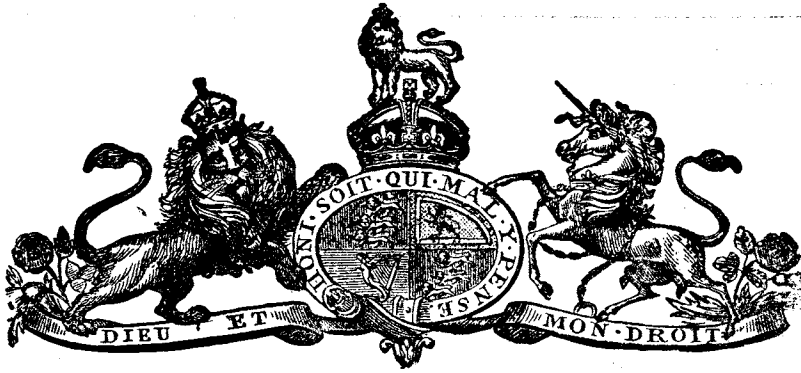


T A S M A N I A.



1908.

ANNO OCTAVO

EDWARDI VII. REGIS,

No. 16.

ANALYSIS.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short title. Incorporation. 2. Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act. 3. Amendment of Section 17 of the Principal Act. 4. Where child attending school, any case of infectious disease at residence of child to be reported to school teacher. 5. Infection in schools. 6. Amendment of Section 39 of Principal Act. 7. Amendment of Section 86 of Principal Act. 8. Amendment of Section 87 of Principal Act. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Amendment of Section 157 of the Principal Act. 10. Amendment of Section 165 of the Principal Act. 11. Cesspools to be abolished. Enforcement of order not complied with. Exception of septic tanks. 12. Regulations. Forms. 13. Repeal of Sections 173 and 184 of Principal Act. 14. Procedure. 15. Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form. |
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AN ACT to amend "The Public Health Act, 1903." [3 December, 1908.]

A.D. 1908.

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of *Tasmania*, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows :—

1 This Act may be cited as "The Public Health Amendment Act, 1908," and shall be construed as one with "The Public Health Act, 1903" (in this Act referred to as the Principal Act), and any Act amending the Principal Act.

Short title. Incorporation. 3 Ed.VII.No.37.

6d.]

Public Health Amendment.

A.D. 1908.

Amendment of
Section 2 of
the Principal Act.Amendment of
Section 17
of the Principal
Act.

2 The definition "This Act" in Section Two of the Principal Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "includes" the words "by-laws and."

3 Section Seventeen of the Principal Act is hereby amended by inserting the following words at the end thereof, namely—

"In any case where the Governor by notice in the *Gazette* declares any disease (other than any of the infectious diseases specifically mentioned in Section Two of this Act) to be an infectious disease, he may by the same or any subsequent notice, on the recommendation of the Chief Health Officer, exclude the application of all or any of the provisions of this part of this Act so far as relates to such infectious disease, either for a specified time or indefinitely, and may, on the like recommendation, by notice in the *Gazette*, revoke the provisions of any previous notice, either wholly or partially, and revive the application so excluded as aforesaid of any of the provisions of this part of this Act."

Where child
attending school,
any case of
infectious disease
at residence of
child to be
reported to
school teacher.

4—(1.) Whenever any child attending any school resides in a house in which any person is known to be sick of any infectious disease, or of any sickness the symptoms of which raise a reasonable suspicion that it may be an infectious disease, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, and in case of the death, absence, or inability of the father or mother, of the occupier of the said house, and of the person having charge of such child, to give notice in writing immediately of such infectious disease or sickness to the head teacher or teacher in charge of such school.

Penalty: One Pound.

(2.) Any notice under this section may be given by post.

(3.) This section shall be read as if inserted immediately after Section Thirty-one of the Principal Act.

Infection in
schools.

5—(1.) A person shall not knowingly or negligently send to, nor allow to attend any school, a child who then is, or within the space of Three months has been, suffering from any infectious disease, or who has been resident in any house in which any such disease has existed within the space of Eight weeks, without previously producing to the head teacher or teacher in charge of the school a certificate from some legally qualified medical practitioner that such child is free from infectious disease and infection.

A head teacher or teacher in charge of a school shall not knowingly admit any child into the school in contravention of this subsection.

Penalty: Ten Pounds.

(2.) Whenever diphtheria or scarlet fever exists or is suspected to exist in any district or locality any—

i. Officer of health: or

Public Health Amendment.

ii. If there is no officer of health in the district, any legally qualified medical practitioner having a general or special authority in that behalf in writing from the Chief Health Officer—

A.D. 1908.

may, after giving notice to the occupier of the object of the visit, enter upon any premises and examine any child, and if such child is found not to be free from the infection of diphtheria or scarlet fever, it shall not be permitted to return to or attend school without a certificate from an officer of health or from a legally qualified medical practitioner authorised in that behalf by the Chief Health Officer that the child is free from such infection.

(3.) This section shall be read as if inserted at the end of Part II. of the Principal Act.

6 Section Thirty-nine of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from Paragraph i. the words—

Amendment of Section 39 of Principal Act.

“places in any ashpit for removal any infected rubbish,” and by inserting immediately after Paragraph iv. the following new Paragraph v.—

“v. Knowingly casts or places, or causes or permits to be cast or placed, in any ashpit, ashtub, or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse matter, any matter or thing which has been exposed to the infection of infectious disease unless such matter or thing has been first effectively disinfected.”

7 Section Eighty-six of the Principal Act is hereby amended by omitting from the third and fourth lines the words—

Amendment of Section 86 of Principal Act.

“to which the provisions of this section may be extended as aforesaid,” and inserting after the word “chained,” in the Eighth line, the words—

“at a distance of not less than Thirty feet from the slaughterhouse, or from any place used for the hanging or storage of meat.”

8 Section Eighty-seven of the Principal Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word “stable,” in the Third line, the words “or cowshed.”

Amendment of Section 87 of Principal Act.

9 Section One hundred and fifty-seven of the Principal Act is amended by inserting—

Amendment of Section 157 of the Principal Act.

i. After the word “fit,” in the Seventh line, the words “or safe, as the case may be:”

ii. At the end of the section the following new paragraph, namely:—

“In any case where an order has been made under this section, and the house or other building to which the order

Public Health Amendment.

A.D. 1908.

relates has not within a period of Six months from the making of the order been rendered fit and safe for human occupation or habitation to the satisfaction of the officer of health, as certified by him in writing, the local authority may cause to be demolished and pulled down such house or other building, and may recover from the owner the cost of such demolition or pulling down, and all expenses incidental thereto."

Amendment of Section 165 of the Principal Act.

10 Section One hundred and sixty-five of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from the Seventh line the word "approval," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "disapproval."

Cesspools to be abolished.

11—(1.) The local authority may, by order served upon the owner or occupier of any land or premises upon which there is a cesspool for the reception of nightsoil or human excreta, require him to empty, cleanse, and fill up the same, and dispose of the contents thereof in the manner and within the time specified in the order.

Enforcement of order not complied with.

(2.) If the said order is not complied with the local authority may cause the said cesspool to be emptied, cleansed, and filled up, and the contents thereof to be properly disposed of, and may recover from the owner or occupier the cost of such work and all expenses incidental thereto.

Exception of septic tanks.

(3.) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any bacteriolytic device certified by the Chief Health Officer to be a septic tank.

Regulations.

12—(1.) The Governor may from time to time make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Principal Act and of this Act, and may in such regulations impose any penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for any breach of the same.

Forms.

(2.) The Governor may from time to time, by regulation, prescribe forms to be used in place of any of the forms in the schedule to the Principal Act, or alter any of the forms in the said schedule.

Repeal of Sections 173 and 184 of Principal Act.

13 Section One hundred and seventy-three of the Principal Act, as re-enacted by "The Public Health Amendment Act, 1907," and Section One hundred and eighty-four of the Principal Act, are hereby repealed.

Procedure. 19 Vict. No. 8.

14 All offences against the provisions of the Principal Act, or this Act, or the regulations or by-laws, and all penalties, forfeitures, costs, sums of money, and expenses under the provisions of the Principal Act, or this Act, or the regulations or by-laws, may, unless otherwise provided, be prosecuted and recovered in a summary way by and before a police magistrate or any Two or more justices, in the mode prescribed by "The Magistrates Summary Procedure Act."

Public Health Amendment.

15 No—

i. Order or conviction made under :

ii. Act or thing done in or in relation to the execution of—
the Principal Act or this Act, or any regulation or by-law, shall be
vacated, quashed, set aside, or avoided for want of form.

A.D. 1908.

Proceedings not
to be quashed for
want of form.

10

8. REDUCTION OF THE ORDER

Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ be the roots of the characteristic equation

$$x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 = 0$$

and let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ be a set of r roots of this equation. Then the functions

$$e^{\alpha_1 x}, e^{\alpha_2 x}, \dots, e^{\alpha_r x}$$

are solutions of the differential equation

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1y' + a_0y = 0$$