3. Op elke stuk grond wat as 'n tennisbaan gebruik word	2	10	0

*No. 627, 1950.

[14th December, 1950.

THE Administrator, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Committee, has been pleased, under the authority of Section 200 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 21 of 1942), to approve of the subjoined new Milk (and Milk Products) By-laws and Food By-laws for the City of Durban, as finally made by the City Council of the said City at its meeting held on the 3rd April, 1950:—

CITY OF DURBAN.

MILK (AND MILK PRODUCTS) BY-LAWS.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these By-laws, unless inconsistent with the context—

- “City” means the City of Durban;
“Communicable Disease” means any of the diseases mentioned in Schedule E;
“Council” means the City Council of Durban;
“Dairyman ‘A’ Class” means any person owning or having control of a herd from which raw milk is supplied or sold for human consumption without pasteurisation;
“Dairyman ‘B’ Class” means any person owning or having control of a herd from which milk is supplied or sold for the purpose of pasteurisation in a milk depôt;

“Detergent” means a substance or compound soluble in water which at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit will provide complete removal of all types of characteristic soiling materials in a short period of time, will produce a free-rinsing surface, will reduce to a minimum the formation of a film of precipitated mineral salts and similar substances on the washed surface and will function effectively in waters of varying hardness;

“Herd” means the cows in milk kept by a dairyman at the premises used by him for the purposes of his business and includes any other bovine animals except calves kept in contact with cows while they are in milk;

“Ice Cream” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Regulations under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, No. 13 of 1929, or any amendment thereof;

“Milk” means milk derived from cows, and “Raw Milk,” “Milk for Pasteurisation” and “Pasteurised Milk” mean, respectively, milk conforming to the respective standards set out under “Milk Standards” herein;

“Milk Cooler” means an apparatus capable of cooling milk to a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or less;

“Milk Dealer” means any person who receives milk from a dairyman for the purpose of pasteurisation and re-sale after treatment;

“Milk Depôt” means any premises, whether within or without the City, occupied and used for the collection, storage, handling or pasteurisation of milk;

“Milk Products” means ice cream, sweet cream, sour cream, skimmed milk, sour milk, butter milk, acidophilus milk or similarly prepared milk;

“Milk Room” means a room or building used solely for the purpose of handling, straining, mixing, preparing, cooling or storing therein of milk and clean milk vessels or utensils;

“Milk Shop” means any premises or part thereof, other than a dairy or milk depôt, in which milk is sold or supplied or kept or deposited or exposed for sale or disposal and includes also all appurtenances to such premises;

“Medical Officer of Health” means the duly appointed Medical Officer of Health of the City and shall include any duly appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the City and any other person from time to time lawfully acting in either of such capacities;

“Owner” and “Occupier” shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919 (as amended);

“Pasteurising Plant” means the plant installed in a milk depôt which is capable at all times of treating milk so as to conform with the standard relating to pasteurised milk prescribed under “Milk Standards” herein;

“Premises” means any manufactory, shop, store or other building and the land upon which the same is situated or which is used in connection with the business carried on therein and includes premises situate outside the City;

“Purveyor” means any person, other than a dairyman or milk dealer, who sells or supplies milk or milk products for human consumption in terms of Section 5 of these By-laws;

*No. 627, 1950.

[14 Desember 1950.

DIT het die Administrateur, handelende op raad en met die toestemming van die Uitvoerende Komitee, behaag om ooreenkomstig artikel 200 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1942 (Ordonnansie No. 21 van 1942), sy goedkeuring te heg aan onderstaande nuwe verordeninge betreffende melk (en suiwelprodukte) en voedselverordeninge van die stad Durban, soos finaal deur die stadsraad van genoemde stad gemaak op sy vergadering gehou op 3 April 1950:—

STAD DURBAN.

VERORDENINGE BETREFFENDE MELK (EN SUIWELPRODUKTE).

DEFINISIES.

1. In hierdie verordeninge, tensy dit met die samehang strydig is, beteken—

„stad” die stad Durban;
„aanmeldbare siekte” die siektes in Bylae E vermeld;

„raad” die stadsraad van Durban;
„melkboer uit klas A” iemand in besit van of verantwoordelik vir ’n kudde waarvan melk sonder pasteurisering vir menslike verbruik verkoop of verskaf word;

„melkboer uit klas B” iemand in besit van of verantwoordelik vir ’n kudde waarvan melk vir die doeleindes van pasteurisering in ’n melkdépôt verkoop of verskaf word;

„suiweringsmiddel” ’n stof of verbinding wat in water oplosbaar is en wat by ’n temperatuur van 120 grade Fahrenheit binne ’n kort tydperk alle kenmerkende besmettingstowwe heeltemal sal verwyder, ’n oppervlakte sal lewer waarvan aanpaksel deur spoeling verwyder kan word, die vorming van ’n neerslag mineraalsoute en dergelike stowwe op die gewaste oppervlakte tot ’n minimum sal verminder en doeltreffend in water van wisselende hardheid sal werk;

„kudde” die melkkoeie wat ’n melkboer op sy sakeperseel aanhou, asook enige ander beeste, behalwe kalwers, wat in aanraking gehou word met koeie solank hulle in die melk is;

„roomys” dieselfde as wat bepaal is in die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, No. 13 van 1929, of enige wysiging daarvan;

„melk” melk wat van koeie afkomstig is, en „rou melk,” „melk vir pasteurisering” en „gepasteuriseerde melk” melk wat aan die onderskeie gehaltes beantwoord soos hierin onder die opskrif „gehaltes melk” uiteengesit;

„melkverkoeler” ’n apparaat wat melk tot ’n temperatuur van 45 grade Fahrenheit of minder kan afkoel;

„melkhandelaar” iemand wat melk van ’n melkboer ontvang om te pasteuriseer en na behandeling weer te verkoop;

„melkdépôt” ’n perseel, hetsy binne of buite die stad, wat bewoon en gebruik word vir die versameling, opberging, hantering of pasteurisering van melk;

„suiwelprodukte” roomys, soet room, suur room, afgeroomde melk, karringmelk, suurmilk, asidofiele melk of dergelik bereide melk;

„melkkamer” ’n kamer of gebou wat uitsluitlik vir die doeleindes van die hantering, filtreer, meng, bereiding, verkoeling of opberging van melk en skoon melkhouers of -toerusting gebruik word;

„melkwinkel” ’n perseel of deel daarvan, behalwe ’n melkery of melkdépôt, waarin melk verkoop of verskaf of vir verkoop of afset gehou of geplaas of uitgestal word, asook alle toebehore van sodanige perseel;

„mediese gesondheidsbeampte” die behoorlik aangestelde mediese gesondheidsbeampte van die stad, asook enige behoorlik benoemde assistent-mediese gesondheidsbeampte van die stad en enige ander persoon wat van tyd tot tyd wettiglik in een van daardie hoedanighede waarneem;

„eienaar” en „bewoner” dieselfde as wat bepaal is in die Volksgezonheidswet, No. 36 van 1919 (soos gewysig);

„pasteuriseerapparaat” die toerusting wat in ’n melkdépôt geïnstalleer is en te alle tye in staat is om melk te behandel sodat dit kan beantwoord aan die gehalte vir gepasteuriseerde melk soos hierin onder die opskrif „gehaltes melk” voorgeskryf;

„perseel” ’n fabriek, winkel, pakhuis of ander gebou en die grond waarop hy geleë is of wat gebruik word in verband met die saak wat daarin gedryf word, asook persele buite die stad;

„verkoper” iemand, behalwe ’n melkboer of melkhandelaar, wat melk of suiwelprodukte ooreenkomstig artikel 5 van hierdie verordeninge vir menslike verbruik verkoop of verskaf;

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"Sell" means sell by wholesale or retail and, in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, consign, convey or deliver for sale or authorise, direct or allow a sale or prepare or possess for purposes of sale, and further includes barter or exchange or supply or disposal for any consideration, direct or indirect;

"Veterinary Officer" means a veterinary surgeon in the employ of the Council or any qualified veterinary surgeon acting under the instruction of the Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL.

AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

2. The undermentioned persons are hereby constituted duly authorised officers for the purpose of these By-laws:—

The Medical Officer of Health.

Any veterinary officer.

Any Health Inspector in the employ of the Council.

Any other person specially authorised by resolution of Council to perform the functions of a duly authorised officer under these By-laws.

POWERS OF ENTRY, INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

3. Any duly authorised officer may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any milk or milk product and any premises, cattle, plant, machinery, utensils, vessels, receptacles, vehicles and the like from, in or by which milk or milk products are produced, manufactured, prepared, stored, kept or conveyed and no person shall—

- (i) refuse or without lawful reason fail to give access to any such officer if he requests entrance to or upon any premises; or
- (ii) refuse or without lawful reason fail to give any information lawfully required by such officer; or
- (iii) obstruct or hinder such officer in the execution of any of his duties or the exercise of any of his powers under these By-laws.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO KEEP REGISTER.

4. The Medical Officer of Health shall keep a register of the names and premises of dairymen, milk dealers and all persons engaged in the manufacture and/or distribution of milk products for human consumption within the City.

BUSINESS TO BE AUTHORISED.

5. (a) *Dairyman, Milk Dealer or Purveyor*.—No person shall carry on business as a dairyman, milk dealer or purveyor unless he is the holder of a certificate of registration authorising him to do so issued under these By-laws and except in accordance with the provisions of such certificate and of these By-laws, and any person so authorised shall be entitled to use in connection with such business only such buildings and plant as shall be specified in such certificate of registration or in a certificate of registration of buildings or plant issued to him under these By-laws.

(b) *Milk Products*.—No person shall produce, sell or distribute within the City any milk products for human consumption unless he is the holder of a certificate of registration authorising him to do so.

All milk products produced, sold or distributed within the City shall be deemed to have been produced, sold or distributed for human consumption unless and until the contrary is proved.

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

6. (a) *Dairyman, Milk Dealer or Purveyor*.—Application for a certificate of registration to carry on business as a dairyman, milk dealer or purveyor shall be made to the Medical Officer of Health in the form prescribed in Schedule A.1 hereto and shall set out the class of business sought to be carried on, the class of milk to be dealt in and whether it is proposed to use locked cans, bottles or cartons. Such certificate of registration shall be in the form set out in Schedule B.1 hereto and shall be valid only until 31st December next following the date of issue.

(b) *Milk Products*.—Applications for certificates of registration in respect of milk products shall be made to the Medical Officer of Health in the form prescribed in Schedule H hereto and such certificates of registration shall be substantially in the form set out in Schedule I hereto. Every such certificate of registration issued shall specify the premises or milk products to which it relates and only such milk products may be introduced into or sold or distributed within the City pursuant to such certificate.

(c) Applications for renewal of certificates of registration to carry on any of the aforesaid businesses shall be lodged with the Medical Officer of Health on or before the 15th day of December.

PARTICULARS TO BE LODGED.

7. An applicant for a certificate of registration to carry on business as a dairyman or milk dealer or manufacturer of milk products shall lodge with his application—

- (a) a locality plan drawn to a scale of not less than 1 inch to 100 feet, showing all roads and dwellings

„verkoop" by die groot of klein maat verkoop en, benevens sy gewone betekenis, ook te koop aanbied, adverteer, aanhou, uitstal, aanstuur, versend, vervoer of aflewer of 'n verkoping magtig, behartig of toelaat of vir verkoopdoeleindes besit of berei, asook ruilhandel of verruiling of levering of afset om enige regstreekse of onregstreekse teenprestasie;

„veeartsenybeampte" 'n veearts in diens van die raad of 'n gekwalifiseerde veearts wat ingevolge opdrag van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte optree.

ALGEMEEN.

GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES.

2. Ondergenoemde persone word hierby vir die doeleindes van hierdie verordeninge tot behoorlik gemagtigde beamptes benoem:—

Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte.

'n Veeartsenybeampte.

'n Gesondheidsinspekteur in die diens van die raad.

Enige ander persoon wat uitdruklik by besluit van die raad gemagtig is om die pligte van 'n behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kragtens hierdie verordeninge te vervul.

BEVOEGDHEDE VAN BETREDING, INSPEKSIE EN ONDERSOEK.

3. 'n Behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan te alle tye melk of suiwelprodukte inspekteer of ondersoek, asook enige perseel, beeste, installasie, masjinerie, toerusting, kanne, houers, voertuie, ens., waaruit, waarin of deur middel waarvan melk of suiwelprodukte geproduseer, vervaardig, berei, opgeberg, gehou of vervoer word en niemand mag—

- (i) weier of sonder wettige rede nalaat om sodanige beampte toegang te verleen wanneer hy om toegang tot of op sodanige perseel vra nie; of
- (ii) weier of sonder wettige rede nalaat om sodanige beampte die inligting te verstrek wat hy wettiglik verlang nie; of
- (iii) sodanige beampte by die uitvoering van enige van sy pligte of die uitoefening van enige van sy bevoegdhede ingevolge hierdie verordeninge in die weg staan of hinder nie.

MEDIESE GESONDHEIDSBEAMPTTE MOET REGISTER BYHOU.

4. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte moet 'n register byhou van die name en persele van melkboere, melkhandelaars en almal wat in verband met die vervaardiging en/of verspreiding van suiwelprodukte vir verbruik deur mense binne die stad werksaam is.

SAAK MOET VEROORLOOF WEES.

5. (a) *Melkboer, melkhandelaar of -verkoper*.—Niemand mag die saak van 'n melkboer, melkhandelaar of -verkoper dryf nie, tensy hy die houer is van 'n kragtens hierdie verordeninge aan hom uitgereikte registrasiesertifikaat wat hom daartoe magtiging verleen. Ook moet die saak ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van sodanige sertifikaat en hierdie verordeninge gedryf word. Iemand wat aldus gemagtig is, is geregtig om in verband met so'n saak slegs die geboue en toerusting te gebruik van vermeld staan in sodanige registrasiesertifikaat of in 'n registrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van geboue en toerusting wat ingevolge hierdie verordeninge aan hom uitgereik is.

(b) *Suiwelprodukte*.—Niemand mag enige melk of suiwelprodukte vir verbruik deur mense binne die stad produseer, verkoop of versprei nie, tensy hy die houer is van 'n registrasiesertifikaat wat hom daartoe magtiging verleen.

Alle suiwelprodukte wat binne die stad geproduseer, verkoop of versprei word, word geag vir verbruik deur mense geproduseer, verkoop of versprei te wees tensy en alvorens die teendeel bewys is.

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT VIR DRYF VAN SAAK.

6. (a) *Melkboer, melkhandelaar of -verkoper*.—Aansoek om 'n registrasiesertifikaat om die saak van 'n melkboer, melkhandelaar of -verkoper te dryf, moet op die in bylae A.1 hiervan voorgeskrewe vorm aan die mediese gesondheidsbeampte gerig word en moet meld watter klas saak gedryf en in watter klas melk handel gedryf sal word, asook of die plan is om gesluite kanne, bottels of kartonne te gebruik. Sodanige registrasiesertifikaat moet die vorm van bylae B.1 hiervan aanneem en is slegs geldig tot die 31ste dag van Desember onmiddellik na die datum waarop hy uitgereik is.

(b) *Suiwelprodukte*.—Aansoek om 'n registrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van suiwelprodukte moet op die in bylae H hiervan voorgeskrewe vorm aan die mediese gesondheidsbeampte gerig word en sodanige registrasiesertifikaat moet wesenlik die vorm van bylae I hiervan aanneem. Elke sodanige uitgereikte registrasiesertifikaat moet die perseel of die suiwelprodukte, waarop hy betrekking het, vermeld en slegs sodanige suiwelprodukte mag ingevolge die sertifikaat in die stad gebring, verkoop of versprei word.

(c) Aansoek om die hernuwing van registrasiesertifikaat om enige van vermelde sake te dryf, moet voor of op die 15de dag van Desember by die mediese gesondheidsbeampte ingelewer word.

BESONDERHEDE MOET VERSTREK WORD.

7. 'n Applikant om 'n registrasiesertifikaat om die saak van 'n melkboer of melkhandelaar of vervaardiger van suiwelprodukte te dryf, moet die volgende saam met sy aansoek indien:—

- (a) 'n Terreinplan, wat volgens 'n skaal van minstens 1 duim vir 100 voet geteken is en al die paaie en

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- (b) plans and sections to a scale of at least one-eighth of an inch to the foot of the buildings erected and to be used or proposed to be erected and used for the purposes of the business for which the certificate of registration has been sought;
- (c) particulars of the plant installed and to be used for the purposes of the business for which the certificate of registration is sought, including the number, capacity and type or description of all boilers, sterilisers, coolers and other apparatus;
- (d) particulars with any necessary explanatory drawings of the means proposed to be adopted for the disposal of and to prevent nuisance arising from—
(i) fluids and liquid waste matters discharged from the premises;
(ii) solid waste matters;
- (e) particulars of—
(i) the materials used or to be used in the construction of and the dimensions of the Native quarters (including sleeping, living, mess and change rooms, kitchens, bath or wash rooms and latrines and the like) proposed to be used;
(ii) the nature of the proposed water supply and the situation of the proposed points of distribution;
(iii) the type of sanitation proposed and the number of seats to be provided;
- (f) particulars of the total area of the land to be used in connection with the business for which the certificate of approval is sought, the portion or portions to be used as paddocks and the number of bovine animals proposed to be kept; and
- (g) particulars of the grade of milk which he intends to sell or supply during the period covered by such certificate of registration.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION: BUILDINGS AND PLANT.

8. Applications for certificates of registration of buildings or plant shall be made on the form prescribed in Schedule A.2 hereto and may be made at any time and certificates of registration of such buildings or plant shall be in the form set out in Schedule B.2 hereto.

SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS OR ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS AND PLANT.

9. (a) For the purpose of this By-law a building or plant shall not be deemed to have been specified in any certificate of registration if any alterations or additions have been made to it after the date of issue of such certificate.

(b) In the event of any alteration or addition being made to any premises registered under these By-laws, the person to whom a certificate of registration in respect of such premises has been issued shall inform the Medical Officer of Health of such alterations or additions and shall furnish him with a plan, in duplicate, showing the existing buildings, together with the alterations and/or additions, and such plan shall, after approval, be substituted for the plan attached to the original application and certificate.

APPLICATION FOR ALTERATION OF CONDITIONS.

10. In the event of any person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued being desirous of altering any of the conditions subject to which such certificate has been issued, he shall make written application to the Medical Officer of Health for such alteration and shall, with such application, forward the certificate to the Medical Officer of Health in order that such altered conditions, if approved, may be endorsed on the certificate.

PURVEYOR'S BUSINESS: RESTRICTIONS.

11. An applicant for a certificate of registration to carry on the business of milk purveyor shall sign an undertaking to observe, in carrying on his business, the following conditions and restrictions and shall agree to the endorsement of such conditions and restrictions on his milk purveyor's licence:—

- (a) That all milk supplied to the premises of his milk shop is obtained only from a registered dairyman or milk dealer, in bottles and other containers which shall have been filled and sealed in accordance with the requirements of these By-laws on the premises of such registered dairyman or milk dealer.
- (b) That all milk for consumption off the premises of such milk shop shall only be sold in properly sealed and unopened bottles or containers in which the milk was obtained from the registered dairyman or milk dealer.
- (c) That all milk kept on the premises for sale is kept in a refrigerator at a temperature below 45 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (d) That no milk shall be sold except on the registered premises.

The breach by any milk purveyor of any of these fore-

- (b) Planne en deursneë van alle geboue wat opgerig is en gebruik sal word of opgerig en gebruik sal word vir die doeleindes van die saak waarvoor die registrasiesertifikaat aangevra is; sodanige planne en deursneë moet geteken wees volgens 'n skaal van minstens 'n agste duim per voet.
- (c) Besonderhede van die geïnstalleerde toerusting wat gebruik sal word vir die doeleindes van die saak waarvoor die registrasiesertifikaat aangevra is, met inbegrip van die getal, inhoudsmaat en tipe of beskrywing van alle ketels, steriliseerders, verkoelers en ander apparaat.
- (d) Besonderhede met nodige verduidelikende tekeninge van die voorgestelde metodes wat gevolg sal word vir die wegdoen van en voorkoming van oorlaste uit—
(i) vloeistowwe en vloeibare afval vanaf die perseel;
(ii) vaste afvalstowwe.
- (e) Besonderhede van—
(i) die materiaal wat gebruik is of sal word vir die bou en die afmetings van die natuurlekkwartiere (met inbegrip van slaap-, woon-, eet- en kleedkamers, kombuis, bad- of waskamers en latrines, ens.), wat gebruik sal word;
(ii) die aard van die voorgestelde watervoorsiening en die ligging van die voorgestelde verspreidingspunte;
(iii) die voorgestelde tipe sanitasie en die getal sitplekke wat verskaf sal word.
- (f) Besonderhede van die totale oppervlakte van die grond wat gebruik sal word in verband met die saak waarvoor die registrasiesertifikaat aangevra word, die deel of dele wat as kampe gebruik en die getal beeste wat aangehou sal word.
- (g) Besonderhede van die graad melk wat hy voornemens is om te verkoop of te verskaf gedurende die tydperk wat deur die registrasiesertifikaat gedek word.

AANSOEK EN REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT: GEBOU EN TOERUSTING.

8. Aansoek om registrasiesertifikaat vir geboue of installasie kan te eniger tyd op die in bylae A.2 hiervan voorgeskrewe vorm gedoen word en registrasiesertifikate vir sodanige geboue of installasie moet die vorm van bylae B.2 hiervan aanneem.

LATER VERANDERING OF UITBREIDING VAN GEBOU EN INSTALLASIE.

9. (a) Vir die doeleindes van hierdie verordening word 'n gebou of installasie nie geag in 'n registrasiesertifikaat gespesifiseer te wees as veranderings of uitbreidings daarvan na die uitreikingsdatum van die sertifikaat plaasgevind het nie.

(b) Indien 'n verandering of uitbreiding plaasvind in verband met 'n perseel wat kragtens hierdie verordening geregistreer is, moet die persoon aan wie 'n registrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van sodanige perseel uitgereik is, die mediese gesondheidsbeampte van sodanige uitbreiding of verandering in kennis stel en hom van 'n plan, in duplo, voorsien waarop die bestaande geboue, asmede die veranderings en/of uitbreidings, aangedui word en hierdie plan moet na goedkeuring in die plek gestel word van die plan wat aan die oorspronklike aansoek en sertifikaat geheg was.

AANSOEK OM WYSIGING VAN VOORWAARDES.

10. Indien iemand, aan wie 'n registrasiesertifikaat uitgereik is, 'n voorwaarde wil wysig waarop die sertifikaat uitgereik is, moet hy skriftelik by die mediese gesondheidsbeampte daarom aansoek doen en moet hy die registrasiesertifikaat saam met die aansoek aan die mediese gesondheidsbeampte stuur sodat die gewysigde voorwaardes, indien goedgekeur, daarop aangeteken kan word.

VERKOPERSAAK: BEPERKINGS.

11. 'n Applikant om 'n registrasiesertifikaat om die saak van melkverkoper te dryf, moet 'n verklaring onderteken ten effekte dat hy by die dryf van sy saak die volgende voorwaardes en beperkings sal nakom en hy moet toestem dat sodanige voorwaardes en beperkings op sy melkverkoperslisensie geëndosseer word, nl:—

- (a) Dat alle melk wat aan die perseel van sy melkwinkel gelewer word, slegs van 'n geregistreerde melkboer of melkhandelaar verkry is en wel in bottels en ander houer wat ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van hierdie verordeninge op die perseel van sodanige geregistreerde melkboer of melkhandelaar gevul en versel is.
- (b) Dat alle melk wat nie op die perseel van sodanige melkwinkel gebruik sal word nie, slegs in behoorlik verseëlede en ongeopende bottels of houer verkoop sal word waarin die melk van die geregistreerde melkboer of -handelaar verkry is.
- (c) Dat alle melk wat vir verkoop op die perseel aangehou word, in 'n koelkas by 'n laer temperatuur as 45 grade Fahrenheit gehou word.
- (d) Dat geen melk elders as op die geregistreerde perseel verkoop mag word nie.

Indien 'n melkverkoper enige van bostaande voorwaardes

ONLY MILK COVERED BY CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
TO BE SOLD, ETC.

12. No dairyman or milk dealer shall, during the period covered by the certificate of registration, sell or supply any grade of milk other than that specified in his certificate of registration without the written permission of the Medical Officer of Health.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION NOT TRANSFERABLE.

13. No certificate of registration shall be transferred from the holder thereof to any other person, but, in the event of such holder disposing of his business to any other person, such other person shall make application for a certificate of registration in his name for the premises and business concerned, and no certificate of registration shall be valid in respect of any premises other than those specified in such certificate and on the plan attached thereto.

GRANT OR REFUSAL OF CERTIFICATES.

14. (a) The Medical Officer of Health may refuse to issue a certificate of registration under this By-law in respect of any locality which, in his opinion, is not suitable for the carrying on of the business for which such certificate of registration is sought or in respect of any building or plant which does not comply with the requirements of these By-laws.

(b) Whenever the Medical Officer of Health refuses to issue a certificate pursuant to Sub-section (a), he shall forthwith advise the applicant in writing of his decision and the reasons therefor.

(c) Any applicant who is aggrieved at the refusal of the Medical Officer of Health to issue a certificate to him may appeal against the Medical Officer of Health's decision by delivering to the Town Clerk, within fourteen (14) days after he has been notified of the Medical Officer of Health's decision, a notice of appeal, in duplicate, setting forth the grounds of appeal.

(d) All such appeals shall be decided by the Public Health Committee, to whom the City Council hereby delegates such authority, and resolves, in terms of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1934, that the decisions of the committee thereon shall be binding upon the City Council. The Public Health Committee may, but shall not be obliged to, hear the appellant in support of his appeal, and may invite and consider a report from the Chief Health Officer of the Union Government or any officer nominated by him for the purpose upon the issues raised by the appeal.

(e) The Public Health Committee, in any case of appeal as above provided, may dismiss the appeal or refer the matter back to the Medical Officer of Health for further consideration or order the Medical Officer of Health to issue the certificate applied for, subject to such conditions as it may lay down.

SALE OF MILK FROM MILK SHOP BY DAIRYMAN
AND MILK DEALER.

15. Every dairyman or milk dealer who shall sell milk from a milk shop away from his premises shall be obliged to register as a milk purveyor in addition to registering as a dairyman or milk dealer.

FURNISHING OF DOCUMENTS ON DEMAND.

16. (a) Every dairyman, milk dealer, purveyor of milk and every person engaged in the manufacture and/or distribution of milk products shall, on demand by a duly authorised officer, exhibit for inspection all invoices, accounts, books, records and other documents relating to the production, manufacture, preparation or supply of milk or milk products by him and shall furnish to such duly authorised officer a list of names and addresses of—

- (i) the customers or persons to whom he supplied milk or milk products; and
- (ii) the persons from whom he obtained milk or milk products;

during such period as such duly authorised officer may specify, together with such invoices, accounts, books, records and other documents as are necessary to substantiate such lists.

(b) No authorised officer or municipal employee who, during the course of his duties under these By-laws, acquires any information in relation to the financial affairs, trade records or business administration of any person or firm with whom these By-laws are concerned shall disclose such information otherwise than as required by his normal course of duty.

(c) Any such authorised officer or employee who discloses any such information as aforesaid otherwise than as required by his normal course of duty shall be guilty of misconduct and liable to dismissal, but, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3 above, such authorised officer or employee shall not be guilty of any offence under these By-laws.

INTRODUCTION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS INTO THE CITY.

17. No person shall introduce any milk or milk product into the City for sale or distribution for human consumption within the City or for pasteurisation within the City unless he is a holder of a certificate of registration authorising him in terms of these By-laws to do so.

All milk or milk products introduced into the City shall be deemed to have been introduced for one or more of the

SLEGS MELK GEDEK DEUR REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT
MAG VERKOOP WORD, ENS.

12. Geen melkboer of melkhandelaar mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte gedurende die tydperk, wat deur die registrasiesertifikaat gedek word, 'n ander graad melk verkoop of lewer as dié wat in sy registrasiesertifikaat vermeld staan nie.

REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT IS NIE-OORDRAAGBAAR.

13. Geen registrasiesertifikaat mag van die houër daarvan aan iemand anders oorgepra word nie, maar, indien so'n houër sy saak aan iemand anders oormaak, moet die ander persoon aansoek doen om 'n registrasiesertifikaat op sy naam ten opsigte van die betrokke perseel en saak. Geen registrasiesertifikaat is geldig ten opsigte van 'n ander perseel as dié wat in die sertifikaat en op die plan daaraan gespesifiseer is nie.

TOESTAAN OF WEIERING VAN SERTIFIKATE.

14. (a) Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan weier om 'n registrasiesertifikaat kragtens hierdie verordening uit te reik ten opsigte van 'n buurt wat na sy mening ongeskik is vir die dryf van die saak waarvoor die registrasiesertifikaat aangevra word of ten opsigte van 'n gebou of toerusting wat nie aan die bepalinge van hierdie verordeninge voldoen nie.

(b) Wanneer die mediese gesondheidsbeampte weier om ingevolge subartikel (a) 'n sertifikaat uit te reik, moet hy die applikant onverwyld van sy beslissing en van sy redes daarvoor in kennis stel.

(c) 'n Applikant wat veronreg voel deur die weiering van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte om aan hom 'n registrasiesertifikaat uit te reik, kan teen die mediese gesondheidsbeampte se beslissing appelleer deur binne veertien (14) dae nadat hy van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte se besluit vernem het, 'n appellenkenningsgewing, in duplo en met vermelding van die gronde van appel, aan die stadsklerk te lewer.

(d) Die komitee vir openbare gesondheid moet al sodanige appelle uitwys en die stadsraad dra hierby sodanige bevoegdheid aan genoemde liggaam oor en bepaal ooreenkomstig artikel 8 van Ordonnansie No. 11 van 1934 dat die komitee se beslissing daaroor vir die stadsraad bindend is. Die komitee vir openbare gesondheid kan die appellent ter ondersteuning van sy appel aanhoor maar is nie verplig om dit te doen nie, ook kan hy die Hoofgesondheidsbeampte van die Uniegeowerment of 'n ander beampte, wat hy vir die doel benoem, om 'n verslag vra oor die aangeleenthede wat deur die appel te berde gebring is en hy kan sodanige verslag oorweeg.

(e) In die geval van 'n appel, soos voormeld, kan die komitee vir openbare gesondheid die appel verwerp of die saak om nader ooweging na die mediese gesondheidsbeampte terugverwys, of anders kan hy die mediese gesondheidsbeampte gelas om die aangevraagde sertifikaat op sodanige voorwaardes uit te reik as wat hy (die komitee) bepaal.

VERKOOP VAN MELK UIT MELKWINKEL DEUR 'N
MELKBOER EN MELKHANDelaar.

15. Elke melkboer of melkhandelaar wat melk uit 'n melkwinkel weg van sy perseel verkoop, is verplig om hom beide as melkhandelaar en as melkboer te laat registreer.

LEWERING VAN DOKUMENTE OP AANVRAAG.

16. (a) Elke melkboer, melkhandelaar en melkverkoper en elkeen wat in verband met die vervaardiging en/of verspreiding van suiwelprodukte werksaam is, moet alle fakture, rekeninge, boeke, oorkondes en ander dokumente in verband met die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding of lewering van melk en suiwelprodukte op versoek van 'n behoorlik gemagtigde beampte vir inspeksie toon en aan sodanige beampte 'n lys verstrek van die name en adresse van—

- (i) die klante of persone aan wie hy melk of suiwelprodukte gelever het; en
- (ii) die persone van wie hy melk of suiwelprodukte verkry het;

gedurende sodanige tydperk as wat sodanige behoorlik gemagtigde beampte bepaal; ook moet hy sodanige fakture, rekeninge, boeke, oorkondes of ander dokumente verstrek as wat nodig is om sodanige lys te staaf.

(b) Geen gemagtigde beampte of munisipale werknemer wat in die loop van sy pligte kragtens hierdie verordeninge inligting opdoen betreffende die geldsaak, besigheidsoorkondes of besighedsadministrasie van 'n persoon of firma op wie hierdie verordeninge betrekking het, mag sodanige inligting anders onthul as wat vir sy normale pligsvervulling nodig is nie.

(c) Enige sodanige gemagtigde beampte of werknemer wat enige voormelde inligting onthul as dit nie vir sy normale pligsvervulling nodig is nie, is aan wangedrag skuldig en kan ontslaan word, maar ondanks die bepalinge van bostaande artikel 3 is so'n beampte of werknemer nie aan 'n misdryf kragtens hierdie verordeninge skuldig nie.

INVOER VAN MELK EN SUIWELPRODUKTE IN DIE STAD.

17. Niemand mag melk of suiwelprodukte vir verkoop of verspreiding vir menslike verbruik binne die stad of vir pasteurisering binne die stad invoer nie, tensy hy die houër is van 'n registrasiesertifikaat wat hom ooreenkomstig hierdie verordeninge daartoe magtig.

Tensy en alvorens die teendeel bewys is, word alle melk of suiwelprodukte, wat in die stad ingevoer word, geag vir

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LIST OF SUPPLIERS TO BE KEPT.

18. Every dairyman, milk dealer or purveyor and every person engaged in the manufacture and/or distribution of milk products shall keep a list of the names and addresses of customers or other persons to whom milk or milk products are sent or from whom milk or milk products are received from time to time.

COMPULSORY SALE OF MILK OR MILK PRODUCTS SAMPLES.

19. Any duly authorised officer may require any person to sell to him any sample of milk or milk product required by such officer for any purpose authorised by these By-laws and any person who shall refuse or without lawful reason fail to sell any such sample to such officer at a reasonable price shall be guilty of an offence.

INSPECTING AND EXAMINING DEPÔTS.

20. The Medical Officer of Health may require, by notice under his hand, any person to bring or deliver any specified article, container or package of milk or milk product for inspection or examination to a depôt established for the purpose and any authorised officer shall have the power to cut into or open any article, container or package or milk or milk product in connection with such inspection or examination.

DETENTION, SEIZING AND DESTRUCTION OF MILK OR MILK PRODUCTS.

21. Any authorised officer may restrict or prohibit the sale of and may detain or seize any milk or milk product which, in his opinion, is diseased, unsound, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human consumption and authorise its destruction upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health.

OWNER'S RISK.

22. The Medical Officer of Health may, at the owner's risk, permit such treatment as may render the milk or milk product referred to in Section 21 above fit for human consumption.

PROHIBITING SALE OR SUPPLY OF MILK OR MILK PRODUCTS.

23. The Medical Officer of Health shall have power to prohibit, for such period or periods as he may think necessary, the sale or supply of any milk or milk product—

- (a) from any premises whereon a case of communicable disease has occurred;
- (b) from any source wherefrom milk or milk products previously supplied is suspected to have been the cause of any case or cases of communicable disease;
- (c) wherein the presence of tubercle bacilli has been detected by a veterinary officer or a competent bacteriologist.

PENALTIES.

24. Any person committing a breach of any of these By-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding £10, or, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for the same offence, a fine not exceeding £20, or, in default of payment of any such fine, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a fixed period not exceeding three months, and, further, any person found guilty of a continuing offence under any such By-law shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding £2 for every day during which such offence continues; provided that no such fine shall in any one prosecution or within any one month exceed £20.

REPEAL OF BY-LAWS.

25. (a) These By-laws shall come into force upon the expiration of thirty days after the date of their promulgation.

(b) The following By-laws are repealed, with effect as from the date upon which these By-laws shall come into force, namely:—Public Health By-laws dealing with the Registration, Licensing and Inspection of Dairies and Milk Depôts, promulgated on 8th July, 1931 (Provincial Notice No. 229 of 1931, as amended by Provincial Notice No. 251 of 1931, Provincial Notice No. 300 of 1939 and Provincial Notice No. 120 of 1943).

(c) Anything to the contrary in this By-law or in these By-laws contained or implied notwithstanding, it shall not be necessary for any dairyman, milk dealer or purveyor or any person engaged in the production and/or distribution of milk products to obtain any certificate of registration under these By-laws in respect of the period from the date of coming into force of these By-laws up to and including 31st December, 1950.

STRUCTURE OF PREMISES.

STRUCTURE OF PREMISES.

26. No person shall carry on any business which involves the manufacture, production, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products in or upon any premises which do not comply with the following provisions, namely:—

WALLS: MATERIALS.

- (a) Walls shall be constructed of brick, concrete, or other approved solid material and the internal surface of such walls shall be well and smoothly rendered; provided that in respect of any portion or portions of the premises used for the manufacture or preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products, internal walls shall in addition be suitably covered with tiles or other approved impervious material to a height of not less than five feet

LYS VAN VERSKAFFERS MOET AANGEHOU WORD.

18. Elke melkboer, melkhandelaar of melkverkoper en elkeen wat suiwelprodukte vervaardig of versprei, moet 'n lys hou van die name en adresse van klante of ander persone aan wie melk of suiwelprodukte gestuur word of van wie melk of suiwelprodukte van tyd tot tyd ontvang is.

VERPLIGTE VERKOOP VAN MONSTERS VAN MELK OF SUIWELPRODUKTE.

19. Enige behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van enigeen eis om aan hom 'n monster van melk of van 'n suiwelprodukt te verkoop wat die beampte vir enige doel ingevolgt hierdie verordeninge nodig het, en iemand wat weier of sonder wettige rede in gebreke bly om so'n monster teen 'n redelike prys aan die beampte te verkoop, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

INSPEKSIE EN ONDERSOEK VAN DEPÔTS.

20. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan deur middel van 'n kennisgewing onder sy handtekening eis dat iemand 'n vermelde artikel, houer of pakket melk of suiwelprodukte vir inspeksie of ondersoek na 'n depôt bring wat vir die doel gestig is, en enige gemagtigde beampte het die reg om in verband met die inspeksie of ondersoek die artikel, houer of pakket melk of suiwelprodukt oop te sny of oop te maak.

AANHOUDING VAN, BESLAGLEGGING OF EN VERNIETIGING VAN MELK OF SUIWELPRODUKTE.

21. 'n Gemagtigde beampte kan 'n beperking of verbod plaas op die verkoop van enige melk of suiwelprodukt wat na sy mening besmet, onpluis, ongesond of andersins vir menslike verbruik ongeskik is; ook kan hy dit aanhou of in beslag neem en op grond van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte se sertifikaat vir die vernietiging daarvan magtiging verleen.

EIGENAAR SE RISIKO.

22. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan op die eienaar se risiko sodanige behandeling toelaat as wat die in artikel 21 vermelde melk of suiwelprodukt vir menslike verbruik geskik mag maak.

VERBOD OP VERKOOP OF LEWERING VAN MELK OF SUIWELPRODUKTE.

23. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte besit die bevoegdheid om te verbied dat melk of suiwelprodukte vir 'n tydperk of tydperke, wat hy nodig ag, verkoop of gelewer word—

- (a) vanaf 'n perseel waar 'n geval van aanmeldbare siekte voorgekom het;
- (b) uit 'n bron waaruit voorheen verskafte melk of suiwelprodukte 'n vermeende oorsaak van 'n geval of gevalle van aanmeldbare siekte was;
- (c) as die aanwesigheid van teringbasille deur 'n veeartsenybeampte of bevoegde bakterioloog daarin ontdek is.

STRAWWE.

24. Enigeen wat enige van hierdie verordeninge oortree, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by veroordeling strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £10 of, in die geval van 'n tweede of later veroordeling weens 'n dergelike misdryf, met 'n boete van hoogstens £20 of, by wanbetaling van sodanige boete, met gevangenisstraf met of sonder harde-arbeid vir 'n bepaalde tydperk van hoogstens drie maande, en as iemand aan 'n voortdurende oortreding van enige sodanige verordening skuldig bevind word, is hy strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £2 vir elke dag waarop die oortreding voortgeduur het, dog geen sodanige boete mag by 'n enkele vervolging of binne 'n enkele maand £20 te bowe gaan nie.

HERROEPING VAN VERORDENINGE.

25. (a) Hierdie verordeninge tree in werking na verstryking van dertig dae na die datum van hul afkondiging.

(b) Die volgende verordeninge word met ingang van die inwerkingtreedingsdatum van hierdie verordeninge herroep, nl.:—Verordeninge betreffende openbare gesondheid in verband met die registrasie, lisensiering en inspeksie van melkerie en melkdepôts, afgekondig op 8 Julie 1931 (Provinsiale Kennisgewing No. 229 van 1931, soos gewysig by Provinsiale Kennisgewing No. 251 van 1931, Provinsiale Kennisgewing No. 300 van 1939 en Provinsiale Kennisgewing No. 120 van 1943).

(c) Ondanks enige andersluidende bepaling vervat in of behels deur hierdie verordening of verordeninge is dit onnodig vir 'n melkboer, melkhandelaar of -verkoper of vir iemand wat suiwelprodukte produseer en/of versprei om ten opsigte van die tydperk van die inwerkingtreedingsdatum van hierdie verordeninge tot en met 31 Desember 1950, 'n registrasiesertifikaat kragtens hierdie verordeninge te verkry.

STRUKTUUR VAN PERSELE

STRUKTUUR VAN PERSELE.

26. Niemand mag 'n saak, warby die vervaardiging, produksie, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is, in of op 'n perseel dryf wat nie aan onderstaande bepalings voldoen nie:—

MURE: MATERIAAL.

- (a) Mure moet van stene, beton of ander goedgekeurde vaste materiaal gebou wees en die binnekant van die mure moet deeglik en glad beraap wees. Daarbenevens moet die mure van die deel of dele van die perseel wat vir die vervaardiging of bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte gebruik word, aan die binnekant tot 'n hoogte van minstens vyf voet bokant die vloer behoorlik met teëls of ander ondeurdringbare materiaal

FLOORS.

- (b) The floors of all portions of the premises shall be constructed of concrete or other similar solid and impervious rat-proof material.

CEILINGS.

- (c) All ceilings shall be of approved solid material covered with lime or cement plaster or other suitable impervious material finished to a smooth surface and rendered dustproof.

LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.

- (d) There shall be provided adequate natural or artificial means of lighting and ventilation in conformity with the standards laid down in the City Building By-laws and the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941.

VERMIN-PROOFING.

- (e) The buildings shall be so constructed as to obviate, as far as practicable, any harbourage for rats or other vermin and the milk room, wash room, feed stores and structures used in connection with the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of any milk products shall be rendered fully rodent-proof and, in all respects, in conformity with the standards prescribed in the Regulations regarding the Prevention of Rodent Infestation of Buildings and Premises in Urban Areas, promulgated under Government Notice No. 1380 of 1930, or any amendment thereof.

WATER SUPPLY.

- (f) (i) A pure, ample and convenient water supply shall be laid on to all points requisite for the proper functioning of hygiene and sanitary amenities.
(ii) Where the water supply is not obtained from the Council's watermain the purity standard shall be the absence of B.Coli in 100 c.c. sample of the water and, when so required by the Medical Officer of Health approved provision for the chlorination of the water supply shall be made.

DRAIN DISCONNECTION.

- (g) There shall be no opening or inlet into any drain from any portion of the premises used for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products and no water closet privy, urinal or stable shall directly communicate with such portions of the premises.

SOIL AND WASTEPIPES.

- (h) No soil or wastepipe shall be conducted through any portion of a building used for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products.

YARD SPACE.

- (i) (i) There shall be provided an adequate yard space of which the surface shall be properly hardened and drained and such yard shall be kept free from lumber or litter capable of breeding mosquitoes or attracting vermin.
(ii) No person shall erect, alter, adapt or convert any building to be used for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products, after the promulgation of these By-laws, unless adequate yard space for the storage of refuse receptacles, together with access thereto other than through the shop or manufactory, is provided.

WASTE AND STORMWATER DISPOSAL.

- (j) Effective means of draining and disposal of waste liquids and stormwater shall be provided.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, DRAINS, ETC.

27. The owner shall maintain all buildings, hardened areas, drains, drainage connections and other appurtenances in good repair and condition.

PAINTING, ETC., OF PREMISES.

28. (a) The owner shall paint, colour-wash, lime-wash or otherwise suitably renovate any exterior part of the premises owned by him when so required by the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) The occupier shall paint, colour-wash, lime-wash or otherwise suitably renovate any internal part of the premises occupied by him when so required by the Medical Officer of Health.

(c) Every dairyman shall cause the ceiling or inner surface of the roof, exposed roof timbers and the inner surface of every wall or every milkshed used by him (except so much as may be painted or tarred or covered with a material such as to render lime-washing unsuitable and as may be otherwise properly cleansed) to be thoroughly cleaned down and then lime-washed at least four times in every year and at such other times as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health.

PREMISES OF "A" CLASS DAIRYMAN: MILK SHED.

29. Every "A" Class dairyman shall in, upon or in connection with the premises used by him for the purpose of

VLOERE.

- (b) Die vloere van alle dele van die perseel moet van beton of ander dergelyk vaste en ondeurdringbare rotdigte materiaal gemaak wees.

PLAFONNE.

- (c) Alle plafonne moet van goedgekeurde massiewe materiaal gemaak en met kalk- of sementpleister of ander geskikte ondeurdringbare materiaal afgewerk wees wat glad afgewerk en stofdig gemaak is.

VERLICHTING EN VENTILASIE.

- (d) Daar moet voldoende natuurlike of kunsmatige verligting en ventilasie verskaf word wat beantwoord aan die standarde gestel in die stad se bouverordeninge en die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941.

VOORKOMING VAN ONGEDIERTE.

- (e) Die gebou moet so opgerig wees dat skuilplek vir rotte of ander ongedierte sover doenlik voorkom word en die melkkamer, waskamer, voerkamer en bouwerke wat in verband met die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van 'n suiwelprodukt gebruik word, moet volkome rot- en muisdig gemaak wees en allesins beantwoord aan die peil gestel in die regulasies betreffende die voorkoming van knaagdierverspesting in geboue en persele in stedelike gebiede soos by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1380 van 1930 atgekondig, of enige wysiging daarvan.

WATEROORSIENING.

- (f) (i) 'n Suiwer, toereikende en gerieflike watervoorraad moet aangelê word na al die plekke wat vir behoorlike higiëne en sanitêre geriewe nodig is.
(ii) Indien die water nie uit die raad se hoofwatergeleidings verkry word nie, is die suiwerveiste die afwesigheid van B.Coli in 'n 100 kubieke sentimeter monster van die water en, indien die mediese gesondheidsbeampte dit eis, moet goedgekeurde voorsiening gemaak word om die water met chlor te behandel.

RIOOLAFSLUITING.

- (g) Daar mag geen opening of inlaatplek wees na 'n riool in enige deel van die perseel wat vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte gebruik word nie en geen waterkloset, latrine, urinoir of stal mag regstreeks met sodanige dele van die perseel verbind wees nie.

VUILWATER- EN AFVOERPYPE.

- (h) Geen vuilwater- of afvoerpype mag deur 'n deel van die gebou loop wat vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte gebruik word nie.

GROOTTE VAN WERF.

- (i) (i) Daar moet 'n groot genoeg werf verskaf word waarvan die oppervlakte behoorlik verhard en gedreineer moet wees en die werf moet vry gehou word van strooi of rommel waarin muskiete kan uitbroei of wat knaagdiere kan aanlok.
(ii) Niemand mag na die afkondiging van hierdie verordeninge 'n gebou oprig, verander, inrig of ombou met die doel om hom vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte te gebruik nie, tensy 'n groot genoeg werf vir die opberging van vullisbakke verskaf word, asmede ander toegang daartoe as deur die winkel of fabriek.

BESORGING VAN VUIL- EN STORMWATER.

- (j) Doeltreffende middels vir die besorging van afvalvloeistowwe en stormwater moet verskaf word.

HERSTEL EN ONDERHOUD VAN GEBOU, RIOLE, ENS.

27. Die eienaar moet alle geboue, verharde oppervlakte, riole, rioolaansluitings en ander toebehore in 'n goeie toestand hou.

VERF, ENS., VAN PERSELE.

28. (a) Wanneer die mediese gesondheidsbeampte dit eis moet die eienaar enige deel van die buitekant van sy perseel verf, met kleursel of kalk afwit of op 'n ander geskikte manier vernu.

(b) Wanneer die mediese gesondheidsbeampte dit eis, moet die bewoner van 'n perseel enige deel van die binnekant van sy perseel verf, met kleursel of kalk afwit of op 'n ander geskikte manier vernu.

(c) Elke melkboer moet die plafon of binne-oppervlakte van die dak, oop dakhoute en die binne-oppervlakte van elke muur van elke melkskuur wat hy gebruik (behalwe die dele daarvan wat gewerf of geteer of met 'n materiaal bedek is wat vir afwit met kalk ongeskik is en op 'n ander manier behoorlik skoongemaak kan word) minstens vierkeer per jaar of sodanige ander tye as wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte bepaal, deeglik laat skoonmaak en dan met kalk laat afwit.

PERSELE VAN MELKBOERE UIT KLAS A: MELKSKUUR.

29. Elke melkboer uit klas A moet in, op of in verband met die perseel wat hy vir die doeleindes van sy saak gebruik,

(a) A proper milk shed or sheds which shall have—

- (i) walls suitably covered with tiles or other approved impervious material to a height of not less than five feet measured from the floor;
- (ii) a central milking passage, not less than nine feet in width, or a rear milking passage, not less than five feet in width;
- (iii) a solid and impervious floor;
- (iv) floor drainage by means of properly graded brick or concrete channels, not less than twenty inches wide and four inches deep, conducted to outside trapped gullies and, where waterborne sewerage is not available, such channels shall be conducted to an outside cement-lined tank;

(v) stalls sufficient for the housing of all milk cows;

(vi) mangers which shall be constructed of impervious material fixed without interspace between either wall or floor and so that all parts are freely accessible for cleansing;

(vii) all other fittings constructed of iron, unless, in the case of existing cowsheds, the fittings are considered by the Medical Officer of Health to be satisfactory;

(viii) no direct communication with the milk room or feed store; and

(ix) a suitable manure bin or platform constructed of or lined with impervious material and which bin or platform shall not be situate within fifty feet of the milk room.

MILK ROOM.

(b) A proper milk room which shall be effectively dust and fly-proofed and shall not communicate directly with any dwelling or milk shed and shall have floor space of not less than 168 square feet and an internal height of not less than 10 feet.

WASH ROOM.

(c) A proper wash room which shall be effectively dust and fly-proofed, be conveniently situated to the milk room and have a floor space of not less than 144 sq. feet and an internal height of not less than 10 feet.

FEED STORE.

(d) A feed store which shall be so constructed and maintained as to exclude rodents and which shall have no direct opening to the milk shed, milk room or wash room.

PADDOCKS.

(e) Fenced paddocks for the exercising of bovine animals, such paddocks not to be situate within fifty feet of the milk shed, milk room or wash room.

MILK APPARATUS.

(f) Sufficient apparatus for the handling, straining, mixing, preparing, cooling, storing and conveying of milk and for the cleansing and sterilisation of plant and utensils, which apparatus shall conform with the requirements set out in Schedule C hereto.

PREMISES OF MILK DEALER.

30. The provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (f) of By-law 29 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to every milk dealer.

PREMISES OF "B" CLASS DAIRYMAN.

31. The provisions of By-law 29 save and except paragraph (e) thereof shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to every "B" Class dairyman.

DRYING ROOM: ICE CREAM CONTAINERS.

32. A room to be known as the "drying room" shall be provided for the keeping of all metal containers, after sterilisation, used in connection with the manufacture or preparation of ice cream.

EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE, FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

33. No person shall carry on any business which involves the production, manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products in or upon any premises which do not comply with the following provisions, namely:—

UTENSIL SANITATION.

(a) Sufficient wash-up sinks or troughs, of approved design, materials and construction in the wash room and at such other places as may be prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health.

HOT WATER.

(b) A constant and adequate supply of steam and hot water laid on to all sink installations, troughs and such other points as the Medical Officer of Health may prescribe.

FURNISHINGS, FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

(c) Furnishings, fixtures and fittings of good sound materials and construction, without crevices or interspaces likely to collect dust or dirt or to favour harbourage or development of rodents, cockroaches or other vermin.

(a) 'n Behoorlike melkskuur of -skure wat die volgende moet hê:—

(i) Mure wat behoorlik met teëls of ander goedgekeurde ondeurdringbare materiaal tot minstens vyf voet bokant die vloer bedek is.

(ii) In die middel 'n melkgang van minstens nege voet breed of aan die agterkant 'n melkgang van minstens vyf voet breed.

(iii) 'n Vaste en ondeurdringbare vloer.

(iv) Vloerdreinerings deur middel van steen- of betonvore met 'n behoorlike val; sodanige vore moet minstens twintig duim breed en minstens vier duim diep wees en moet buite na 'n opening met 'n stankafsluiter lei. Waar spoelriole nie beskikbaar is nie, moet die vore na 'n tenk met sementvoering geleë word.

(v) Voldoende stalle vir die huisvesting van alle melkkoeie.

(vi) Krippe moet van ondeurdringbare materiaal wees en daar mag geen ruimte tussen die krip aan die een kant en die muur of die vloer aan die ander kant wees nie sodat alle dele vir die skoonmaak daarvan maklik bygekomp kan word.

(vii) Alle ander toerusting moet van yster gemaak wees, tensy die mediese gesondheidsbeampte hulle in die geval van bestaande koeistalle bevredigend ag.

(viii) Daar mag geen regstreekse verbinding met die melkkamer of die voerkamer wees nie.

(ix) 'n Geskikte misbak of -platform van of uitgevoer met ondeurdringbare materiaal. Sodanige bak of platform moet minstens vyftig voet van die melkkamer geleë wees.

MELKKAMER.

(b) 'n Behoorlike melkkamer wat doeltreffend stof- en vlieëdig gemaak moet word, nie regstreeks met 'n woning of melkskuur verbind is nie, 'n vloeroppervlakte van minstens 168 vierkante voet het en van binne minstens 10 voet hoog is.

WASKAMER.

(c) 'n Behoorlike waskamer wat behoorlik stof- en vlieëdig is, wat gerieflik in verhouding tot die melkkamer geleë is, 'n vloeroppervlakte van minstens 144 vierkante voet het en van binne minstens 10 voet hoog is.

VOERKAMER.

(d) 'n Voerkamer wat so gebou is en gehou word dat knaagdiere nie kan binnekom nie en wat nie 'n opening het wat regstreeks in 'n melkskuur, melkkamer of waskamer uitkom nie.

KAMPE.

(e) Omheinde kampe vir die oefening van beeste; sulke kampe moet minstens vyftig voet van die melkskuur, melkkamer of waskamer geleë wees.

MELKAPPARAAT.

(f) Voldoende apparaat vir die hantering, filtreer, meng, bereiding, verkoeling, opberging en vervoer van melk en vir die skoonmaak en sterilisering van toerusting en gereedskap. Hierdie apparaat moet aan die bepalings van bylae C hiervan voldoen.

PERSELE VAN MELKHANDELAAR.

30. Die bepalings van paragrawe (b), (c) en (f) van verordening 29 is *mutatis mutandis* op elke melkhandelaar van toepassing.

PERSELE VAN MELKBOER UIT KLAS B.

31. Die bepalings van verordening 29, met uitsondering van paragraaf (e) daarvan, is *mutatis mutandis* op elke melkboer uit klas B van toepassing.

DROOGKAMER: ROOMYSEHOERS.

32. 'n Kamer, bekend as die droogkamer, moet verskaf word om alle metaalhouers wat in verband met die vervaardiging of bereiding van roomys gebruik word, na sterilisering in te hou.

TOERUSTING, MEUBELS, HULPSTUKKE EN VASTIGHEDE.

TOERUSTING, MEUBELS EN HULPSTUKKE.

33. Niemand mag 'n saak waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is, in of op 'n perseel dryf wat nie aan die volgende bepalings voldoen nie, naamlik:—

REINIGING VAN GEREEDSKAP.

(a) Voldoende opwasbakke of trôe van goedgekeurde ontwerp, materiaal en fabrikaat in die waskamer en op sodanige ander plekke as wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte bepaal.

WARM WATER.

(b) Standhoudende en toereikende voorraad stoom en warm water wat aangelê is na alle wasbakinstallasies en trôe en sodanige ander plekke as wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte bepaal.

MEUBELS, HULPSTUKKE EN VASTIGHEDE.

(c) Toebehore, hulpstukke en vastighede van goeie soliede materiaal en fabrikaat sonder kroke of tussenruimtes waarin stof of vullis waarskynlik sal versamel of wat waarskynlik die skuiling of ontwikkeling van knaagdiere, kakkerlakke of ander ongedierte sal be-

REFRIGERATION.

- (d) Refrigerating facilities such that milk or milk products can be kept at a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or less at all times.

ICE CREAM EQUIPMENT, ETC., TO BE APPROVED.

34. All receptacles, utensils and other equipment used in connection with the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of ice-cream shall be such as have, from time to time, been approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

PROTECTION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

PROTECTION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION.

35. Every person who carries on any business involving the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products shall ensure that in connection with such business:—

MAINTENANCE OF CLEANLINESS.

- (a) The premises used for the purposes of such business including the furnishings, fittings and fixtures, the yard area and outbuildings shall at all times be maintained thoroughly clean and tidy and, as far as practicable, free from rodents, cockroaches and other vermin.

CLEANING AND STERILISATION OF UTENSILS AND APPARATUS.

- (b) No vessel, utensil or apparatus used in connection with the business is worn out, rusted or in such condition that it cannot be rendered clean and sterile.
(c) All milk vessels, utensils or apparatus are kept in good repair, are thoroughly cleansed and thereafter sterilised by means of steam after each occasion of use and are stored or kept thereafter in such a manner as to remain clean.

HANGING OF WEARING APPAREL.

- (d) No article of wearing apparel shall be hung or kept inside any portion of the premises used for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products.

PROTECTION AGAINST COCKROACHES, DIRT, ETC.

- (e) Proper and sufficient facilities for the keeping or containing of milk or milk products stored or exposed for sale such that the milk or milk products are thereby (i) rendered inaccessible to cockroaches and rodents; and (ii) protected from dust and flies.

COMPATIBLE USE.

36. (a) No room for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products shall be used or allowed to be used as a living or sleeping apartment or communicate directly or indirectly by door, passage, window or otherwise with any living room or sleeping apartment or water closet. No milk or milk products shall be manufactured, prepared, stored, handled, sold or exposed for sale in a living or sleeping apartment, sanitation annexe, stable or other premises not designed, constructed or intended for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, or exposure of milk or milk products.

(b) No room for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products shall be used for any purpose incompatible with the business carried on in such room.

(c) Articles not required in the process of production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products shall not be kept in any room aforesaid.

LIVE BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROHIBITED.

37. No milk dealer or purveyor of milk and no person who manufactures, prepares, stores, handles, sells or distributes any milk products shall keep or permit any live bird or animal in or upon the premises.

SPITTING AND USE OF TOBACCO FORBIDDEN.

38. No person shall spit in any premises used for the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products and no person shall, whilst actively engaged in the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products use tobacco in any form whatsoever.

AVOIDANCE OF CONTAMINATION IN MILK HANDLING, ETC.

39. No person shall handle, convey, transmit, deliver, store or deposit or cause to be handled, conveyed, transmitted, delivered, stored or deposited any milk or milk products in such manner or mode as to permit or allow of the same becoming unclean or contaminated.

DELIVERY OF MILK.

40. No dairyman, milk dealer or purveyor shall sell or deliver milk except in a locked can or a bottle or carton and the milk shall not be removed from such can, bottle, or carton or the seal broken before delivery to the purchaser. Each can, bottle, or carton shall be so labelled or marked as to show clearly—

- (a) the designation of the grade of milk contained therein; and
(b) the name of the dairyman or milk dealer and the

VERKOELING.

- (d) Verkoelingsgeriewe sodat die melk of suiwelprodukte te alle tye by 'n temperatuur van 45 grade Fahrenheit of minder gehou kan word.

ROOMYSTOERUSTING, ENS., MOET GOEDGEKEUR WORD.

34. Alle houers, gereedskap en ander toerusting wat in verband met die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van roomys gebruik word, moet dié wees wat van tyd tot tyd deur die mediese gesondheidsbeampte goedgekeur is.

BEWARING, OPBERGING EN VERSPREIDING VAN MELK EN SUIWELPRODUKTE

BEWARING, OPBERGING EN VERSPREIDING.

35. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is, moet verseker dat die volgende bepalings in verband met sodanige saak nagekom word:—

BEWARING VAN SINDELIKHEID.

- (a) Die perseel wat vir die doeleindes van sodanige saak gebruik word, met inbegrip van die toebehore, hulpstukke en vastighede, die werf en die buitegeboue, moet te alle tye deeglik skoon en netjies en, sover moontlik, vry van knaagdiers, kakkerlakke en ander ongedierte gehou word.

SKOONMAAK EN STERILISERING VAN GEREEDSKAP EN APPARAAT.

- (b) Geen houër, stuk gereedskap of apparaat wat in verband met die saak gebruik word, mag verslete of verroes of in so 'n toestand wees dat hy nie skoongemaak of gesteriliseer kan word nie.
(c) Alle melkhouders, gereedskap of apparaat moet in 'n goeie toestand gehou, telkens na gebruik deeglik skoongemaak, met stoom gesteriliseer en dan so gebêre of gehou word dat hulle skoon bly.

OPHANG VAN KLEDINGSTUKKE.

- (d) Geen kledingstuk mag opgehang of gehou word in enige deel van 'n perseel wat vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte gebruik word nie.

BESKERMING TEEN KAKKERLAKKE, VULLIS, ENS.

- (e) Behoorlike en voldoende geriewe moet verskaf word vir die hou en bewaring van melk of suiwelprodukte wat vir verkoop opgeberg of uitgestal word sodat die melk of suiwelprodukte daardeur (i) vir kakkerlakke of knaagdiers ontoeganklik en (ii) teen vlieë en stof beskerm is.

VERENIGBARE GEBRUIK.

36. (a) Geen kamer vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte mag as 'n woon- of slaapvertrek gebruik word of mag regstreeks of onregstreeks deur middel van 'n deur, gang, venster of iets anders met 'n woon- of slaapvertrek of waterkloset verbind wees nie. Geen melk of suiwelprodukte mag vervaardig, berei, gebêre, gehanteer, verkoop of vir verkoop uitgestal word in 'n slaap- of woonvertrek of in 'n sanitêre anneks, stal of ander perseel wat nie vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging of uitstalling van melk of suiwelprodukte ontwerp, gebou of bestem is nie.

(b) Geen kamer vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop, of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte mag vir 'n doel gebruik word wat onverenigbaar is met die saak wat in so 'n kamer gedryf word nie.

(c) Artikels wat nie by die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte nodig is nie, mag nie in 'n voormelde kamer gehou word nie.

LEWENDE VOËLS EN DIERE IS VERBODE.

37. Geen melkhandelaar of melkverkooper en niemand wat suiwelprodukte vervaardig, berei, opberg, hanteer, verkoop of versprei, mag 'n lewende dier of voël in of op die perseel aanhou of toelaat nie.

SPUUG EN GEBRUIK VAN TABAK IS VERBODE.

38. Niemand mag in 'n persel spuug wat vir die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte gebruik word nie en niemand mag, terwyl hy aktief aan die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte deelneem, tabak in enige vorm hoegenaamd gebruik nie.

39. Niemand mag melk of suiwelprodukte op so 'n manier of wyse hanteer, vervoer, versend, aflewer, opberg of plaas dat sodanige melk of suiwelprodukte daardour vuil of besmet kan raak nie.

AFLEWERING VAN MELK.

40. Geen melkboer, melkhandelaar of melkverkooper mag melk anders as in 'n gesluite kan, bottel of karton verkoop of aflewer nie en voor aflewering aan die koper mag die melk nie uit sodanige kan, bottel of karton verwyder of die seël daarvan gebreek word nie. Elke kan, bottel of karton moet so 'n etiket aanhê of gemerk wees dat daaruit duidelik blyk—

- (a) die aanwysing van die graad melk daarin; en
(b) die naam van die melkboer of melkhandelaar en die perseel waarin die melk geproduseer of gepasteuriseer

CARRIERS, ETC., SLUNG ON BODY.produkte
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41. No person shall convey milk or milk products in any form of carrier or receptacle slung round or hanging on his body, or in any manner likely to render the said milk liable to contamination.

BOTTLES AND CONTAINERS OF OTHER PERSONS, ETC.

42. No dairyman or milk dealer shall supply, sell or deliver any milk in any bottle or container on which the name of any other person or company is inscribed.

STORING OF MILK, CLEAN BOTTLES, ETC.

43. No dairyman shall allow any milk, clean bottles, cans or other milk utensils to be stored or kept elsewhere than in a milk room.

TRANSFER OF MILK FROM ONE CONTAINER TO ANOTHER.

44. No dairyman, milk dealer or other person shall transfer or allow to be transferred milk from one can, bottle or other container to another container except in a milk room.

MILK SHED, MILK ROOM AND WASH ROOM NOT TO BE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

45. Every dairyman shall ensure that every milk shed, milk room and wash room used by him for the purposes of his business is used only for the purposes for which it is intended.

CLEANLY MILKING METHODS.

46. Every dairyman shall ensure that, prior to milking—

- (a) the cows to be milked are clean;
- (b) the flanks, udders, teats and tails of the cows to be milked are wiped with a clean damp cloth;
- (c) the first stream from each teat is rejected; and
- (d) the tail of the cow to be milked is properly secured.

CLEANSING OF MILK SHED.

47. Every dairyman shall—

WASHING OF FLOORS.

(a) cause the floor of every milk shed used by him to be cleaned and thoroughly washed at least half an hour before each occasion of milking;

WASHING OF CEILINGS, WALLS, ETC.

(b) cause the ceiling, walls and ledges of every milk shed used by him to be kept free, as far as practicable, from dust, dirt or cobwebs;

MILKING OPERATIONS.

(c) not permit any grooming, sweeping or any dry-feeding in the milk shed whilst milking is in progress or within half-an-hour prior thereto.

NO STORAGE OF FORAGE, ETC., IN MILKSHED, ETC.

48. No dairyman shall permit the stacking or storing of cattle feed in any milk shed, milk room or wash room.

MILK SHED: USE OF.

49. No dairyman shall permit the use of any milk shed for the keeping of animals other than bovines.

KEEPING OF SWINE AND POULTRY.

50. No dairyman shall keep—

- (a) any swine within 150 yards of the milk shed, milk room or wash room; and
- (b) any poultry unless so kept as to prevent any access to or contamination of milk or milk utensils.

MILK OF CALVING ANIMALS NOT TO BE SUPPLIED.

51. No dairyman shall sell or supply for human consumption the milk of any cow about to calve or newly calved taken within the fourteen days preceding or the six days following calving.

CONTROLLING MILK INTRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

52. Except with the written consent of the Medical Officer of Health—

- (a) no "A" Class dairyman shall sell or supply for human consumption any milk which he has obtained otherwise than from his own herd;
- (b) no "B" Class dairyman shall knowingly sell or supply any milk for human consumption to any other person than a milk dealer holding a certificate of approval under these By-laws;
- (c) no milk dealer shall knowingly sell or supply any milk for human consumption which he has obtained otherwise than from a dairyman or milk dealer holding a certificate of approval under these By-laws;
- (d) no purveyor shall knowingly sell or supply any milk for human consumption which he has obtained otherwise than from an "A" Class dairyman or a milk dealer holding a certificate of approval under these By-laws;
- (e) no person other than a dairyman, milk dealer or purveyor shall knowingly purchase or receive any milk for human consumption otherwise than from an "A" Class dairyman or a milk dealer or purveyor holding a certificate of approval under these By-laws;
- (f) no milk dealer shall sell or supply for human consumption any milk which has not been effectively pasteurised.

For the purposes of this By-law, all milk sold or supplied by a dairyman to a milk dealer or by a dairyman or by a milk dealer to another milk dealer or purveyor or by a dairyman, a milk dealer or a purveyor to a person who is not a dairyman or a milk dealer or a purveyor shall be

DRAAGAPPARAAT, ENS., WAT AAN DIE LIGGAAM HANG.

41. Niemand mag melk of suiwelprodukte vervoer in enige vorm van draagapparaat of houer wat om of aan sy liggaam hang of op 'n wyse wat die melk aan besmetting blootstel nie.

BOTTLES EN HOUERS VAN ANDER PERSONE, ENS.

42. Geen melkboer of melkhandelaar mag melk in 'n bottel of houer verskaf, verkoop of aflewer waarop die naam van 'n ander persoon of maatskappy staan nie.

OPBERGING VAN MELK, SKOON BOTTELS, ENS.

43. Geen melkboer mag toelaat dat melk, skoon bottels, kanne of ander melkgereedskap elders as in 'n melkkamer gebêre of gehou word nie.

OORGIETING VAN MELK UIT EEN HOUER IN 'N ANDER.

44. Geen melkboer, melkhandelaar of ander persoon mag elders as in 'n melkkamer melk uit een kan, bottel of ander houer in 'n ander houer oorgiet of laat oorgiet nie.

MELKSKUUR, MELKKAMER EN WASKAMER MAG NIE VIR ANDER DOELEINDES GEBRUIK WORD NIE.

45. Elke melkboer moet sorg dat elke melkskuur, melkkamer en waskamer wat hy vir die doeleindes van sy saak gebruik, slegs gebruik word vir die doeleindes waarvoor hulle bedoel is.

SINDELIKE METODES VAN MELK.

46. Elke boer moet sorg dat, alvorens gemelk word—

- (a) die koei wat gemelk moet word, skoon is;
- (b) die sye, uiers, spene en sterte van die koeie, wat gemelk moet word, met 'n skoon, klanm doek afgevee word;
- (c) die eerste straal uit elke speen weggemelk word;
- (d) die stert van die koei, wat gemelk moet word, behoorlik vasgemaak is.

SKOONMAAK VAN MELKSKUUR.

47. Elke melkboer moet—

WAS VAN VLOERE.

(a) die vloer van elke melkskuur, wat hy gebruik, elke keer minstens 'n halfuur voordat daar gemelk word, laat skoonmaak en deeglik laat was;

WAS VAN PLAFONNE, MUUR, ENS.

(b) die plafon, muur en lyste van elke melkskuur wat hy gebruik, sover moontlik vry van stof, vullis en spinnerakke laat hou;

MELKWERKSAMHEDE.

(c) nie toelaat dat daar gedurende of binne 'n halfuur voor die melkery in die melkskuur geroskam, gevoed of droë voer gevoer word nie.

VOER, ENS., MAG NIE IN MELKSKUUR, ENS., GEBÊRE WORD NIE.

48. Geen melkboer mag toelaat dat beesvoer in 'n melkskuur, melkkamer of waskamer gepak of gebêre word nie.

MELKSKUUR: GEBRUIK VAN.

49. Geen melkboer mag toelaat dat 'n melkskuur gebruik word om ander diere as beeste daarin te hou nie.

AANHOU VAN VARKE EN PLUIMVEE.

50. Geen melkboer mag—

- (a) 'n vark binne 150 tree van die melkskuur, melkkamer of waskamer aanhou nie; en
- (b) pluimvee aanhou nie tensy hulle so gehou word dat hulle nie melk of melkgereedskap kan bykom of besoedel nie.

MELK VAN DIERE, WAT KALF, MOET NIE VERKOOP WORD NIE.

51. As 'n koei op die punt staan om te kalf of pas gekalf het, mag geen melkboer die melk wat sy veertien dae onmiddellik voor of ses dae onmiddellik na die geboorte van die kalf lewer, vir verbruik deur mense verkoop nie.

BEHEER OOR MELKINVOER EN -VERSPREIDING.

52. Behoudens die skriftelike toestemming van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte mag—

- (a) geen melkboer uit klas A melk vir menslike verbruik verkoop of lewer wat hy elders as van sy eie kudde verkry het nie;
- (b) geen melkboer uit klas B wetens melk vir menslike verbruik aan iemand anders verkoop of lewer as hy nie 'n melkhandelaar is wat 'n goedkeuringstifikaat kragtens hierdie verordeninge besit nie;
- (c) geen melkhandelaar wetens melk vir menslike verbruik verkoop of lewer wat hy elders as van 'n melkboer of melkhandelaar met 'n goedkeuringstifikaat kragtens hierdie verordeninge verkry het nie;
- (d) geen verkoper wetens melk vir menslike verbruik verkoop of lewer wat hy elders as van 'n melkboer uit klas A of van 'n melkhandelaar met 'n goedkeuringstifikaat kragtens hierdie verordeninge verkry het nie;
- (e) niemand behalwe 'n melkboer, melkhandelaar of melkverkoper wetens melk vir menslike verbruik van iemand anders as 'n melkboer uit klas A of 'n melkhandelaar of -verkoper met 'n goedkeuringstifikaat kragtens hierdie verordeninge koop of ontvang nie;
- (f) geen melkhandelaar melk vir menslike verbruik verkoop of lewer as dit nie doeltreffend gepasteuriseer is nie.

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie verordeninge word alle melk van 'n melkboer aan 'n melkhandelaar, of 'n melkboer of melkhandelaar aan 'n ander melkhandelaar of -verkoper, of 'n melkboer of 'n melkhandelaar of -verkoper aan iemand anders as 'n melkboer, melkhandelaar of melkverkoper lewer,

MAKER OR PURVEYOR OF ICE CREAM.

53. No person carrying on the business of a maker or purveyor of ice cream or other similar commodity shall—

- (a) have in his possession, sell or offer or expose for sale or cause or permit to be sold, offered or exposed for sale any ice cream or other similar commodity which contains living coliform bacilli in 0.01 cubic centimetres or any pathogenic organism;
- (b) fail to pasteurise all milk, milk products or other ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream or other similar commodity in a plant and equipment approved by the Medical Officer of Health by heating every particle to a temperature of not less than 155 degrees Fahrenheit and holding it at such temperature for not less than thirty minutes and thereafter cooling to a temperature of not more than 45 degrees Fahrenheit;
- (c) re-freeze or cause or permit to be re-frozen any ice cream or other similar commodity which may have become liquified;
- (d) except on or from fixed premises, sell or offer or expose for sale or cause or permit to be sold, offered or exposed for sale ice cream or other similar commodity which has not been wrapped in clean paper or other similar suitable material on fixed premises.

VANS, ETC.: CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER.

54. (a) Every person who produces, manufactures, prepares, handles, stores, sells or distributes milk or milk products for human consumption shall ensure that every van, vehicle, carrier or thing used in connection with the conveyance of any such milk or milk products shall be kept thoroughly clean and in good order, repair and renovation and shall not be used for any purpose which may favour contamination or infection of such food.

(b) The Medical Officer of Health may forbid the use of any particular vehicle or carrier which, in his opinion, is unsuitable for the conveyance and delivery of milk or milk products, and no person shall thereafter use such vehicle or carrier for such purpose without the written authority of the Medical Officer of Health.

DISTINCTIVE MILK VANS.

55. No dairyman or milk dealer shall convey or deliver any milk or cause or allow any milk to be conveyed or delivered except by hand, carrier or in a properly constructed and covered van or vehicle upon which the name and address of such dairyman or milk dealer, as the case may be, is conspicuously inscribed.

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES AND USE THEREOF.**HYGIENE FACILITIES AND USE THEREOF.**

56. Every person who carries on any business which involves the production, manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products shall, upon the premises upon which such business is conducted, provide—

CHANGE ROOMS.

- (a) where three or more persons are employed, a proper change room and/or rest room having a floor area of 6 square feet per employed person with a minimum floor area of 72 square feet, such accommodation to be separate for the races and sexes, and provided with—

- (i) adequate seating and suitable lockers;

LAVATORY BASINS.

- (ii) wash-hand basins in the proportion of at least one wash basin for each fifteen persons, separate for each sex and race, for all persons employed or engaged in such business, which shall be conveniently provided and shall be properly connected with a constant and adequate hot and cold water supply and drainage;

TOWELS, SOAP AND NAIL BRUSHES, ETC.

- (iii) an adequate supply of clean towels, nail brushes and soap in conjunction with lavatory basins; the use of roller towels shall not be permitted;
- (iv) an adequate supply of toilet paper in conjunction with water closets or privies;

OVERALLS AND CAPS.

- (b) clean and sound overalls and caps of light-coloured, washable material and other suitable uniform for the use of his employees and maintain such overalls and uniforms in a clean and sound condition.

CLEANLINESS OF PERSON AND WEARING APPAREL.

57. Every person who engages or is engaged in the handling of milk or milk products for sale shall—

- (a) be clean as to his person and clothing and shall wear clean overalls and a clean cap whilst so engaged and shall wash his hands with soap and shall rinse them with clean water before commencing to milk a cow or entering the milk room, manufactory or shop to handle any milk or milk utensils kept therein or before handling any milk products or utensils used in connection therewith;
- (b) maintain scrupulous cleanliness of hands with finger nails properly trimmed or cut short;
- (c) remove his overall and cap, if any, before entering any water closet or privy; and

VERVAARDIGER OF VERKOPER VAN ROOMYS.

53. Niemand wat as vervaardiger of verkoper van roomys of 'n ander dergelike produk sake doen, mag—

- (a) roomys of 'n dergelike artikel wat lewendige colivormige basille in 0.01 kubieke sentimeters of 'n patogeniese organisme bevat, in sy besit hê, verkoop of te koop aanbied of uitstal of laat verkoop of te koop laat aanbied of uitstal nie;
- (b) nalaat om alle melk, suiwelprodukte of ander bestanddele wat by die vervaardiging van roomys of ander dergelike artikel gebruik word, in 'n installasie en toerusting wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte goedgekeur het, te laat pasteuriseer deur elke deeltjie tot 'n temperatuur van minstens 155 grade Fahrenheit te verhit, minstens dertig minute by hierdie temperatuur te hou en daarna tot 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 45 grade af te koel nie;
- (c) roomys of 'n dergelike artikel wat vloeibaar geraak het, weer bevries of laat bevries nie;
- (d) behalwe op of uit bepaalde persele roomys of 'n ander dergelike artikel verkoop of te koop aanbied of uitstal of laat verkoop, te koop laat aanbied of uitstal as dit nie in skoon papier of ander dergelike, geskikte materiaal op bepaalde persele toegedraai is nie.

BESTELMOTORS, ENS.: SINDELIKHEID EN GOEIE TOESTAND.

54. (a) Elkeen wat melk of suiwelprodukte vir menslike verbruik produseer, vervaardig, hanteer, opberg, verkoop of versprei, moet verseker dat elke bestelmotor, voertuig, draer of ding, wat in verband met die vervoer van sodanige melk of suiwelprodukte gebruik word, deeglik skoon en in 'n goeie toestand gehou word en nie vir 'n doel gebruik word wat besmetting of besoedeling van sodanige voedsel kan begunstig nie.

(b) Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan die gebruik van 'n bepaalde voertuig of draagapparaat verbied as dit na sy mening vir die vervoer en aflewering van melk of suiwelprodukte ongeskik is, en daarna mag niemand so'n voertuig of draer vir sodanige doel sonder die skriftelike magtiging van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte gebruik nie.

KENMERKENDE MELKMOTORS.

55. Geen melkboer of melkhandelaar mag melk anders vervoer of aflewer of laat vervoer of aflewer as met die hand of in 'n draer of behoorlik geboude en bedekte bestelmotor of voertuig waarop die naam en adres van sodanige melkboer of melkhandelaar, na gelang van die geval, opvallend voorkom nie.

PERSOONLIKE REINIGINGSFASILITEITE EN GEBRUIK DAARVAN.**REINIGINGSFASILITEITE EN GEBRUIK DAARVAN.**

56. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is, moet die volgende op die perseel verskaf waar die saak gedryf word, naamlik:—

KLEEDKAMERS.

- (a) Waar drie of meer persone in diens is, 'n behoorlike kleedkamer en/of ruskamer met 'n vloeroppervlakte van minstens 6 vierkante voet vir elkeen wat in diens is, met 'n minimum vloeroppervlakte van 72 vierkante voet. Aparte akkommodasie moet vir die verskillende rasse en geslagte verskaf word en sodanige akkommodasie moet as volg toegerus wees:—

- (i) Voldoende sitplek en geskikte lokette.

WASBASSE.

- (ii) Handwasbakke in die verhouding van minstens een wasbak vir elke vyftien persone van elke ras en geslag wat in verband met sodanige saak werksaam is. Hierdie bakke moet op gerieflike plekke verskaf word en moet by 'n standhoudende en voldoende voorraad warm en koue water en by 'n riool aangesluit wees.

HANDDOEKE, SEEP, NAELOBSELS, ENS.

- (iii) Voldoende skoon handdoeke, naelborsels en seep in aansluiting met die wasbakke. Die gebruik van rolhanddoeke word nie toegelaat nie.
- (iv) Voldoende toilet papier in aansluiting met waterklosette of latrines.

OORPAPPE EN PETTE.

- (b) Skoon en goeie oorpapke en pette van ligkleurige, wasbare materiaal of ander geskikte uniforms vir gebruik deur sy werknemers. Sodanige uniforms moet skoon en heel gehou word.

SINDELIKHEID VAN PERSOON EN KLEDING.

57. Elkeen wat melk of suiwelprodukte vir verkoop hanteer, moet—

- (a) op sy persoon en kleres skoon wees en moet 'n skoon oorpap en pet dra terwyl hy aldus besig is; hy moet sy hande met seep was en hulle met skoon water afspoel alvorens hy 'n koei begin melk of die melkkamer, fabriek of winkel binnegaan om melk of melkgereedskap te hanteer wat daarin gehou word, of alvorens hy suiwelprodukte of gereedskap hanteer wat in verband daarmee gebruik word;
- (b) sy hande nougeset skoon en die vingernaels netjies en kort hou,
- (c) sy oorpap en pet, as hy dit op daardie tyd stip aan of ophet, uitbrek of afhaal alvorens hy 'n waterkloset

UNCLEAN OR VERMINOUS PERSONS.

58. If, upon examination, the Medical Officer of Health or any Health Inspector shall find the person or clothing of any person employed in connection with the manufacture, production, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products is so unclean or verminous as to be a source of contamination of any milk or milk products with which he is working, he may order such person and his clothing to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and such person shall refrain from engaging in his duties prior to the completion of such cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING FACILITIES.
HOUSING FACILITIES.

59. Every person who carries on any business involving the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products and who provides housing accommodation for his non-European employees on his premises shall provide in connection with such housing accommodation facilities such that there is available

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

(a) a dormitory affording not less than 40 square feet of floor space and 400 cubic feet of air space per person, a bedstead for each person employed, capable of being readily deverminised, a solidly constructed shelf above each bedstead, such shelf being not less than 6 feet above the floor and such that a space of not less than 3 inches intervenes between the shelf and the wall surface or, alternatively, such that the shelf is fixed into the wall without interspace, and a horizontal metal rail to be fixed not less than 9 inches from the wall surface and not more than 4 feet above floor level; the use of bunks in tiers shall not be permitted;

MESS ROOM AND KITCHEN.

(b) where ten or more persons are employed, a mess room and kitchen, having facilities for the storage of food and food utensils and for food utensil sanitation as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health;

ABLUTION AND CHANGE ROOM.

(c) an ablution room having—
(i) a constant and adequate hot and cold water supply and drainage; and
(ii) suitable facilities for the laundering and storage of clothing.

VERMIN CONTROL, CLEANSING AND OCCUPATION.

60. Every dairyman, milk dealer or other person shall ensure that all sleeping accommodation used by his non-European employees is kept, as far as possible, free from bugs, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin, is thoroughly cleansed and limewashed at least four times in each year and at such other times as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health, and is used for the accommodation of bona fide employees only, or, where married quarters are provided, for the accommodation of the wives or husbands and children of such employees.

SANITATION.

SANITATION.

61. Every person who carries on any business which involves the production, manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products shall, upon the premises upon which such business is conducted, provide—

TOILET FACILITIES.

(a) water closet/privy accommodation for all persons employed therein, in accordance with the scale set out in Sub-section (b) hereof;
(b) where any employee or employees is or are housed, toilet facilities in accordance with the following scale:—

Number of Employees.	Bathrooms or Showers.	Water Closets or Privies.
Not exceeding 8	1	1
" 17	2	2
" 26	3	3
" 35	4	4
" 45	5	5
" 55	6	6
" 65	7	7
" 80	8	8
" 100	9	9
" 125	10	10

Exceeding 125, one bathroom or shower and one water closet or privy for each 25 employees so employed or housed in excess of 125; provided always that where employees of different races are so employed or housed, toilet facilities in accordance with the above scale shall be separately provided for each race, and where employees of different sexes are so employed or housed, toilet facilities in accordance with the above scale shall be separately provided for each sex; provided always that where any persons are employed or housed in premises having more than one floor and the Council waterborne sewerage system is available thereto, toilet facilities shall be provided on each floor sufficient for the number of persons employed or housed thereon and in accordance with the foregoing

PERSONE WAT VUIL EN MET ONGEDIERTE BESMET IS.

58. Indien die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of 'n gesondheidsinspekteur op grond van ondersoek bevind dat die persoon of klere van iemand, wat in verband met die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte werksaam is, so vuil of met ongedierte besmet is dat hy vir melk of suiwelprodukte, waarmee hy werk, 'n bron van besoedeling is, kan hy gelas dat so'n persoon en sy klere deeglik gereinig en ontsmet word en dan mag sodanige persoon nie sy werk verrig alvorens sodanige reiniging en ontsmetting voltooi is nie.

BEHUISINGSFASILITEITE.

BEHUISINGSFASILITEITE.

59. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is en wat op sy perseel huisvesting vir sy nie-blankewerknemers verskaf, moet in verband met sodanige huisvesting vir die volgende geriewe voorsiening maak:—

SLAAPPLEK.

(a) 'n Slaapsaal met minstens 40 vierkante voet vloer-ruimte en 400 kubieke voet lugruimte per persoon; vir elke werknemer 'n katel wat maklik vry van ongedierte gemaak kan word; bokant elke katel en minstens 6 voet bokant die vloer 'n stewig vervaardigde rak wat sonder tussenruimte in die muur of met 'n ruimte van minstens 3 duim tussen hom en die muur bevestig is; 'n horisontale metaalreling wat minstens 9 duim van die muur af en hoogstens 4 voet bokant die vloer bevestig is. Die gebruik van banke bokant mekaar word nie toegelaat nie.

EETKAMER EN KOMBUIS.

(b) Waar tien of meer persone in diens is, 'n eetkamer en kombuis met fasiliteite vir die opberging van voedsel en voedselgereedskap en vir die reiniging van voedselgereedskap na gelang die mediese gesondheidsbeampte bepaal.

WAS- EN KUEEDKAMER.

(c) 'n Waskamer met—
(i) standhoudende en voldoende warm en koue water en 'n riool; en
(ii) geskikte fasiliteite vir die was en bêre van klere.

BETUELING VAN ONGEDIERTE EN SKOONMAAK EN BEWONING.

60. Elke melkboer, melkhandelaar of ander persoon moet verseker dat al die slaapplekke wat sy nie-blankewerknemers gebruik, sover moontlik vry van weeluis, kakkerlakke en ander ongedierte gehou word, dat hulle minstens vierkeer per jaar, asook te sodanige ander tye as wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte gelas, deeglik skoongemaak en met kalk afgewit word, en slegs vir die huisvesting van bona fide werknemers of, waar kwartiere vir getroudes verskaf is, vir die huisvesting van die mans of vrouens en kinders van sodanige werknemers gebruik word.

SANITASIE.

SANITASIE.

61. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, hantering, opberging, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is, moet op die perseel, waar sodanige saak gedryf word, die volgende verskaf, naamlik:—

TOILETGERIEWE.

(a) Waterklosette/latrines vir almal wat daar werksaam is en wel ooreenkomstig die skaal in subartikel (b) hiervan uiteengesit.
(b) Waar 'n werknemer of werknemers gehuisves word, word die volgende toiletgeriewe vereis:—

Getal werknemers.	Badkamers of stortbaddens.	Waterklosette of latrines.
Hoogstens 8	1	1
" 17	2	2
" 26	3	3
" 35	4	4
" 45	5	5
" 55	6	6
" 65	7	7
" 80	8	8
" 100	9	9
" 125	10	10

Bo 125, een badkamer of stortbad en een waterkloset of latrine vir elke 25 werknemers bo 125 wat aldus in diens is of gehuisves word.

Waar werknemers van verskillende rasse aldus in diens is of gehuisves word, moet die toiletfasiliteite ooreenkomstig bostaande skaal afsonderlik vir elke ras verskaf word en waar werknemers van verskillende geslagte aldus in diens is of gehuisves word, moet die toiletfasiliteite ooreenkomstig bostaande skaal afsonderlik vir elke geslag verskaf word.

Waar persone in persele met meer as een verdieping in diens is of gehuisves word en die raad se spoel-rioolnet daarvoor beskikbaar is, moet ooreenkomstig bostaande skaal voldoende toiletgeriewe op elke verdieping vir die persone daar werksaam of gehuisves verskaf word.

provided further that no door of any water closet or privy shall be within 10 feet of any door or window of any room in which milk or milk products for human consumption is manufactured, prepared, stored or handled or within 50 feet of any door or window of any milk room;

REFUSE STORAGE.

- (c) bins or a bin, constructed of durable non-absorbent material, designed to facilitate easy cleansing, equipped with handles and a close-fitting cover or covers and sufficient for the purpose of storing all refuse pending removal or disposal; the use of non-portable refuse receptacles shall not be permitted;
- (d) a concrete area of sufficient dimensions for the storage of all refuse bins and such area shall be surrounded by a kerb not more than 6 inches high and be provided with a conveniently accessible water supply for cleansing purposes and efficient means for the collection and disposal of foul water.

REMOVAL OF MANURE.

62. Every dairyman shall—
- (a) cause the manure from every milk shed used by him to be removed at least twice in every twenty-four hours to a manure bin or platform and cause the contents of such bin or platform to be removed as often as may be necessary to avoid creating a nuisance;

LIQUID MANURE.

- (b) cause liquid manure and all waste liquids or effluents to be disposed of in such a manner as will prevent nuisance arising therefrom.

HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES.

HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES.

63. Every person who carries on any business which involves the production, manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products shall—

LABOUR AND HEALTH RECORD OF EMPLOYEES.

- (a) keep a correct and up-to-date labour and health record of each of his employees whilst in his employ which shall be in the form set out in Schedule D hereto; such record shall be produced on demand for inspection by the Medical Officer of Health or any authorised officer;

SICK EMPLOYEES TO BE EXAMINED.

- (b) forthwith, on becoming aware that any of his employees has suffered from persistent headache for a period of not less than three consecutive days, cause such employee to be examined by a competent medical authority and a diagnosis of his illness, if any, to be made; no such employer shall discharge any such employee until such diagnosis has been made;

HEALTH RECORD TO BE SENT TO REGISTRATION OFFICE ON DISCHARGE.

- (c) upon any Native employee leaving his service, forthwith send the health record of such employee kept by him in terms of paragraph (a) hereof to the Registration Office whereat such discharge is registered;

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONGST EMPLOYEES.

- (d) on becoming aware of the occurrence of any communicable disease amongst any of the persons residing or employed at the premises used by him for his business, forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health and shall comply with the said officer's requirements for preventing the spread of the disease.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PERSONS BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

64. The Medical Officer of Health may examine any person resident on any premises used for or any person employed in or about the business of any dairyman, milk dealer or purveyor or for the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk products for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is suffering from any communicable disease.

MILK HANDLERS SUFFERING FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

65. No dairyman, milk dealer or person carrying on a business which involves the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk products shall knowingly allow any person suffering from any communicable disease to milk cows or in any way to take part in the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products.

MILK HANDLERS' OBLIGATION TO BE TESTED FOR DISEASE OR INFECTION.

66. Any person engaged in any occupation in which in the ordinary course of his duties he handles or comes into contact with milk or milk products intended for sale and/or human consumption shall, whenever called upon to do so by the Medical Officer of Health or other authorised officer, afford to such officer every facility for obtaining specimens of his blood, excreta, discharges or other materials as may be necessary for detecting the presence of communicable disease or infection by means of the following tests:—

- (a) The Widal and/or urine and/or stool examination

Geen deur van 'n waterkloset of latrine mag binne 10 voet van 'n deur of venster van 'n kamer, waarin melk of suiwelprodukte vir menslike verbruik vervaardig, berei, opberg of gehanteer word, of binne 50 voet van 'n deur of venster van 'n melkkamer wees nie.

OPBERGING VAN VULLIS.

- (c) Bakke of 'n bak wat van duursame nie-absorberende materiaal gemaak is, wat ontwerp is om skoonmaak te vergemaklik, wat van handvatsels en 'n noupassende deksel of deksels voorsien is en wat groot genoeg is vir die doel om alle vullis voor die verwydering of besorging daarvan in te bêre. Die gebruik van nie-draagbare vullisbakke word nie toegelaat nie.
- (b) 'n Betonoppervlakte van voldoende afmetings vir die bêre van alle vullisbakke. Hierdie oppervlakte moet 'n randsteen van uiterlik 6 duim hoog om hom hê en moet voorsien wees van 'n maklik bereikbare water-voorraad vir skoonmaakdoeleindes, asmede doeltreffende middels om vuilwater te versamel en te besorg.

VERWYDERING VAN MIS.

62. Elke melkboer moet—
- (a) die mis uit elke melkskuur, wat hy gebruik, minstens tweekeer elke vier-en-twintig uur na 'n misbak of -platform en die inhoud van die bak of platform so dikwels laat verwyder as wat nodig is om die ontstaan van 'n oorlas te voorkom;

VLOEIBARE MIS.

- (b) alle vloeibare mis en vloeibare afval of uitvloeiwater op so 'n manier laat besorg word dat die ontstaan van 'n oorlas daaruit verhoed word.

GESONDHEID VAN WERKNEMERS.

GESONDHEID VAN WERKNEMERS.

63. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is, moet die volgende dinge doen:—

ARBEIDS- EN GESONDHEIDSVERSLAG VAN WERKNEMERS.

- (a) 'n Korrekte en volledige arbeids- en gesondheidsverslag van elke werknemer byhou solank sodanige werknemer in sy diens is; die besonderhede moet in die vorm van bylae D hiervan opgeteken word en die verslag moet vir inspeksie getoon word wanneer die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of 'n bevoegde beampte daarom vra.

SIEK WERKNEMERS MOET ONDERSOEK WORD.

- (b) Wanneer hy daarvan bewus word dat van sy werknemers vir 'n tydperk van minstens drie agtereenvolgende dae aan 'n aanhoudende hoofpyn gely het, moet hy sodanige werknemer onverwyld deur 'n bevoegde mediese gesondheidsbeampte laat ondersoek en sy eventuele siekte laat diagnoseer. Geen sodanige persoon mag so 'n werknemer ontslaan alvorens die diagnose gemaak is nie.

GESONDHEIDSVERSLAG MOET BY ONTSLAG NA REGISTRASIEKANTOOR GESTUUR WORD.

- (c) Wanneer 'n natuurlewerknemer sy diens verlaat, moet hy onverwyld die gesondheidsverslag van die werknemer, wat hy ooreenkomstig bepaling (a) hiervan bygehou het, aan die registrasiekantoor stuur waar sodanige ontslag geregistreer word.

AANMELDBARE SIEKTES ONDER WERKNEMERS.

- (d) Wanneer hy bewus word van 'n aanmeldbare siekte onder die persone wat op die perseel woon of werk, wat hy vir sy saak gebruik, moet hy onverwyld die mediese gesondheidsbeampte daarvan in kennis stel en die vermelde beampte se voorskryfte nakom om te verhoed dat die siekte spreid.

GENESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK VAN PERSONE DEUR MEDIESE GESONDHEIDSBEAMPTE.

64. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan enigeen woonagtig op 'n perseel gebruik vir, of werksaam in of by die saak van 'n melkboer, -handelaar of -verkooper of in verband met die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte ondersoek ten einde vas te stel of hy aan 'n aanmeldbare siekte ly.

MELKHANTERDERS WAT AAN 'N AANMELDBARE SIEKTE LY.

65. Geen melkboer, melkhandelaar of persoon wat 'n saak dryf waarby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte betrokke is, mag wetens iemand, wat aan 'n aanmeldbare siekte ly, koeie laat melk of op enige wyse aan die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte laat deelneem nie.

MELKHANTERDERS SE PLIG OM VIR SIEKTE OF BESMETTING GETOETS TE WORD.

66. Iemand wat 'n beroep uitoefen waarin hy in die gewone gang van sy pligte melk of suiwelprodukte hanteer of in aanraking kom met melk of suiwelprodukte wat vir verkoop en/of menslike verbruik bedoel is, moet op versoek van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of 'n bevoegde beampte sodanige beampte allesins in die geleentheid stel om monsters te verkry van sy bloed, ekskreta, uitskot of ander materiaal wat nodig mag wees om die aanwesigheid van 'n aanmeldbare siekte of besmetting deur middel van die volgende toetse op te spoor:—

- (a) Die Widal- en/of urine- en/of ontlastingondersoek-

- (b) The vi-agglutination test for the enteric or typhoid "carrier" state.
 (c) The X-ray and/or sputum examination test for tuberculosis.
 (d) Wasserman test for syphilis.
 (e) Stool examination test for dysentery.
 (f) Swab examination tests for diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat.

NOTICE TO INFECTED PERSONS.

67. Whenever a written notice in the form prescribed in Schedule F hereto, signed by the Medical Officer of Health, is served upon any person engaged in any occupation of the kind referred to in Section 66 hereof, notifying him that the Medical Officer of Health believes or suspects that such person is harbouring or excreting or is capable of harbouring or excreting or spreading any infection referred to in Section 66 hereof, such person shall forthwith cease to engage in any occupation of the kind referred to in Section 66 hereof, notwithstanding the terms of any contract of employment by which he may be bound, and shall not re-engage in any such occupation until the Medical Officer of Health issues to him a certificate on the form prescribed in Schedule G hereto that it no longer is believed or suspected that he is harbouring or excreting or is capable of harbouring or excreting or spreading such infection.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

68. Copies of the notices and certificates referred to in Section 67 above shall be delivered to the employer of the person to whom they are addressed, and during such time as any such notice is operative such employer shall not cause or permit him to engage in any occupation of the kind referred to in Section 66 hereof.

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE TO EMPLOYEE: PERSONS WHO HAVE SUFFERED FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

69. No person who has suffered from enteric or typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, venereal disease, scarlet fever, septic sore throat or dysentery shall be employed or re-employed in any occupation involving the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products intended for sale or for human consumption, notwithstanding the terms of any contract of employment by which he may be bound, unless and until he shall have received from the Medical Officer of Health a certificate in the form prescribed in Schedule G hereto.

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE TO EMPLOYER.

70. No person shall employ or re-employ in any occupation involving the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products intended for sale or for human consumption, notwithstanding the terms of any contract of employment by which such person may be bound, any person who has suffered from any of the diseases mentioned in Section 69 above unless and until he shall have received from the Medical Officer of Health a copy of the certificate referred to in Section 69 above.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS HANDLERS' IMMUNISATION.

71. Every dairyman or milk dealer or other person shall, whenever called upon to do so by the Medical Officer of Health, employ or continue to employ in the production, manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of milk or milk products, notwithstanding any contract of employment by which each such person may be bound, only such persons as have been immunised against enteric or typhoid fever and diphtheria and shall produce a current certificate in the form prescribed in Schedule J hereto.

ANIMAL HEALTH.

LIST OF BOVINES TO BE KEPT.

72. Every dairyman shall keep a list of all bovines comprising his herd in such a manner that each animal can be properly identified, and such list shall show the dates of transfer into or out of the herd, including births, deaths, sales and purchases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONGST CATTLE.

73. Every dairyman shall, immediately on becoming aware of the occurrence of any communicable disease amongst any of his cattle, notify the Medical Officer of Health and shall comply with the said officer's requirements for preventing the spread of the disease.

SICK ANIMALS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM MILK SHED.

74. No dairyman shall keep any sick animal in a milk shed where milk is produced for sale nor shall he knowingly permit any cow to calve in such milk shed or to be therein within six days after calving.

MILK OF DISEASED COW.

75. No dairyman or milk dealer shall sell or supply for human consumption the milk of any cow suffering from any of the diseases specified below, either by itself or mixed with the milk of any other cow:—

- Tuberculosis.
- Actinomycosis.
- Anthrax.
- Mastitis.
- Cowpox.
- Any septic or febrile condition.
- Gastro-enteritis.
- Mange.
- Contagious abortion.

- (b) Die vi-saamklontingstoets vir draers van ingewandskoors.
 (c) Die X-straal en/of sputumtoets vir tering.
 (d) Die Wassermanstoets vir sifilis.
 (e) Die ontlastingsondersoektoets vir disenterie.
 (f) Swabberondersoektoets vir witseerkeel, skarlakenkoors en septiese seer keel.

KENNISGEWING AAN BESMETTE PERSONE.

67. Indien 'n skriftelike kennisgewing in die vorm van bylae F van hierdie verordening onder handtekening van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte op iemand, wat 'n in verordening 66 vermelde beroep uitoefen, gedien word om hom mee te deel wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte vermoed of van mening is dat hy 'n in verordening 66 vermelde siekte in hom omdra of afskei of kan omdra, afskei of versprei, moet hy ongeag enige diensvoorwaardes, waardeur hy gebind mag wees, ophou om enige van die in verordening 66 vermelde beroepe uit te oefen en mag hy nie weer sodanige beroep begin uitoefen alvorens die mediese gesondheidsbeampte aan hom 'n sertifikaat in die vorm van bylae G van hierdie verordeninge uitgereik het ten effekte dat nie langer vermoed of gemeen word dat hy die siekte in hom omdra of afskei of in hom kan omdra of kan afskei of versprei nie.

KENNISGEWING AAN WERKNEMERS.

68. Afskrifte van die in artikel 67 vermelde kennisgewings en sertifikate moet gelewer word aan die werkgewer van die persoon aan wie hulle gerig is en gedurende die geldigheid van sodanige kennisgewings mag die werkgewer hom nie 'n in artikel 66 vermelde beroep laat uitoefen nie.

GENESINGSERTIFIKAAT AAN WERKNEMER: PERSONE WAT AAN SEKERE SIEKTES GELY HET.

69. Ongeag enige dienskontrak waardeur hy gebind mag wees, mag niemand wat aan ingewandskoors, witseerkeel, tering, 'n geslagsiekte, skarlakenkoors, septiese seer keel of disenterie gely het, in diens geneem of weer in diens geneem word vir werk waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop en verspreiding van melk en suiwelprodukte vir verkoop of menslike verbruik betrokke is as hy nie eers van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte 'n sertifikaat ontvang het soos in bylae G hiervan voorgeskryf nie.

GENESINGSERTIFIKAAT AAN WERKGEWER.

70. Ondanks enige dienskontrak waardeur sodanige persoon gebind mag wees, mag niemand 'n persoon wat aan 'n in artikel 69 vermelde siekte gely het, in diens neem of weer in diens neem vir 'n beroep waarby die produksie, vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte vir verkoop of menslike verbruik betrokke is, as hy nie eers van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte 'n afskrif van 'n in artikel 69 vermelde sertifikaat ontvang het nie.

MELK EN SUIWELPRODUKTE: SOUTING VAN HANTEERDERS.

71. Elke melkboer of melkhandelaar of ander persoon moet op versoek van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte 'n, ondanks enige dienskontrak waardeur elke sodanige persoon gebind mag wees, slegs persone wat teen ingewandskoors en witseerkeel gesout is, vir die produksie, vervaardiging, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van melk of suiwelprodukte in diens neem of hou en moet 'n geldige sertifikaat in die vorm van bylae J van hierdie verordeninge toon.

GESONDHEID VAN DIERE.

LYS VAN BEESTE MOET BYGEHOU WORD.

72. Elke melkboer moet 'n lys van die beeste in sy kudde byhou en wel op so 'n manier dat elke dier behoorlik uitgeken kan word. Hierdie lys moet die datums meld waarop die diere by die kudde gevoeg of uit die kudde verwyder is, met inbegrip van beoortdes, vraktes, verkope en aankope.

AANMELDBARE SIEKTES ONDER BEESTE.

73. Elke melkboer moet, onmiddellik nadat hy van 'n aanmeldbare siekte onder sy beeste bewus geword het, die mediese gesondheidsbeampte daarvan in kennis stel en moet uitvoering gee aan vermelde beampte se voorskrifte ten einde te verhoed dat die siekte versprei.

SIEK DIERE MOET UIT MELEKSUUR GEHOU WORD.

74. Geen melkboer mag 'n siek dier in 'n melkskuur aanhou waar melk vir verkoop geproduseer word nie. Ook mag hy nie wetens toelaat dat 'n koei in die melkskuur kalf of binne ses dae nadat sy gekalf het daarin kom nie.

MELK VAN SIEK KOEIE.

75. Geen melkboer of melkhandelaar mag die melk van 'n koei wat aan enige van die onderstaande siektes ly, lutsy onvermeng of deurmekaar met die melk van 'n ander koei, vir menslike verbruik verkoop of lewer nie:—

- Tering.
- Straalskimmelsiekte.
- Miltsiekte.
- Uierontsteking.
- Koeipokkies.
- Enige septiese of koorsige toestand.
- Maag- en ingewandsontsteking.
- Brandsiekte.
- Aansteeklike misgeboorte.

MILK STANDARDS.

QUALITY OF MILK FOR PASTEURISATION.

76. No milk dealer or other person shall pasteurise or cause to be pasteurised milk unless, upon arrival, such milk conforms with the specification for "milk-for-pasteurisation" prescribed in these By-laws.

BACTERIAL STANDARD OF MILK.

77. No dairyman or milk dealer shall sell or supply milk unless it conforms with the specification for raw or pasteurised milk, as the case may be, prescribed in these By-laws.

ACIDITY AND TEMPERATURE OF MILK FOR PASTEURISATION.

78. Every milk dealer shall provide and use suitable facilities for determining, in regard to temperature and acidity, the condition of all milk received by him for pasteurisation.

EXTRANEOUS SUBSTANCES.

79. No dairyman or milk dealer or purveyor shall add to any milk sold by him or produced by him or in his premises for purposes of sale or delivery to a purchaser or consumer any preservative, water, dried or condensed milk or other extraneous substance.

RAW MILK.

80. Raw milk means milk which contains not more than two hundred thousand (200,000) bacteria in one millilitre and no coliform bacilli in decimal point nought one (0.01) millilitre.

MILK FOR PASTEURISATION.

81. Milk for pasteurisation means milk which on arrival at a milk depôt for pasteurisation does not exceed 0.18 per cent in respect of acidity and 75 degrees Fahrenheit in respect of temperature.

PASTEURISED MILK.

82. Pasteurised milk means milk which has been retained at a temperature of (i) not less than one hundred and forty-five degrees Fahrenheit (145° F.) and not more than one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150° F.) for a period of thirty minutes or (ii) not less than one hundred and sixty-two degrees Fahrenheit (162° F.) for not less than fifteen seconds in a pasteurisation plant approved by the Medical Officer of Health and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature of not more than forty-five degrees Fahrenheit (45° F.) and thereafter protected from contamination. It shall not be so heated more than once and not be otherwise treated by heat. Pasteurised milk shall contain not more than two hundred thousand (200,000) bacteria in one millilitre, no coliform bacilli in decimal point nought one (0.01) millilitre, and, when tested by the phosphatase test for pasteurised milk, shall give a negative result.

SCHEDULE A.1.

CITY OF DURBAN.

Application No.....
New/Renewal.
(For office use only.)

To City Medical Officer of Health,
P.O. Box 2443, Durban.

**APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF
REGISTRATION (MILK).**

I/We.....
(Block letters.)

of
by occupation.....
hereby apply, in conformity with the Milk and Milk Products By-laws for the City of Durban, for a certificate of registration to enable me/us to carry on the "business of "A" Class Dairyman/"B" Class Dairyman/Milk Dealer/Purveyor (within the meaning of the Milk and Milk Products By-laws of the City of Durban) for the period.....19.....
to 31st December, 19....., on and from the premises situate at

Certificate of Registration is sought for the sale or supply of:—

*Raw Milk/Milk for Pasteurisation/Pasteurised Milk and for its sale or supply and distribution in *locked cans/bottles/cartons.

Person by whom the business will be actually carried on and supervised:—

Name in full.....

Address

Signature of Applicant.....

Postal Address

Date.....19.....

NOTE.—"A" Class Dairyman means any person owning or having control of a herd from which raw milk is supplied for human consumption without pasteurisation.
"B" Class Dairyman means any person owning or having control of a herd from which milk is supplied for the purpose of pasteurisation in a milk depôt.
Milk Dealer means any person who receives milk from a dairyman for the purpose of pasteurisation in a milk depôt.

MELKGEHALTE.

GEHALTE VAN MELK VIR PASTEURISERING.

76. Geen melkboer of ander persoon mag melk pasteuriseer of laat pasteuriseer nie, tensy sodanige melk by aankoms beantwoord aan die by hierdie verordeninge voorgeskrywe spesifikasie vir melk wat gepasteuriseer moet word.

BAKTERIEGEHALTE VAN MELK.

77. Geen melkboer of melkhandelaar mag melk verkoop of lewer nie, tensy dit beantwoord aan die spesifikasie vir rou of gepasteuriseerde melk, na gelang van die geval, wat by hierdie verordeninge voorgeskryf is.

SURGEHALTE EN TEMPERATUUR VAN MELK VIR PASTEURISERING.

78. Elke melkhandelaar moet geskikte fasiliteite verskaf en gebruik om met betrekking tot temperatuur en suurgehalte die toestand van die melk te bepaal wat hy vir pasteurisering ontvang het.

VREEMDE STOWWE.

79. Geen melkboer of -handelaar of -verkoper mag enige verduursamingsmiddel, water, droë of gekondenseerde melk of ander vreemde stof by melk voeg wat hy verkoop of vir die doeleindes van verkoop of aflewering aan 'n koper of verbruiker produseer of op sy perseel het nie.

ROU MELK.

80. Rou melk beteken melk wat hoogstens tweehonderdduisend (200,000) bakterieë per milliliter en geen colivormige basille per punt nul een (0.01) milliliter bevat nie.

MELK VIR PASTEURISERING.

81. Melk vir pasteurisering beteken melk wat by aankoms vir pasteurisering by 'n melkdepôt 'n suurgehalte van hoogstens 0.18 persent en 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 75 grade Fahrenheit het.

GEPASTEURISEERDE MELK.

82. Gepasteuriseerde melk beteken melk wat (i) minstens dertig minute lank by 'n temperatuur van minstens eenhonderd vyf-en-veertig grade Fahrenheit (145° F.) en hoogstens eenhonderd-en-veertig grade Fahrenheit (150° F.) of (ii) minstens vyftien sekondes in 'n deur die mediese gesondheids-beampte goedgekeurde pasteuriseringsinstallasie by 'n temperatuur van minstens eenhonderd twee-en-sestig grade Fahrenheit (162° F.) gehou, onmiddellik daarna tot 'n temperatuur van hoogstens vyf-en-veertig grade Fahrenheit (45° F.) afgekoel en dan teen besoedeling beskerm is. Die melk mag hoogstens eenkeer so verhit en mag nie andersins deur middel van warmte behandel word nie. Gepasteuriseerde melk mag hoogstens tweehonderdduisend (200,000) bakterieë in een milliliter en geen colivormige basille in punt nul een (0.01) milliliter bevat nie en, wanneer die fosfaattoets vir gepasteuriseerde melk toegepas word, moet die resultaat negatief wees.

BYLAE A.1.

STAD DURBAN.

Aansoek No.....
Nuut/Hernuwing.
(Slegs vir kantoorgebruik.)

Aan die Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte,
Posbus 2443, Durban.

**AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT
(MELK).**

Ek/Ons.....
(Blotletters.)

van
en van beroep,
doen hierby ooreenkomstig die stad Durban se verordeninge betreffende melk en suiwelprodukte aansoek om 'n registrasiesertifikaat om my/ons in staat te stel om die "saak van melkboer uit Klas A/melkboer uit klas B/melkhandelaar/melkverkoper (binne bestek van die stad Durban se verordeninge betreffende melk en suiwelprodukte) vir die tydperk.....
19.....tot 31 Desember 19.....op en uit die perseel geleë te.....

Die registrasiesertifikaat word aangevra vir die verkoop of lewering van—

*rou melk/melk vir pasteurisering/gepasteuriseerde melk en vir die verkoop of lewering en verspreiding daarvan in *geslote kanne/bottels/kartonne.

Person wat werklik die saak sal dryf en daarvoor sal toesig hou:—

Volle naam.....

Adres

Handtekening van applikant.....

Posadres

Datum.....19.....

N.B.—Melkboer uit klas A beteken iemand in besit van of verantwoordelik vir 'n kudde waarvan melk sonder pasteurisering vir menslike gebruik gelewer word.
Melkboer uit klas B beteken iemand in besit van of verantwoordelik vir 'n kudde waarvan melk vir pasteurisering in 'n melkdepôt verskaf word.
Melkhandelaar beteken iemand wat van 'n melkboer melk vir pasteurisering in 'n melkdepôt ontvang.

SCHEDULE A.2.

CITY OF DURBAN.

Application No.....
(For office use only.)

To City Medical Officer of Health,
P.O. Box 2443, Durban.

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF
REGISTRATION OF BUILDINGS/PLANT.

I/We.....
(Block letters.)

the holder(s) of Certificate No.....authorising me/us
to carry on the business of.....
at.....
hereby apply, in conformity with the Milk and Milk Products
By-laws of the City of Durban, for a certificate of registration
authorising me/us to use in connection with the said business
the following Buildings/Plant, namely:—

Buildings
Plant
Signature of Applicant(s).....
Postal Address
Date.....

VALID FOR CURRENT YEAR.

SCHEDULE B.1.

CITY OF DURBAN.

No.....
New/Renewal.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION (MILK).

In terms of Section 6 of the Milk and Milk Products
By-laws for the City of Durban, the undermentioned person(s)
is/are hereby authorised to carry on the occupation of.....
for the period.....to 31st December, 19.....
Name
Postal Address
Premises
Class of Milk authorised to be dealt in.....
Type of container authorised to be used.....
Conditions
Plant authorised to be used—as per Schedule attached.

NOTE.—Raw Milk means milk which contains not more than
two hundred thousand (200,000) bacteria in one
millilitre and no coliform bacille in decimal point
nought one (0.01) millilitre.

Milk for Pasteurisation means milk which, on arrival
at a milk depôt for pasteurisation, does not exceed
0.18 per cent in respect of acidity and 75° F. in
respect of temperature.

Pasteurised Milk means milk which has been retained
at a temperature of (1) not less than one hundred
and forty-five degrees Fahrenheit (145° F.) and not
more than one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit
for a period of thirty minutes or (2) not less than
one hundred and sixty-two degrees Fahrenheit (162°
F.) for not less than fifteen seconds in a pasteurisa-
tion plant approved by the Medical Officer of Health
and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature
of not more than forty-five degrees Fahrenheit (45°
F.) and thereafter protected from contamination. It
shall not be so heated more than once and shall not
be otherwise treated by heat. Pasteurised milk shall
contain not more than two hundred thousand (200,000)
bacteria in one millilitre, no coliform bacille in decimal
point nought one (0.01) millilitre, and, when tested
by the phosphatase test for pasteurised milk, shall
give a negative result.

Date.....

BYLAE A.2.

STAD DURBAN.

Aansoek No.....
(Slegs vir kantoorgebruik.)

Aan die Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte,
Posbus 2443, Durban.

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT
VIR GEBOUE/TOERUSTING.

Ek/Ons.....
(Blokletters.)

die houers van sertifikaat No.....wat my/ons die bevoegd-
heid verleen om die saak van.....
te.....
te dryf, doen hierby ooreenkomstig die stad Durban se
verordeninge betreffende melk en suiwelprodukte aansoek om
'n registrasiesertifikaat om my/ons bevoegdheid te verleen om
in verband met die vermelde saak die volgende geboue/
installasie te gebruik, naamlik:—

Geboue
Toerusting
Handtekening van applikant(e).....
Posadres
Datum.....

GELDIG VIR LOPENDE JAAR.

BYLAE B.1.

STAD DURBAN.

No.....
Nuwe/Hernuwing.

REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT (MELK).

Ingevolge artikel 6 van die stad Durban se verordeninge
betreffende melk en suiwelprodukte word ondergenoemde
persoon/persone hierby magtiging verleen vir die uitoefening
van die beroep van.....tot 31 Desember 19.....
gedurende die tydperk.....tot 31 Desember 19.....
Naam
Posadres
Perseel
Klas melk waarin handel gedryf mag word.....
Type houer wat gebruik mag word.....
Voorwaardes

Installasie wat gebruik mag word—volgens aangehegte bylae.

N.B.—Rou melk beteken melk wat hoogstens tweehonderd-
duisend (200,000) bakterieë in een milliliter en geen
colivormige basille in punt nul een (0.01) milliliter
bevat nie.

Melk vir pasteurisering beteken melk wat by aan-
koms by 'n melkdépôt 'n suurgehalte van hoogstens
0.18 persent en 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 75° F.
het.

Gepasteuriseerde melk beteken melk wat (1) dertig
minute lank by 'n temperatuur van minstens een-
honderd vyf-en-veertig grade Fahrenheit (145° F.)
en hoogstens eenhonderd-en-veertig grade Fahrenheit
(150° F.) of (2) minstens vyftien sekondes in 'n deur
die mediese gesondheidsbeampte goedgekeurde pas-
teuriseringsinstallasie by 'n temperatuur van minstens
eenhonderd twee-en-sestig grade Fahrenheit (162° F.)
gehou, onmiddellik daarna tot 'n temperatuur van
hoogstens vyf-en-veertig grade Fahrenheit (45° F.)
afgekoel en dan teen besoedeling beskerm is. Die
melk mag hoogstens eenkeer so verhit en mag nie
andersins deur middel van warmte behandel word nie.
Gepasteuriseerde melk mag hoogstens tweehonderd-
duisend (200,000) bakterieë in een milliliter en geen
colivormige basille in punt nul een (0.01) milliliter
bevat nie en wanneer die fosfaattoets vir gepasteuri-
seerde melk toegepas word, moet die resultaat nega-
tief wees.

Datum.....

SCHEDULE H.
CITY OF DURBAN.

No.....
New/Renewal.
(For office use.)

To City Medical Officer of Health,
City Health Department,
P.O. Box 2443, Durban.

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
(MILK PRODUCTS).

I/We.....
(Block letters.)

of
by occupation.....
hereby apply, in conformity with the Milk and Milk Products
By-laws for the City of Durban, for a Certificate of Approval
authorising me/us during the period.....
to 31st December, 19....., to sell within or introduce into the
City the following milk products for human consumption:—

Person by whom the business will be actually carried on
and supervised:—

Name in full.....
Address.....
Signature of Applicant.....
Postal Address.....
Date.....

N.B.—Milk products means ice cream, sweet cream, sour
cream, skimmed milk, sour milk, butter milk, acidophilus milk
or similarly prepared milk.

SCHEDULE I.
CITY OF DURBAN.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
(MILK PRODUCTS).

No.....
New/Renewal.

In terms of Section 5 (b) of the Milk and Milk Products
By-laws for the City of Durban, the undermentioned person/s
is/are hereby authorised to sell within or introduce into the
City of Durban during the period.....
to 31st December, 19....., the following milk products,
viz.:—

1. Name.....
2. Postal Address.....
Date of issue.....

City Medical Officer of Health.

SCHEDULE J.
CITY OF DURBAN.

IMMUNISATION OF MILK AND MILK
PRODUCTS HANDLERS.

This is to certify that.....
has been immunised against Enteric or Typhoid Fever and
Diphtheria

This certificate will cease to be valid on.....
Date of Immunisation.....
Date.....

City Medical Officer of Health.

FOOD BY-LAWS.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these By-laws, unless inconsistent with the
context—

- “City” means the City of Durban;
- “Communicable Disease” means any of the diseases men-
tioned in Schedule B.
- “Council” means the City Council of Durban;
- “Detergent” means a substance or compound soluble in
water which at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahren-
heit will provide complete removal of all types of
characteristic soiling materials in a short period of
time, will produce a free-rinsing surface, will reduce
to a minimum the formation of a film of precipitated
mineral salts and similar substances on the washed
surfaces and will function effectively in waters of
varying hardness;
- “Food” means anything intended for human consumption
(other than drugs or water, but including ice) sold or
intended for sale within the City;

BYLAE H.
STAD DURBAN.

No.....
Nuut/Hernuwing
(Slegs vir kantoorgebruik.)

Aan: Die Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte van die Stad,
Stadsgesondheidsdepartement,
Posbus 2443, Durban.

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT
(SUIWELPRODUKTE).

Ek/Ons.....
(Blokletters.)

van
en van beroep
doen hierby ooreenkomstig die stad Durban se verordeninge
betreffende melk en suiwelprodukte aansoek om 'n goedkeu-
ringsetrifikaat wat my/ons magtiging verleen om gedurende
die tydperk..... tot 31 Desember 19.....
die volgende suiwelprodukte vir menslike verbruik binne die
stad te verkoop of die stad binne te bring, naamlik:—

Persoon wat die saak werklik sal dryf en toesig daaroor
sal hou:—

Volle naam.....
Adres.....
Handtekening van applikant.....
Posadres.....
Datum.....

N.B.—Suiwelprodukte beteken roomys, soet room, suu-
room, afgeroomde melk, suurmilk, karringmelk, asidofiel-
melk of dergelike bereide melk.

BYLAE I.
STAD DURBAN.

REGISTRASIESERTIFIKAAT
(SUIWELPRODUKTE).

No.....
Nuut/Hernuwing

Kragtens artikel 5 (b) van die stad Durban se verorde-
ninge betreffende melk en suiwelprodukte word ondergenoemd
persoon/persone hierby magtiging verleen om gedurende die
tydperk..... tot 31 Desember 19.....
die volgende suiwelprodukte binne die stad Durban te verkoop
of die stad binne te bring, naamlik:—

1. Naam.....
2. Posadres.....
Uitreikingsdatum.....

Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte van die stad

BYLAE J.
STAD DURBAN.

SOUTING VAN HANTEERDERS VAN MELK
EN SUIWELPRODUKTE.

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat.....
teen ingewandskoors en witseerkeel gesout is.

Hierdie sertifikaat verval op.....
Datum van souting.....
Datum.....

Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte van die stad

VOEDSELVERORDENINGE.

DEFINISIES.

1. In hierdie verordeninge, tensy dit met die samehan-
strydig is, beteken—

- „stad” die stad Durban;
- „aanmeldbare siekte” ’n siekte wat in bylae B vermel-
is;
- „raad” die stadsraad van Durban;
- „suiweringsmiddels” ’n stof of verbinding wat in water
oplosbaar is en wat by ’n temperatuur van 120 grad
Fahrenheit binne ’n kort tydperk alle kenmerkende
besmettingstowwe heeltemal sal verwyder, ’n opper-
vlakke sal lewer waarvan aanpaksel deur spoelin-
verwyder kan word, die vorming van ’n neersla-
mineraalsoute en dergelike stowwe op die gewas-
oppervlakte tot ’n minimum sal verminder en doe-
treffend in water van wisselende hardheid sal werk;
- „voedsel” iets wat vir menslike verbruik bedoel is (be-
halwe medisyne of water, maar insluitende ys) en wa-
binne die stad verkoop word of vir verkoop binne di-

“Medical Officer of Health” means the duly appointed Medical Officer of Health of the City and shall include any duly appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the City and any other person from time to time lawfully acting in either of such capacities;

“Owner” and “Occupier” shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919 (as amended);

“Perishable Food” means and includes milk, dairy products, meat, dressed poultry, fish and any other article of food which is of such a nature or is in such form or is so packed as to be liable to decomposition or deterioration at ordinary temperatures;

“Premises” means any manufactory, shop, store or other building and the land upon which the same is situated or which is used in connection with the business carried on therein and includes premises situate outside the City;

“Sell” means sell by wholesale or retail and, in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, consign, convey or deliver for sale or authorise, direct or allow a sale or prepare or possess for purposes of sale, and further includes barter or exchange or supply or disposal for any consideration, direct or indirect;

“Steriliser” means a substance soluble or miscible in water which has a germicidal effect;

“Veterinary Officer” means a veterinary surgeon in the employ of the Council or any qualified veterinary surgeon acting under the instruction of the Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL.

AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

2. The undermentioned persons are hereby constituted duly authorised officers for the purpose of these By-laws:—

- The Medical Officer of Health.
- Any veterinary officer.
- Any Health Inspector in the employ of the Council.
- Any other person specially authorised by resolution of Council to perform the functions of a duly authorised officer under these By-laws.

POWERS OF ENTRY, INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

3. Any duly authorised officer may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any food and any premises, plant, machinery, utensils, vessels, receptacles, vehicles and the like from, in or by which food is produced, manufactured, prepared, stored, kept or conveyed and no person shall—

- (a) refuse or without lawful reason fail to give access to any such officer if he requests entrance to or upon any premises; or
- (b) refuse or without lawful reason fail to give any information lawfully required by such officer; or
- (c) obstruct or hinder such officer in the execution of any of his duties or the exercise of any of his powers under these By-laws.

COMPULSORY SALE OF FOOD SAMPLES.

4. Any duly authorised officer may require any person to sell to him any sample of food required by such officer for any purpose authorised by these By-laws and any person who shall refuse or without lawful reason fail to sell any such sample to such officer at a reasonable price shall be guilty of an offence.

INSPECTING AND EXAMINING DEPÔTS.

5. The Medical Officer of Health or any authorised officer may require, by notice under his hand, any person to bring or deliver any specified article, container or package of food for inspection or examination to a depôt established for the purpose and any authorised officer shall have the power to cut into or open any article, container or package of food in connection with such inspection or examination.

DETENTION, SEIZING AND DESTRUCTION OF FOOD.

6. Any authorised officer may restrict or prohibit the sale of and may detain or seize any food which, in his opinion, is diseased, unsound, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human consumption for such time as may be reasonably necessary to obtain the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health thereon and may authorise its destruction upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health.

OWNER'S RISK.

7. The Medical Officer of Health may, at the owner's risk, permit such treatment as may render the food referred to in By-law 6 above fit for human consumption.

PROHIBITING SALE OR SUPPLY OF FOOD.

8. The Medical Officer of Health shall have power to prohibit, for such period or periods as he may think necessary, the sale or supply of any food—

- (a) from any premises whereon a case of communicable disease has occurred;

„mediese gesondheidsbeampte” die behoorlik aangesteld mediese gesondheidsbeampte van die stad, asook enige behoorlik benoemde assistent-mediese gesondheidsbeampte van die stad en enige ander persoon wat val tyd tot tyd wettiglik in een van daardie hoedanig hede waarneem;

„eienaar” en „bewoner” dieselfde as wat bepaal is in die Volksgezondheidswet, No. 36 van 1919 (soo gewysig);

„bederfbare voedsel” ook melk, suiwelprodukte, vleis bewerkte pluimvee, vis en enige ander voedingsartike wat van so'n aard of in so'n vorm of so verpak is dat hy by gewone temperature kan sleg word ontbind;

„perseel” 'n fabriek, winkel, pakhuis of ander gebou en die grond waarop hy geteë is of wat gebruik word in verband met die saak wat daarin gedryf word asook persele buite die stad;

„verkoop” by die groot of klein maat verkoop en, benevens sy gewone betekenis, ook te koop aanbied, adverteer, aanhou, uitstal, aanstuur, versend, vervoer of aflewer of 'n verkoop magtig, behartig of toelaat of vir verkoopdoeleindes besit of berei, asook ruilhandel of verruiling of lewering of afset om enige regstreeks of onregstreekse teenprestasie;

„steriliseermiddel” 'n stof wat in die water kan oplos en daarmee kan meng en wat 'n kiemdodende effek het

„veeartsnybeampte” 'n veearts in diens van die raad of 'n gekwalifiseerde veearts wat ingevolge opdrag van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte optree.

ALGEMEEN.

GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES.

2. Ondergenoemde persone word hierby vir die doeleinde van hierdie verordeninge tot behoorlik gemagtigde beampte benoem:—

- Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte.
- 'n Veeartsnybeampte.
- 'n Gesondheidsinspekteur in die diens van die raad.
- Enige ander persoon wat uitdruklik by besluit van die raad gemagtig is om die pligte van 'n behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kragtens hierdie verordeninge te vervul.

BEVOEGDHED E VAN BETREDING, INSPEKSIE EN ONDERSOEK.

3. 'n Behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan te alle redelike tye voedsel inspekteer of ondersoek, asook persele, toerusting masjinerie, gereedskap, houers, bakke, voertuie en dergelike dinge waarop, waaruit, waarin of deur middel waarvan voedsel geproduseer, vervaardig, berei, opgeberg, gehou of vervoer word en niemand mag—

- (a) weier of sonder wettige rede nalaat om sodanige beampte toegang te verleen wanneer hy toegang tot of op sodanige perseel vereis nie; of
- (b) weier of sonder wettige rede nalaat om inligting te verstrek wat sodanige beampte wettiglik verlang nie of
- (c) sodanige beampte by die vervulling van enige van sy pligte of by die uitoefening van enige van sy bevoegdhede ingevolge hierdie verordeninge in die weg staan of hinder nie.

VERPLIGTE VERKOOP VAN MONSTERS VAN VOEDSEL.

4. 'n Behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van enigiemand om aan hom 'n monster van voedsel te verkoop wat hy vir enige by hierdie verordeninge veroorloofde doel nodig het en enigiemand wat weier of sonder wettige rede nalaat om 'n monster teen 'n redelike prys aan die beampte te verkoop, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

INSPEKSIE EN ONDERSOEK VAN DEPÔTS.

5. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of 'n gemagtigde beampte kan enigiemand deur middel van 'n kennisgewing onder sy handtekening aansê om 'n bepaalde artikel, houër of pakket voedsel met die oog op ondersoek na 'n depôt, wat vir 'n doel gestig is, te bring of daar te lever en enige gemagtigde beampte kan 'n artikel, houër of pakket voedsel in verband met sodanige inspeksie of ondersoek oopmaak of versny.

AANHOUDING, INBESLAGNEMING EN VERNIETIGING VAN VOEDSEL.

6. 'n Gemagtigde beampte kan die verkoop van voedsel beperk of verbied of kan voedsel in beslag neem en aanhou of dit na sy mening besmet, onpluis, ongesond of andersins van menslike verbruik ongeskik is en wel vir sodanige tydperk; menslike verbruik ongeskik is en wel vir sodanige tydperk; wat redelikerwys nodig mag wees om die mediese gesondheidsbeampte se sertifikaat daarvoor te verkry. By die ontvang van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte se sertifikaat daarvoor kan hy vir die vernietiging daarvan magtiging verleen.

EIGENAAR SE VERANTWOORDELIKHEID.

7. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan op die eigenaar se verantwoordelikheid behandeling toelaat wat die in voorgeskrede verordeninge vermelde voedsel vir menslike verbruik geskik kan maak.

VERBOD OP LEWERING OF VERKOOP VAN VOEDSEL.

8. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte is by magte om vir sodanige tydperk of tydperke as wat hy nodig ag, die verkoop of lewering van voedsel te verbied—

- (a) vanuit 'n perseel waarop 'n geval van 'n aanmeldbare siekte voorgekom het;

PENALTIES.

9. Any person committing a breach of any of these By-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding £10, or, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for the same offence, a fine not exceeding £20, or, in default of payment of any such fine, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a fixed period not exceeding three months, and, further, any person found guilty of a continuing offence under any such By-law shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding £2 for every day during which such offence continues; provided that no such fine shall in any one prosecution or within any one month exceed £20.

REPEAL OF BY-LAWS.

10. (a) These By-laws shall come into force upon the expiration of thirty days after the date of their promulgation.

(b) The following By-laws are repealed, with effect as from the date upon which these By-laws shall come into force, namely:—Public Health By-laws relating to the Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Food for the Borough of Durban (Provincial Notices Nos. 71 of 1928 and 83 of 1929).

STRUCTURE OF PREMISES.

STRUCTURE OF PREMISES.

11. No person shall carry on any business which involves the manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of food in or upon any premises which do not comply with the following provisions, namely:—

WALLS: MATERIAL.

(a) Walls shall be constructed of brick, concrete or other approved solid material and the internal surface of such walls shall be well and smoothly rendered; provided that in respect of any portion or portions of the premises where food is manufactured or prepared the internal walls shall, in addition, be suitably covered with tiles or other approved impervious material to a height of not less than 5 feet measured from the floor.

FLOORS.

(b) The floor of any portion of the premises used or intended to be used for the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food shall be constructed of concrete or other similar solid and impervious rat-proof material.

CEILINGS.

(c) All ceilings shall be of approved solid material covered with lime or cement plaster or other suitable impervious material finished to a smooth surface and rendered dust-proof.

LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.

(d) There shall be provided adequate natural or artificial means of lighting and ventilation in conformity with the requirements of the City Building By-laws and the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941.

KITCHEN AND SCULLERY FACILITIES.

(c) (i) There shall be provided in connection with every refreshment room, restaurant, eating house or other establishment where food is prepared for consumption on the premises adequate and separate kitchen and scullery facilities.

(ii) The floor of such kitchen, exclusive of the scullery, shall be calculated on the following basis:—

For the first 50 persons accommodated: 8 square feet per person.

For the next 50 persons accommodated: 4 square feet per person.

For the next 100 or more persons accommodated: 2 square feet per person.

Provided always that (a) the minimum floor area of any kitchen shall be 200 square feet; and (b) where a room or rooms, separate from the kitchen, are provided solely for the preparation or handling of food, such room or rooms may be regarded as forming a part of the kitchen.

VERMIN-PROOFING.

(f) The premises shall be so constructed as to be fully vermin-proof and, in all respects, in conformity with standards prescribed in the Regulations regarding the Prevention of Rodent Infestation of Buildings and Premises in Urban Areas, promulgated under Government Notice No. 1380 of 1930 or any amendment thereof.

WATER SUPPLY.

(g) A pure, ample and convenient water supply shall be laid on to all points requisite for the proper functioning of hygiene and sanitary amenities.

DRAIN DISCONNECTION.

(h) There shall be no opening or inlet into any drain from any portion of the premises used for the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food and no water closet, privy, urinal or stable shall directly communicate with such portions of the premises.

SOIL AND WASTEPIPES.

STRAWWE.

9. Iemand wat enige van hierdie verordeninge oortree, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by veroordeling strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £10 of, in die geval van 'n tweede of later veroordeling weens 'n dergelike misdryf, met 'n boete van hoogstens £20 of, by wanbetaling van sodanige boete, met gevangenisstraf met of sonder harde-arbeid vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande. As iemand aan 'n voortdurende oortreding van so'n verordeninge skuldig bevind word, is hy strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £2 vir elke dag waarop die oortreding voortgeduur het, dog geen sodanige boete mag by 'n enkele vervolging of binne 'n enkele maand £20 te bowe gaan nie.

HERROEPING VAN VERORDENINGE.

10. (a) Hierdie verordeninge tree in werking na verstryking van dertig dae vanaf die datum waarop hulle afgekondig is.

(b) Die volgende verordeninge word met ingang van die inwerkingtreedingsdatum van hierdie verordeninge herroep, naamlik:—Die munisipaliteit Durban se openbare gesondheidsverordeninge in verband met die vervaardiging, opberging en verkoop van voedsel (Provinsiale Kennisgewings Nos. 71 van 1928 en 83 van 1929).

SAMESTELLING VAN PERSELE.

SAMESTELLING VAN PERSELE.

11. Niemand mag 'n saak, waarby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel betrokke is, in of op 'n perseel dryf wat nie aan die volgende bepalings voldoen nie:—

MURE: MATERIAAL.

(a) Mure moet gebou wees van stene, beton of ander goedgekeurde vaste materiaal en die binnekant van die mure moet deeglik en glad afgewerk wees. In enige deel of dele van die perseel waarin voedsel vervaardig of berei word, moet die mure van binne daarbenevens tot 5 voet bokant die vloer met teels of ander goedgekeurde ondeurdringbare materiaal bedek wees.

VLOERE.

(b) Die vloer van enige deel van die perseel wat vir die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel gebruik word of bestem is, moet van beton of 'n ander dergelike, vaste en ondeurdringbare rotdigte materiaal gemaak wees.

PLAFONNE.

(c) Alle plafonne moet van goedgekeurde, stewige materiaal met 'n laag kalk- of sementpleister of ander geskikte, ondeurdringbare materiaal gemaak, glad afgewerk en stofdig gemaak wees.

VERLICHTING EN VENTILASIE.

(d) Daar moet voldoende natuurlike of kunsmatige verligting en ventilasie ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die stad se bouverordeninge en die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941, verskaf word.

KOMBUIS EN OPWASGERIEWE.

(c) (i) In verband met elke verversingskamer, restaurant, eetuis of ander inrigting waarin voedsel vir verbruik op die perseel berei word, moet voldoende en afsonderlike kombuis- en opwasgeriewe verskaf word.

(ii) Die vloeroppervlakte van die kombuis, uitgenome die opwaskamer, moet as volg bereken word:—

Vir die eerste 50 gehuisvestigde persone: 8 vierkante voet per persoon.

Vir die volgende 50 gehuisvestigde persone: 4 vierkante voet per persoon.

Vir die volgende 100 of meer gehuisvestigde persone: 2 vierkante voet per persoon.

Altyd met dien verstande dat (a) die minimum vloeroppervlakte van 'n kombuis 200 vierkante voet moet wees; en (b) waar 'n kamer of kamers afsonderlik van die kombuis slegs vir die bereiding of hantering van voedsel verskaf is, sodanige kamer of kamers as deel van die kombuis beskou kan word.

ONDEURDRINGBAARHEID VIR ONGEDIERTE.

(g) Die perseel moet so gebou wees dat hy ooreenkomstig die regulasies betreffende die voorkoming van knaagdierverpesting van geboue en eiendomme in stedelike gebiede, soos by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1380 van 1930 of enige wysiging daarvan afgekondig, in alle opsigte so is dat ongedierte nie kan binnekom nie.

WATEROORRAAD.

(g) 'n Suiwer, voldoende en gerieflike watervoorraad moet aangêlê word na alle plekke wat vir behoorlike higiëne en sanitêre geriewe nodig is.

RIOOLAFSLUITING.

(h) Daar mag geen opening of inlaatplek in 'n riool in enige deel van die perseel wees wat vir die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel gebruik word nie en geen waterkloset, latrine, urinoir of stal mag regstreeks met sodanige dele van die perseel verbind wees nie.

VULLWATER- EN AFVOERTYPE.

YARD SPACE.

(j) (i) There shall be provided an adequate yard space, of which the surface shall be properly hardened and drained, and such yard shall be kept free from lumber or litter capable of breeding mosquitoes or harbouring or attracting vermin.

(ii) No person shall erect, alter, adapt or convert any building to be used for the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food after the promulgation of these By-laws unless adequate yard space for the storage of refuse receptacles, together with access thereto other than through the shop or manufactory, is provided.

WASTE AND STORMWATER DISPOSAL.

(k) There shall be provided effective means of draining and disposal of waste liquids and stormwater.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, DRAINS, ETC.

12. The owner shall maintain all buildings, hardened areas, drains, drainage connections and other appurtenances in good order and condition.

PAINTING, ETC., OF PREMISES.

13. (a) The owner shall paint, colour-wash, lime-wash or otherwise suitably renovate any exterior part of the premises owned by him when so required by the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) The occupier shall paint, colour-wash, lime-wash or otherwise suitably renovate any internal part of the premises occupied by him at least once in every year and at such other times as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health.

MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE, FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE, FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

14. No person shall carry on any business which involves the manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of food in or upon any premises which do not comply with the following provisions, namely:—

UTENSIL SANITATION.

(a) Suitable and adequate washing, rinsing and sterilising facilities, which shall comprise sinks, together with the necessary draining board or boards, and be composed of stainless steel or other approved hard, non-absorbent material, shall be installed.

HOT WATER SUPPLY.

(b) A constant and adequate supply of hot water shall be laid on to sink installations and such other points as the Medical Officer of Health may prescribe.

FURNISHINGS, FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

(c) Furnishings, fixtures and fittings shall be of good sound materials and construction, without crevices or interspaces likely to collect dust or dirt or to favour harbourage or development of rodents, cockroaches or other vermin.

REFRIGERATION.

(d) There shall be provided on every premises where perishable foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared, stored, handled, sold or distributed suitable and adequate refrigerated storage accommodation.

MEANS FOR REMOVAL OF FUMES.

(e) Suitable and efficient means for the collection, conveyance and disposal of fumes resulting from cooking or other process of manufacture or preparation shall be provided in any premises when deemed necessary by the Medical Officer of Health.

BAKERS, ETC.: MECHANICAL MIXING OF DOUGH, ETC.

15. Every baker, pastry cook or confectioner or other person preparing or making any bread, cakes, biscuits or pastry of whatsoever nature or kind for the purposes of sale shall mix all dough, batter or paste to be used in the preparation or making of such bread, cakes, biscuits or pastry in or by means of proper mixing machines, suitable and adapted for the purpose.

HAND-MIXING OF CREAM-SUBSTITUTE.

16. No baker, pastry cook or confectioner shall engage or require or allow any other person to be engaged in the manufacture, preparation or handling of cream-substitute unless he or such other person, as the case may be, wears sterilised and protective rubber gloves whilst so engaged.

FOOD PROTECTION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION.

FOOD PROTECTION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION.

17. Every person who carries on any business involving the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food shall ensure that in connection with such business—

MAINTENANCE OF CLEANLINESS.

(a) the premises used for the purpose of such business, including the furnishings, fittings and fixtures, the yard area and outbuildings, shall at all times be

GROOTTE VAN WERF.

(j) (i) Daar moet voldoende verfruinte verskaf word; die oppervlakte van die werf moet behoorlik verhard en gedreineer word en die erf moet vry gehou word van rommel en vullis waarin muskiete kan uitbroei of waardeur ongedierte skuilplek gebied of aangelok kan word.

(ii) Na afkondiging van hierdie verordeninge mag niemand 'n gebou, wat vir die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel gebruik sal word, oprig, verander, inrig of ombou nie, tensy voldoende verfruinte vir die bewaring van vullisbakke en ander toegang daartoe as deur die winkel of fabriek verskaf word.

BESORGING VAN VUIL- EN REËN WATER.

(k) Daar moet doeltreffende middels verskaf word om reënwater en vuilwater af te voer en te besorg.

HERSTEL EN ONDERHOUD VAN GEBOUE, RIOLE, ENS.

12. Die eienaar moet alle geboue, verharde oppervlaktes, riole, rioolaansluitings en ander toebehore in 'n goeie toestand hou.

VERF, ENS., VAN PERSEEL.

13. (a) Die eienaar moet, wanneer die mediese gesondheidsbeampte dit verlang, enige buitendeel van sy perseel verf, kleur, afkalk of op 'n ander geskikte manier vernu.

(b) Die bewoner moet enige binnendeel van 'n perseel, wat hy bewoon, minstens eenkeer elke jaar en te sodanige ander tye as wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte gelas, verf, kleur, afkalk of op 'n ander geskikte manier vernu.

VERVAARDIGINGSTOERUSTING, MEUBELS, HULPSTUKKE EN VASTIGHEDE.

VERVAARDIGINGSTOERUSTING, MEUBELS, HULPSTUKKE EN VASTIGHEDE.

14. Niemand mag 'n saak, whereby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel betrokke is, in of op 'n perseel dryf wat nie aan die volgende bepalings voldoen nie:—

REINIGING VAN GEREEDSKAP.

(a) Voldoende was-, spoel- en steriliseerfasiliteite by wyse van wasbakke en die nodige afloopbord of -borde van vlekvrje staal of ander goedgekeurde harde nie-absorberende materiaal moet verskaf word.

WARMWATEROORSIENING.

(b) 'n Standhoudende en voldoende voorraad warm water moet na alle wasbakinstallasies en sodanige ander plekke aangelê word as wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte bepaal.

BEKLEDING, HULPSTUKKE EN VASTIGHEDE.

(c) Bekleding, hulpstukke en vastighede moet van goeie, stewige materiaal en konstruksie wees sonder barste of tussenruimtes wat moontlik stof of vullis kan opvang of skuilplek kan bied vir of die ontwikkeling kan begunstig van kuaagdiere, kakkerlakke of ander ongedierte.

VERKOELING.

(d) Op elke perseel waar bederfbare voedsel vervaardig, berei, opgeberg, gehanteer, verkoop of versprei word, moet geskikte en voldoende verkoelde bēreplek verskaf word.

MIDDEL VIR VERWYDERING VAN DAMPE.

(e) Indien die mediese gesondheidsbeampte dit nodig ag, moet daar op die perseel geskikte en doeltreffende middelle verskaf word vir die opvang, wegvoer en besorging van dampe wat as gevolg van die kook- of 'n ander bereidingsproses ontstaan.

BAKKERS, ENS.: MENG VAN DEEG, ENS., DEUR MIDDEL VAN WERKTUIG.

15. Elke bakker, pasteibakker, suikerbakker of ander persoon wat brood, koek, biscuits of pastei van enige aard vir die doeleindes van verkoop berei of maak, moet alle deeg, beslag of pap, wat hy vir die bereiding of vervaardiging van die brood, koek, biscuits of pastei gebruik, in of deur middel van behoorlike kucemasjiene meng wat vir die doel geskik en aangepas is.

DIE MENG VAN KUNSRROOM MET DIE HAND.

16. Geen bakker, pasteibakker of suikerbakker mag kunsroom vervaardig, berei of hanteer of iemand anders toelaat of aansê om dit te vervaardig, te berei of te hanteer as hy of sodanige ander persoon, na gelang van die geval, nie in die loop van die betrokke werksaamhede gesteriliseerde, beskermende gumlasietkhandskoene aan het nie.

DIE BESKERMING, OPBERGING EN VERSPREIDING VAN VOEDSEL.

DIE BESKERMING, OPBERGING EN VERSPREIDING VAN VOEDSEL.

17. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf whereby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel betrokke is, moet verseker dat die volgende bepalings in verband met die saak nagekom word:—

HANDHAWING VAN SINDELIKHEID.

(a) Die perseel wat vir die doeleindes van die saak gebruik word, met inbegrip van die bekleding, hulpstukke en vastighede en die werf en buitegeboue, moet

CLEANSING OF UTENSILS, CROCKERY, ETC.

- (b) all utensils, crockery or other article used in connection with the manufacture, preparation, handling, cooking, eating and drinking of any food or beverage shall, after each occasion of use, be thoroughly cleansed by means of hot water and detergent and thereafter sterilised in hot water at a temperature of not less than 170 degrees Fahrenheit or, alternatively, in hot water to which an approved chemical steriliser has been added;

CLEANSING AND STERILISING OF CONTAINERS.

- (c) Every bottle, jar, tin or other such like container for the packing of any article of food or drink and every cork, stopper or cover in connection therewith is thoroughly cleansed by means of hot water and detergent and thereafter sterilised in hot water at a temperature of not less than 170 degrees Fahrenheit;

CONDITION OF PLANT, UTENSILS AND CROCKERY.

- (d) all plant, equipment, cooking, eating and other utensils, including crockery, shall be maintained at all times in a sound and hygienic condition;

DISEASED FLESH AND CARCASSES OF BIRDS.

- (c) no flesh of any animal or the carcase of any bird which has died as the result of accident or disease shall be prepared for sale, stored, kept, exposed for sale or sold for human consumption unless, in the case of an animal or bird which has died as the result of an accident, such flesh or carcase has been examined and passed by the Director, Municipal Abattoir, and Chief Veterinary Officer;

STORING, ETC., OF FOOD.

- (f) in respect of the storing, keeping, wrapping and delivery of food—
- (i) there is provided, adjacent to the premises in which the business or trade is conducted, a separate room or rooms adequate for the storage of all such articles which are not, for the time being, on offer for sale to the public;
 - (ii) there are provided proper and sufficient facilities for the keeping or containing of food stored or exposed for sale such that the food is thereby (a) rendered inaccessible to cockroaches, rodents and canines, and (b) protected from dust or flies;
 - (iii) that at all times all milk, dairy products, meat, dressed poultry, fish or any other article of food which is of such a nature or in such a form as to be liable to decomposition or deterioration at ordinary temperatures shall be kept under refrigeration at a temperature not exceeding 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

18. No person who carries on any business involving the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling or distribution of food shall in connection with such business—

PROTECTION AGAINST DIRT, ETC.

- (a) handle, convey, transmit, deliver, store or deposit or cause or permit to be handled, conveyed, transmitted, delivered, stored or deposited any food in such manner or mode as to permit or allow of the same becoming unclean or contaminated;

USE OF UNSOUND SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED.

- (b) cause or permit any matter, substance or ingredient which is diseased, unsound, unwholesome or injurious to health to be used in the manufacture or preparation of any article intended for human consumption as food or drink, whether solid or liquid;

INTRODUCTION, ETC., OF UNSOUND FOOD PROHIBITED.

- (c) cause or permit any article of food or drink which is not clean, wholesome, sound and free from any disease, infection or contamination to be kept, stored, sold or exposed for sale or introduced into the City for purposes of sale;

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS TO BE CLEAN.

- (d) cause or permit any bottle, jar, tin or other container or any paper, cardboard or other material which is not clean and free from any matter or substance which might contaminate or infect food or drink to be used for the packing or wrapping of any article of food or drink;

COMPATIBLE USE.

- (c) cause or permit any—
- (i) food room to be used as a living or sleeping apartment or communicate directly or indirectly by door, passage, window or otherwise with any living room or sleeping apartment or water closet;
 - (ii) food to be manufactured, prepared, stored, handled, sold or exposed for sale in a living or sleeping apartment, sanitation annexe, stable or other premises not designed, constructed or intended for the manufacture, preparation, storage or exposure of food;

SKOONMAAK VAN GEREEDSKAP, BREEKWARE, ENS.

- (b) Alle gereedskap, breekware of ander artikels wat in verband met die vervaardiging, bereiding, hantering, kook, eet en drink van voedsel of drank gebruik word, moet elke keer nadat hulle gebruik is, behoorlik deur middel van warm water en 'n suiweringsmiddel skoongemaak en daarna in warm water met 'n temperatuur van minstens 170 grade Fahrenheit of anders in warm water, waarby 'n goedgekeurde chemiese steriliseermiddel gevoeg is, gesteriliseer word.

SKOONMAAK EN STERILISEER VAN HOERS.

- (c) Elke bottel, fles, blik of ander dergelike houër vir die verpakking van enige voedsel of drank en elke kurk of ander prop of deksel in verband daarmee moet behoorlik deur middel van warm water en 'n suiweringsmiddel skoongemaak en daarna in warm water met 'n temperatuur van minstens 170 grade Fahrenheit gesteriliseer word.

TOESTAND VAN INSTALLASIE, GEREEDSKAP EN BREEKWARE.

- (d) Alle installasie, toerusting, kook-, eet- en ander gereedskap moet te alle tye in 'n goeie en higiëniese toestand gehou word.

BESMETTE VLEIS EN VOËLKARKASSE.

- (e) Geen vleis van 'n dier of karkas van 'n voël wat dood is as gevolg van 'n ongeluk of siekte mag vir verkoop berei, opgeberg, gehou, te koop uitgestal of vir menslike verbruik verkoop word nie, tensy die vleis of karkas in die geval van 'n dier of voël wat as gevolg van 'n ongeluk dood is, deur die Direkteur van Munisipale Slaggale en die hoofveartsenybeampte ondersoek en goedgekeur is.

OPBERGING, ENS., VAN VOEDSEL.

- (f) Ten opsigte van die opberging, hou, verpakking en lewering van voedsel—
- (i) moet daar langs die perseel, waarin die saak of ambag gedryf word, 'n afsonderlike kamer of kamers verskaf word wat groot genoeg is vir die opberging van alle sodanige artikels wat vooras nog nie vir die publiek te koop aangebied word nie;
 - (ii) moet daar behoorlike en voldoende fasiliteite verskaf word om die voedsel te hou of te bevat wat vir verkoop opgeberg of uitgestal word en wel sodat die voedsel daardeur (a) ontoeganklike vir kakkerlakke, knaagdiers en honde, en (b) teen stof en vlieë beskerm is;
 - (iii) moet alle melk, suiwelprodukte, vleis, bewerkte pluimvee, vis of enige ander voedingsartikel wat aan so'n aard of in so'n vorm is dat hulle by gewone temperature kan sleg word of outbind, altyd by 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 45 grade Fahrenheit gehou word.

18. Niemand wat 'n saak dryf, waarby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging of verspreiding van voedsel betrokke is, mag in verband met die saak—

BESKERMING TEEN VULLIS, ENS.

- (a) voedsel op so'n wyse hanteer, vervoer, aanstuur, aflewer, opberg of plaas of laat hanteer, vervoer, aanstuur, aflewer, opberg of plaas dat die voedsel daardeur besmet of besoedel kan raak nie;

GEBRUIK VAN ONPLUIS STOWWE VERBODE.

- (b) 'n stof, materiaal of bestanddeel wat besmet, onpluis, ongesond of vir gesondheid nadelig is, by die vervaardiging of bereiding van 'n artikel wat as voedsel of drank vir menslike verbruik bestem is, laat gebruik nie, ongeag of dit in vaste of vloeibare vorm is;

INBRING, ENS., VAN ONPLUIS VOEDSEL VERBODE.

- (c) 'n voedingsartikel of drank, wat nie skoon, gesond, pluis en vry van siekte, besmetting of besoedeling is nie, laat hou, opberg, verkoop of te koop laat uitstal of vir die doel van verkoop in die stad laat inbring nie;

VERPAKKINGS- EN TOEDRAAIMATERIAAL MOET SKOON WEES.

- (d) 'n bottel, fles, blik of ander houër of enige papier, karton of ander materiaal wat nie skoon en vry is van 'n stof of materiaal wat die voedsel of drank kan besmet of besoedel, vir die verpakking of toedraai van voedsel of drank laat gebruik nie;

VERENIGBARE GEBRUIK.

- (c) veroorsaak of toelaat dat—
- (i) 'n voedselkamer as 'n woon- of slaapvertrek gebruik word of regstreeks of onregstreeks deur middel van 'n deur, gang, venster of andersins met 'n woon- of slaapvertrek of waterkloset verbind is nie;
 - (ii) voedsel in 'n woon- of slaapvertrek, sanitasie-anneks, stal of ander perseel wat nie vir die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging of uitstalling van voedsel bedoel is, vervaardig, berei, opgeberg of uitgestal word nie;

(iii) 'n voedselkamer vir enige doel gebruik word wat

(iv) articles not required in the process of manufacture, preparation, storage, handling or sale of food to be kept or stored in any food room; and

LIVE BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROHIBITED.

(v) live bird or animal to be kept in or upon the premises.

For the purpose of this By-law, the expression "food room" shall include any room in which food is manufactured, prepared, stored, sold or offered or exposed for sale and any vehicle in which food is conveyed.

HANDLING OF FOODSTUFFS.

(f) cause or permit any confectionery, cut cooked meats or other unwrapped ready-to-eat foodstuffs to be handled other than by use of some suitable apparatus or instrument;

HANGING OF WEARING APPAREL.

(g) cause or permit any article of wearing apparel to be hung or kept inside any portion of the premises used for manufacturing, preparing, storing, keeping, handling or exposing food.

SPITTING AND USE OF TOBACCO FORBIDDEN.

19. No person shall spit in any premises used for the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food and no person shall, whilst actively engaged in the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food, use tobacco in any form whatsoever.

MEAT, POULTRY OR FISH: VANS OR VEHICLES.

20. (a) Any person conveying or causing to be conveyed any flesh, meat, poultry or fish within the City shall convey or cause to be conveyed such meat, poultry or fish in a purpose-designed van, vehicle or carrier which shall be constructed of non-absorbent material, be easily cleansed and furnish efficient protection from contamination by dust, flies or any other cause; provided that this section shall not preclude the conveyance of meat, poultry or fish by mode of hand.

(b) No van, vehicle or carrier aforesaid shall be used for other than the intended purpose and no person shall sit, stand or recline upon any meat, poultry or fish and the driver of any van or vehicle shall not permit any person to sit, stand or recline upon any meat, poultry or fish being so conveyed.

(c) No butcher, poulterer or fishmonger shall convey for delivery to or deliver to the purchaser thereof any flesh, meat, dressed poultry or fish unless the first wrapping thereof be of clean grease-proof paper.

CONVEYANCE OF FOODSTUFFS ON BEACHES, ETC.

21. No person shall convey or cause or permit to be conveyed from any premises to or over any beach or other place of public resort any food or drink for the purpose of sale for human consumption unless such food or drink is effectively protected against contamination by dust, flies, etc., to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

CARCASSES ON SHOULDERS.

22. Every person who carries or conveys any carcass of meat intended for sale for human consumption shall, whilst so engaged, wear a clean, washable overall, together with a rubberised hood and apron.

BREAD, CAKES, ETC.: VANS OR VEHICLES.

23. Any person conveying or causing to be conveyed any bread, cakes, pies or biscuits shall convey the same or cause the same to be conveyed in a properly constructed van or vehicle with enclosed sides, ends and tops; provided that this paragraph shall not preclude the conveyance of bread, cakes, pies or biscuits by mode of hand.

Bread rakes or other suitable appliances shall be provided for withdrawing the contents of vans or vehicles and no person shall enter or be within any van or vehicle except for the purpose of cleansing or repair.

VANS, ETC.: CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER.

24. Every person who manufactures or prepares or conveys food for sale for human consumption shall ensure that every van, vehicle, carrier or thing used in connection with the conveyance of any such food shall be kept thoroughly clean and in good order, repair and appearance and shall not be used for any purpose which may favour contamination or infection of such food.

The Medical Officer of Health may forbid the use of any particular vehicle or carrier which, in his opinion, is unsuitable for the conveyance and delivery of food, and no person shall thereafter use such vehicle or carrier for such purpose without the written authority of the Medical Officer of Health.

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES: PROVISION AND USE OF.

25. Every person who carries on any business which involves the manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of food shall, upon the premises upon which such business is conducted, provide—

CHANGE ROOM.

(a) where three or more persons are employed, a proper change room and/or rest room, having a floor area of 6 square feet per employed person with a minimum floor area of 72 square feet, such accommodation to be separate for the races and sexes and provided

(iv) artikels wat nie by die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering of verkoop van voedsel nodig is, in 'n voedselkamer gehou of opgeberg word nie; en

LEWENDE VOËLS OF DIERE VERBODE.

(v) 'n lewende voël of dier in of op die perseel gehou word nie.

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie verordeninge sluit die uitdrukking „voedselkamer” 'n kamer waarin voedsel vervaardig, berei, opgeberg, verkoop, te koop aangebied of uitgestal word asook 'n voertuig waarin voedsel vervoer word;

HANTERING VAN VOEDSEL.

(f) soetgebak, gesnyde gaar vleis of ander ontoegedraaide voedsel, wat vir eet gereed is, op 'n ander manier as deur die gebruik van 'n geskikte apparaat of instrument laat hanteer nie;

OPHANG VAN KLEDINGSTUKKE.

(g) 'n kledingstuk in enige deel van die perseel, wat vir die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hou, hantering, verkoop of uitstalling van voedsel gebruik word, laat ophang nie.

SPUUG EN GEBRUIK VAN TABAK VERBODE.

19. Niemand mag in 'n perseel spug wat vir die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel gebruik word nie en niemand mag, terwyl hy aktief met die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel besig is, tabak in enige vorm gebruik nie.

VLEIS, PLUIMVEE OF VIS: BESTELMOTORS OF VOERTUIE.

20. (a) Iemand wat vleis, pluimvee of vis binne die stad vervoer of laat vervoer, moet sodanige vleis, vis of pluimvee laat vervoer in 'n bestelmotor, voertuig of draagapparaat wat vir die doel ontwerp en van nie-absorberende materiaal gemaak is, wat maklik skoongemaak kan word en doeltreffende beskerming teen besmetting deur vlieë, stof of enige ander oorsaak kan bied; met dien verstande dat hierdie artikel nie belet dat vleis, pluimvee of vis met die hand vervoer word nie.

(b) Geen vermelde bestelmotor, voertuig of draagapparaat mag vir iets anders as die bestemde doel gebruik word nie en niemand mag op vleis, pluimvee of vis sit, staan of lê nie en ook mag die bestuurder van 'n bestelmotor of voertuig nie iemand toelaat om op vleis, pluimvee of vis, wat aldus vervoer word, te sit, staan of lê nie.

(c) Geen slagter, pluimveehandelaar of vishandelaar mag vleis, bewerkte pluimvee of vis vir aflewering vervoer of aan die koper daarvan lewer as die eerste omhulsel daarvan nie skoon vetdigte papier is nie.

VERVOER VAN VOEDSEL OP STRANDE, ENS.

21. Niemand mag voedsel of drank vir die doeleindes van verkoop vir menslike verbruik vanaf 'n perseel na of oor 'n strand of ander openbare oord vervoer of laat vervoer nie, tensy sodanige voedsel of drank doeltreffend en tot tevredenheid van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte teen besmetting deur stof, vlieë, ens., beskerm is.

KARKASSE OP SKOUERS.

22. Elkeen wat 'n karkas vleis dra of vervoer wat vir verkoop vir menslike verbruik bedoel is, moet, terwyl hy daarmee besig is, 'n skoon, wasbare oorpak asmede 'n gerubberiseerde kappie en voorskoot dra.

BROOD, KOEK, ENS.: BESTELMOTORS OF VOERTUIE.

23. Iemand wat brood, koek, pastei of biscuits vervoer of laat vervoer moet hulle vervoer in 'n behoorlik geboude bestelmotor of voertuig wat weerskante, voor, agter en bo toe is; met dien verstande dat hierdie verordeninge nie die vervoer van brood, koek, pastei of biscuits per hand uitsluit nie.

Broodharke of ander geskikte toerusting moet verskaf word om die inhoud van die bestelmotors of voertuie uit te haal en niemand mag in 'n voertuig of bestelmotor kom of wees behalwe om hom skoon te maak of te herstel nie.

BESTELWAENS, ENS.: SINDELIKHEID EN GOEIE TOESTAND.

24. Elkeen wat voedsel vir verkoop as mensevoedsel vervaardig of berei of vervoer, moet verseker dat elke voertuig, bestelwa, draagapparaat of ding wat in verband met die vervoer van sodanige voedsel gebruik word, behoorlik skoon en in 'n goeie toestand en rookoms gehou en nie vir 'n doel gebruik word wat besmetting of besoedeling van sodanige voedsel kan begunstig nie.

Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan die gebruik van 'n bepaalde voertuig of draagapparaat verbied wat na sy mening vir die vervoer en aflewering van voedsel ongeskik is en niemand mag daarna sodanige voertuig of draagapparaat sonder die skriftelike magtiging van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte vir sodanige doel gebruik nie.

VERSKAFFING EN GEBRUIK VAN GERIEWE VIR PERSOONSHIGIENE.

25. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf, waarby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel betrokke is, moet op die perseel waar die saak gedryf word, die volgende dinge verskaf:—

KLEEDKAMERS.

(a) Waar drie of meer persone in diens is, 'n behoorlike aantrekkamer en/of ruskamer met 'n vloeroppervlakte van 6 vierkante voet per persoon in diens, met 'n minimum vloeroppervlakte van 72 vierkante voet. Hierdie akkommodasie moet vir die verskillende rasse en geslachte apart wees en moet toegesluit wees met—

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WASH-HAND BASINS.

- (ii) wash-hand basins in the proportion of at least one basin to each fifteen persons, separate for each sex and race, for all persons employed or engaged in such business, which shall be conveniently provided and shall be properly connected with a constant and adequate hot and cold water supply and drainage;
- (iii) wash-hand basins, conveniently located, for the use of employees whilst actively engaged in such business.

TOWELS, SOAP AND NAIL BRUSHES, ETC.

- (iv) an adequate supply of clean towels, nail brushes and soap in conjunction with wash-hand basins; the use of roller towels is prohibited;
- (v) an adequate supply of toilet paper in conjunction with water closets or privies;

OVERALLS AND CAPS.

- (b) clean and sound overalls and caps of light-coloured, washable material or other suitable uniform for the use of his employees and maintain such overalls and uniforms in a clean and sound condition.

CLEANLINESS OF PERSON AND WEARING APPAREL.

26. Every person who engages or is engaged in the handling of food for sale shall—

- (a) be clean as to his person and clothing and shall wear clean overalls and a clean cap whilst so engaged and shall wash his hands with soap and shall rinse them with clean water before commencing to handle any food;
- (b) maintain scrupulous cleanliness of hands with finger nails properly trimmed or cut short;
- (c) remove his overall and cap, if any, before entering any water closet or privy; and
- (d) thoroughly wash and scrub his hands with soap and water immediately after each occasion of visiting the toilet;

provided always that for the purposes of this By-law the expression "food" shall not include any food contained in a hermetically sealed container so long as it is so contained.

UNCLEAN OR VERMINOUS PERSONS.

27. If, upon examination, the Medical Officer of Health or any Health Inspector shall find the person or clothing of any person employed in connection with the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food is so unclean or verminous as to be a source of contamination of any article of food or drink with which he is working, he may order such person and his clothing to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and such person shall refrain from engaging in his duties prior to the completion of such cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING FACILITIES.

HOUSING FACILITIES.

28. Every person who carries on any business involving the manufacture, preparation, storage, handling, sale or distribution of food and who provides housing accommodation for his non-European employees on his premises shall ensure in connection with such housing accommodation facilities such that there is available—

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

- (a) a dormitory affording not less than 40 square feet of floor space and 400 cubic feet of air space per person, a bedstead for each person employed, capable of being readily deverminised, a solidly constructed shelf above each bedstead, such shelf being not less than 6 feet above floor level and such that a space of not less than 3 inches intervenes between the shelf and the wall surface or, alternatively, such that the shelf is fixed into the wall without interspace, and a horizontal metal rail to be fixed not less than 9 inches from the wall surface and not more than 4 feet above floor level; the use of bunks in tiers shall not be permitted;

MESS ROOM AND KITCHEN.

- (b) where ten or more persons are employed, a mess room and kitchen, having facilities for the storage of food and food utensils and for food utensil sanitation as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health;

ABLUTION ROOM.

- (c) an abluion room having—
- (i) a constant and adequate hot and cold water supply and drainage; and
- (ii) suitable facilities for the laundering and storage of clothing.

VERMIN CONTROL, CLEANSING AND OCCUPATION.

29. Every person carrying on any business aforesaid shall ensure that all sleeping accommodation used by his non-European employees is kept, as far as possible, free from bugs, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin, is thoroughly cleansed and limewashed at least four times in each year and at such other times as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health, and is used for the accommodation of bona fide employees only or, where married quarters are provided, for the accommodation of the wives or husbands and children

HANDWASBAKKE.

- (ii) handwasbakke en wel in die verhouding van minstens een bak vir elke vyftien persone (elke geslag en ras apart) wat by sodanige saak werk-saam is; die bakke moet gerieflik aangebring, behoorlik by 'n standhoudende en toereikende bron warm en kou water aangesluit en met 'n riool verbind wees;
- (iii) gerieflik geleë handwasbakke vir gebruik deur werknemers terwyl hulle aktief in verband met sodanige saak besig is;

HANDDOEKE, SEEP, NAELBORSELS, ENS.

- (iv) 'n voldoende voorraad skoon handdoeke, seep en naelborsels in aansluiting met die handwasbakke; die gebruik van rolhanddoeke is verbode;
- (v) 'n voldoende voorraad toilet-papier in aansluiting met die waterklosette of latrines.

OORPAKKE EN PETTE.

- (b) Skoon en stewige oorpakke en pette van ligkleurige, wasbare materiaal of 'n ander geskikte uniform vir gebruik deur sy werknemers en hy moet die oorpakke en uniforms skoon en heel hou.

REINHEID VAN PERSOON EN KLEDING.

26. Elkeen wat voedsel vir verkoop hanteer, moet—

- (a) op sy persoon en kleding skoon wees en moet 'n skoon oorpak en pet dra terwyl hy aldus besig is; ook moet hy sy hande met seep was en met skoon water afspoel alvorens hy voedsel begin hanteer;
- (b) sy hande onberispelik skoon en sy vingernaels behoorlik versorg of kort geknip hou;
- (c) sy oorpak en pet, as hy dit op daardie tydstip aan- of op het, uittrek of afhaal alvorens hy 'n waterkloset of latrine binnegaan; en
- (d) sy hande deeglik met seep en water was en skrop onmiddellik nadat hy die toilet besoek het.

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie verordeninge sluit die uitdrukking „voedsel” egter nie voedsel in wat in 'n verseëde lugdigte houër is nie.

ONSINDELIKE OF MET ONGEDIERTE BESMETTE PERSONE.

27. Indien die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of 'n gesondheidsinspekteur by ondersoek bevind dat die persoon of kleding van iemand wat in verband met die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel in diens is, so onsindelek of met ongedierte besmet is dat hy vir voedsel of drank, waarmee hy werk 'n bron van besoedeling is, kan hy gelas dat die persoon en sy kleding deeglik gereinig en ontsmet word en mag sodanige persoon nie sy werk doen alvorens sodanige reiniging en ontsmetting voltooi is nie.

BEHUISINGSGERIEWE.

BEHUISINGSGERIEWE.

28. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf waarby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel betrokke is en wat huisvesting op sy perseel vir sy nie-blankewerknemers verskaf, moet sorg dat die volgende geriewe in verband met sodanige huisvesting beskikbaar is:—

SLAAPPLEK.

- (a) 'n Slaapsaal met minstens 40 vierkante voet vloer-ruimte en 400 kubieke voet lugruimte vir elke persoon, vir elke werknemer 'n katel wat maklik vry van ongedierte gemaak kan word, bokant elke katel 'n stewig geboude rak wat minstens 6 voet bokant die vloer is; die rak moet minstens 3 duim van die muur af of anders in die muur bevestig wees sodat daar geen tussenruimte is nie; ook moet 'n horisontale metaalstaf minstens 9 duim van die muur en uiterlik 4 voet bokant die vloer bevestig word. Die gebruik van banke bokant mekaar word nie toegelaat nie.

EETKAMER EN KOMBUIS.

- (b) Waar tien of meer werknemers in diens is, 'n eetkamer en kombuis met geriewe vir die bewaring van voedsel en voedselgereedskap en vir die reiniging van voedselgereedskap ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte.

WASKAMER.

- (c) 'n Waskamer met—
- (i) 'n standhoudende en voldoende voorraad warm en kou water en 'n riool; en
- (ii) geskikte geriewe vir die was en bære van klere.

BEHEER OOR ONGEDIERTE EN SKOONMAAK EN BEWONING.

29. Elkeen wat 'n voormelde saak dryf, moet verseker dat die slaapplek wat sy nie-blankewerknemers gebruik, sower moontlik vry van weeluse, kakkerlakke, knaagdiere en ander ongedierte is, minstens vierkeer elke jaar en te sodanige ander tye as wat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte bepaal, behoorlik skoongemaak en met kalk afgewit word, en slegs behoorlik skoongemaak en met kalk afgewit word, waar vir die huisvesting van sy bona fide werknemers of, waar die huisvesting vir getroudes verskaf is, vir die huisvesting van die gades en kinders van sodanige werknemers gebruik

SANITATION, ETC.

SANITATION.

30. Every person who carries on any business which involves the manufacture, preparation, storing, handling, sale or distribution of food shall, upon the premises upon which such business is conducted, provide—

TOILET FACILITIES.

- (a) water closet/privy accommodation for all persons employed therein, in accordance with the scale set out in Sub-section (b) hereof;
(b) where any employee or employees is or are housed, toilet facilities in accordance with the following scale:—

Table with 3 columns: Number of Employees, Bathrooms or Showers, Water Closets or Privics. Rows range from 'Not exceeding 8' to 'Exceeding 125'.

Exceeding 125, one bathroom or shower and one water closet or privy for each 25 employees so housed in excess of 125; provided always that where employees of different races are so employed or housed, toilet facilities in accordance with the above scale shall be separately provided for each race, and where employees of different sexes are so employed or housed, toilet facilities in accordance with the above scale shall be separately provided for each sex; provided always that where any persons are employed or housed in premises having more than one floor and the Council's waterborne sewerage system is available thereto, toilet facilities shall be provided on each floor sufficient for the number of persons employed or housed thereon and in accordance with the foregoing scale; provided further that no door or any water closet or privy shall be within 10 feet of any door or window of any room in which food for human consumption is manufactured, prepared, stored or handled;

REFUSE STORAGE.

- (c) bins or a bin, constructed of durable non-absorbent material, designed to facilitate easy cleansing, equipped with handles and a close-fitting cover or covers and sufficient for the purpose of storing all refuse pending removal or disposal; the use of non-portable refuse receptacles shall not be permitted;
(d) a concrete area of sufficient dimensions for the storage of all refuse bins and such area shall be surrounded by a kerb not more than 6 inches high and be provided with a conveniently accessible water supply for cleansing purposes and efficient means for the collection and disposal of foul water.

HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES.

LABOUR AND HEALTH RECORD OF EMPLOYEES.

- 31. Any person trading in the sale of food shall—
(a) keep a correct and up-to-date labour and health record of each of his employees whilst in his employ which shall be in the form set out in Schedule A hereto; such record shall be produced on demand for inspection by the Medical Officer of Health or any authorised officer;

SICK EMPLOYEES TO BE EXAMINED.

- (b) forthwith, on becoming aware that any of his employees has suffered from persistent headache for a period of not less than three consecutive days, cause such employee to be examined by a competent medical authority and a diagnosis of his illness, if any, to be made; no such employer shall discharge any such employee until such diagnosis has been made;

HEALTH RECORD TO BE SENT TO REGISTRATION OFFICE ON DISCHARGE.

- (c) upon any Native employee leaving his service, forthwith send the health record of such employee kept by him in terms of paragraph (a) hereof to the Registration Office whereat such discharge is registered;

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONGST EMPLOYEES.

- (d) on becoming aware of the occurrence of any communicable disease amongst any of the persons residing or employed at the premises used by him for his

SANITASIE, ENS.

SANITASIE.

30. Elkeen wat 'n saak dryf waarby die vervaardiging, bereiding, opberging, hantering, verkoop of verspreiding van voedsel betrokke is, moet op die perseel, waar sodanige saak gedryf word, die volgende dinge verskaf:—

TOILETGERIEWE.

- (a) Waterklosette/latrines vir almal wat daar werksaam is en wel ooreenkomstig die skaal in subartikel (b) hiervan.
(b) Waar 'n werknemer of werknemers gehuisves word, moet toiletgeriewe ooreenkomstig onderstaande skaal verskaf word:—

Table with 3 columns: Getal werknemers, Badkamers of stortbaddens, Waterklosette of latrines. Rows range from 'Hoogstens 8' to '125'.

Vir meer as 125 moet een badkamer of stortbad en een waterkloset of latrine vir elke 25 werknemers bo 125 verskaf word. Altyd met dien verstande dat waar verskillende rasse so in diens geneem of gehuisves is, toiletgeriewe ooreenkomstig bostaande skaal vir elke ras afsonderlik verskaf moet word en dat, waar werknemers van verskillende geslagte so in diens geneem of gehuisves is, toiletgeriewe ooreenkomstig bostaande skaal vir elke geslag afsonderlik verskaf moet word. Ook moet dien verstande dat, waar persone in geboue met meer as een verdieping in diens geneem of gehuisves is en die raad se spoelriool daarvoor beskikbaar is, voldoende toiletgeriewe op elke verdieping vir die werknemers daar werksaam of gehuisves ooreenkomstig bostaande skaal verskaf moet word.

Voorts met dien verstande dat geen deur van 'n waterkloset of latrine binne 10 voet mag wees van die deur of venster van 'n kamer waarin voedsel vir menslike verbruik vervaardig, berei, opgeberg of gehanteer word nie.

OPGAAR VAN VULLIS.

- (c) 'n Bak of bakke van duursame, nie-absorberende materiaal en 'n ontwerp wat die reiniging daarvan vergemaklik, toegerus met handvatsels en 'n noupasende deksel of deksels en groot genoeg om alle vullis hangende verwydering of besorging in te hou. Die gebruik van nie-draagbare vullisbakke word nie toegelaat nie.
(d) 'n Betonoppervlakte van voldoende afmetings om alle vullisbakke te bêre; sodanige oppervlakte moet 'n randsteen van uiterlik 6 duim hoog, 'n gerieflike watervoor vir skoonmaakdoeleindes en doeltreffende middels vir die versameling en besorging van vuilwater hê.

GESONDHEID VAN WERKNEMERS.

ARBEIDS- EN GESONDHEIDSVERSLAG VAN WERKNEMERS.

- 31. Elkeen wat in voedsel handel dryf, moet—
(a) 'n korrekte en volledige arbeids- en gesondheidsregister van sy werknemers byhou solank hulle in sy diens is; sodanige register moet in die vorm van bylae A hiervan wees en moet op aanvraag vir ondersoek aan die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of 'n gemagtigde beampte voorgelê word;

SIK WERKNEMERS MOET ONDERSOEK WORD.

- (b) wanneer hy daarvan bewus word dat van sy werknemers minstens drie dae aaneen aan 'n aanhoudende hoofpyn gely het, moet hy die werknemer onverwyld deur 'n bevoegde mediese beampte laat ondersoek en sy eventuele siekte laat diagnoseer; geen werkgewer mag so'n werknemer ontslaan alvorens die diagnose gemaak is nie;

GESONDHEIDSVERSLAG MOET BY ONTSLAG NA REGISTRASIEKANTOOR GESTUUR WORD.

- (c) wanneer 'n naturellewerknemer sy diens verlaat, onverwyld die gesondheidsverslag van die werknemer wat hy ooreenkomstig bepaling (a) hiervan bygehou het, aan die registrasiekantoor stuur waar sodanige ontslag geregistreer word;

AANMELDBARE SIEKTES ONDER WERKNEMERS.

- (d) wanneer hy bewus word van 'n geval van aanmeldbare siekte onder die persone in diens of woonagtig op die perseel wat hy vir sy saak gebruik, onverwyld die

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PERSONS BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

32. The Medical Officer of Health may examine any person resident on any premises used for or any person employed in or about the premises used for the preparation or sale of food for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is suffering from any communicable disease.

FOOD-HANDLERS SUFFERING FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

33. No person trading in the preparation or sale of food shall knowingly allow any person suffering from any communicable disease in any way to take part in the preparation or distribution of food.

FOOD-HANDLERS' OBLIGATION TO BE TESTED FOR DISEASE OR INFECTION.

34. Any person engaged in any occupation in which in the ordinary course of his duties he handles or comes into contact with food intended for sale and/or human consumption shall, whenever called upon to do so by the Medical Officer of Health or other authorised officer, afford to such officer every facility for obtaining specimens of his blood, excreta, discharges or other materials as may be necessary for detecting the presence of communicable disease or infection by means of the following tests:—

- The Widal and/or urine and/or stool examination test for enteric or typhoid fever.
- The vi-agglutination test for the enteric or typhoid "carrier" state.
- The X-ray and/or sputum examination test for tuberculosis.
- Wasserman test for syphilis.
- Stool examination test for dysentery.
- Swab examination tests for diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat.

NOTICE TO INFECTED PERSONS.

35. Whenever a written notice in the form prescribed in Schedule C hereto, signed by the Medical Officer of Health, is served upon any person engaged in any occupation of the kind referred to in Section 34 hereof, notifying him that the Medical Officer of Health believes or suspects that such person is harbouring or excreting or is capable of harbouring or excreting or spreading any infection referred to in Section 34 hereof, such person shall forthwith cease to engage in any occupation of the kind referred to in Section 34 hereof, notwithstanding the terms of any contract of employment by which he may be bound, and shall not re-engage in any such occupation until the Medical Officer of Health issues to him a certificate on the form prescribed in Schedule D hereto that it no longer is believed or suspected that he is harbouring or excreting or is capable of harbouring or excreting or spreading such infection.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

36. Copies of the notices and certificates referred to in Section 35 above shall be delivered to the employer of the person to whom they are addressed, and during such time as any such notice is operative such employer shall not cause or permit him to engage in any occupation of the kind referred to in Section 34 hereof.

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE TO EMPLOYEE: PERSONS WHO HAVE SUFFERED FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

37. No person who has suffered from enteric or typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, venereal disease, scarlet fever, septic sore throat or dysentery shall be employed or re-employed in any occupation involving the handling or preparation of food intended for sale or for human consumption, notwithstanding the terms of any contract of employment by which he may be bound, unless and until he shall have received from the Medical Officer of Health a certificate in the form prescribed in Schedule D hereto.

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE TO EMPLOYER.

38. No person shall employ or re-employ in any occupation involving the handling or preparation of food intended for sale for human consumption, notwithstanding the terms of any contract of employment by which such person may be bound, any person who has suffered from any of the diseases mentioned in Section 37 above, unless and until he shall have received from the Medical Officer of Health a copy of the certificate referred to in Section 37 above.

FOOD-HANDLERS' IMMUNISATION.

39. Every person shall, whenever called upon to do so by the Medical Officer of Health, employ or continue to employ in the production or distribution of food, notwithstanding any contract of employment by which each such person may be bound, only such persons as have been immunised against

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK VAN PERSONE DEUR MEDIESE GESONDHEIDSBEAMPTE.

32. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte kan enigeen ondersoek wat op 'n perseel woon of in of by 'n perseel werk wat vir die vervaardiging of verkoop van voedsel gebruik word ten einde te bepaal of sodanige persoon aan 'n aanmeldbare siekte ly.

VOEDSELHANTEERDERS WAT AAN AANMELDBARE SIEKTES LY.

33. Niemand, in wie se saak voedsel berei of verkoop word, mag wetens 'n lyster aan 'n aanmeldbare siekte toelaat om op enige wyse aan die bereiding of verspreiding van voedsel deel te neem nie.

VOEDSELHANTEERDERS SE PLIG OM VIR SIEKTE OF BESMETTING GETOETS TE WORD.

34. Iemand wat 'n beroep uitoefen in die gewone loop waarvan hy voedsel hanteer wat vir verkoop en/of menslike gebruik bedoel is, of daarmee in aanraking kom, moet op versoek van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of ander gemagtigde beampte sodanige beampte die volle geleentheid gee om monsters van sy bloed, ontlasting, uitskot of ander materiaal te verkry wat nodig mag wees om die aanwesigheid van 'n aanmeldbare siekte of besmetting deur middel van die volgende toetse op te spoor:—

- Die Widal- en/of urine- en/of ontlastingondersoek-toetse vir ingewandskoors.
- Die vi-saamklontingstoets vir draers van ingewandskoors.
- Die X-straal en/of sputumtoets vir toring.
- Die Wassermanstoets vir sifilis.
- Die ontlastingsondersoektoets vir disenterie.
- Swabberondersoektoets vir witseerkeel, skarlakenkoors en septiese seer keel.

KENNISGEWING AAN BESMETTE PERSONE.

35. Indien 'n skriftelike kennisgewing in die vorm van bylae C hiervan onder handtekening van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte op iemand, wat 'n in verordening 34 vermelde beroep uitoefen, gedien word om hom mee te deel dat die mediese gesondheidsbeampte vermoed of van mening is dat hy 'n in verordening 34 vermelde siekte in hom omdra of afskei of kan omdra, waardeur hy gebind mag wees, ophou om enige van die in verordening 34 vermelde beroepe uit te oefen en mag hy nie weer sodanige beroepe begin uitoefen alvorens die mediese gesondheidsbeampte aan hom 'n sertifikaat in die vorm van bylae D van hierdie verordeninge uitgereik het ten effekte dat nie langer vermoed of gemeen word dat hy die siekte in hom omdra of afskei of in hom kan omdra of kan afskei of versprei nie.

KENNISGEWING AAN WERKGEWERS.

36. Afskrifte van die in artikel 35 vermelde kennisgewings en sertifikate moet gelewer word aan die werkgever van die persoon aan wie hulle gerig is en gedurende die geldigheid van sodanige kennisgewing mag die werkgever hom nie 'n in artikel 34 van hierdie verordeninge vermelde beroep laat uitoefen nie.

GENESINGSERTIFIKAAT AAN WERKNEMER: PERSONE WAT AAN SEKERE SIEKTES GELY HET.

37. Ongeag enige dienskontrak waardeur hy gebind mag wees, mag niemand wat aan ingewandskoors, witseerkeel, toring, 'n geslagsiekte, skarlakenkoors, septiese seer keel of disenterie gely het, in diens geneem of weer in diens geneem word vir werk waarby die hantering of vervaardiging van voedsel vir verkoop of menslike gebruik betrokke is as hy nie eers van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte 'n sertifikaat in die vorm van bylae D hiervan ontvang het nie.

VRYWARINGSERTIFIKAAT AAN WERKGEWER.

38. Ondanks enige dienskontrak waardeur sodanige persoon gebind mag wees, mag niemand 'n persoon, wat aan 'n in artikel 37 vermelde siekte gely het, in diens neem of weer in diens neem vir 'n beroep waarby die hantering of bereiding van voedsel vir menslike gebruik betrokke is as hy nie eers van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte 'n afskrif van 'n in artikel 37 vermelde sertifikaat ontvang het nie.

SOUTING VAN VOEDSELHANTEERDERS.

39. Elkeen moet op versoek van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte en ondanks enige dienskontrak waardeur sodanige persoon gebind mag wees, slegs persone wat teen ingewandskoors en witseerkeel gesout is, vir die produksie of verspreiding van voedsel in diens neem of hou en moet 'n geldige

SCHEDULE A.
CITY OF DURBAN.

LABOUR AND HEALTH RECORD.

Name..... Employer.....
Address..... Engaged..... 19.....
as..... Discharged..... 19.....
Additional information required in respect of Natives.
Surname (Isibongo)..... Father's Name.....
Service Contract No..... Tax Receipt No.....

IMPORTANT.

This record card, in the event of a Native employee leaving his service, shall be returned by the employer to the Registration Office whereat the discharge is effected.

*Persistent headache for more than three days is to be regarded as suspicious of Enteric or Typhoid Fever such that a doctor must be called in or the patient taken to hospital in order to establish the diagnosis. *Under no circumstances must the employee be discharged before a diagnosis has been established.*

No.	Examination Tests.			Sickness Record.			
	Date.	Type.	Result.	Sickened: Date.	Doctor or Hospital.	Diagnosis.	Date Resumed Work.
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							

SCHEDULE B.
CITY OF DURBAN.

LIST OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Enteric Fever
Paratyphoid A
Paratyphoid B
Dysentery
Enteritis
Diphtheria
Scarlet Fever
Septic Sore Throat
Venereal Disease
Tuberculosis
Undulant Fever
Boils.

SCHEDULE C.
CITY OF DURBAN.

CONTROL OF FOOD-HANDLERS.
RESTRICTION OF EMPLOYMENT—
FOOD-HANDLERS.

To.....

You are hereby notified, in terms of Section 35 of the Food By-laws of the City of Durban, that I believe or suspect you to be harbouring or excreting or capable of harbouring or excreting or spreading the infection of.....

I therefor hereby require you forthwith, notwithstanding the terms of any contract of employment by which you may be bound, to cease engaging in any occupation in the ordinary course of which you will handle or come into contact with food intended for sale and/or for human consumption until such time as you have received from me a clearance certificate in the prescribed form.
Date.....

BYLAE A.
STAD DURBAN.

ARBEIDS- EN GESONDHEIDSREGISTER.

Naam..... Werkgewer.....
Adres..... In diens geneem..... 19.....
as..... Ontslaan..... 19.....
Addisionele inligting ten opsigte van natuurlike vereis.
Van (Isibongo)..... Naam van vader.....
Dienskontrak No..... Belastingkwistansie No.....

BELANGRIK.

Indien 'n natuurlike werknemer sy diens verlaat, moet die werkgewer hierdie verslagkaart terugstuur na die registrasiekantoor waar die ontslag bewerkstellig sal word.

*Aanhoudende hoofpyn vir meer as drie dae moet as so 'n moontlike aanduiding van ingewandskoors beskou word sodat 'n dokter ingeroep of die pasiënt na 'n hospitaal geneem moet word sodat 'n diagnose gemaak kan word. *Die werknemer moet onder geen omstandighede ontslaan word alvorens die diagnose bevestig is nie.*

No.	Ondersoektoetse.			Siekteverslag.			
	Datum.	Tip.	Resultaat.	Intruding van ongesieidheid: Datum.	Dokter of hospitaal.	Diagnose.	Datum werk hervat.
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							

BYLAE B.
STAD DURBAN.

LYS AANMELDBARE SIEKTES.

Ingewandskoors
Paratifus A
Paratifus B
Disenterie
Ingewandsonsteking
Witseerkeel
Skarlakenkoors
Septiese seer keel
Geslagsiekte
Tering
Maltakoors
Pitswere.

BYLAE C.
STAD DURBAN.

BEHEER OOR VOEDSELHANTEERDERS.
BEPERKING VAN INDIENS-NEMING—
VOEDSELHANTEERDERS.

Aan.....

U word hierby ooreenkomstig artikel 35 van die sta Durban se voedselverordeninge in kennis gestel dat ek me of vermoed dat u..... onder lede het of afskei of onder lede kan hê of afskei besmetting daarvan kan versprei.

Ongeag enige dienskontrak waardeur u gebind mag we eis ek dus van u om, tot tyd en wyl u van my 'n genesin sertiikaat op die voorgeskrewe vorm ontvang het, op te h om 'n beroep uit te oefen in die gewone loop waarvan voedsel sal hanteer of in aanraking sal kom met voedsel vir verkoop en/of menslike verbruik bedoel is.

Datum.....

Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte van die Sta

SCHEDULE D.

CITY OF DURBAN.

CONTROL OF FOOD-HANDLERS.
REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

To.....

You are hereby notified that you are now no longer believed or suspected to be harbouring or excreting or to be capable of harbouring or excreting or spreading the infection of

You are therefore entitled to engage or re-engage in any occupation involving the handling or coming into contact with food.

The certificate No..... re Restriction of Employment, Food-handlers, issued to you under date..... is hereby cancelled and withdrawn.

Date.....

City Medical Officer of Health.

SCHEDULE E.

CITY OF DURBAN.

IMMUNISATION OF FOOD-HANDLERS.

This is to certify that..... has been immunised against Enteric or Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria.

This certificate will cease to be valid on.....
Date of Immunisation.....

Date.....

City Medical Officer of Health.

30/23/97

*No. 628, 1950.

[14th December, 1950.]

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN
CONNECTION WITH HOSPITAL SERVICES IN NATAL.

THE Administrator in Executive Committee has been pleased to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to take evidence and report on such aspects of hospitalisation in Natal as are indicated in the following terms of reference:—

1. The adequacy or otherwise of existing hospital facilities as provided at institutions governed by the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 of 1938, as amended, with due regard to the reasonable requirements of the various racial sections of the community.
2. The facilities available for the training of nurses and other hospital personnel.
3. The method of employment and the utilisation of the services of the medical profession in Provincial Hospitals.
4. The function and place of the Mission Hospitals in the hospital organisation of the Province and the method of financially assisting such Mission Hospitals.
5. Hospital administration in its relation to Provincial Hospitals and to Mission Hospitals, including, *inter alia*, accounting systems, the supply of provisions and equipment and laundry services.
6. The cost of erecting and maintaining Provincial Hospitals, including, *inter alia*, the type of building to meet the requirements of the various sections of the community, the desirability or otherwise of separate hospitals for each racial group and the provision of private wards in Provincial Hospitals.
7. The provision of ambulance services and the responsibility therefor.
8. The desirability or otherwise of introducing a free hospital service in Natal and the financial implications involved and/or the provision for insurance schemes to provide individual free hospitalisation.
9. To make recommendations as to the best means of meeting the present and providing for the future needs of the Province in connection with the above-mentioned matters.

The Commission shall consist of the following:—

MR. O. C. JARVIS, K.C. (Chairman),
SENATOR DR. THE HON. EDGAR H. BROOKES, D.Litt.,
DR. C. COSWALD BROWN, M.B., Ch.B.,
DR. J. DRUMMOND, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Edin.),
MISS M. E. HAWKINS, R.R.C.,
MR. G. L. MALLINSON, M.P.C.,
MR. G. E. STENT,
MR. E. C. WILKS, M.E.C.,
with

MR. T. F. B. MASSINGHAM as Secretary.

For the purpose of the enquiry, the Administrator hereby confers upon the Commission the powers, jurisdiction and privileges which were conferred upon the Commission referred to in Act No. 6 of 1918 *mutatis mutandis*

BYLAE D.

STAD DURBAN.

BEHEER OOR VOEDSELHANTEERDERS.
OPHEFFING VAN DIENSBEPERKING.

Aan.....

U word hierby in kennis gestel dat nie langer geneem of vermoed word dat u..... onder lede het of afskei of onder lede kan hê of kan afskei of versprei nie.

U kan dus (weer) 'n beroep uitoefen waarby die hantering van voedsel betrokke is of waarby u met voedsel in aanraking kan kom.

Die sertifikaat No..... in verband met die diensbepierking van hanteerders van voedsel wat onder datum..... aan u uitgetrek is, word hierby herroep en ingetrek.

Datum.....

Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte van die Stad.

BYLAE E.

STAD DURBAN.

SOUTING VAN VOEDSELHANTEERDERS.

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat..... teen ingewandskooers en witseerkeel gesout is.

Hierdie sertifikaat vervel op.....
Datum van souting.....

Datum.....

Mediese Gesondheidsbeampte van die Stad.

30/23/97

*No. 628, 1950.

[14 Desember 1950.]

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK IN VERBAND MET
HOSPITAALDIENSTE IN NATAL.

DIT het die Administrateur-in-Uitvoerende-Komitee behaag om 'n kommissie van ondersoek te benoem om getuienis af te neem en verslag uit te bring oor daardie aspekte van hospitaaldienste in Natal wat deur onderstaande opdrag behels word:—

1. Die toereikendheid al dan nie van bestaande hospitaalgeweriewe soos verskaf aan inrigtings waarop Ordonnansie No. 13 van 1938, soos gewysig, van toepassing is, met behoorlike inagneming van die redelike behoeftes van die verskillende rasse-groepe van die gemeenskap.
2. Die beskikbare geriewe vir die opleiding van verpleegsters en ander hospitaalpersoneel.
3. Die metode van indiensneming en die aanwending van die dienste van die mediese beroep in provinsiale hospitale.
4. Die funksie en plek van die sendinghospitale in die hospitaalorganisasie van die provinsie en hoe om sodanige sendinghospitale geldelik te ondersteun.
5. Hospitaaladministrasie met betrekking tot provinsiale hospitale en tot sendinghospitale, onder meer met inbegrip van boekhoustelsels, die lewering van proviand en toerusting en wasserydienste.
6. Die oorig- en onderhoudskoste van provinsiale hospitale, onder meer met inbegrip van die tipe gebou om in die behoeftes van die verskillende bevolkingsdele te voorsien, die wenslikheid al dan nie van aparte hospitale vir elke rasse-groep en die verskaffing van private sale in provinsiale hospitale.
7. Die verskaffing van ambulansdienste en verantwoordelikheid daarvoor.
8. Die wenslikheid al dan nie van die instelling van 'n gratis hospitaaldiens in Natal en die geldelike ontwikkelings daarvan, en/of die instelling van versekeringskemas om individuele gratis hospitaaldienste te verskaf.
9. Aanbevelings oor die beste wyse om in verband met bovermelde aangeleenthede die hoof te bied aan die huidige en voorsiening te maak vir die toekomstige behoeftes van die provinsie.

Die kommissie bestaan uit:—

MNR. C. C. JARVIS, K.C. (Voorsitter),
SENATOR SY EDELE DR. EDGAR H. BROOKES, D.Litt.,
DR. C. COSWALD BROWN, M.B., Ch.B.,
DR. J. DRUMMOND, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Edin.),
MEJ. M. E. HAWKINS, R.R.C.,
MNR. G. L. MALLINSON, L.P.R.,
MNR. G. E. STENT,
MNR. E. C. WILKS, L.U.K.,
met

MNR. T. F. B. MASSINGHAM as sekretaris.

Vir die doeleindes van die ondersoek beklee die Administrateur die kommissie hierby *mutatis mutandis* met die bevoegdhede, jurisdiksie en voorregte wat verleen is aan die kommissie soos in Wet No. 6 van 1918, *mutatis mutandis*