CHAPTER 141.
THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE ORDINANCE.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.—GENERAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART II.—THE PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF DISEASE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART III.—THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEDULE.
CHAPTER 141.

QUARantine AND PREVENTion OF DISEASE.

To amend and consolidate the law relating to quarantine
and the prevention of disease among human beings.

[1st February, 1937.] 7 of 1936.
24 of 1936.
6 of 1947.
23 of 1960.
24 of 1960.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance.

PART I.

GENERAL.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Ordinance—
"aerodrome" means a place set apart for the arrival and departure of aircraft and includes a place for the alighting of hydroplanes (and similar craft) on water.
Whatever relates in this Ordinance to aerodromes is to be understood to apply mutatis mutandis to places for the alighting of hydroplanes (and similar craft) on water;
"aircraft" includes any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air and is intended for aerial navigation;
"authorized aerodrome" means any aerodrome declared by the Governor in Council by notification in the Gazette to be an authorized aerodrome on which aircraft may make their first landing on entering the Colony and which they may make their place of departure on leaving the Colony;
"building" includes any house, hut, shed or roofed enclosure, whether needed for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise, and also any wall, gate, post, pillar, paling, frame, hoarding, slip, dock, wharf, pier, jetty, landing stage or bridge;
"circumscribed case" means either a case of infectious disease originating in a quarantine station or an imported case which has been immediately isolated in a quarantine station or a case occurring in a new arrival during the period of his observation or surveillance;
"contact" means any person who has been or is likely to have been exposed to the risk of contracting an infectious disease;

"Council" means the Urban Council, unless some other Council is indicated;

"crew" includes any person who is on board any vessel or aircraft not for the mere purpose of being carried from one place to another, but who is employed in some way in the service of the vessel or aircraft or of persons on board or of the cargo;

"day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;

"delouse" means to render free from lice;

"deratise" means to render free from rats;

"disinfect" means to destroy or remove the germs of disease;

"disinsectise" means to render free from insects;

"health officer" includes the Director of Medical and Health Services, any medical officer appointed by the Governor as a health officer or port health officer, and any officer for the time being performing the duties of a health officer or port health officer;

"immigrant" includes—

(a) any person arriving in the waters of the Colony as a deck, steerage or third class passenger on board a steamship or motor ship or as a passenger on board any other vessel with the intention of landing in the Colony;

(b) a third class passenger who enters the Colony by train;

"infected" means infected with the germs of infectious disease;

"infected area" means any area which has been declared by the Governor in Council by notification in the Gazette to be an infected area from the date of such declaration until the date of withdrawal of such declaration in the Gazette;

"infected place" or "infected port" means any place or port which has been declared by the Governor in Council to be an infected place or port from the date of such declaration until the date of withdrawal of such declaration;

"infectious disease" means any of the following diseases, namely, plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever,
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.

typhus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, chickenpox, diphtheria, puerperal fever, scarlet fever, rabies, enteric, dysentery, tuberculosis, relapsing fever, whooping cough, acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) and malaria, and any other disease which the Governor in Council shall by notification in the Gazette declare to be included within the said expression;

"observation" means the compulsory detention in isolation for the purpose of and under the provisions of this Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder of any vessel, person, animal or thing, so that it or they shall have no communication with any other vessel, person, animal or thing or with any other place except in accordance with the said Ordinance and regulations;

"port" includes sea-port, river-port and air-port;

"port health officer" includes the Senior Port Health Officer, the Second Port Health Officer and any other health officer or medical officer for the time being performing the duties of a port health officer;

"premises" includes any land, building, structure of any kind, footway, yard, alley, court, garden, stream, nullah, pond, pool, field, marsh, drain, ditch or place open, covered or enclosed, or cesspool or foreshore, and also any vessel lying within the waters of the Colony;

"quarantine anchorage" means that area of the harbour which has been appointed for the time being for the detention in isolation of vessels undergoing observation and which has been declared a quarantine anchorage by Ordinance or by the Governor in Council;

"quarantine station" means any place where observation is carried out and includes an infectious diseases hospital and any place declared by the Governor in Council to be a quarantine station or a sanitary station;

"sanitary aerodrome" means an authorized aerodrome declared by the Governor in Council to be a sanitary aerodrome after being satisfied that it will at all times have at its disposal—

(a) an organized medical service with one medical officer at least and one or more health inspectors, it being understood that this staff will not necessarily be in permanent attendance at the aerodrome;

(b) a place for medical inspection;
(e) equipment for taking and despatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory;

(d) facilities in the case of necessity for isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick and for carrying out other prophylactic measures in suitable premises either within the aerodrome or in proximity to it;

(e) apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation if required, as well as any other measures laid down in the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, signed at the Hague on the 12th day of April, 1933;

(f) a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water;

(g) a proper and safe system for the disposal of excreta and refuse, and for the removal of waste water;

and

(h) protection, as far as possible, from rats;

"surveillance" means that persons subject thereto are not isolated, and that they may move about freely on condition that they sign a bond pledging themselves to submit to medical examination daily or as often as may be required by the health authorities of the several places whither they are bound, such authorities being notified by the health officer of the advent of the persons in question and of the conditions under which they have been given their freedom;

"vessel" includes any ship, boat or other description of vessel used in navigation.

(2) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as "infected"—

(a) in respect of plague—

(i) if it has a case of plague on board;

(ii) if a case of plague broke out on board more than six days after embarkation of the person affected; or

(iii) if plague-infected rats are found on board;

(b) in respect of cholera—

(i) if there is a case of cholera on board; or

(ii) if there has been a case on board during the five days previous to the arrival of the vessel;

(c) in respect of yellow fever—

— 100 —
(i) if there is a case of yellow fever on board; or
(ii) if there was a case on board at the time of departure or during the voyage.

(3) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as “suspected” —
   (a) in respect of plague—
      (i) if a case of plague broke out on board in the first six days after embarkation of the person affected; or
      (ii) if there has been an unusual mortality on board among rats the cause of which has not been determined;
   (b) in respect of cholera, if there has been a case of cholera on board at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case during the five days previous to arrival;
   (c) in respect of yellow fever—
      (i) if having had no case of yellow fever on board it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with any endemic centre of yellow fever; or
      (ii) if having had no case of yellow fever on board it arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may carry winged stegomyia (Aedes Egypti) from any such port.

3. The period of incubation for the purposes of this Ordinance shall be five days in the case of cholera, six days in the case of plague or yellow fever, twelve days in the case of typhus and fourteen days in the case of smallpox.

4. (1) Any person liable to be subjected to surveillance shall, as a condition of being exempted from observation, give a written undertaking to a health officer to attend and submit to daily examination at such place and at such time as such health officer shall appoint.

(2) The undertaking shall be in the form in the Schedule, or in its equivalent in Chinese characters.
(3) Every failure to comply with the terms of any such undertaking shall be deemed an offence.

(4) A health officer at his discretion may require the person giving the undertaking to furnish security in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for the due execution of the undertaking.

5. (1) A health officer may require that any contact liable to be detained under observation shall, as a condition of being released therefrom for the period for which he is so liable, give a written undertaking—

(a) to attend and submit daily to examination at such place and at such time as such health officer may appoint; and

(b) to submit to surveillance at a private residence under such conditions as such health officer may impose.

(2) The undertaking shall be in the form in the Schedule, or in its equivalent in Chinese characters.

(3) Every failure to comply with the terms of any such undertaking shall be deemed an offence.

4. A health officer at his discretion may require the person giving the undertaking to furnish security for the due execution of the undertaking—

(a) by a cash deposit in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars; or

(b) by the provision of a guarantor who shall sign a bond conditioned for the payment of a similar sum to the Treasury in the event of a breach of such undertaking. Such bond shall be in a standard form approved by the Director of Medical and Health Services and such guarantor shall be so approved, shall be a resident of the Colony, and may be a justice of the peace, a member of a consulate staff, a principal of a firm which is a member of “The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce” or “The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce”, a permanent Government servant, or a member of a profession to which registration is applied in the Colony.
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease. [CAP. 141

6. In all cases where this Ordinance refers to "surveillance" a health officer may substitute observation when the persons in question do not offer sufficient security that they will faithfully observe all the conditions of the undertaking which those who are granted surveillance are required to give. Such observation may be carried out on board ship or in a quarantine station according to the exigencies of the case.

7. (1) Any person who is authorized to be detained under this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder may in case of escape be arrested by—
   (a) any officer or servant of the hospital, reception place, isolated house or quarantine station from which the escape was made;
   (b) any officer appointed under this Ordinance; or
   (c) any police officer;
   and may be again conveyed to and detained in the place from which the escape was made or any other place authorized by a health officer.

   (2) Any person who being subject to surveillance under this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder fails to present himself for examination or to observe any term of his undertaking may be similarly arrested and detained to the satisfaction of a health officer.

   (3) Any person who having been authorized to be detained escapes or attempts to escape shall be guilty of an offence.

Power to Make Regulations.

8. (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of preventing the introduction into, the spread in and the transmission from, the Colony of any disease.

   (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1) such regulations may prescribe and provide for—
   (a) appointment of health officers, inspectors and other officers to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance or of any regulations or by laws made thereunder, and for regulating their duties and
conduct and for investing them with all powers necessary for the due execution of their duties;
(b) reporting to Government by medical practitioners or others of cases of disease;
(c) the form and mode of service of delivery of notices and other documents;
(d) fees to be paid under this Ordinance;
(e) placing under observation vessels and aircraft arriving or being at any port or place within the Colony or the waters of the Colony, and their management while under observation, and granting certificates of the condition of vessels and aircraft or of the Colony or any part thereof in respect of disease;
(f) deratisation of vessels or aircraft;
(g) disinfection and disinsectisation of vessels, aircraft, persons, animals and things;
(h) prohibiting either absolutely or conditionally, or for regulating, the importation, exportation or removal in the Colony of dead bodies;
(i) prohibiting or regulating—
   (i) the admission of persons into or their movements within the Colony or their departure therefrom either absolutely or conditionally;
   (ii) importation of merchandise, food and drink;
(j) establishing and maintaining quarantine stations for persons and for regulating the management of the same;
(k) detention and seclusion in a quarantine station or on board of persons, whether actually suffering from disease or not, arriving on vessels or aircraft subject to observation, and for the payment to Government of any costs and expenses charged or incurred for the medical attendance and maintenance of any such persons;
(l) measures to be taken for the prevention of the conveyance of infection by means of any vessel or otherwise from any area or port of the Colony, including—
   (i) measures that shall be applied to vessels or aircraft before departure;
   (ii) measures that shall be taken to prevent the departure of persons infected with or suspected of
being infected with plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and of persons in such relation with the sick as to be rendered liable to transmit the infection of these diseases;

(iii) measures that shall be applied with respect to merchandise, articles or clothing infected or suspected of being infected;

(iv) prohibition either absolutely or conditionally of the export of merchandise, or of articles of clothing infected or suspected of being infected;

(v) precautions with regard to drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board vessels, aircraft or trains and the water taken in as ballast by vessels;

(vi) measures for the prevention of access of mosquitoes to vessels or aircraft in the case of the prevalence of yellow fever.

(vii) measures for delousing typhus suspects before embarkation; and

(viii) measures for the disinfection of clothes and rags before packing where smallpox is prevalent;

(m) appointing, establishing and maintaining places for the sanitary control of aerial navigation and for prescribing the sanitary measures to be taken in respect thereof;

(n) the liability of any person to defray the expenses connected with the enforcement of this Ordinance or any regulation made under this Ordinance, and for regulating questions of compensation in connexion therewith; and

(o) the fine with which the contravention of any regulation made under this Ordinance shall be punishable, but so that no such fine shall exceed five hundred dollars.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1) and for the prevention of any epidemic, endemic, contagious or communicable disease, such regulations may also provide for—

(a) compulsory reporting of infectious disease;

(b) entering and searching houses, buildings, rooms and other places in which the presence of diseased persons or persons dead of disease or contacts may
be suspected and for the examination of the occupants;

(c) prohibiting or regulating the movements of diseased persons or of persons suspected of being diseased or of contacts;

(d) removal of diseased persons or persons suspected of being diseased to hospital or other places for medical treatment, and for their detention until they can be discharged with safety to the public, and for the temporary occupation of places required for the treatment of diseased persons or for the segregation of diseased persons or contacts;

(e) prohibiting or regulating the removal of bedding, clothing, furniture or other articles which have been in the presence of a diseased person and which are reasonably suspected of being infected, and for the disinfection or destruction of the same;

(f) ordering the vaccination of, and ordering or executing the cleansing and disinfection of, houses, buildings, rooms and other places which have been occupied by any diseased person, or which are suspected of being infected with disease, or which are overcrowded or otherwise in an insanitary condition;

(g) house to house visitation, cleansing and disinfection;

(h) the better prevention of the danger of the spreading of infection by rats by destroying them or minimizing their numbers, and for the prevention of the passing of rats from the shore to vessels and aircraft and \textit{vice versa};

(i) the disinfection and purification of infected vehicles;

(j) the examination of the bodies of dead persons and the certification of the cause of death in cases where the cause has not been certified by a qualified medical practitioner or where there is reason to suspect that the diagnosis made is not correct;

(k) the speedy and safe disposal of the dead; and

(l) such other matters as may appear to the Governor in Council advisable for the prevention or mitigation of disease.
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease. [CAP. 141

Offences and Penalties.

9. If any person without lawful authority or excuse does or omits to do anything which, under the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder, he ought not to do or omit, or if he obstructs or impedes, or assists in obstructing or impeding, any health officer or other officer appointed under this Ordinance or any police officer in the execution of his duty or disobeys any lawful order of any such officer as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

10. If any person is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder for which no other penalty is provided, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars, and, if such offence be of a continuing nature, to a further fine of fifty dollars for every day during which such offence shall continue.

11. A person convicted of any offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder who is within a period of twelve months from the date of such conviction convicted of a second or subsequent like offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder shall be liable to imprisonment for two months either in addition to or in lieu of the fine authorized by section 10.

12. (1) When a person is seen or found committing or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder, any health officer or police officer may, without warrant, stop and detain him, and if his name and address are not known may arrest him.

(2) If any person obstructs or impedes a health officer or other officer appointed under this Ordinance or any police officer in the execution of his duty under this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder, or assists in any such obstruction or impeding, he may be arrested by such health officer or other officer or police officer without warrant.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power or authority that a police officer would have had if this section had not been enacted.
13. If any person lands or attempts to land or otherwise brings into the Colony any animal or thing in contravention of this Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder, such animal or thing shall be liable to be forfeited: Provided that this section shall not apply to landing or bringing into a quarantine station any animal or thing under the instructions of a health officer.

14. When any occupant of a house in which a case of disease occurs, or any person in charge of a diseased person, is charged with an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder, relative to such disease, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of such disease in such person unless and until he shows to the magistrate before whom he is charged that he had not such knowledge and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

15. The execution of the measures prescribed by this Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder shall be carried out under the general direction of the Director of Medical and Health Services.

PART II.

THE PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF DISEASE.

GENERAL.

16. No person shall knowingly import into the Colony any living noxious insect, or any living pest, or any living germ or microbe of disease, or any bacterial culture, without the written consent of the Director of Medical and Health Services.

17. Every master of any vessel or aircraft who brings into the Colony any person suffering from leprosy or any infectious or contagious disease, or who removes any such person from one part of the Colony to the other, except on the order of a health officer, shall be deemed guilty of an offence unless such master can show to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he had no reasonable means of knowing that such person was so suffering.
18. Whenever information is received that plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox has broken out, or exists, or is reasonably suspected to exist, at any place or port without the Colony it shall be lawful for the Governor to declare by notification in the Gazette that such place or port is an infected place or infected port.

19. (1) All persons coming from an infected place or port otherwise than by sea or air may be medically inspected or examined by a health officer.

(2) The inspection or examination shall be conducted at such place as the Director of Medical and Health Services shall approve.

(3) In the case of persons arriving by rail the railway authorities shall allow sufficient time and make due arrangements for the examination to take place.

20. (1) Any vessel or aircraft arriving in the Colony may be visited by a health officer, who may exercise all or any of the powers vested in him by section 31, and shall deal with the vessel or aircraft in the manner prescribed by or under this Ordinance.

(2) Every master of such vessel or aircraft shall allow and assist on board without delay a health officer as soon as he comes alongside.

(3) The master or any other person having the control of any vessel or aircraft shall give to a health officer, officer in charge of aerodrome or boarding officer such information about the vessel or aircraft and the voyage and the health of the crew and passengers and otherwise as the officer may require and shall answer truly and fully all the questions put to him by any such officer.

(4) Any vessel refusing to submit to the measures prescribed by or under this Ordinance shall be at liberty to put to sea. She may however be permitted by a health officer to land goods if she is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures laid down in paragraph (d) in each case of sections 47, 53, 58 and 60. She may also be authorized by him to disembark passengers at their request on condition that they submit to the measures prescribed by
or under this Ordinance. The vessel may also take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

(5) Subject to the provisions of section 61, any aircraft which does not wish to submit to the measures prescribed by or under this Ordinance is at liberty to continue its voyage. It may not however land in any other aerodrome in the Colony except for the purpose of taking in supplies. It may be permitted by a health officer to land goods on condition that it is isolated and that the goods are subjected, if necessary, to the measures prescribed by or under this Ordinance. It may also take in fuel, replacements, food and water while remaining in isolation.

21. No infected or suspected vessel, no vessel which has come from an infected port, and no vessel which has, or has had during the voyage, a case of smallpox or typhus on board, and which has not been granted free pratique in Hong Kong, shall enter the harbour limits before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. without the permission of a health officer.

22. (1) Every vessel referred to in section 21 on entering the waters of the Colony shall show the appropriate quarantine signal as prescribed by section 35, and shall not communicate with the shore until granted pratique by the express written order of a health officer: Provided nevertheless that any such vessel, which is on a voyage to any other place and which has held no unauthorized communication with the shore, may with the written consent of a health officer proceed on such voyage or tranship the passengers for the purpose of completing such voyage.

(2) The aforesaid quarantine signal shall not be lowered until a health officer has given free pratique.

23. Every vessel upon which a health officer shall find, in the course of his examination, any case of infectious disease, and every vessel referred to in section 21 shall, unless previously granted pratique, proceed at once to the quarantine anchorage and shall not remove therefrom, except from stress of weather, until released by order of a health officer. No vessel which is compelled to leave the quarantine anchorage from stress of weather shall communicate except by signals with the shore or with any other
vessel, and such vessel shall return to the quarantine anchorage immediately such stress of weather has subsided:
Provided that in case of stress of weather involving probable actual danger to the vessel the vessel may remove for a
time, but shall be deemed nevertheless for all purposes to
be subject to all other regulations applicable to such vessels.

24. The master of every vessel shall remove his vessel to
any part of the quarantine anchorage as and when required
by the Director of Marine.

25. Subject to the provisions of section 26, no person
other than a health officer, or persons in his boat, shall
approach within thirty yards of any vessel referred to in
section 21, or hold any communication except by signals
with such vessel or with any person on board thereof, or
receive or take any person or thing whatsoever, directly or
indirectly, from the vessel or from any person on board
thereof without having first received the express written
permission of such health officer, and without observing
such precautions as he may require.

26. The pilot may board a vessel showing the quarantine
signal for the purpose of taking it to the quarantine
anchorage. In no case shall any member of his crew or
other person board the vessel unless authorized by a health
officer.

27. No master of any vessel referred to in section 21
bringing passengers into the Colony shall land or permit to
land or to be landed from his vessel any such passengers
until they have been inspected and passed by a health officer,
and the master shall afford all reasonable facilities for
enabling such inspection to be duly carried out. No master
shall land or permit to land or be landed from his vessel at
any place within the Colony any infected person except with
the permission of a health officer, and any master from
whose vessel any infected person is landed without permission
shall, on demand from a health officer, forthwith remove
such person from the Colony.

28. (1) The guard of any train on which a case of
plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox is present,
shall on arrival at the first station report the facts to the

Duty of guard of train to report cases of infection.
station master, who shall telephone or telegraph them to a health officer.

(2) The station master shall detain the carriage in which the sick person is and all other occupants thereof for examination by a health officer, and shall detach the carriage from the rest of the train and keep it at the station until the examination has been made, or send the carriage to another station at which the examination can be more expeditiously carried out and from which the sick person and other persons may be more easily conveyed to a hospital or place of isolation.

(3) Any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from any such disease shall be removed to a hospital or place of observation and remain there until discharged by the officer in charge thereof.

29. No infected or suspected aircraft, and no aircraft which has come from an infected port and which has not been granted free pratique in Hong Kong shall land at any place in the Colony other than a sanitary aerodrome, and no such aircraft shall leave such sanitary aerodrome until released by order of a health officer.

30. No person other than a health officer or persons authorized, either generally or specially, by him shall enter or depart from a sanitary aerodrome.

31. On the arrival of any vessel referred to in section 21 at the quarantine anchorage, a health officer shall go on board and put to the master and surgeon, if any, or to any other person on board such questions as he deems necessary in order to ascertain the state of health of persons on board, the sanitary condition of the ship and cargo and the sanitary conditions of the port of departure or of intermediate ports touched at, and may require the presence for inspection and examination of all persons on board, and may inspect every part of the ship and demand to see the journal or log book and all ship's papers.

32. (1) When required by a health officer, the master and surgeon of every vessel shall make and sign a true declaration as to the number of the crew and passengers,
the presence or prevalence of infectious disease on board or during the voyage, the number of deaths, and such other particulars as may be required by such health officer.

(2) Any such declaration purporting to be signed by the master and surgeon shall be deemed to have been so signed, and any information therein contained, which shall subsequently be found to be untrue, shall render such master or surgeon liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars each and to imprisonment for six months.

(3) Any master or surgeon who fails to make and sign a declaration as herein required, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars.

33. A health officer, after making such an inquiry, inspection or examination, shall deal with such vessel as aforesaid and the persons and things on board in the manner provided by this Ordinance or by the regulations made thereunder.

34. Any master of a vessel or other person on board who—

(a) prevents or attempts to prevent a health officer from going on board such vessels;
(b) conceals from a health officer the true state of the health of the crew or passengers or other persons on board such vessel;
(c) refuses to answer or gives an untrue answer to any inquiry made by a health officer under this Ordinance;
(d) fails to produce the journal or log and ship's papers of such vessel or any of them on demand of a health officer;
(e) fails to present the crew and passengers for inspection when required to do so by a health officer;
(f) prevents or attempts to prevent a health officer from inspecting any part of the vessel,

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars.

35. Every infected and every suspected vessel, and every vessel which has come from an infected port and which has not been granted free pratique in Hong Kong, shall show
CAP. 141] Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.

[as 35 cont.] whichever of the undermentioned signals is appropriate until a health officer has given free pratique—

(a) by day—

(i) the Flag Signal Q: meaning "my ship is healthy and I request free pratique";

(ii) the Two Flag Signal QQ: meaning "my ship is suspect, that is to say I have had a case or cases of infectious disease more than five days ago, or there is an unusual mortality among rats on board";

or

(iii) the Two Flag Signal QL: meaning "my ship is infected, that is to say I have had a case or cases of infectious disease less than five days ago."

The day signal shall be shown at the vessel's masthead or where it can best be seen;

(b) by night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, but only when the vessel is within the waters of the Colony, a signal comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning "I have not free pratique".

The night signal shall be shown at the vessel's peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen.

36. The Commissioner of Police and any officer whom he may appoint for the purpose may order any person leaving any vessel referred to in section 35, or taking or sending any person or thing whatsoever from such vessel, to remain in, or return to, such vessel and may, with such necessary force as the case requires, compel any person neglecting or refusing to observe such order to obey the same.

37. Whenever a health officer shall so require, all passengers on board any vessel under observation or so many as he may direct shall be taken to a quarantine station and there kept and attended to for such a time as he may deem proper before allowing them to return on board the vessel or to be transferred to any other vessel or to land in the Colony. The period of detention shall in no case be greater than is permitted by this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder.

— 114 —
38. A health officer may detain in a quarantine station, until such time as the disease is no longer communicable to others, any person desirous of landing in the Colony who on arrival is found to be suffering from an infectious disease.

39. In the case of a vessel or aircraft in the waters of the Colony having on board the body of any person who has died from an infectious disease, the body shall be disposed of in such manner as may be ordered by a health officer; and the master of the vessel shall carry out such orders as such health officer may give him in relation to the disposal of the body.

40. Any person entering or landing on a quarantine station without permission may be detained and kept under observation at his own expense for such period not exceeding fourteen days as a health officer may deem proper.

41. Any reasonable costs and expenses charged or incurred by the Government for the vaccination, inoculation, removal, medical attendance and maintenance of any person, whether on the ship's articles or not who under this Ordinance or the regulations made thereunder is removed to any hospital or place from any vessel or aircraft for medical treatment or surveillance, or for the burial of any person who may die on any vessel or aircraft, or who dies after removal to hospital, or for the burial of any dead body found on board any vessel or aircraft, or for the cleansing and disinfection of any vessel or aircraft, or of the merchandise on board any vessel or aircraft, or of any part of the vessel or aircraft or of the merchandise, including the hire of the necessary labour, boats, junks and disinfecting appliances, shall be paid to the Government by the owners or agents of the vessel.

42. The Commissioner of Police shall furnish such police assistance as any health officer may require for the purpose of enabling him to exercise the powers vested in him by this Ordinance or the regulations made thereunder and to deal with vessels and aircraft and persons and things on board thereof in the manner prescribed by this Ordinance.
43. Nothing in this Ordinance or the regulations made thereunder shall render liable to detention, disinfection or destruction any articles being part of any mails conveyed under the authority of the postal administration of any country, except in the case of such importation as is prohibited under section 16.

44. (1) Should the surgeon of, or any medical practitioner visiting, any vessel or aircraft within the limits of the Colony find on board any infectious disease, it shall be the duty of such surgeon or medical practitioner to inform the master of the nature of the disease and notify the same in writing to a health officer. All further action as regards the patient, the members of the crew, the passengers or the vessel or aircraft shall be under the direction of a health officer.

(2) Should such infectious disease be suspected to be plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus or yellow fever, such vessel or aircraft shall at once be considered as an infected vessel or aircraft under this Ordinance. The master of such vessel or aircraft shall at once take such steps as are necessary to inform a health officer of the facts of the case and shall display the appropriate signal referred to in section 35, and shall not permit any further communication with the shore, but shall wait for instructions from a health officer.

45. In case any vessel in the waters of the Colony which carries no surgeon has on board any sickness, the nature of which the master is unable to determine, he shall at once hoist the call flag for medical assistance (letter M in the International Code of Signals over the code pennant), and shall take such measures as may be necessary to inform a health officer and shall await his directions.

46. This Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder shall not in any way interfere with the internal management of any of His Majesty’s or of foreign vessels or aircraft of war, or with their freedom to proceed whenever the officer in command may deem such course requisite.
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.  [CAP. 141

Plague Precautionary Measures.

47. Plague infected vessels and aircraft shall be subjected to the following measures—

(a) medical inspection;

(b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(c) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom a health officer has reason to consider suspect shall be disembarked if possible. They may be subjected to observation, or to surveillance, or to observation followed by surveillance; Provided that the total duration of these measures does not exceed six days from the arrival of the vessel;

(d) bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of a health officer, are infected shall be disinfected and if necessary disinfected;

(e) the parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which in the opinion of a health officer are infected shall be disinfected and if necessary disinfected.

48. (1) A health officer may require deratisation by fumigation before or during the unloading of cargo, if he is of opinion, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way it is loaded, that it is possible so to effect a total destruction of rats. In this case a vessel shall not be subjected to a further deratisation unless during or after the unloading live rats are still found, in which event a second fumigation may be required by a health officer, but the cost of such second fumigation shall not be charged to the owners or agents of the vessel under section 41. In other cases the complete destruction of the rats shall be effected on board when the holds are empty. In the case of ships in ballast this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo.

(2) If the vessel is to unload a part of its cargo only and if a health officer considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said vessel may remain in port for the time required to unload that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation, are
taken to the satisfaction of a health officer to prevent rats from passing from the vessel to the shore, either during unloading or otherwise.

(3) The unloading of cargo shall be carried out under the control of a health officer, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the persons employed on this duty from becoming infected. Such persons shall be subjected to observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel.

49. Plague suspected vessels and aircraft shall undergo the measures specified in paragraphs (a), (d) and (e) of section 47 and in section 48. In addition the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of arrival.

50. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as uninfected or healthy, notwithstanding its coming from an infected port, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure or during the voyage or on arrival, and if the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of any unusual mortality.

51. An uninfected or healthy vessel or aircraft shall be given pratique immediately with the reservation that a health officer may prescribe the following measures in connexion therewith—

(a) medical inspection to determine whether the condition of the ship corresponds to the definition of an uninfected ship;

(b) in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the captain of the vessel destruction of rats on board under the conditions specified in subsection (1) of section 48;

(c) subjection of the passengers and crew to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date on which the vessel left the infected port. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the vessel except on duty of which a health officer has been notified.
52. (1) All vessels liable to harbour rats shall be periodically deratised, or be permanently so maintained that any rat population is kept down to the minimum. In the first case they shall receive deratisation certificates, and in the second deratisation exemption certificates from a health officer. Every such certificate shall be valid for six months, but this period may be extended by one month in the case of a vessel proceeding to its home port.

(2) If no valid certificate is produced, a health officer may after inquiry and inspection—

(a) himself carry out deratisation of the vessel, or cause such operations to be carried out under his direction and control. On completion of these operations to his satisfaction he shall issue a dated deratisation certificate. He shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board, but details of the deratising process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered on the certificate. Destruction of rats shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the vessel and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than twenty-four hours. In the case of vessels in ballast the process shall be carried out before taking cargo. Any charges made in respect of these operations shall be determined in accordance with section 41; or

(b) issue a deratisation exemption certificate if he is satisfied that the vessel is maintained in such a condition that the rat population is reduced to a minimum. The reasons justifying the issue of such a certificate shall be set out in the certificate.

Cholera Precautionary Measures.

53. Cholera-infected vessels and aircraft shall be subjected to the following measures—

(a) medical inspection;

(b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(c) the passengers and crew may be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a
period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival;

(d) bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including foodstuffs, which, in the opinion of a health officer, have been recently infected, shall be disinfected;

(e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by the patients or which are considered by such health officer as infected shall be disinfected;

(f) unloading of cargo shall be carried out under the supervision of such health officer, who will take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the persons engaged in unloading. They shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance which shall not exceed five days from the time they cease unloading;

(g) when the drinking water on board is suspected it shall be turned off and emptied out after being disinfected and shall be replaced, after disinfection of the tanks, by a supply of water of good quality;

(h) such health officer may prohibit the emptying of water ballast which has been taken in at an infected port, unless such water ballast has first been disinfected;

(i) such health officer may prohibit the emptying or discharge of human dejecta and of waste waters of the ship into the waters of the port unless such dejecta or waste waters have first been disinfected.

54. Vessels or aircraft suspected of cholera shall be subjected to the measures prescribed under paragraphs (a), (d), (e), (g), (h) and (i) of the preceding section. The passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the date of arrival.

55. If any vessel or aircraft has been declared infected or suspected only because of cases on board presenting the clinical features of cholera and if two bacteriological examinations made with an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between them have not revealed the presence of cholera or any other suspicious vibrios, it shall be classed as uninfected.
56. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as uninfected if, although arriving from an infected port or having on board persons proceeding from an infected area, there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure from such infected port, during the voyage, or on arrival. Such vessel or aircraft may be subjected to the measures provided under paragraphs (a), (g), (h) and (i) of section 53. In addition the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days from the date of arrival. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship or sanitary aerodrome except on duty of which a health officer has been notified.

57. (1) Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found shall be subjected to all measures required in the case of cholera.

(a) Germ carriers discovered on the arrival of a vessel or aircraft may be treated in the same way as cases of disease.

Smallpox Precautionary Measures.

58. Vessels or aircraft which have, or have had during the voyage, a case of smallpox on board shall be subjected to the following measures—

(a) medical inspection;

(b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;

(c) other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, who, in the opinion of a health officer, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to vaccination followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any case not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft;

(d) bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which such health officer considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected;
(c) those parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons ill with smallpox and which such health officer regards as infected shall be disinfected.

59. Vessels and aircraft which are not infected with smallpox but which come from a port declared to be infected with the disease shall be subjected to the following measures—

(a) medical inspection;
(b) any passenger or member of the crew who is not protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, and who has left a local area where smallpox is epidemic within the previous fourteen days before landing in the Colony, may be subjected to vaccination followed by surveillance:

Provided that nothing in this section or in section 58 shall derogate from the powers in respect of vaccination or detention conferred by sections 17 and 18 of the Vaccination Ordinance, 1923.

60. Vessels or aircraft which have, or have had during the voyage, a case of typhus on board shall be subjected to the following measures—

(a) medical inspection;
(b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked, isolated, and deloused;
(c) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall be deloused and may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed twelve days from the date of the delousing;
(d) bedding, linen, wearing apparel and other articles which a health officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected;
(e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons ill with typhus and which such health officer regards as infected shall be disinfected and disinfected.
Yellow Fever Precautionary Measures.

61. Vessels or aircraft infected with yellow fever shall be subjected to the following measures—
(a) medical inspection;
(b) the sick shall be disembarked, and those of them whose illness has not lasted more than five days shall be isolated in such a manner as a health officer may direct to prevent the infection of mosquitoes;
(c) other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation or surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the time of disembarkation;
(d) a ship shall be moored at least two hundred and twenty yards from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from other vessels as will render the access of mosquitoes improbable;
(e) the destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth shall be carried out on board, as far as possible before unloading of cargo. If the unloading is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes, the persons employed shall be subjected to observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased unloading.

62. Vessels or aircraft suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (e) of section 61.

63. A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as uninfected, notwithstanding its having come from a yellow fever infected port, if on arriving after a voyage of more than six days it has no case of yellow fever on board and either there is no reason to believe that it carries adult stegomyia or a health officer is satisfied—
(a) that the vessel or aircraft during its stay in the port of departure was moored at a distance of at least two hundred and twenty yards from an inhabited shore and at such a distance from other vessels as to make the access of stegomyia improbable; or
(b) that the vessel or aircraft at the time of departure was effectually fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.
Other Infectious Diseases, Precautionary Measures.

64. (1) Any person who, on arrival in the Colony by any vessel or aircraft, is found to be suffering from chicken-pox, diphtheria, enteric, dysentery, scarlet fever, influenza, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles or other such infectious disease, may be removed to a hospital if a health officer is of opinion that he cannot be isolated or treated on board.

(2) Any bedding, linen, wearing apparel or other articles which such health officer considers to be infected shall be disinfected as he may direct.

(3) Any part of the vessel or aircraft which such health officer considers to have been infected shall be disinfected as he may direct.

Insanitary and Overcrowded Vessels.

65. (1) If a health officer on inspection of any vessel finds any decaying animal or vegetable matter, rubbish, dirt, filth or other matter, which in his opinion is likely to be injurious to health or to create a nuisance, he may serve a written notice on the master, agent or owner of the vessel to abate the said nuisance within twelve hours.

(2) If such nuisance is not abated within such time the master, agent or owner shall be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and to a further fine of fifty dollars for every day of continuing default.

(3) If a health officer on inspection of any vessel finds any crew’s quarters, living spaces, water tanks, food-lockers, paintlockers, decks, lavatories, latrines or bilges to be in a dirty or insanitary state, he may call upon the master of such vessel to carry out to his satisfaction such cleansing, disinfection, white-washing or painting as he may direct.

(4) Any master of a vessel who neglects to comply with such orders within such time as a health officer directs shall be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and to a further fine of fifty dollars for every day of continuing default, and the person whose duty it is to grant a port clearance may, on the certificate of such health officer withhold a port clearance from such vessel until such health officer’s directions have been complied with.
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease. [CAP. 141

(5) At the discretion of a health officer any offensive articles mentioned in this section may be discharged, and the vessel may, at the owner's or agent's expense, be disinfected under the supervision of a health officer.

(6) All expenses incurred by a health officer in carrying out this section shall be recoverable from the owner or agents of the vessel by civil action in the name of the Attorney General.

66. Where a vessel has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is overcrowded with passengers, emigrants or otherwise, a health officer may, if in his opinion it is desirable with a view to checking the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease, and on his certifying to that effect, order the vessel to the quarantine anchorage or to such place as he may direct, and although the vessel is not infected or suspected such health officer may order the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel in such manner as he may deem necessary.

PART III.
THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

67. The Secretary to the Medical Department shall upon application furnish every medical practitioner, every medical officer in charge of a Chinese Public Dispensary and every officer in charge of a police station with the printed forms to be used in the notification of infectious disease.

68. No notification which contains any false information shall be deemed a notification as required by this Ordinance or by any regulation made thereunder unless the person notifying proves that he believed and had reasonable grounds for believing such information to be true.

69. If any inmate of any premises be suffering from or has died from any infectious disease and if such inmate be under the care of a medical practitioner, the said practitioner shall forthwith furnish a health officer with a notification thereof in writing stating the name of such inmate and the situation of such premises.
Such medical practitioner if not a Government officer shall be entitled to receive, on application to the Secretary to the Medical Department, the sum of one dollar for each and every such notification, provided that he applies for payment within one month after the notification to which it relates; but not more than one fee shall be paid in respect of each case.

70. If any inmate of any premises be suffering from or has died from any infectious disease, and if such inmate be not under the care of a medical practitioner, the occupier or keeper of such premises or, in default of such occupier or keeper, the nearest male adult relative living on such premises, or, in default of such relative, occupier or keeper, any person in charge of or in attendance on the sick person or dead body shall, on the nature of the disease becoming known to him or on the suspicion of the existence in such inmate of such disease, forthwith notify the same to any Government medical officer or the medical officer in charge of the nearest Chinese Public Dispensary, or any officer on duty at the nearest police station or any health inspector, who shall immediately on receipt thereof transmit the information to a health officer.

71. All persons knowing or having reason to believe that any person has been attacked by, or is suffering from, or has died from, any infectious disease shall notify the same without delay to any officer on duty at the nearest police station, or to any Government medical officer or to the medical officer in charge of the nearest Chinese Public Dispensary or any health inspector, and any such officer receiving such information whether verbal or written or discovering any such case, shall notify the same with the least possible delay to a health officer, and may detain such person or remove him to hospital until he can be examined by a Government medical officer or a health officer.

72. If any person in any hotel, boarding house or common lodging-house becomes ill from any infectious disease the keeper of such institution shall forthwith give notice thereof to a health officer or to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who shall immediately transmit such information to a health officer.
73. (1) Any person required under this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder to give information of any infectious disease, or of any death from infectious disease, who neglects without reasonable excuse to give such information with the least practicable delay, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who knowingly omits or refuses to give any information which he is required to give, or who furnishes as true information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) When any person is charged with neglecting to give information of any infectious disease or any death from an infectious disease he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of such disease, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court before which he is charged that he had no such knowledge and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

74. When any medical practitioner in attendance on any person suffering from infectious disease is satisfied that such person has so far recovered as, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, to be no longer a source of infection to others, such medical practitioner shall notify a health officer in writing to that effect.

Power of Entry for Search, Examination and Detention.

75. (1) A health officer may enter and search, or direct a health inspector to enter and search, any building or enclosure for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any person suffering from infectious disease or contacts therein and may cause any persons found therein to be examined in order to ascertain whether any of them are infected or have recently been infected.

(2) A health officer may further cause any person to be detained for medical examination and may segregate in such place as he may appoint for the purpose any person found to be or suspected to be infected.

(3) A health officer or any officer duly authorized by him, may at any time enter any premises for the purpose of examining, and may examine, any dead body where he has reason to believe that the cause of death has not been
(a) If admission to premises for any of the purposes specified in this section is refused, any magistrate on complaint thereof on oath by any officer authorized by this section to enter and inspect premises (made after reasonable notice in writing of the intention to make the same has been given to the person having custody of the premises, if such person there be) may, by order under his hand, require the person having the custody of the premises to admit any officer entitled under this section to inspect the same into the premises, and, if no such person can be found, the magistrate shall, on oath before him of that fact, by order under his hand authorize any such officer to enter the premises.

(b) After such order of a magistrate has been obtained, any officer authorized to inspect premises under this section may, if necessary, break into the premises named in the order.

(c) Any order made by a magistrate under this section shall continue in force until the work for which the entry was necessary has been done.

Restrictions Against the Exposure or Transport of Infected Persons or Infected Articles.

76. Except with the permission of a health officer no infected person shall depart from the house or place in which the disease manifested itself to any other house or place nor shall any person assist in such departure.

77. (1) No person while suffering from an infectious disease shall expose himself in any place to which the public has access or in any other place used in common by persons other than the members of the family or household to which such infected person belongs, nor shall any person assist in such exposure.

(2) The transport of infected persons to any hospital or other place approved by the health officer if carried out with proper precautions shall not be deemed an offence against this section.
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.

78. No person shall knowingly give, lend, sell, pawn, transmit, remove or expose any bedding, clothing or other articles which have been exposed to the risk of infection. Removal with proper precautions by a health officer shall not be deemed an offence against this section.

79. Except on the requisition of a health officer or police officer no owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall permit any person suffering from an infectious disease to enter such conveyance, nor shall any infected person enter a public conveyance except with the permission of a health officer.

80. A health officer may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, temporarily impress motor cars, carts, or other vehicles ordinarily let for hire with the beasts (if any) necessary to draw them and may engage the services of drivers, labourers or coolies. The owner of any vehicle so impressed shall not be entitled to claim more than a reasonable sum for the use thereof. All such vehicles shall be disinfected before being returned to their owners.

Isolation of Infected Person in his own Premises.

81. (1) If in the opinion of a health officer any person suffering from an infectious disease can be properly attended in his own home without danger to others, the health officer may order that such person shall be detained and treated there and the premises isolated.

(2) Every such order shall be in writing and signed by the health officer.

(3) A copy of such order in English and Chinese shall forthwith be posted up in a conspicuous position on or near the patient's house, and a copy shall also be sent to the nearest police station.

(4) After the posting up of any such order and so long as the same remains in force no person, except the health officer or any person authorized by the health officer in that behalf, shall enter or leave the isolated house or remove any furniture, bedding, clothing or articles therefrom.
CAP. 141]  
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.

[81 cont.]  
(5) Any person may approach the isolated house for the purpose of delivering food or medicine to the persons confined in the house or of removing their excreta but may not enter such house.

(6) The health officer may in his discretion disinfect any person, furniture, bedding, clothing or other articles in the isolated house and may thereupon permit such person or thing to leave or be removed from the house.

(7) When satisfied that the need for isolation no longer exists the health officer shall remove the order posted up as aforesaid and thereupon such order shall be deemed to be cancelled.

(8) Notice of such cancellation shall be sent to the nearest police station by the health officer.

(9) Upon receipt of the order mentioned in subsection (3) the officer in charge of the police station shall send as many police officers as are necessary to the isolated house and such police officers shall enforce the isolation of the house and repel any attempt by the persons confined in the house to break out therefrom or by any others to enter therein.

(10) Upon receipt at the police station of the notice mentioned in subsection (8) the police officers shall be removed from the house.

Removal of Infectious Cases to Hospital.

82. (1) A health officer may direct the removal to a hospital or other suitable building of any person suffering from an infectious disease, the treatment for which is provided in such hospital or building, if such person is, in his opinion, without proper lodging or accommodation or is living under conditions which are likely to cause the spread of the disease to other persons, or where there is no proper means of attending to the patient without danger to others: Provided that, if any such person refuses to be so removed, it shall be lawful for a magistrate, on the application of the health officer, to order the removal of such person to such hospital or other suitable building.

(2) A patient so removed to a hospital or other suitable building shall there remain until discharged by the medical officer in charge thereof.

— 130 —
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.

Isolation of Contacts and Closure of Infected Buildings.

83. If in the opinion of a health officer it is necessary in the interests of the public health, the persons residing in a building or part of a building which is infected shall be detained therein or shall be removed to such other building or buildings as the Director of Medical and Health Services may direct and there be isolated and kept under supervision until such time as they may, in the opinion of the health officer, be safely released.

It shall not be lawful for any person to reoccupy any such building or part of a building until it has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

84. (1) If the opinion of the Director of Medical and Health Services it is necessary that all or any of the inmates, not themselves sick, of any house or building or part thereof, in which a case of infectious disease exists or has recently existed, should be isolated or put under medical surveillance or that any such house or building or part thereof should be temporarily closed, a health officer may direct that—

(a) such house or building or part thereof shall be temporarily closed for such time as is necessary to secure its thorough disinfection and the disinfection or destruction of all infected articles contained therein;

(b) all or any of the inmates, not being themselves sick, shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the health officer or removed to a quarantine station and detained there for such period as is necessary to ensure that such inmates are themselves free from disease.

(2) All or any such inmates, who enter into a written undertaking according to the form in the Schedule, or in its equivalent in Chinese characters, to present themselves daily for examination and who deposit, if required to do so, such sum of money, not exceeding two hundred dollars, as is fixed by the health officer, shall present themselves daily to the health officer, or to a medical practitioner approved by the health officer, for examination for such period and at such place and time as the health officer appoints.
85. Whenever any persons are detained under observation at a quarantine station a yellow flag shall be hoisted by day at a conspicuous place on the station and by night a red light over a green light, at a distance one above the other of not more than six or less than four feet.

86. No person, except a health officer or persons authorized, either generally or specially, by him, shall enter a quarantine station.

87. No person detained under observation at a quarantine station shall leave such station without the permission of a health officer.

88. Any building or place which is in the opinion of a health officer suitable and required for the purpose of isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious disease or suspected to be suffering from infectious disease or who are contacts, and for their detention until they are free from disease, may with the written approval of the Governor be entered upon and occupied, if untenanted, without any notice whatsoever, and, if tenanted, after twenty-four hours notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or such place. The owner or person entitled to the occupation of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such building is occupied under the provisions of this section.

Disposal of Infected Dead Bodies.

89. (1) In the event of the death of any person from infectious disease the friends of the deceased shall be permitted to dispose of the corpse by cremation or burial in accordance with their religious customs at the burning ground or burial ground set apart for persons dying from infectious disease or at such other places as a health officer may permit and shall obey the directions of the health officer in all matters relating to the disinfection or to the time, route and method of removing the corpse to the cremation or burial place.
(2) In the event of failure or refusal of the friends of the deceased to dispose of the corpse the health officer shall see to the proper disposal of it.

90. (1) If a health officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that any death may have been due to infectious disease he may order the removal of the body to a mortuary or other suitable place for the purpose of a post-mortem examination.

(2) Any person obstructing the removal of the body for such purposes shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars.

91. Any person who deposits or causes to be deposited in any public or private place, other than a grave in which it may be lawfully buried, the corpse of any person who has died while suffering from an infectious disease, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Disinfection and Cleansing.

92. (1) The clothing, bedding and personal effects of all persons detained or segregated or removed to a hospital or other suitable building or place under the provisions of this Ordinance or the regulations made thereunder, which are infected or suspected to be infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected or may be destroyed at the discretion of a health officer, and no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the disinfection or destruction of such articles.

(2) The Director of Medical and Health Services may with the sanction of the Governor give compensation for the articles destroyed.

93. (1) A health officer may disinfect or destroy any rags, clothing, bedding or other articles infected or suspected to be infected and no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the disinfection or destruction of such articles.

(2) The Director of Medical and Health Services may with the sanction of the Governor give compensation for the articles destroyed.
94. A health officer may require any person liable to observation to be disinfected before being released.

95. (1) Whenever it appears to a health officer that any railway carriage has been infected by a person suffering from plague, cholera, smallpox or yellow fever, he may order the carriage to be detained at the nearest station for such time as may be necessary for the purpose of disinfecting it, or may order such carriage to be sent to another station at which disinfection may be more expeditiously carried out.

(2) Any clothing, bedding or other articles in the carriage may be disinfected or destroyed at the discretion of the health officer and no person shall be entitled as of right to any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction of any such articles.

(3) The Director of Medical and Health Services may with the sanction of the Governor give compensation for the articles destroyed.

96. Whenever it appears to a health officer that any vehicle has been infected he may detain such vehicle for such time as may be necessary for the purpose of disinfecting it.

97. All such carts and other vehicles as a health officer shall use for the transport of infected persons or of things likely to spread infectious disease shall be thoroughly disinfected by the health officer before being returned to their owners.

98. When any building or place which has been entered on and occupied under the provisions of section 88 is vacated the health officer concerned shall be bound at the cost of Government to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place, and if a building and if he is so required to do, to whitewash it both internally and externally immediately after vacating it.
99. In any case where a health officer shall certify in writing that it is necessary as a precaution against the introduction of disease in any place that any well should be filled up, cleansed or disinfected, he may by written order require the owner or occupier of the house or land wherein such well is situated to fill up, cleanse or disinfect such well within a reasonable time to be specified in the order, and such owner or occupier shall fill up, cleanse or disinfect such well accordingly.

100. (1) If in the opinion of a health officer it is necessary in the interests of the public health that the persons residing in a building or part of a building which is infected shall be removed, he may direct that such building or part thereof shall be temporarily closed for such time as is necessary to secure its thorough disinfection and the disinfection or destruction of all infected articles contained therein, and it shall not be lawful for any person to reoccupy such building or part thereof until it has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid.

(2) Such cleansing and disinfection may, with the approval of such health officer, be done in whole or in part by the inmates or by persons engaged by them; and further if in the opinion of such health officer it is necessary for the thorough purification and disinfection of such premises to take down any lath and plaster or other hollow partition wall or any partition, screen, panelling, wainscotting, skirting, stairlining, ceiling, or other similar structure or any fittings or any portion of such wall, structure or fitting, the health officer shall forthwith have the same taken down, and, if he considers their removal from the premises or the destruction thereof or both to be necessary in the interests of the public health, he shall forthwith cause the same to be removed from the premises or destroyed or both.

(3) Such destruction shall be carried out with such precautions and in such manner as such health officer may deem proper, and compensation for such removal or destruction shall be given by the Governor unless it is proved that
the wall, structure or fitting removed or destroyed had been unlawfully erected or maintained.

(4) Such compensation shall be calculated so as to cover the cost of making good the portions of the building damaged by such removal, including the limewashing of any exposed surface and the rebuilding of any necessary wall in materials approved by the Governor, but no compensation shall be payable for any loss of rent or deterioration in the value of the property occasioned or alleged to be occasioned by the operation of these provisions.

(5) The Governor shall decide in each case whether the compensation, if any, is to be paid to the owner or occupier, and payment in accordance with the decision of the Governor shall bar any further claim to compensation by owner or occupier: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the owners or occupiers inter se as to the ultimate apportionment of any compensation awarded.

101. If a health officer is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfection of a building or part of a building or of any article therein likely to retain infection would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious disease, leprosy or tuberculosis, he may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier to cleanse or disinfect the same in the manner therein specified.

102. When in the opinion of a health officer the owner or occupier is from poverty or otherwise unable effectually to carry out the said requirements, the health officer may cleanse or disinfect or cause to be cleansed or disinfected the building or buildings or part of the same and any articles therein at the expense of the Government.

103. (1) After the removal of any person suffering from an infectious disease from any house a health officer shall cause the room which such person occupied, and any other portion of the house which such health officer deems to be infected, to be thoroughly disinfected, and the house may be closed for such period as he may direct.
Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.  

(2) No person except a health officer or persons authorized by him shall enter such room or house during such period.

104. In the event of the death of any person from infectious disease a health officer shall take the necessary action to prevent the spread of infection from the corpse. The clothing, bedding and all personal effects of the deceased, which are liable, in the opinion of the health officer, to carry infection, shall be disinfected or, if the health officer so orders, be destroyed by fire, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation as of right for the destruction of any such article.

105. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections, the Council shall have power by officers of the Sanitary Department to enter and to cleanse and to disinfect any premises where any person suffering from plague, cholera or smallpox or any other contagious or infectious disease, is or has been, or is reasonably suspected to have been, recently located, and the Council may recover the cost of such disinfection and cleansing from the house holder; but compensation may be given to such house holder for any bedding, clothing or other articles which have been destroyed during such cleansing or disinfection: Provided that where the case of infection has been duly reported no charge shall be made for the cost of such cleansing and disinfection, and reasonable compensation for property destroyed or damaged shall in such case be given.

Limitation of Liability.

106. No matter or thing done by the Council or by any member of the Council, or by any health officer or health inspector or other person whomsoever acting under the direction of the Council or a health officer, shall, if it was done bona fide for the purpose of executing this Ordinance, subject them or any of them personally to any action, liability, claim or demand whatsoever: Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt any person from any proceeding by way of mandamus, injunction, prohibition or other order unless it is expressly so enacted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(FOR RECORD IN THE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH OFFICE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of undertaking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full name of person undertaking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address in full</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship's name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE ORDINANCE.**

**SCHEDULE. [ss 4, 5, 7, 10, 84.]**

Serial No. ..............

**Undertaking to submit to surveillance.**

I, ..................... of ........................................

being desirous of proceeding to ..................................

(which I hereby declare to be my full and sufficient address), hereby undertake, in consideration of my being exempted from observation, (to present myself for examination at the office of the .....................................

situated at .......................................................... daily at .............. a.m. for .............. days from the date hereof, and to report immediately at the said office any change in my residence) or (to proceed direct to the said premises and to submit myself for examination daily by the examination officer for .............. days from the date hereof).

I am aware that failure to comply with the terms of this undertaking, will render me liable to arrest, and, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding $500 for every day during which the offence shall continue.

Dated this ........ day of .............. 19 ......

 ......................................................

Signature of Passenger.

Before me,

 ......................................................

Health Officer.
**Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.**

*To be printed at the back.*

**Instructions.**

1. This undertaking is to be forwarded by the Health Officer to the Health Officer of the area containing the address of the person giving the undertaking. The slip is to be handed to the said person.

2. The Health Officer of such area will every day, as he sees such person, initial the space below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Initials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---