

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 144 of 1926.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the powers vested in him by section *two* of the Public Health (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation No. 12 of 1924, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve the following regulations made by the Resident Commissioner under that section.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

B. E. H. CLIFFORD,
Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Capetown, 22nd November, 1926.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE PUBLIC HEALTH DAIRY
PRODUCE REGULATIONS.

1. The regulations shall apply within the following Magisterial Districts, as defined by High Commissioner's Notice No. 119 of 1923 or any notice amending that notice:—

- (1) Francistown.
- (2) Ngwato.
- (3) Tuli Block.
- (4) Gaberones.
- (5) Kweneng.
- (6) Ngwaketsi.
- (7) Lobatsi.

2. For the purpose of these regulations the following terms shall have the meaning assigned to them:—

- “Dairy produce” shall include milk, cream, butter, cheese, and any other product of milk or cream;
- “dealer in dairy produce” shall mean every person who produces for sale or barter, or who sells or barter dairy produce or who offers or exposes it for sale or barter;
- “person” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate;
- “domestic purposes” shall be taken to include agricultural and business as well as domestic and household purposes;
- “inspecting officer” shall mean the magistrate within each district as defined by High Commissioner's Notice No. 119 of 1923 or any notice amending that notice, or any one appointed in writing by the magistrate to act for him;
- “magistrate” shall include an acting magistrate.

3. Every dealer in dairy produce shall apply to the magistrate of the district in which he carries on his business as such to be registered as a dealer in dairy produce, and the applicant shall give a description of the premises to be used for this purpose.

4. (1) It shall be the duty of the inspecting officer to visit the premises of the applicant for registration in terms of regulation *three*.

(2) If he be the magistrate himself, and provided that, after inspection, he is satisfied that the conditions mentioned in these regulations are being duly carried out, he shall issue a certificate of registration free to the applicant and assign him a number.

(3) If, after inspection, he be not so satisfied, he shall notify the dealer in dairy produce in writing in what respects his premises fall short of the required standard and the period allowed for the alterations to be made.

(4) If the inspecting officer be any one appointed in writing by the magistrate to act for him, he shall report the result of his inspection to the magistrate of the district, who shall, if he is satisfied or otherwise, act thereon in terms of sub-sections (2) or (3) of regulation *four*.

5. The magistrate of the district may, if he is satisfied that by so doing there would be no detriment to the public health, issue a temporary registration certificate for the period allowed for alterations to be made under sub-section (3) of regulation *four*.

6. No person shall carry on the business of a dealer in dairy produce unless he is the holder of a certificate of registration or a temporary certificate of registration as provided for in these regulations.

7. The premises on which any person may carry on the business of a dealer in dairy produce shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer with clean water, and be constructed so as to exclude from contact with the produce flies and other insects, and any animal whose presence would be likely to contaminate such produce, and no person shall be registered as aforesaid unless the said premises are so provided and constructed.

8. All buildings used for storing or handling dairy produce or for separating cream shall be arranged so as not to be subject to animal or other effluvia, and shall be satisfactorily drained. Such buildings shall not be used for domestic purposes.

9. All vessels, implements, and apparatus and portions thereof used in connexion with the production of dairy produce must be in a good state of repair, and must on each occasion immediately after use be first cleansed in lukewarm water and then be scalded in clean boiling water, after which they must be placed in a clean, airy place and be protected from flies.

Immediately before use, they must on each occasion again be scalded with boiling water.

10. All milking operations must be carried out in a cleanly manner to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, and all buckets used for milking must be kept solely for such purpose.

11. At least fourteen days' notice shall be given to the magistrate of the district before any new building or any portion of an existing building not included in the description furnished under regulation *three* is used or occupied for dairy purposes, and no such building or portion shall be so used or occupied until it has been duly registered.

12. No dealer in dairy produce shall use any premises registered for the production of dairy produce or permit the same to be used as a sleeping apartment or for any other purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the dairy produce and of the vessels used in connexion therewith or in any manner likely to cause contamination to such produce or vessels, nor shall he permit any offensive or decomposing liquid to be or to flow within a distance of 150 feet from such dairy premises unless in a drain properly constructed to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

13. No dealer in dairy produce shall permit any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal to be within, communicate directly with, or ventilate into any premises used for dairy produce, nor shall he keep or allow to be kept swine in any building or shed used for keeping milch animals.

14. The premises occupied for the purpose of the business of every dealer in dairy produce shall be inspected at least once in every six months, and, if found to be in a condition not deemed by the inspecting officer to be satisfactory, the certificate of registration may be temporarily or permanently withdrawn or renewal thereof

refused. The inspecting officer may seize and cause to be destroyed any dairy produce reasonably suspected to be adulterated or to have been treated in such a manner as to prove prejudicial to the public health or to be unfit for human consumption.

15. No dairy produce shall be kept for sale on premises which have not previously been approved of by the inspecting officer as regards lighting, ventilation, air-space, cleansing, drainage, water supply, and arrangements for excluding insects or other animals.

16. (1) No dairy produce shall be consigned for or disposed of by sale or barter in any form—

- (a) if produced by a dealer in dairy produce who is not the holder of a valid certificate of registration;
- (b) when presenting any marked deviation from ordinary appearances as regards colour, odour, taste, or general condition;
- (c) when produced or derived from an animal manifestly the subject of constitutional, acute, or infectious disease; or suffering from abscess, inflammation, painful swelling, or other affection of the udder; or from any animal not completely recovered from the febrile state and other symptoms incident to parturition.

(2) Any station master or other person employed by any company or administration operating railways or other means of transport in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, who receives any dairy produce, the disposal of which would, in his opinion, be in contravention of these regulations, shall forthwith report the fact to the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction.

(3) Any such magistrate, to whom a report is made as in the previous sub-section mentioned, shall cause the said produce to be inspected by some qualified person, and should such person condemn the produce as unfit for human consumption, such magistrate is empowered to order the consignment either to be returned to the consignor at the expense of the latter or to be destroyed.

17. No dealer in dairy produce shall purchase or acquire any dairy produce from a person who is not so registered.

18. On the occurrence of symptoms of acute disease in any animal, or of a large and sudden diminution in the yield of milk, the milk shall be set aside and not be exposed or transmitted for sale or used in the production of any dairy produce.

19. On the occurrence in the person or family of any one employed about the milch animals or dairy, of any throat complaint affecting three or more persons or of any disease of an eruptive or infectious nature, whether affecting one person or more, the infected individuals shall be isolated and the fact notified to the magistrate of the district.

20. No dealer in dairy produce or person in his employ shall allow any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disorder, or having been in contact with any such person, to milk animals or to handle vessels used for milking or in any way to take part or assist in the production of dairy produce.

21. Whenever it shall be certified by two legally qualified medical practitioners that the spread of infectious disease is, in their opinion, attributable to the dairy produce supplied by any dealer in dairy produce, such dealer in dairy produce shall furnish to the magistrate of the district, upon demand, a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has supplied dairy produce within such period as may be specified, and shall give such assistance to discover the residence of all or any of them as may be deemed necessary.

22. These regulations shall have force and take effect from the first day of January, 1927.