

CHAPTER 152.

GEORGETOWN TOWN COUNCIL.

(In addition to by-laws made under the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance there are included under this Chapter such regulations and by-laws, made some under the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 145) and some under the Local Government Ordinance (Cap. 150), as apply only to the City of Georgetown.)

List of Subsidiary Legislation.

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 3. The Georgetown Building By-laws.
 4. The Georgetown Building Construction (Public Health Provisions) Regulations.
 5. By-laws: Drainage of Lots.
 6. The Tenement Rooms By-laws.
 7. The Georgetown Water Supply By-laws.
 8. By-laws: Mode of Trade in and Sale of Provisions for the Food of Man.
 9. By-laws: Sale of Milk.
 10. By-laws: Bakeries and Provision Shops.
 11. The Offensive Trades Regulations.
 12. The City (Markets) By-laws.
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 14. The Keeping of Animals (Georgetown) Regulations.
 15. By-laws: Scavenging and Cleansing of the City.
 16. The Offensive Matter Removal By-laws.
 17. By-laws: Cleansing of Tanks.
 18. The Mosquito Prevention (Screening of Vats) By-laws.
 19. The City Government (Control of Stray Dogs) By-laws.
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THE CITY GOVERNMENT BY-LAWS

By-laws
15th Jan.,
1931.
18th May,
1934.
4th Sept.,
1941.
4 of 1945.
1 of 1946.

made by the Council under section 206 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 15th January, 1931, and amended on the 18th May, 1934, 4th September, 1941, 10th December, 1945, and 9th January, 1946.

Short title.

1. These by-laws may be referred to as The City Government By-laws.

Application
of by-laws.

2. These by-laws shall apply throughout the City as defined by the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, or any amendment thereof.

Interpre-
tation.

3. In these bylaws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings herein given to them—

“ Council ” means the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown;

“ Town Clerk,” “ City Engineer,” and “ Medical Officer ” mean respectively the persons for the time being appointed by the Council to discharge the duties of the Town Clerk, the City Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health under the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, or any amendment thereof;

“ vehicle ” means any motor car, lorry, tractor, carriage, cart, dray, van or other contrivance moving upon wheels whether propelled by electricity, motor or steam power or drawn by any animal whatsoever or by hand;

“ infectious disease ” means small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, plague, yellow fever, enteric fever, puerperal fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and any other disease declared to be infectious by the Medical Officer;

“ water closet ” means and includes the necessary pan, supporting base, fitting, cisterns and other flushing arrangements, soil pipe and ventilation shaft, and any other connection usually used for conveying sewage from one place to another but shall not include the inclosing structure;

“ hackney carriage ” means a carriage, cab, motor car, motor bus, or other motor vehicle, or other vehicle of any kind plying for hire from place to place in the City;

“omnibus” means a motor vehicle constructed and used for carrying not less than seven passengers for hire or reward as separate fares stage by stage or stopping to pick up or set down passengers along the line of route; By-laws
18th May,
1934.

“city omnibus” means any omnibus which operates within the City of Georgetown, the Kitty Village and the Vlissengen Public Road; By-laws
18th May,
1934.

“country omnibus” means any omnibus which operates from or to the City of Georgetown and the Kitty Village to or from a point outside the said City or Village; By-laws
18th May,
1934.

“parapet” means that portion of a public way lying between—

(a) the metalled street or roadway and a street drain, trench or canal; or

(b) a pavement adjoining a street or roadway and a trench or canal; or

(c) a street drain and any lot of land except where such portion of a public way is a pavement.

In Part II hereof—

“owner” means the person who owns or carries on a barber’s shop for the owner or employs any barber in a barber’s shop;

“barber” includes a “barber’s assistant” and means the person who performs the work of shaving, hair-cutting, hair-dressing, hair-shingling, hair-pressing, manicuring, shampooing, face massaging or the like crafts;

“barber’s shop” means any house, building, saloon, room or premises which any owner uses or intends to use as a place for the performance of any of the above-mentioned crafts for gain.

In Part III hereof—

“common lodging house” means a hotel, boarding or lodging house, refuge, shelter, or other lodging or sleeping place where a number of persons not being members of one and the same family may sleep or lodge on payment of money or in pursuance of any charitable or religious object:

Provided that this expression shall not include the residence of any community of priests or of the inmates of any convent conducted under the authority of any religious body.

“keeper” means the person registered as the keeper of a common lodging house.

In Part IV hereof—

“eating-house” means any building used as hotel, restaurant, café, luncheon-room, dining saloon, tea-shop, retail spirit shop, or other place where food or drink for man is provided or prepared or served up for sale or distribution to members of the public generally.

“Medical Officer” includes any subordinate officer attached to his department who may be generally or in any particular case authorised by him to perform any duty under these by-laws.

In Part V hereof—

“animal” means any bull, ox, cow, steer, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, swine, game, turtle.

“fresh meat” means meat of any bull, ox, cow, steer, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, game, or turtle whether or not subjected to a refrigerating process but which has not been salted, preserved or treated by any chemical or other process.

“cold stores” means premises or place used for keeping and preserving by a refrigerating process any fresh meat, game, fish, fruit, vegetables or other articles intended for the food of man.

“private slaughterhouse” means any abattoir, shambles or slaughterhouse (not being a slaughterhouse established under the Georgetown (Abattoir) By-laws) licensed by the Town Clerk under these by-laws.

“licensee” means the person authorised to establish a private slaughterhouse in pursuance of these by-laws.

PART I.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO STREETS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES.

4. (1) The Council may, by resolution to be published in the Gazette and in one daily newspaper circulating in the City, prohibit the use of any street or part of any street in the City by such type or types of vehicles as may be described in the resolution, and thereafter no person shall drive, propel, or haul over or upon any such street or such part of any street, any

By-laws
1 of 1952.

Council
may restrict
use of streets
by vehicles.
By-laws
18th May,
1934.

vehicle or the type of types so described except for the purpose of loading anything thereupon or delivering anything therefrom.

(2) When any vehicles of the type or types so prohibited is driven, propelled, or hauled upon any such street or such part of any street for the purpose of anything being loaded thereupon or being delivered therefrom such vehicle shall enter and leave such street by the nearest cross street leading to or from the place of loading or delivery.

5. (1) The Council may, by resolution to be published in the Gazette and in one daily newspaper circulating in the City, prescribe the route or routes along which any city omnibus shall travel in the City and along which any country omnibus shall travel when in the City and thereafter no person shall drive, propel or haul any city or country omnibus over or upon any street or part of a street not being part of the route or routes so prescribed:

Council may prescribe routes for omnibuses travelling in the City. By-laws 18th May, 1934.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a person to drive, propel or haul any omnibus over or upon any street or part of a street not being part of a prescribed route or routes for the purpose of proceeding to or from a petrol filling station or a garage or a repair shop but in any such case the person driving, propelling or hauling such omnibus shall not leave the prescribed route except at the point nearest such petrol filling station, garage or repair shop and shall not carry any person other than himself and the conductor thereof.

(2) No person shall drive, propel or haul any omnibus over or upon any prescribed route in the City unless such omnibus is registered with the Town Clerk to travel in and along such prescribed route.

By-laws 18th May, 1934.

(3) No person shall drive, propel or haul any omnibus in the City unless—

By-laws 18th May, 1934.

(a) there is fitted in conspicuous positions on the front and back of such omnibus a box or other approved device on which is painted on a white background in black letters of at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and of a proportionate breadth so as to be clearly visible at all times—

(i) in the case of a city omnibus the words "City Omnibus" and

(ii) in the case of a country omnibus the words "Country Omnibus," and

(b) there is painted to the front and back or to the sides of such omnibus so as to be clearly visible at all times the names

of the streets of the prescribed route in the City in and along which such omnibus is registered to travel. The letters and background shall be black and white, the letters to be not less than 3 inches high and of a proportionate breadth.

Weight of
vehicles on
certain
streets.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to drive or propel any vehicle the weight of which whether laden or unladen shall exceed three tons, along the following streets :

(a) High Street extending from Lamaha Street to Young Street.

(b) Main Street extending from Church Street to Lamaha Street.

(c) Brickdam extending from High Street to Vlissengen Road.

(d) Any other street or part of any other street which may be notified by the Town Clerk in a notice published in the Gazette and in one newspaper circulating in the City :

Provided that it shall be lawful for the City Engineer to grant special permission in writing to the driver of any such vehicle desiring to receive or discharge any load in any of the above-mentioned streets to enter thereon from the side street nearest to the place at which such load is to be received or discharged. On receipt or discharge of such load the driver of any such vehicle shall leave with the vehicle by way of the nearest side street.

Use of
streets by
tractors, etc.

7. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to drive or propel any tractor fitted with caterpillar wheels or with wheels having a chain type track upon any street without obtaining a permit from the City Engineer specifying the streets over which such tractor shall travel, and the times during which such travelling shall take place.

(2) Before any such permit shall be given, the owner of any such tractor shall undertake in writing to pay the cost of repairing any damage that may be caused to any street by such tractor.

Right to
stop persons
violating
by-laws.

8. (1) It shall be lawful for any Councillor or any officer of the Council, or town constable or Police Officer or constable to stop any person found committing a breach of any of the foregoing by-laws and to demand the name and address of such person.

(2) If any such person refuses to give his name and address when so demanded he may be arrested by any town constable or police constable or by any other person upon the order of any

Councillor or officer of the Council or Police Officer and the vehicle concerned in the breach of any of the foregoing by-laws may be detained until such name and address be ascertained.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on a pavement or foot-path any receptacle containing fish or greasy articles, or any bundle of wood, or other article likely to incommode any other person in using a pavement or foot-path, nor shall it be lawful for any person to ride or lead any animal or ride or wheel a bicycle or push any hand-truck, wheelbarrow or other vehicle other than a perambulator containing a child along a pavement or foot-path or throw any dirty water or other fluid, fruit skins, seeds or other refuse on a pavement or foot-path.

Encumbering of pavements, etc.

10. (1) No person shall leave, place, or store any car, cart, dray, barrel, box, dust-bin, tree trunk, branch, limb or other thing upon any street, parapet, pavement or foot-path, or in any other way encumber any street, parapet or pavement with any car, cart, dray, barrel, box, dust-bin, or other thing.

Encumbering of pavements, etc.

(2) The City Engineer shall have the power to remove any car, cart, dray, barrel, tub, box, dust-bin, tree trunk, branch, limb, or other thing whatsoever left, placed, or stored by any person upon any street, parapet, pavement, or foot-path, and the cost of removing any such thing may be recovered by the Town Clerk in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person who left, placed, or stored such thing upon any such street, parapet, pavement, or foot-path or from the owner of such thing.

By-laws 4 of 1945.

11. Every person who shall race any animal or vehicle along any street, or drive any animal or vehicle on any street recklessly or negligently or at a speed or in any manner which is dangerous to the public, shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Racing animals on street.

12. No person shall walk through or trespass in any alleyway under the control of the Council, and every person found in any such alleyway shall be deemed and dealt with as a trespasser within the meaning of the Summary Jurisdiction (Offences) Ordinance, and may be apprehended without a warrant by a town constable, a police constable, a rural constable, or by any other person upon the instructions of any councillor, or officer of the Council or Police Officer.

Trespassing in alleyways.

Cap. 14.

13. Every person who shall break, damage, or destroy any alleyway gate, or the lock, chain, or other appurtenance thereto or any fence or paling adjacent to any alleyway, shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Damaging of alleyway gates, etc.

Maintaining
boundary
fences.

14. (1) The owner of every lot adjacent to an alleyway shall erect and maintain in a fit state of repair a boundary fence or paling abutting the said alleyway.

(2) Every such boundary fence or paling shall be erected on and over a footboard at least twelve inches in height.

Fouling of
alleyways.

15. Every person who shall foul any alleyway by throwing therein any filth, carcass, or other offensive matter or thing or shall permit any water other than storm water from the yard-surface or house roof to flow into any alleyway shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Regulating
the keeping
of pigeons.

16. Every person who keeps pigeons within the City shall restrain them within a properly enclosed area and shall not allow them to fly about the City or alight upon any building, vat, or other water container and any person who commits a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, and in case of any breach continuing after notice thereof shall have been given to such person by the Medical Officer to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day after such notice on which the breach may occur.

Control of
noises.

17. (1) No person shall use or permit to be used on any street any vehicle which causes any excessive noise either directly or indirectly as a result of—

(a) any defect (including a defect in design or construction), lack of repair or faulty adjustment in the vehicle or in any other vehicle drawn thereby or in any part or accessory of such vehicle or other vehicle drawn thereby, or

(b) the faulty packing or adjustment of the load of such vehicle or other vehicle drawn thereby:

Provided that it shall be a good defence to proceedings taken under this by-law—

(i) to prove that the noise or continuance of the noise in respect of which the proceedings are taken was due to some temporary or accidental cause and could not have been prevented by the exercise of due diligence and care on the part of the owner or driver of the vehicle; or

(ii) in case of proceedings against the driver or person in charge of a vehicle who is not the owner thereof, to prove that the noise arose through a defect in design or construction of the vehicle, or through the negligence or fault of some other person whose duty it was to keep the vehicle driven or other

vehicle drawn thereby in proper condition or in a proper state of repair or adjustment or properly to pack or adjust the load of such vehicle or other vehicle drawn thereby, as the case may be, and could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable diligence and care on the part of such driver or other person in charge of the vehicle.

(2) When any vehicle is stationary on any street no person shall use or permit to be used in connection therewith any instrument provided for the purpose of giving audible warning, except when such use is necessary on grounds of safety.

(3) No person shall make any violent noise or outcry in any street or on any footway or other public place in the City, or at the entrance to any store, shop, or other premises abutting on any street, footway, or public place, to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers.

PART II.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO BARBERS' SHOPS.

18. (1) No person shall open or carry on a barber's shop unless and until he shall have procured from the Town Clerk a certificate that the said barber's shop has been duly registered under these by-laws.

Registration
of barbers'
shops.

(2) Every person who at the coming into force of these by-laws is the owner of a barber's shop shall forthwith procure from the Town Clerk a certificate that the said barber's shop has been duly registered under these by-laws.

(3) Every such certificate shall be so issued as to terminate with the calendar year, but shall be renewable by the Town Clerk from year to year as from the 1st January.

(4) Every such certificate shall be posted up and kept posted up by the owner in a conspicuous part of the barber's shop.

19. The Town Clerk shall not issue to any owner or renew any certificate of registration until such owner shall produce to and leave with him a preliminary certificate of the Medical Officer that he has inspected the barber's shop and that the same is in all respects in a suitable place, is fittingly furnished and is in a sanitary condition.

Preliminary
certificates
for registra-
tion.

20. (1) Every person who desires to be registered as a barber shall be examined by the Medical Officer, and if certified by that officer to be in good health shall apply to the Town Clerk to register his name.

Registration
of barbers.

(2) No person shall act as a barber until his name has been duly registered as such by the Town Clerk.

(3) Every barber shall immediately upon his changing his employment at any barber's shop give notice to the Town Clerk of the change, and the Town Clerk shall make the necessary annotations on the register of barber's shops and on the register of barbers.

Prohibition
of street
barbering.

21. No person shall act as a barber in or upon any public street or way or at any place within public view other than at a duly registered barber's shop.

Register of
barbers'
shops.
First
schedule.

22. (1) The Town Clerk shall keep a register of barbers' shops in the form contained in the first schedule hereto in which he shall enter the name of the owner and the locality of every barber's shop which has been duly registered, and he shall file and keep all preliminary certificates upon which the certificates of registration have been granted by him.

Second
schedule.

(2) The Town Clerk shall also keep a register of barbers in the form contained in the second schedule hereto in which he shall enter the names of all barbers.

Sanitation
in barbers'
shops.

23. The owner of every barber's shop in the City shall at all times keep the floor, sides and ceiling of the barber's shop and all furniture therein clean and free from hair, dust, dirt, and other impurity.

Sanitation
in barbers'
shops.

24. (1) The owner of every barber's shop shall, at least twice a day or as often as may otherwise be necessary, sweep or mop the floor of the barber's shop and collect in a covered metal or metal-lined receptacle and daily remove therefrom the hair sweepings and other refuse.

Sanitation
in barbers'
shops.

(2) The owner of every barber's shop shall at all times before sweeping, sprinkle the floor of the barber's shop with water or some suitable liquid disinfectant.

Sterilization
of barbers'
tools, etc.

25. (1) Every barber shall immediately after their use on any customer carefully sterilize all razors, scissors, clippers and other cutting tools by boiling or immersing the same for at least five minutes in a solution of formalin of a strength of one part of formalin in not more than 40 parts of water.

(2) Every barber shall immediately after shaving any person cleanse all shaving brushes and shaving mugs by rinsing the same in running water and dipping them in a solution of formalin as aforesaid.

26. Every barber shall thoroughly wash and cleanse all hair brushes and combs at least once in every day or as often as may otherwise be necessary to keep them in a clean state.

Sterilization of barbers' tools, etc.

27. Every barber shall use clean towels for each person shaved, and it shall not be lawful for any barber to use any powder puff or sponge on any person.

Sterilization of barbers' tools, etc.

28. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately before and after serving any person.

Cleansing of barbers' hands.

29. No barber shall use on any person any alum or like substance in block or other solid form and every such substance shall be applied in the form of a powder on a clean towel.

Forbidding use of solid alum, etc.

30. No barber shall knowingly attend in a barber's shop to any person suffering from barber's itch, syphilis, or any other cutaneous or communicable disease.

Precaution against contagious disease.

31. Immediately after it has come to the knowledge of the owner of any barber's shop or of any barber that a barber has used any shaving, cutting, clipping or other appliances on any person who is suffering from any cutaneous or communicable disease such owner or barber shall clean and sterilize every such appliance by boiling it in clean water for at least twenty minutes.

Precaution against contagious disease.

32. The Medical Officer or any sanitary inspector employed under him may at all times inspect and examine any barber's shop and any barber therein and any such officer may for the purpose of inspection enter any barber's shop at any time while such shop is open and may inspect and examine the same and every instrument, appliance, article of furniture, utensil, fixture or accessory used in or in connection with the barber's shop and the owner of such barber's shop shall afford every facility to the inspecting officer.

Inspection of barbers' shops.

33. No barber suffering from syphilis or any cutaneous or communicable disease shall shave any person or perform any other craft as a barber.

Forbidding syphilitic barbers from performing work.

34. The Town Clerk shall charge and pay into the Town Funds in respect of the first registration of any barber's shop the sum of forty-eight cents and in respect of the registration of the name of any barber the sum of twenty-four cents.

Fee for registration.

Exhibition
of these
by-laws.

35. The owner of every barber's shop shall post up and keep posted up, or cause to be posted up, and kept posted up, in a conspicuous part therein, a printed copy of Part II of these by-laws.

Cancellation
of
registration.

36. The Town Clerk may on the representation of the Medical Officer and shall on a resolution of the Council in that behalf cancel and annul any registration of a barber's shop or of the name of a barber.

PART III.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Register of
Common
Lodging
Houses.

37. The Town Clerk shall keep a register hereinafter called the "Register of Common Lodging Houses," and shall enter therein every common lodging house in the City.

Register of
lodgers.
Third
schedule.

38. Every keeper shall provide and keep a book in the form set forth in the third schedule hereto in which he shall enter or cause to be entered before the hour of 9 a.m. each day the name of every person who shall have lodged or slept in his house on the previous night, together with the number of the room in which such person shall have lodged or slept, and every such book shall be open at all times to the inspection of all members of the Council, their officers, or to any Police Officer or police or other constable.

Notice of
number of
lodgers.

39. A keeper shall not at any one time receive or cause or suffer to be received into a common lodging house or into any room thereof a greater number of lodgers than shall be fixed by the Town Clerk and specified in a notice according to the form in the fourth schedule hereto which shall be duly served upon or delivered to such keeper, and the said notice shall continue in force until the number so fixed and specified shall be varied by the Town Clerk.

Fourth
schedule.

Variation of
number of
lodgers.

40. (1) The Town Clerk with the approval of the Council may, from time to time in any case where it is considered expedient so to do, vary the number of lodgers fixed by him to be received into any common lodging house or into any room therein, and may from time to time cause to be duly served upon or delivered to the keeper of such house a notice of such variation and such keeper shall not at any one time after the date specified in such notice receive or cause or suffer to be received into such house or into any room therein a greater number of

lodgers than shall be specified in such notice, and such notice shall continue in force until the number of lodgers so fixed and specified therein shall be further varied.

(2) Every notice referred to in this or in the last preceding by-law shall be exhibited in some public and conspicuous place in the common lodging house by the keeper thereof, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept and filed by the Town Clerk in his office, and the notice or duplicate thereof shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters contained therein.

41. A keeper shall not, except in the case of a married couple, allow persons of opposite sexes above ten years of age to occupy the same sleeping apartment. Segregation of sexes.

42. A keeper shall cause every yard or other open space within the curtilage of the premises to be maintained at all times in good order, and to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary for keeping such yard or other open space in a clean and sanitary condition. Cleansing of yard, etc.

43. Every keeper shall as often as may be necessary to keep them in a clean and wholesome state, cause all rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors and walls of a common lodging-house to be thoroughly cleansed and freed from vermin, and shall also cause the floors of every room, passage and staircase to be thoroughly swept daily before the hour of eight in the forenoon and to be well and sufficiently washed at least once in each week. Cleansing of rooms, etc.

44. Every keeper shall cause all bed-clothes and bedding used in such house to be thoroughly cleansed, from time to time, as often as shall be necessary for the purpose of keeping such bed-clothes and bedding in a clean and wholesome condition. Cleansing of bed-clothes, etc.

45. Every keeper shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in every day before the hour of eight in the forenoon from every room therein, and shall once at least in every day cause every vessel, utensil or other receptacle for such filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed. Removal of refuse, etc.

46. Every keeper shall provide the same with such a supply of both rain and lamaha water as may be approved by the Medical Officer. Provision of running water.

47. (1) Every keeper shall cause the seat, floor and walls of every water-closet belonging to such house to be thoroughly Cleansing of water-closets.

cleansed, from time to time, as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor and walls in a clean and wholesome condition.

(2) Every keeper shall cause every part of the structure of every water-closet belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order, and every part of the apparatus of such water-closet and every drain or means of drainage with which such water-closet may communicate, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

Provision of receptacles for house refuse.

48. Every keeper shall provide at least one receptacle for house refuse to every sixteen lodgers and every such receptacle shall be of a capacity not exceeding three cubic feet, and shall be provided with a suitable cover, and shall at all times be kept in good repair and covered while in use.

Ventilation of living rooms.

49. Every keeper shall cause every room or part of any building occupied as a living room in a common lodging-house to be ventilated directly to the outside air where possible on at least two sides and to be provided with such and so many openings as the Medical Officer shall deem sufficient to ensure adequate ventilation of and access of light to every such room or part of the building, and shall cause every such means of ventilation to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

Ventilation of living rooms.

50. Every keeper shall cause every window in every room in such house which may be appointed for use and occupation as a sleeping apartment to be opened and kept fully opened for two hours at least in the forenoon and for two hours at least in the afternoon of every day, except in inclement weather or when a room is occupied by a sick person.

Airing of bed-clothes.

51. Every keeper shall cause the bed-clothes of every bed in such house to be removed from such bed as soon as conveniently may be after such bed shall have been vacated by any lodger, and shall cause all such bed-clothes and such bed to be freely exposed to the air for two hours at least in the forenoon or for two hours at least in the afternoon of every day.

Precautions against infectious disease.

52. Every keeper immediately after he shall have been informed or shall have ascertained that any lodger in such house is ill of any infectious disease, shall adopt all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of such infectious disease.

53. Such keeper shall not, at any time while such lodger is suffering from such infectious disease, cause or allow any other person, except the wife or one other relative of such lodger, or except a person in attendance on such lodger, to use or occupy the same room as such lodger.

Precautions
against
infectious
disease.

54. Where, in consequence of the illness of such lodger, there may be reasonable grounds for apprehending the spread of infection through the admission of lodgers to any room or rooms in such house or through the admission to such room or rooms of the maximum number of lodgers authorised to be received therein, such keeper, after being furnished with the necessary instructions from the Medical Officer, and until the grounds for apprehending the spread of infection have been removed, shall cease to receive any lodger in such room or rooms, or shall receive therein such number of lodgers, being less than the maximum number, as the exigencies of the case may require.

Precautions
against
infectious
disease.

55. Such keeper shall, immediately after the death, removal or recovery of any lodger who may have been ill of any infectious disease, give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer, and shall as soon as conveniently may be, cause every part of the room which may have been occupied by such lodger to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and shall also cause every article in such room which may be liable to retain infection to be in like manner cleansed and disinfected, unless the Medical Officer shall have ordered the same to be destroyed. The keeper shall comply with all instructions of the Medical Officer as to the proper cleansing and disinfection of the room and articles.

Precautions
against
infectious
disease.

56. When the same shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in accordance with such instructions, he shall give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer; and until two days from the giving of such notice shall have elapsed, and unless and until by such cleansing and disinfection the necessary precaution for preventing the spread of infection shall have been duly taken, such keeper shall not cause or suffer any other lodger to be received into the room which, in the case hereinbefore specified, may have been exposed to infection.

Precautions
against
infectious
disease.

57. The keeper shall not, at any time, cause or suffer any room which may be appointed for use as a kitchen or scullery to be used or occupied as a sleeping apartment.

Kitchens not
to be used
as sleeping
apartments.

Duty of
keeper to
affix notices
outside
rooms.

58. (1) Every keeper on receiving from the Town Clerk a notice or placard wherein shall be stated the description or number of the room to which such notice or placard may apply, and the maximum number of lodgers authorised to be received at any one time in such room, shall affix and keep affixed such notice or placard or other notices of the identical words and figures in a conspicuous position inside and outside of such room, and in such a manner that the words and figures in such notice or placard may be clearly and distinctly visible.

(2) No keeper or other person whosoever shall at any time wilfully conceal, deface or obliterate any letter or figure in such notice or placard, or shall wilfully or carelessly injure or destroy such notice or placard.

Exhibition
of by-laws
in common
lodging
houses.

59. (1) Every keeper on receiving from the Town Clerk for the purpose of exhibition in such house or any room therein, a copy or copies of any regulation or regulations for the time being in force with respect to common lodging houses, shall affix and keep affixed such copy or copies in a suitable and conspicuous position in such house, or in such room, and in such manner that the contents of such copy or copies may be clearly and distinctly visible.

(2) No keeper or other person whosoever shall at any time wilfully conceal, deface, alter, or obliterate any part of the contents of such copy or copies, or wilfully or carelessly injure or destroy such copy or copies.

Right of
access to
common
lodging
house in
favour of
officers, etc.

60. The keeper and every person having or acting in the care or management thereof, shall at all times when required by any member or officer of the Council, or Police Officer, town or police constable, give him free access to such house and to every part thereof, and shall not wilfully obstruct or cause or permit to be obstructed any such member or officer, and every such lodging-house shall be inspected by the Medical Officer or his officers not less than once per month, and, in addition thereto, a general inspection of all lodging-houses shall be made during the month of December in each and every year for the purpose of determining whether such houses shall be retained on the "Register of Common Lodging Houses" and for which general inspection every keeper shall pay to the Town Clerk previous to such inspection the sum of one dollar.

Removal of
common
lodging
houses from
register for
certain
causes.

61. If the Town Clerk shall be of opinion that any common lodging-house on the register shall cease to be suitable for the purpose intended or that any such common lodging-house, by reason of its location, its want of necessary arrangements or

conveniences whether sanitary or otherwise, or other sufficient cause ought not to remain on the register, or if it shall appear to the Town Clerk that such lodging-house has been or is being used or employed by the keeper for any unlawful, immoral or improper purpose, or if the keeper shall suffer a third conviction before the magistrate for any breach of these by-laws, the Town Clerk upon a resolution of the Council shall remove such common lodging-house from the register of common lodging houses and thereafter it shall not be lawful for any person without a new registration to open, keep, or carry on any common lodging-house on the said premises or for a keeper who has been so convicted to carry on a common lodging-house.

62. The Town Clerk shall, upon representations being made in writing by the Medical Officer or other officer of the Council or by any Police Officer or any constable or by any six citizens not being any of the officials herein mentioned against the continuation on the register of common lodging-houses of any common lodging-house, place such representations before the Council and also give notice of such representations to the keeper of such common lodging-house in order that such keeper may be heard in defence before the Council.

Representations by Medical Officer, etc., as to unfitness of lodging house.

PART IV.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO EATING-HOUSES.

63. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to establish or keep an eating-house unless the same is registered with the Town Clerk.

Registration of eating-houses.

(2) No registration shall be made by the Town Clerk until the premises have been inspected and approved of in writing by the Medical Officer.

(3) Every registration shall expire at the end of each calendar year but shall be renewable by the Town Clerk from year to year as from the 1st January.

(4) The Town Clerk shall keep and from time to time revise and correct the register.

64. It shall be lawful for the Medical Officer to examine all pots, pans, plates, dishes, cups, glasses or other utensils used in any eating-house for the purpose of ascertaining the state of cleanliness thereof.

Right of Medical Officer to examine pots, etc.

Obstruction
of officer.

65. Any person who hinders, impedes or obstructs the Medical Officer in performing any duty under these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Cleansing
of eating-
house.

66. The keeper of any eating-house shall as often as may be necessary to keep them in a clean and wholesome state sweep, scrub, clean, disinfect or fumigate the walls and floors of the same and shall whenever it may be reasonably necessary, sterilize any receptacle, instrument or appliance used for the purpose of preparing or serving any food or drink.

Provision
of running
water.

67. The keeper of an eating-house, shall keep continuously a supply of clean running water when required for the purpose of washing and cleansing all pots, pans, plates, dishes, glasses or other receptacles, instruments and appliances used for the purpose of preparing or serving food in an eating-house.

Solution for
sterilizing
utensils.

68. Where so required by writing under the hand of the Medical Officer the keeper of an eating-house shall in addition to such supply of clean running water provide and use a solution of such a kind as may be prescribed by the Medical Officer for the purpose of cleansing or sterilizing any drinking glass, cup, receptacle, instrument or appliance used in an eating-house.

Protection
of food from
contamina-
tion.

69. The owner of any eating-house shall take steps to ensure that all articles of food intended, exposed or offered for sale for human consumption are at all times properly protected from contamination by the use of cupboards, bins, boxes, barrels or other containers with suitable covers or doors and all such cupboards, bins, boxes, barrels or other containers shall at all times be maintained and kept in a clean state and in good repair to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

Prohibition
against em-
ployment of
diseased
persons.

70. (1) The owner of any eating-house shall not employ any person suffering from any infectious disease, nor shall any such person engage in any employment in any eating-house.

(2) It shall be the duty of such owners to report forthwith to the Medical Officer the occurrence of any infectious disease or of any disease the symptoms of which may raise a reasonable suspicion that it may be an infectious disease in any person entering in or employed or occupied in any eating-house.

Cleansing of
walls, etc.

71. The Medical Officer may order the owner to paint or lime-wash the inner and outer walls, ceilings, doors, windows, partitions and all fixtures, counters and shelves of any eating-house, when in the opinion of the Medical Officer such painting

or lime-washing is necessary to keep such premises in a clean and wholesome condition.

72. The owner of every eating-house shall cause all refuse and waste matter to be collected from such eating-house and deposited in a covered movable metal receptable or wooden box lined with tin not exceeding twelve cubic feet in capacity and shall cause all such refuse and waste matter to be removed from the premises as often as may be necessary to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

Collection and disposal of house refuse.

73. The keeper of an eating-house shall not cook or serve up to the public any unwholesome food or drink and he shall not prepare or cook or offer to any customer the flesh of any animal not generally eaten or used by the public in this Colony.

Prohibition against cooking unwholesome food.

74. The Medical Officer may by notice in writing require any alteration to the structure or to the internal arrangement of an eating-house which he may consider necessary for the convenience and sanitation of the eating-house and every keeper of an eating-house who fails to carry out any such alteration shall be guilty of an offence on every day after the expiration of a reasonable period stated in the said notice.

Structural alteration of eating-house.

75. Where it is certified to the Council by the Medical Officer that any eating-house registered under these by-laws has not been kept in a sanitary condition the Town Clerk on a resolution of the Council shall refuse to renew the registration of such eating-house or may cancel any existing registration thereof.

Refusal to re-register insanitary eating-house.

76. The Town Clerk upon a resolution of the Council shall make an order directing that any eating-house, which may be deemed by the Council an unhealthy, insanitary or undesirable eating-house shall be closed upon a date specified in a notice in writing giving such a direction and thereafter if the keeper of such eating-house shall keep open such eating-house, he shall be guilty of an offence on every day during which he shall do so after the said date.

Closing of insanitary eating-house.

PART V.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND COLD STORES.

77. (1) The Town Clerk, on a resolution of the Council, shall license as a "private slaughter-house" any premises which may be approved by the Council and thereafter it shall be lawful

Licensing of private slaughter-houses.

for the person in whose name such licence is granted to slaughter any animal therein for the sole purpose of any industry carried on by him.

(2) Every applicant for such a licence shall on his application to the Council produce to the Town Clerk (a) a certificate from the City Engineer that the building proposed to be used as a private slaughter-house is in all respects properly constructed, equipped, and suitable for the purpose and (b) a certificate from the Medical Officer that the slaughter of animals can be carried out in such building under the best sanitary and public health conditions.

Notice of intention to slaughter in private slaughter-house.

78. (1) A licensee shall give twenty-four hours' notice to the Medical Officer of his intention to slaughter any animal, and such person shall not slaughter or permit to be slaughtered any animal until the same has been examined and passed for slaughter by the Medical Officer or the Meat and Food Inspector.

(2) A licensee shall not remove any fresh meat from the room or place where the animal was slaughtered until it has been inspected and approved by the Medical Officer or the Meat and Food Inspector.

Removal of hides.

(3) A licensee shall remove or cause to be removed from a private slaughter-house the skins or hides of all animals slaughtered therein within twelve hours after such animals have been slaughtered.

Cancellation of licences.

79. The Town Clerk shall on a resolution of the Council cancel any licence issued to any licensee and thereafter such person shall not slaughter any animal on the premises previously licensed as a private slaughter-house.

Employment only of examined persons.

80. (1) The licensee shall employ therein only such persons as may be authorised by the Medical Officer to work in a private slaughter-house.

(2) Every such person authorised to work in a private slaughter-house shall present himself to the Medical Officer for examination once in every three months.

Landing of animals at stelling and fees payable in respect thereof.

81. (1) A licensee may land at any stage or stelling attached to a private slaughter-house any animals to be slaughtered at such slaughter-house.

(2) A licensee shall pay to the Town Clerk for landing every animal at any such stage or stelling the following landing fees—

For every Bull	...	...	...	...	4 cents.	
" " Ox	...	...	...	...	4 "	
" " Cow	...	...	...	...	4 "	
" " Steer	...	...	...	...	4 "	
" " Heifer	...	...	...	...	4 "	
" " Animal (over 150 lbs.)	...	...	...	...	4 "	
" " Calf weighing under 150 lbs.	...	...	...	...	2 "	
" " Sheep	...	...	...	...	2 "	
" " Goat	...	...	...	...	2 "	
" " Lamb	...	...	...	...	2 "	
" " Kid	...	...	...	...	2 "	
" " Swine	...	...	...	...	2 "	each.
" " Turtle	...	...	...	...	2 "	"
" " Game	...	...	...	...	4 "	"

(3) A licensee shall pay to the Town Clerk on the 1st day of each month the landing fees due in respect of all animals landed as aforesaid during the preceding month as shown by the register hereinafter provided for.

82. (1) A licensee shall pay to the Town Clerk in respect of the slaughter of each animal by him the following fees—

Every Bull	...	...	...	...	24 cts.	
" Ox	...	...	...	...	" "
" Cow	...	...	...	...	" "
" Steer	...	...	...	...	" "
" Heifer...	...	...	...	...	" "
" Animal (over 150 lbs.)	...	...	...	...	6 cts.	
" Calf under 150 lbs.	...	...	...	...	3 cts.	
" Sheep...	...	...	...	...	"
" Goat	...	...	...	...	"
" Lamb	...	...	...	...	"
" Kid	...	...	...	...	"
" Swine weighing over 20 lbs. (alive)	...	...	...	...	4 cts. each.	
" Swine weighing under 20 lbs. (alive)	...	...	...	...	2 cts. each.	
Each Turtle	...	...	...	...	2 cts.	

Fees payable in respect of slaughter of animals and keeping of register.

(2) A licensee shall keep a register in which he shall enter correct particulars as to the kind, sex, colour, marks, brand, place of origin, person from whom obtained, date of arrival at slaughter-house or adjoining place, and other sufficient description of every animal received by him in a licensed slaughter-house or on any premises adjoining such slaughter-house, and

he shall also enter or cause to be entered therein correct particulars of the same nature respecting every animal slaughtered by him in a private slaughter-house.

(3) Every person who wilfully, negligently, or fraudulently enters or causes to be entered in any such register any incorrect particulars shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars for the first offence and not less than one hundred dollars for any subsequent offence and in addition the magistrate may order the cancellation of his licence by the Town Clerk, who shall give effect to such order.

(4) The Town Clerk, Medical Officer, or Meat and Food Inspector or any other officer of the Council authorised by the Town Clerk in that behalf may at all times inspect the register and make extracts therefrom.

(5) The Town Clerk may require any licensee to furnish him with an extract of any particulars entered by or on behalf of the licensee in the said register.

(6) A licensee shall pay to the Town Clerk on the first day of each month the fees due in respect of all animals appearing from the said register to have been slaughtered by him during the preceding month.

Disposal of
viscera.

83. Nothing in these by-laws contained shall be construed to prevent a licensee from carrying on a trade in selling or disposing of the organs, viscera or other parts of an animal unsuitable for the purpose of the industry carried on by him.

Certificate
for admission
of carcass to
slaughter-
house.

84. (1) The body of a dead animal or the carcass, or any of the organs or viscera of an animal, shall not be admitted into any slaughter-house unless accompanied by—

(a) A certificate by the Meat Inspector that it has been inspected in accordance with these by-laws and passed by him as fit for human consumption; or

(b) A certificate by a Veterinary Surgeon that the animal has not died of any disease notifiable under the provisions of any Ordinance.

(2) On any moribund animal being admitted into a slaughter-house, the person in charge shall immediately notify the same to the Medical Officer.

Protection of
food product
from con-
tamination.

85. No person shall keep or store in any stable, byre or other premises in which live animals are kept, or in any room or apartment that is used as a living room or sleeping room or in

any premises that are not kept in a clean and sanitary condition, any meat or meat food product intended for sale for human consumption.

86. (1) The Meat Inspector and every other person authorised to make inspection of meat intended for human consumption shall when inspecting the carcasses, organs and viscera of any animal comply with any instructions given by the Council in that behalf.

Instructions
to Meat
Inspector
and
slaughterers.

(2) Every person engaged in the work of slaughtering animals or of dressing the carcasses, organs or viscera of any animal shall comply with any instructions given by the Council in that behalf.

(3) All instructions given by the Council shall be in writing signed by the Town Clerk and communicated to all persons concerned. Copies thereof shall be exhibited in every slaughter-house, private or belonging to the Council.

87. Every slaughterer or other person engaged in slaughtering any animal at a slaughter-house established by the Council or in dressing the carcasses, organs or viscera of such animals shall be examined once in every three months by the Medical Officer and no slaughterer or other person shall engage himself as aforesaid unless he has been so examined and has obtained a certificate from the Medical Officer authorising him to engage himself as aforesaid.

Examination
of
slaughterers
and
dressers.

88. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to establish or maintain any cold stores or any premises or places for salting, pickling, packing, canning or preserving any meat without having first obtained from the Council a licence for that purpose.

Licensing of
cold stores.

(2) The Town Clerk upon a resolution of the Council shall grant a licence to establish or maintain any cold stores or any premises or places for any of the aforesaid purposes, and such licence may be granted for such period, upon such conditions, and upon payment of such fees as the Council may from time to time by resolution direct.

89. Every licence issued under this part of these by-laws shall be under the hand of the Town Clerk and shall state the period during which such licence shall remain in force and the conditions upon which it is granted.

Form and
contents of
such licence.

90. It shall not be lawful for any licensee of any cold stores to sell any fresh meat or fresh fish at or from such cold stores except for delivery to any ship or vessel or unless granted a licence as provided in the following by-laws.

Prohibition
against
selling fresh
meat, etc.,
from cold
stores.

Licence to sell fresh meat, etc., from cold stores.

91. The Town Clerk on a resolution of the Council shall grant to the licensee of any cold stores a licence to sell fresh meat or fresh fish at or from such cold stores, and such licences may be granted for such period and subject to such conditions and to the payment of such fees as may from time to time be directed by the Council.

Form and contents of such licence.

92. Every licence granted under this part of the by-laws to sell fresh meat or fresh fish at or from any licensed cold stores shall be under the hand of the Town Clerk and shall state the period during which such licence shall remain in force and the conditions upon which it is granted.

Definition of sale from cold stores.

93. Any fresh meat or fresh fish delivered from any cold stores whether such delivery be made in pursuance of a contract of sale or otherwise (except such fresh meat or fresh fish as may be delivered at or for sale at any premises licensed for the sale of fresh meat or fresh fish or to a ship or vessel or at any market in the City) shall be deemed to be sold within the meaning of these by-laws.

Sanitation in cold stores and returns as to deliveries therefrom.

94. (1) The Medical Officer may give such instructions as he may think proper for enforcing cleanliness in all cold stores or in any premises or places used for salting, pickling, packing, canning or preserving meat, and he may fix the hours during which any fresh meat or fresh fish may be delivered therefrom.

(2) The licensee shall make such returns as to the quantities and the description of any fresh meat or fresh fish from time to time received into any cold stores and from time to time delivered therefrom, and as to the destination of any fresh meat or fresh fish from time to time delivered therefrom, as the Medical Officer may require.

Quarterly inspection of cold stores.

95. (1) A licensee who establishes or maintains any cold stores or any premises or place where he salts, pickles, packs, cans or preserves in any manner the carcass, flesh, or meat of any animal, shall procure the same to be examined and inspected at least once every three months by the Medical Officer or by the Meat and Food Inspector.

(2) Such licensee shall pay to the Town Clerk for every such examination and inspection the sum of five dollars.

Inspection of private slaughter-house, etc.

96. The Medical Officer or any sanitary inspector in his department specially authorised in that behalf by the Medical Officer may at any time enter and inspect a private slaughter-house, or any cold stores or any premises or place used for

salting, pickling, packing, canning, or preserving any meat, and a person in charge of any such place shall give effect to any instructions of the Medical Officer given in relation to such slaughter-house, cold stores or other premises or place and its appurtenances.

PART VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

97. (1) The Medical Officer may by a notice in writing under his hand require the keeper of a common lodging-house or of an eating-house to instal such and so many water-closets, urinals or other sanitary provision as he may consider necessary for the convenience of persons frequenting the common lodging-house or the eating-house.

Power to
require
installation
of sanitary
convenience.

(2) Every keeper of a common lodging-house or of an eating-house who fails to comply with any such requirement shall be guilty of an offence on every day after the expiration of such reasonable time as may be prescribed in the said notice for the said water-closets, urinals or other sanitary provisions to be installed.

98. (1) In every case in which any person may be deprived under these by-laws of a right to carry on any barber's shop, common lodging-house or eating-house for any sufficient reason, such person shall be entitled to show cause before the Council why he should not be deprived of such right.

Appeal to
Council in
case of
deprivation
of rights.

(2) In every such case the Town Clerk shall give seven days notice to such person of his intention to bring before the Council any representations against such person or his barber's shop, common lodging-house or eating-house and within seven days after being so served with the said notice, the person to be affected shall lodge with the Town Clerk the grounds upon which he proposes to resist the said deprivation.

(3) Upon notice of a day fixed for hearing of the representations and any objections thereto the person affected may appear before the Council to be heard orally if he so desires.

99. Every hackney carriage shall be under the supervision of some officer appointed by the Council on whose certificate of fitness the Town Clerk shall issue licences to the driver thereof:

Supervision
of hackney
carriages.

Provided that where the hackney carriage is a motor vehicle, the Town Clerk shall not issue a licence unless a certificate of fitness then in force under section 14 of the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance, or any provision substituted therefor, is produced to him.

Cap. 280.

Hackney carriage fares.

By-laws 4th Sept., 1941.

100. No person shall charge for the hire of a hackney carriage for a journey within the City any fare in excess of the following—

(a) in respect of one or two passengers for a period not exceeding fifteen minutes ... 36 cents.

(b) in respect of each passenger in excess of two for a period not exceeding fifteen minutes ... 18 cents.

(c) for each period of fifteen minutes, or part thereof, after the first fifteen minutes irrespective of the number of passengers ... 36 cents.

Hackney carriage fares for children and other provisions.

101. (1) No fare shall be charged for any child under three years of age and two children under the age of twelve years shall be deemed one person.

(2) Between the hours of 9 o'clock, p.m. and 6 o'clock, a.m. daily, the foregoing fares shall be increased by one-half.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to preclude the passenger and the driver from entering into any special agreement relating to the hire of any hackney carriage.

Hackney carriage plates. Cap. 280.

Fifth schedule.

102. Every hackney carriage which is mechanically propelled shall, in addition to the identification mark required by the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance, display directly above such number plate a mark of the dimensions and form set out in the fifth schedule to these by-laws.

Definition of hackney carriage.

103. The expression "hackney carriage" in any by-law made in pursuance of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, or any amendment thereof, shall have the meaning given thereto in by-law 3 hereof.

Provisions for maintaining air spaces, etc.

104. (1) No person shall keep or permit to be kept on any land in the City any cultivation plot or garden in which the plants or other growing things are in the opinion of the Medical Officer so dense as to shut out the light or air from the soil below or from any adjoining land.

(2) No person shall grow on any land in the City any plantain, banana, or other tall trees in groups or clusters in such a manner as is likely in the opinion of the Medical Officer to cause the breeding of mosquitoes or to impede the penetration of the sun's rays into the soil below or on to any adjoining land.

(3) No person shall use any land in the City solely for the purpose of a farm or cultivation plot.

105. Where any tree, hedge, shrub or any other thing upon any private land at or near any corner or bend, obstructs the clear view of drivers of vehicles the City Engineer shall serve a notice on the owner or occupier of such private land requiring him to lop or cut the tree, hedge or shrub or remove such other thing within seven days so as to prevent such obstruction, and in default of compliance the City Engineer shall carry out the requisition of his notice and the Town Clerk shall recover as a civil debt the cost from the owner or occupier upon whom the notice was served.

Provision
for removal of
blind
corners.

106. Every person who erects or places anything against or in front of any house, building, or shed, which by reason of being insecurely or inconveniently fixed, or of the defective construction thereof, is a source of danger to persons lawfully using a street or pavement, shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Prohibition
against
dangerous
things sus-
pended over
public
places.

107. (1) If it appears to the Medical Officer that any premises are infested with vermin, he shall give written notice to the occupier of the premises, or if the premises be vacant, to the owner of the premises, requiring him within a period specified in the notice to cleanse the premises, and the notice may require, among other things, the removal of wallpaper or other covering on the walls, and the taking of such other steps as the Medical Officer may require for the purpose of destroying or removing vermin:

Verminous
houses.

Provided that, when any work required by the notice is work which affects the removal of any portion of the structure of such premises, the notice requiring the work to be done shall be given to the owner only.

(2) If the person on whom a notice under this by-law is served fails within the period specified in the notice to comply with the requirements thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws and in addition to any penalty imposed therefor shall be liable to a daily penalty not exceeding five dollars, for each day during which the failure shall continue after the expiration of the period specified in the notice and the Medical Officer may, after the expiration of the said period, himself carry out the work required by the notice, and the Town Clerk shall recover the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by him as a civil debt from that person.

(3) If any person, upon whom a notice is served under this by-law, deems himself aggrieved by the requirements of the

notice, he may within fourteen days after the service of the notice, appeal to the Council and any order made by the Council shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

(4) In this by-law and in by-law 108 "premises" means any building, room, or tenement used for human habitation; "owner" means the landlord or other person receiving the rents and profits of the premises or the person who controls the premises; "occupier" means the person who actually inhabits any premises or the head of any family inhabiting the premises.

Verminous
premises.

108. If it appears to the Medical Officer that any articles in any premises are infested with vermin, or by reason of their having been used by, or having been in contact with, any person infested with vermin are likely to be so infested, he may at the expense of the Council cause such articles to be cleaned, disinfected, or destroyed, and if necessary for that purpose to be removed from the premises.

Protection
of food from
contamina-
tion.

109. (1) No sanitary convenience shall be in any room in which food is prepared for sale or in which any food is sold or is stored or kept with a view to future sale, or shall communicate directly therewith, or shall be so placed that offensive odours therefrom can penetrate to the room.

(2) No cistern for the supply of water to such room shall be in direct communication with or discharge directly into any sanitary convenience.

(3) No outlet for the ventilation of any drain shall be in such room, and if there is in such room any inlet or opening into any drain, that inlet or opening shall be efficiently trapped.

(4) Such a room shall not be used as a sleeping-place, and no sleeping-place shall communicate directly with such a room in such manner as to cause unreasonable risk of contamination to food in such room.

(5) Such a room shall, except in the case of a room used as a cold store, be adequately ventilated.

(6) The occupier of such a room shall cause the walls and ceiling of the room to be whitewashed, cleansed, or purified as often as may be necessary to keep them in a clean state.

(7) The occupier of such a room shall prevent any unnecessary accumulation or deposit of refuse or filth in the room.

(8) In this by-law the expression—

"food" includes every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily

enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food, and flavouring matters and condiments;

“room” includes any shop, shed, store, outbuilding, or cellar;

“sanitary convenience” includes urinals, water-closets, baths, and any similar convenience.

110. Every person who expectorates in or upon any market, street, pavement, or other public place shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Prohibition
against ex-
pectoration
on streets.

111. (1) It shall be lawful for any member of the Council, the Medical Officer, or the City Engineer, or any sanitary inspector or road overseer employed by the Council, to enter into or upon any yard or the buildings or the grounds of any club or other place to which numbers of persons resort as customers, invitees, or members of a society or other organisation, to view or inspect the sanitary or other condition or the state of repair of any building connected with such yard, club or other place.

Right of
entry into
clubs, etc.

(2) Every person who obstructs, impedes, or assaults any person empowered by this by-law to make such entry shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

112. (1) If the Medical Officer shall certify in writing to the Town Clerk that in his opinion it is necessary in the interest of public health that the Medical Officer or some person authorised by him should inspect the inside of any building used for human habitation or for any other purpose whatsoever, the Town Clerk shall issue an order in writing addressed to the owner or occupier of such building requiring him to admit the Medical Officer or such authorised person within any part of the interior of such building.

Right of
entry into
private
houses.

(2) The owner or occupier and every other inmate of such building shall on presentation to him of such order admit the Medical Officer or such authorised person to the interior of such building or of any room therein as required by the Medical Officer or such authorised person.

(3) The authority given by the Medical Officer to any other person to inspect the inside of any building shall be in writing under the hand of the Medical Officer.

(4) No order to admit made under this by-law shall require the person to whom it is addressed to admit the Medical Officer or such authorised person before the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon or after the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon:

Provided that where an order to admit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether overcrowding exists the hours of entry shall be between 8 o'clock a.m. and 10 o'clock, p.m.

(5) If the Medical Officer or such authorised person shall be guilty of any offensive behaviour towards any occupier or inmate while entering into or inspecting such building, he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

(6) Every person who obstructs, impedes, or assaults the Medical Officer or any such authorised person in the execution of his duty under this by-law shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Offences and penalties.

113. (1) Every person who fails to do any act or thing enjoined by these by-laws, and every person who does any act or thing forbidden by these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence against any of these by-laws shall, where no other specific penalty has been provided by these by-laws for such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or three months' imprisonment and in case of a continuing breach a further penalty of ten dollars for each day of such continuance after a notice of the breach shall have been served by the Council.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

REGISTER OF BARBERS' SHOPS.
(The City Government By-laws.)

By-law 22 (1).

Date of registration.	Name of owner or occupier.	Locality of shop.	When shop registered.	Number of licensed barbers and names of such persons.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

REGISTER OF BARBERS.
(The City Government By-laws.)

By-law
22 (2).

Date of registration.	Name of barbers.	Residence.	Date when registered.	Barber's shop where employed.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

REGISTER OF LODGERS.
(The City Government By-laws.)

By-law 38.

Date when entry made.	Name of lodger.	Number of room in which he lodged.	Date when arrived.	Date when left.	Remarks.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

NOTICE TO KEEPER OF COMMON LODGING HOUSE.
(The City Government By-laws.)

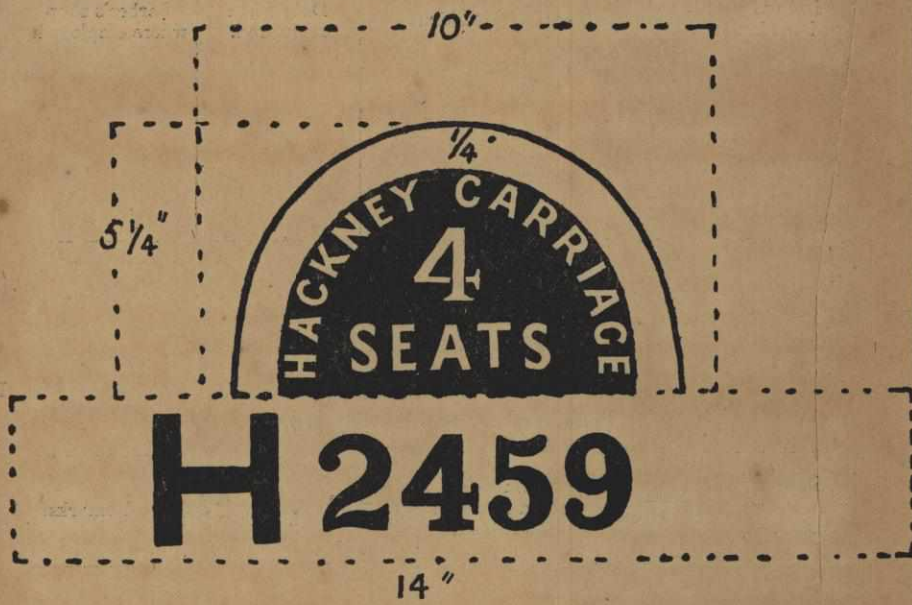
By-law 39.

Date.	Name of common lodging house.	Situation.	Keeper.	Total number of rooms.	Number of lodgers to each room.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

By-law 102.

DIAGRAM OF MARK TO BE ATTACHED TO IDENTIFICATION MARK.
(The City Government By-laws.)



BY-LAWS: MARKING AND FENCING OF LOTS, ETC.
ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW.

1. Cost of Paals.
- 2- 8. Fencing of Lots.
9. Naming of Streets and Numbering of Lots.
- 10-12. Gutters and Pipes to Roofs of Buildings.
- 13-23. Protection of Buildings from Fire.
- 24-31. Dangerous Buildings, etc.
- 32-33. Offences and Penalties.

MARKING AND FENCING OF LOTS, ETC.**BY-LAWS**

made by the Town Council under section 192, of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, 1898, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 26th July, 1917, and amended on the 20th March, 1922, and 9th January, 1946.

By-laws
26th July,
1917.
20th March,
1922.
1 of 1946.

COST OF PAALS.

1. Where paals are necessary to mark the boundaries between contiguous lots or portions of a divided lot the cost of placing such paals shall be borne jointly by the owners thereof. Any dispute as to the cost or description of such paals shall be settled by the City Engineer.

FENCING OF LOTS.

2. Boundary palings shall be erected between all lots or portions of divided lots owned by separate persons.

3. The cost thereof shall be borne jointly by the adjoining owners. Any dispute as to the cost or description of such palings shall be settled by the City Engineer.

4. No paling or fencing on a lot shall be more than 8 feet high from the ground.

5. When a lot drain is constructed along a boundary line common to two adjoining lots and a boundary paling is required to mark the same there shall either be a paling on each side of such drain or one paling erected in such position and in such manner as the City Engineer may decide.

6. The owner of a lot or any portion thereof shall erect palings on any part of such lot, or portion thereof which faces a public street; but before commencing the erection of such palings he shall give notice to the City Engineer of his intention to so do.

7. Where the back of a lot abuts on a public drain the lot-owner shall fence in such lot from such drain.

8. Every person acting contrary to the provisions of the foregoing by-laws relating to palings or the fencing of lots or failing to comply with any requirement contained therein shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars and a further penalty not exceeding one dollar for each day's default.

NAMING OF STREETS AND NUMBERING OF LOTS.

9. The Council shall cause to be placed in such conspicuous places therein as they may see fit the names of all the streets of the City and shall also cause to be placed the number of every lot in the City upon some conspicuous place on such lot and shall renew the said names and numbers from time to time whenever necessary.

GUTTERS AND PIPES TO ROOFS OF BUILDINGS.

10. The owner of any lot and buildings, or of buildings alone, in the City adjoining any public street road or thoroughfare shall cause the roof of the buildings and of all sunshades and other coverings and projections to be supplied with sufficient gutters and pipes to be kept in good order and repair so as to prevent any water therefrom dropping upon or running into or over such public street, road or thoroughfare, or injuring any public dam or parapet in the City.

11. All gutters attached to buildings in the City of Georgetown shall be constructed and graded by the owners to the approval and satisfaction of the City Engineer in such manner as to prevent water settling therein and from time to time to keep the same in such like order and repair to the satisfaction of the City Engineer: it shall be imperative on the owners of all such gutters which at present are not so constructed and graded to have the said gutters so attended to as aforesaid within six months from the confirmation of these by-laws:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to buildings with gutters perforated in such a way as to prevent water settling therein. The owner of any such buildings failing to comply with the provisions of this and the last preceding by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

12. Every person who shall neglect to comply within seven days with a notice from the City Engineer to have the said gutters cleaned shall be guilty of an offence under these by-laws, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars and a further penalty not exceeding one dollar for each day's default.

PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS FROM FIRE.

13. It shall not be lawful to cover the roof of any building within the City with thatch or leaves. The roof of every building on any lot abutting on either side of High Street, from Lamaha Street to Broad Street, Saffon Street, or of any

street in continuation thereof and of every building to the west of such street shall be covered with tiles, slates, metal, or other material approved by the City Engineer.

14. All gutters and spouts attached to any such roof shall be of tin or other metal and be constructed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

15. Any roof covered contrary to these by-laws may be pulled down and removed by order of the Council and the person liable therefor shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

16. Every dwelling-house within the City shall be provided with a kitchen, having a separate roof from that of the main building, in which there shall be an open fire-place with a brick chimney or a stove and pipe. Provided that any existing kitchen under the same roof as the main building shall be allowed to remain, if it otherwise complies with the requirements of these by-laws. Every chimney shall be of sufficient height not to endanger the neighbourhood or to annoy it with smoke. In case any brick oven be required the same shall be connected with and ventilated by a brick chimney.

17. The portion of the floor of every kitchen on which any fire-place or stove is placed and the space on all sides for two feet beyond shall be covered with concrete, stone, tiles, brick or solid earth and if such kitchen is attached to the dwelling-house or to any other building the outer sides and end of such kitchen shall be of stone, tiles, brick, metal or some other incombustible material or lined therewith.

18. The foregoing provisions with respect to kitchens as contained in by-laws 16 and 17 shall not be construed as applicable to each separate room in any tenement range.

19. Any person acting contrary to the provisions of by-laws 16 and 17 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

20. It shall not be lawful to use or kindle fire in any coal-pot or other holder of fire, within any dwelling-house in any lot in the City, except in a kitchen, or in coal-pots or other holders of fire used for laundry purposes placed at a distance of not less than six feet from any building on said lot, or if such coal-pot or holder of fire is used within a building for like

purposes the same shall be placed on a box in a receptacle containing water constructed to the satisfaction and approval of the City Engineer.

21. All chimneys attached to kitchens belonging to dwelling-houses in the City shall be kept in good repair, and well and properly cleaned, and the City Engineer or any Officer of the Council shall be at liberty at any time to enter upon the premises and inspect them; and the owner or occupier of any such dwelling-house neglecting to comply herewith shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for every such neglect.

22. In case of fire originating from any chimney attached to any building in the City, the owner or occupier of such building shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

23. In case of any breach of the foregoing by-laws under this heading the City Engineer shall be empowered to institute proceedings and prosecute for any breach hereof or he may delegate his authority thereto in each case to any officer of the Council he may think fit.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS, ETC.

24. If any building or anything affixed thereon is deemed by the City Engineer to be in a ruinous state and dangerous to persons residing therein, or to passers-by, or to the occupiers of neighbouring buildings, he shall, if he thinks fit, immediately cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passers-by, and shall cause notice in writing to be served on the owner of such building, requiring him forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such building or other thing.

25. If such owner do not begin to repair, take down, or secure such building or other thing within three days after such notice has been served and complete such repairs, or take down or secure such premises as speedily as the nature of the case will admit, the City Engineer may make complaint thereof before a magistrate of Georgetown, and it shall be lawful for such magistrate to order the owner or in his default the occupier (if any) of such building or other thing, to take down, re-build, repair, or otherwise secure to the satisfaction of the City Engineer the same or such part thereof as appears to the magistrate to be in a dangerous state within a time to be fixed by him.

26. In case the same be not taken down, repaired, rebuilt, or otherwise secured within the time so limited, or if no owner or occupier can be found on whom to serve such order, the Council shall with all convenient speed, cause all or so much of such buildings, or other thing, as shall be in a ruinous condition and dangerous as aforesaid to be taken down, repaired, rebuilt, or otherwise secured in such manner as shall be requisite; and all the expenses of putting up every such hoard or fence and of taking down, repairing, rebuilding, or securing such building, or other thing, shall be recovered by the Council by summary execution, and the said property shall be executable for the expenses and costs.

27. The City Engineer, shall, during the construction or repair of any of the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, trenches or drains in the City, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, and shall cause such bars or chains to be fixed across or in any of the streets, thoroughfares, or bridges to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, and animals while such works are carried on as to him shall seem proper; and the City Engineer shall cause any such works during the construction or repair thereof to be lighted and guarded during the night.

28. Every person who shall take down, alter, or remove any of the said bars or chains or extinguish any light without the authority or consent of the City Engineer shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

29. When any building materials, rubbish or other things are laid, or any hole made in any of the streets, thoroughfares or bridges of the City, the City Engineer shall direct sufficient light to be fixed in a proper place upon or near the same, and shall direct such light to be continued every night from sunset to sunrise while such materials or hole remain, and shall direct such materials or other things and such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until such materials or other things are removed or the hole filled up or otherwise made secure.

30. If any building or hole or bridge or any other place near any thoroughfare or street of the City be for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure dangerous to the passengers along such thoroughfare or street, the City Engineer shall cause or direct the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed,

so as to prevent danger therefrom and the expenses of such repair, protection or enclosure shall be repaid to the Council by the owner of the premises so repaired, protected, or enclosed, or by the party making such repairs, or digging such hole or excavating in any street in the City, and shall, in default of payment, be recoverable by summary execution.

31. The Council may by order declare an area a "Residential District." No spirit shops, provision shops, manufactories, bakeries or other such business premises, no theatre, dancing hall, school, assembly hall, tenement room, ranges, stables, cow-pens, or other building or buildings used for similar purposes, shall be erected, nor shall any premises or part of premises be converted to be used for such a purpose as above within a residential district save by consent of the Council. Any building in a residential district used for such a purpose as above-mentioned at the time the order is made by the Council may continue to be so used, but the Council may if petitioned by the owners of two-thirds of the area declared give notice to all or any owners of buildings so used to cease using them for such purpose, compensation being paid at such rate as shall be determined by agreement or, failing agreement, by arbitration, such compensation being provided by special compensation rate levied upon the property of this area.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

32. Every person who shall offend against any of these by-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ten dollars, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of one dollar for each day after written notice of the offence has been served by the City Engineer:

Provided nevertheless that the magistrate before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if he think fit, adjudge the payment of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this by-law.

33. Any person acting contrary to the provisions of these by-laws shall, where no special penalty has been provided, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

GEORGETOWN BUILDING BY-LAWS.

ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.

PRELIMINARIES TO COMMENCING BUILDING OPERATIONS.

3. Notice of intention to commence building operations.
4. (1) Plan of new building or of alteration to existing building.
(3) Contents of plan.
5. Written description to be deposited with plans.
6. Further plans and information to be furnished if required by City Engineer.
7. City Engineer's approval or disapproval to be signified in writing.
8. Notice of commencement of building operations.
9. Erection of boards or fences in certain cases.
10. (1) Plans deposited to be of no effect if building is not commenced within 12 months.
(2) Fresh application necessary if building operations not commenced within 12 months.
(3) Building operations commenced to be completed within 12 months.
11. Deviation from plan, etc., an offence.
12. Access to works by City Engineer.
13. Notice of completion of building.
14. Commencement of building operations without observance of preliminary requirements.
15. Building operations executed without preliminary requirements.
Notice to pull down buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS.

16. New building to conform to by-laws.
17. Meaning of "new building".
18. Building not to be joined without permission of City Engineer.
19. Power to dispense with by-laws on such terms as the Council may impose.
20. Certificate of compliance with building by-laws.
21. (1) Requisites of building sites.
(2) Building over thoroughfare not allowed except by special leave.
22. (1) Position, etc., of new buildings to be approved.
(3) New building not to cover more than two-thirds of the lot.

OPEN SPACES ABOUT BUILDINGS AND VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS.

23. Building not to project beyond front boundary line.
24. Distances between buildings and side or back boundary lines.
Waiver of provision by Council in case of boundary line between contiguous lots.
25. Distances between buildings on lots.

FOUNDATIONS.

26. Foundations of buildings.
27. Foundations of structural wall.

TIMBER FRAMED BUILDINGS.

BY-LAW.

28. (1) Timber framed buildings.
- (2) Joints between vertical and horizontal members of framework of buildings.
- (3) Braces.

ROOFS.

29. Construction of roofs.
30. Covering of roofs.
31. (1) Underside of roof to be ceiled or close-boarded.
- (2) Definition of "inhabited room".
32. Disposal of rain water from roofs.
33. Distance of down pipe from surface drain.
34. Gutters and pipes to be of metal or incombustible material.

FLOORS.

35. Construction of floors.

STAIRCASES.

36. Erection of staircase. Handrails to be provided.

KITCHENS.

37. Kitchens to be provided.
38. Height of chimney.
39. Brick oven to have brick chimney.
40. Floors of kitchens.
41. Kitchens attached to buildings.
42. Sinks to be provided in kitchens of self-contained dwelling houses.
43. By-laws 37 to 42 not applicable to tenements and dwelling-houses with electrical stoves.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

44. Examination of public buildings.
45. City Engineer may enter and inspect.
46. Public building not to be used until approved.
47. Alteration to be approved by Council.
48. Conversion of building erected for other purposes into a public building.
49. Council may require alterations necessary for safety of the public.

ALTERATIONS OF BUILDINGS.

50. Additions to and alterations of buildings.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED BY FIRE, ETC., AND BUILDING FOR DANGEROUS TRADES.

51. (1) Buildings destroyed by fire, etc.
- (2) Material with which house destroyed by fire to be rebuilt.
52. (1) Notice of intention to pull down or remove building.
- (2) Penalty for removing or pulling down building without notice.
53. (1) Notice of removal of building.
- (2) Penalty for failure to give such notice.

BY-LAW.

- 54. (1) Buildings for factories and dangerous trades.
- (2) Application of this by-law.
- (3) Council may cancel permission if building be of a dangerous description.
- (4) Liability to take down laboratory, etc., contravening by-laws.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

- 55. New building in residential districts not to cover more than half of lot.

SPECIAL BY-LAWS FOR PARTICULAR DISTRICTS IN THE CITY.

- 56. Special by-laws for district between Stabroek and Kingston.
- 57. Position of new building in relation to boundary line.
- 58. Authority to erect front wall in line with front boundary of lot.
- 59. Providing entrance for every lot.
- 60. Special by-laws for section of Werk-en-Rust district.
- 61. Restriction on area of lot to be covered by building.
- 62. Restriction on space between building and boundary lines.
- 63. Buildings in Water Street and Lombard Street.
- 64. Special by-laws for Wortmanville.
- 65. Distances of side and back boundary lines.
- 66. Distance between buildings.
- 67. Special by-laws for district east of Oronoque Street.
- 68. Sub-division of lots in Queenstown.
- 69. Restriction on number of buildings on Queenstown lot.
- 70. Restriction on kind of buildings in Queenstown.

GENERAL.

- 71. Restriction on keeping motor vehicles under houses.
- 72. Terms and conditions on which by-laws can be dispensed with.
- 73. Power to close up alleyways.
- 74. Authentication of notice, etc.
- 75. Service of notices.
- 76. Appeal by person aggrieved to the Council.
- 77. General penalty for offences.
- 78. Power of City Engineer to institute proceedings.

SCHEDULE.

BUILDING.**BY-LAWS**By-laws
1 of 1946.*made by the Town Council under section 206 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 9th January, 1946.*

Short title.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Georgetown Building By-laws, and shall be construed with the by-laws relating to the marking and fencing of Lots, etc., made by the Town Council under section 192 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, 1898, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 26th July, 1917.

Interpre-
tation.

2. In these by-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ builder ” means the owner of any building, or any person who executes or causes to be executed any work on any building;

“ building ” includes any house, structure, kitchen, store-room, garage, out-house, fence, rail, palings or other erection of whatsoever material and for whatsoever purpose constructed and any part of a building;

“ building operations ” means the work of erecting any new building or of taking down, altering, repairing, renovating or painting of any building;

“ City Engineer ” and “ Town Clerk ” include respectively the persons lawfully acting for such officers;

“ dwelling-house ” means any building or any part of a building constructed or adapted for use wholly or principally for human habitation;

“ lot ” means any parcel of land in any ward of the City described as a lot by a number or a letter in the valuation list for the City made under the Georgetown (Valuation and Rating) Ordinance, or any lawful subdivision thereof, or any parcel of land appearing in the said list although not so described;

Cap. 154.

“ owner ” includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or building in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive that rent if the land or building were let, or the person in occupation of the land or building, but does not include a tenant from year to year or for any less term or a tenant at will;

“public building” means any building constructed or adapted for use, generally or occasionally, as a church, chapel or other place of public worship or religious instruction or as a hospital, nursing home, medical clinic, work-shop, college, school, theatre, place of public entertainment or amusement, auditorium, public lecture room, exhibition room or other place of public assembly for any purpose whatsoever.

PRELIMINARIES TO COMMENCING BUILDING OPERATIONS.

3. No person shall commence any building operations in the City unless he has given notice in writing of his intention so to do to the City Engineer on a form provided by the Council for that purpose and otherwise complies with the provisions of these by-laws.

Notice of intention to commence building operations.

4. (1) No person shall erect a new building or alter or add to any existing building or execute any structural work to any building unless he shall lay over with such notice a plan of the new building or of the alterations or additions to the existing building or of the structural work for approval by the City Engineer.

Plan of new building or of alteration to existing building.

(2) Every approval by the City Engineer of a plan shall be in writing at the foot of the plan approved.

(3) Such plan shall be laid over in duplicate and shall comply with the following requirements—

Contents of plan.

(a) it shall state the purpose for which the building is intended to be used;

(b) it shall be drawn in ink on drawing paper or tracing linen of good quality to a scale of not less than one inch to every eight feet;

(c) it shall show the ground position and outline of the new building, the elevation and dimensions thereof and the distances of the walls from the boundary lines of the land on which it is proposed to erect the same and from every other building or erection on that land and, in the case of a new building of several storeys, it shall give particulars of every storey thereof;

(d) it shall show the position and dimensions of every water closet, gully, drain or other house connection on that land;

(e) in the case of alterations or additions to an existing building, it shall show the position, outline and dimensions

of every part of the alterations or additions intended to be made to the existing building and also comply with the requirements of sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of this by-law;

(f) it shall show any other reasonable particulars required by the City Engineer.

Written description to be deposited with plans.

5. Every person laying over a plan for approval shall furnish therewith a written description of the new building, or of the alterations or additions to be made to the existing building or other work to be executed, of the material of which it is to be constructed and a statement of the exact dimensions of the several parts of the building and of the mode of draining the land on which the building is to be erected or stands.

Further plans and information to be furnished if required by City Engineer.

6. Every such person shall in all cases furnish such other plans, sections, descriptions and information as may be required of him by the City Engineer.

City Engineer's approval or disapproval to be signified in writing.

7. The City Engineer shall, within a reasonable time after the delivery to him of any notice, plan, sections or description of any work required by these by-laws, signify in writing his approval or disapproval of the building operations to the person proposing to execute the same.

Notice of commencement of building operations.

8. Every person who has received the City Engineer's approval to commence building operations shall give seven days' notice in writing to the City Engineer of his intention to commence such operations.

Erection of boards or fences in certain cases.

9. (1) Every person intending to execute any building operations or to cause the same to be executed shall, where any thoroughfare will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such operations—

(a) before commencing the same, unless the City Engineer otherwise consents in writing, cause sufficient close-boarded boards or fences, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, to be put up in order to separate the building where such operations are to be carried on from the thoroughfare;

(b) if the City Engineer so requires, make a convenient platform and handrail to serve as a footway for passengers outside of such board or fence;

(c) continue such board or fence with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing and in good condition to the

satisfaction of the City Engineer during such time as he may be required by the City Engineer so to do;

(d) cause the same to be sufficiently lighted every night from sun-setting of the one day to sun-rising of the next succeeding day;

(e) remove the same when required by the City Engineer.

(2) No person shall put up any board or fence in such a way as to obstruct or impede the surface drainage over or through any thoroughfare.

(3) It shall not be lawful for any person to place any materials, rubbish or other thing upon, or to make any hole in, a thoroughfare without the consent in writing of the City Engineer, and the person causing any materials, rubbish or other thing to be laid upon, or any hole to be made in, a thoroughfare with the consent of the City Engineer shall, at his own expense, cause a sufficient light to be fixed in a proper place upon or near the same and continue such light every night from sun-setting of the one day to sun-rising of the next succeeding day while such materials, rubbish or other thing or hole remain, and he shall also, at his own expense, cause such materials, rubbish or other thing and such hole to be sufficiently fenced and inclosed, until they are removed or the hole filled in or otherwise made secure.

(4) The City Engineer may require any person who has placed any building materials, rubbish or other thing on, or made any hole in, a thoroughfare with his consent to remove or fill in the same, as the case may be, and that person shall comply with the requirement of the City Engineer within a reasonable time.

(5) In this by-law, "thoroughfare" means any parapet, pavement, drain, street, alleyway or other place in the City maintained by or under the control of the Council.

(6) Every person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

10. (1) Any plan of any building or part thereof approved in pursuance of these by-laws may, by notice in writing to the builder, be declared by the Council to be of no effect if the building operations to which the plan relates are not commenced within twelve months after the date of the approval thereof.

Plans deposited to be of no effect if building is not commenced within 12 months.

Fresh application necessary if building operations not commenced within 12 months.

(2) If any building operations are not commenced within twelve months after the date of the approval of the plan thereof the City Engineer may cancel his approval thereof and the building operations described on that plan shall not be commenced or executed by any builder until a new notice to commence operations is given and a new plan is laid over under these by-laws.

Building operations commenced to be completed within 12 months.

(3) Every person who commences building operations shall complete them within twelve months after the commencement thereof, unless that period has been extended by the Council for good cause shown by that person.

(4) Where any structure erected in the course of building operations which have not been completed within twelve months after they were commenced, or within any extended period allowed for completion by the Council, is in the opinion of the Council unsightly or dangerous, the Council may by notice in writing require the builder to pull down the same.

(5) A builder to whom such a notice is given by the Council shall pull down the structure within one month from the date when the notice is given, and if he fails so to do he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws, and shall in addition to any penalty under by-law 77 be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each day whereon the breach of this by-law continues after a notice thereof has been served on him by the Council.

(6) The City Engineer shall attach a notice of this by-law to every approval of building operations given by him under these by-laws.

Deviation from plan, etc., an offence.

11. (1) If any builder, during the course of executing any building operations, commits any deviation from the plan approved by the City Engineer or contravenes any of these by-laws, the City Engineer may, by notice in writing require him to rectify that deviation or to comply with the by-laws within the time specified in the notice.

(2) Every builder who fails to comply with the notice within fourteen days after the service thereof upon him shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Access to works by City Engineer.

12. Every builder who is executing any building operations shall at all reasonable times afford the City Engineer and all persons duly authorised by him in writing free access to the land and premises on which such building operations are being executed.

13. (1) Every builder who has completed any building operations shall within fourteen days thereafter give notice in writing to the City Engineer of the completion of those building operations, and he shall at all reasonable times thereafter afford the City Engineer and all persons duly authorised by him in writing access to every part of the land and premises where the building operations were executed for the purpose of inspection.

Notice of completion of building.

(2) No person shall use, occupy or let, or permit to be used, occupied or let, any building the result of any building operations approved by the City Engineer under these by-laws without the certificate of the City Engineer that such building is fit for use or occupation or to be let.

14. If any person shall commence any building operations without giving the notice or laying over the plan or furnishing therewith the written description required by these by-laws, or without approval having been given under by-law 7 of the building operations, or if he shall execute any building operations in contravention of the approved plan or of these by-laws, he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Commencement of building operations without observance of preliminary requirements.

15. (1) If any builder shall commence any building operations without laying over the plan or furnishing therewith the written description required by these by-laws or without approval having been given under by-law 7 of the building operations, or if he shall execute any building operations in contravention of the approved plan, the Council may serve notice on him requiring him to cease such building operations forthwith and to pull down any building or part thereof erected without or in contravention of any approved plan and such builder shall comply with the requirement of the Council within a reasonable time, and if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Building operations executed without preliminary requirements. Notice to pull down buildings.

(2) The Council may, if it thinks fit, direct the City Engineer to pull down any building erected in contravention of these by-laws and the City Engineer is hereby authorised to enter upon any premises with workmen for the purpose of carrying into effect any such direction of the Council.

NEW BUILDINGS.

16. From and after the commencement of these by-laws no person shall erect a new building in any part of the City except in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws.

New building to conform to by-laws.

Meaning of
"new build-
ing".

17. For the purposes of these by-laws each of the following operations, namely:

(a) the re-erection, wholly or partially, of any building of which an outer wall is pulled down or burnt down to or within ten feet of the surface of the ground adjoining the lowest storey of the building, and of any frame building so far pulled down or burnt down as to leave only the framework of the lowest storey;

(b) the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only;

(c) the conversion of a dwelling-house into a building for any other purpose;

(d) the re-conversion into a dwelling-house of any building which has been discontinued as or appropriated for any purpose other than that of a dwelling-house;

(e) the making of any addition to an existing building by raising any part of the roof, by altering a wall, or making any staircase or other projection from the building, but so far as regards the addition only;

(f) the roofing or covering over of an open space between walls or buildings;

(g) the enclosing of an open space under an existing building for any purpose whatsoever;

(h) the removing of a building or part of a building from its site to a new site on the same land; and

(i) the raising of any building on its original site;

shall be deemed to be the erection of a new building, and the expression "new building" shall include every such re-erected building, converted or reconverted dwelling-house or building, addition, alteration, projection, roofing, covering, enclosure or removed or raised building.

Building
not to be
joined with-
out per-
mission of
City En-
gineer.

18. No person shall join together separate buildings or add a new building to an existing building without the approval in writing of the City Engineer.

19. (1) On application made by any builder, the Council may dispense with compliance with any of these by-laws on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

Power to dispense with by-laws on such terms as the Council may impose.

(2) In such case the builder shall comply with any terms and conditions which the Council may prescribe and if he shall fail to comply with any of those terms and conditions, he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

(3) Any such dispensation so granted by the Council shall be in writing and shall set out in detail the by-laws, the observance of which has been dispensed with and the terms and conditions, if any, which have been prescribed in lieu thereof.

20. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to let or occupy or suffer to be occupied (except by caretakers not exceeding two in number) any new building whether completed or in course of erection at the commencement of these by-laws, unless the City Engineer shall certify in writing that such building is fit for occupation for the purpose for which it has been erected.

Certificate of compliance with building by-laws.

(2) The City Engineer shall not issue such a certificate unless all the by-laws relating to the erection of such a building have been complied with.

21. (1) No lot shall be used as a site for building operations unless the front of the building can be erected thereon parallel with the line of the street adjacent to such lot :

Requisites of building sites.

Provided that the Council may grant permission for the erection of a building having its frontage as nearly as possible although not completely parallel with the line of the street.

(2) No building or part thereof shall be erected over any thoroughfare except with the written permission of the Council and then only upon such terms and conditions as the Council may prescribe.

Building over thoroughfare not allowed except by special leave.

22. (1) The position of every new building, its proposed use and its line of frontage shall be approved by the City Engineer before any building operations are commenced.

Position, etc., of new buildings to be approved.

(2) No dwelling house shall be erected nearer than eight feet to the boundary lines of any lot:

Provided that where two or more contiguous lots are owned by or are in the possession of any one person, the City Engineer may approve, on such conditions as he may think fit, of any

building being erected nearer than eight feet to the common boundary line between the contiguous lots, or over the said common boundary line.

New building not to cover more than two-thirds of the lot.

(3) No new building either alone or taken in conjunction with any existing building shall cover more than two-thirds of the superficial area of the lot on which it is erected.

OPEN SPACES ABOUT BUILDINGS AND VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS.

Building not to project beyond front boundary line.

23. (1) No part of a new building or alteration or addition to any existing building or any other construction, except the eaves of the main or other roof of the building, shall project beyond the boundary line of any lot on the frontage of any street or other public way.

(2) Such eaves shall be provided with gutters and pipes to carry off the rain water from the building and may project not more than eighteen inches beyond such boundary line at a height of not less than twenty-five feet above the level of the street or other public way in front of the building.

Distances between buildings and side or back boundary lines.

24. No new building or alteration or addition to an existing building or other construction shall be so erected or made on any lot that any portion of the new building or of the alteration or addition to any existing building or other construction shall stand or be less than six feet from either of the side lines or the back boundary line of the lot on which the new building is erected or the existing building stands:

Provided that where the facade of any lot is sixty-six feet or less, or the facade of any half lot or lesser portion of a lot is thirty-three feet or less, a new building or any alteration or addition to any existing building or other construction may be erected or made at a distance of not less than four feet from either of the side lines or the back boundary line of the lot or half lot or lesser portion thereof.

Waiver of provision by Council in case of boundary line between contiguous lots.

And provided further that where it is proposed to erect the new building or to make the alteration, addition or other construction on two or more contiguous lots in the ownership or possession of any one person the Council may dispense with compliance with this by-law in so far only as the common boundary line between those contiguous lots is concerned.

Distances between buildings on lots.

25. No new building or alteration or addition to an existing building or other construction shall be so erected or made on any lot that any portion of the new building or the alteration

or addition to an existing building or other construction shall stand or be less than twelve feet from any part of any other building on the same lot:

Provided that in any case where the facade of any lot is sixty-six feet or less, or the facade of any half lot or lesser portion of a lot is thirty-three feet or less, a new building or any alteration or addition to an existing building or other construction may be erected or made on the lot so as to leave a clear space of not less than eight feet from any other building on the same lot.

FOUNDATIONS.

26. The foundations of every building shall be so constructed as to sustain the dead load of the building as well as the superimposed load determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the schedule hereto, and to transmit these loads to the subsoil in such a manner that the pressure on the subsoil shall not cause any settlement of the building or any part of the building which may impair its stability.

Foundations
of buildings.

Schedule.

27. (1) Every structural wall (including a pier forming part of the wall) shall rest upon—

Foundations
of structural
wall.

(a) a layer of cement concrete of sufficient width and thickness; or

(b) proper footings of sufficient width built directly on suitable ground; or

(c) proper footings built on a layer of cement concrete of sufficient width and thickness; or

(d) proper footings built on a layer of lime concrete of sufficient width and thickness; or

(e) a sufficient raft of cement concrete properly constructed and where necessary suitably reinforced; or

(f) a layer of cement concrete of sufficient width and thickness on suitable piles driven to a proper depth; or

(g) a bressummer of sufficient strength; or

(h) some other not less sufficient substructure as a foundation.

(2) A pier which does not form part of a wall shall rest upon one of the foundations specified in the preceding paragraph.

(3) The area of every foundation shall be such that the superimposed load on the soil shall not exceed seven cwts. per superficial foot.

(4) In by-law 26 and this by-law—

(a) "dead load" means the weight of all walls, floors, roofs, partitions and other like permanent construction;

(b) "superimposed load" means the weight of all loads other than the "dead load"; and

(c) "bressummer" means a beam or girder which carries a wall.

TIMBER FRAMED BUILDINGS.

Timber
framed
buildings.

28. (1) All timber used in the frame work of the walls, roof and floors of a new building shall be of hardwood, pitch pine or other wood of a description approved of by the City Engineer.

Joints be-
tween ver-
tical and
horizontal
members of
framework
of buildings.

(2) The joints between the vertical and horizontal members of the framework of the walls of buildings shall be securely put and held together with mortice and tenon joints and any sill or wall plate may be checked into and securely bolted to the uprights in such manner as may be approved of by the City Engineer.

Braces.

(3) The braces in the framework of the walls of every building shall be of adequate size and shall be constructed in such a number as may be approved by the City Engineer.

ROOFS.

Construc-
tion of
roofs.

29. Every person who erects a new building shall construct the roof thereof in accordance with the following provisions—

(1) All timber roofs with rafters shall be tied with tie-beams, tie-plates or collar beams, the number of which shall depend on the span of the roof as under—

(a) when the roof is under ten feet span, the number of tie-beams, tie-plates or collar beams shall not be less than one in every third pair of rafters;

(b) when the roof is over ten feet and not over fifteen feet span, the number of tie-beams, tie-plates or collar beams shall not be less than one in every alternate pair of rafters;

(c) when the roof is over fifteen feet and not over twenty feet span, the number of tie-beams, tie-plates or collar beams shall not be less than one in every pair of rafters;

(2) The underside of any collar beam shall in no case be higher above the wall plate than half the vertical height from the wall plate to the ridge.

(3) All roofs over twenty feet span shall be of a design approved by the City Engineer.

30. (1) The roof of every building, and every turret, dormer, lantern light, skylight or other erection placed thereon, but excluding the doors, door frames, windows and window frames thereof and any wooden cornice or barge board not exceeding twelve inches in depth, shall be externally covered with slate, tile, metal or other incombustible material approved by the City Engineer.

Covering
of
roofs.

(2) The Council may by notice in writing require any person who covers a roof contrary to these by-laws to remove the covering and that person shall comply with that notice within fourteen days after the service thereof upon him.

(3) Every person who fails to comply with any such written notice shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

31. (1) Except where a ceiling is provided, the underside of the roof of every inhabited room shall be close-boarded.

Underside of
roof to be
ceiled or
close-
boarded.

(2) In this by-law, "inhabited room" means a room in which some person passes the night or which is used as a living room, and the presence of any article of domestic furnishings in a room shall raise the presumption, until the contrary is proved, that some person passes the night therein or that it is used as a living room.

Definition of
"inhabited
room."

32. Every new building shall be provided with gutters and down pipes sufficient to carry off all the rain-water from the main or other roof thereof into water containers or surface drains, and sufficient pipes to carry off the surplus water from such containers into surface drains shall also be provided.

Disposal of
rain-water
from roofs.

33. The down pipes for conveying water into surface drains shall extend to within six inches of the bottom of such drains.

Distance of
down pipe
from sur-
face drain.

34. All gutters and pipes attached to any roof shall be made of galvanised sheet or other metal or incombustible material approved by the City Engineer and shall be constructed and erected to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Gutters and
pipes to be
of metal or
incombustible
material.

FLOORS.

35. Every person who erects a new building shall construct the floor thereof in accordance with the following provisions—

Construc-
tion of
floors.

(a) No person shall place the underside of the lowest floor of a building at such a level as to render it liable to flooding, or construct any building on any site which cannot be properly drained to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

(b) No part of the upper surface of any floor shall be nearer than three feet to the underlying ground unless the ground is paved with cement concrete not less than four inches in thickness or with such other impermeable material as the City Engineer may approve.

(c) Floors of solid concrete shall not be less than four inches in thickness and may be boarded over with boards fixed, if required by the City Engineer, to wooden battens bedded in the concrete floor and so laid as to leave no intervening space between the boards and the concrete.

(4) All wooden floors shall be properly grooved and tongued or otherwise so jointed as to be reasonably water tight.

Schedule.

(5) The floors of all buildings shall be constructed to bear safely the maximum load to be carried, and the superimposed loading of floors shall be computed in accordance with the table in the schedule hereto.

(6) The ground floor of every new building used or intended to be used for the manufacture, or for the storage, of any articles intended for the food of man shall be constructed of cement concrete not less than four inches in thickness, or of such other impermeable material as the City Engineer may approve.

STAIRCASES.

Erection of staircase.

36. Every person who erects a new building shall construct all staircases connected thereto in accordance with the following provisions—

(1) The treads shall be not less than nine inches in width measured horizontally from face of riser to face of riser, and the riser shall be not more than eight and one-half inches in height measured vertically from top of tread to top of tread.

Handrails to be provided.

(2) Every such staircase shall be provided with proper and sufficient handrails securely fixed.

KITCHENS.

Kitchens to be provided.

37. Every new building to be used as a dwelling-house shall be provided with a kitchen which may be under—

a (a) separate roof from that of the main building; or

(b) such part of the building not under the roof of the main building as may be approved by the City Engineer, but so that no kitchen shall be constructed under or over any dwelling-house.

38. Every chimney attached to a kitchen shall be of such height as not to be a danger or as not to cause a nuisance by smoke to any person residing in the neighbourhood.

Height of chimney.

39. Wherever a brick oven is constructed a brick chimney shall be erected and connected thereto in such a manner as to ventilate the oven adequately and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Brick oven to have brick chimney.

40. The portion of the floor of every kitchen on which any fire-place or stove is erected or placed as well as the wall on all sides from the floor to a point at least two feet above such fire-place or stove shall be lined with concrete, stone, tile, galvanised iron or brick.

Floors of kitchens.

41. If a kitchen is attached to a dwelling-house or other building, the outer sides and end of such kitchen shall be constructed of stone or lined with tile, brick, metal or other incombustible material.

Kitchens attached to buildings.

42. The kitchen of every self-contained cottage or dwelling house shall be provided with a sink discharging over a gully trap connected to the sewerage system.

Sinks to be provided in kitchens of self-contained dwelling houses.

43. (1) By-laws 37-42 inclusive shall not apply to tenement rooms, or to dwelling-houses fitted with electrical stoves only.

By-Laws 37 to 42 not applicable to tenements and dwelling-houses with electrical stoves.

(2) Every tenement building shall be provided with a kitchen of the minimum height of seven feet, having a floor of concrete or hard wood and affording an area of not less than twenty-four square feet to every room or set of rooms therein:

Provided that box kitchens constructed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer may be used in connection with any such room or set of rooms.

(3) "Tenement building" means a building divided into rooms, one or more of which is constructed or adapted for habitation by separate small tenants, and "tenement room" means a room or rooms in a tenement building.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Examination of public buildings.

44. Every person who erects a public building shall thereafter cause the same to be examined at least once every year by a competent engineer for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is safe for the purpose for which it was erected and he shall lay over with the City Engineer a report of that engineer upon the condition of the building at least once a year from the time when it was first used as such.

City Engineer may enter and inspect.

45. The City Engineer, or any other person authorised in writing by him in that behalf, may at any time and from time to time at all reasonable hours of the day enter into and examine any public building.

Public building not to be used until approved.

46. No public building shall be used for any purpose whatever unless and until the Council by notice in writing addressed to the owner thereof shall approve of its use for the purpose for which it was erected.

Alteration to be approved by Council.

47. After the Council shall approve of the use of a public building no alteration or addition shall be made thereto without the approval of the Council.

Conversion of building erected for other purposes into a public building.

48. Where it is proposed to convert or alter into a public building any building which was not originally a public building the conversion or alteration shall be carried out in manner approved by the City Engineer and the provisions of these by-laws shall apply to such conversion and alteration as if it were the construction of a new building.

Council may require alterations necessary for safety of the public.

49. (1) Whenever it appears to the City Engineer that any public building is not so constructed or maintained as to afford safety to persons using or resorting thereto, the Council may by notice in writing require the owner thereof to make such alterations thereto as shall be required by the Council within a reasonable time specified therein, and after service of such a notice and before the terms thereof have been complied with, that public building shall not be used or permitted to be used.

(2) If the owner of any such public building uses it, or permits it to be used, after service of the notice to make alterations thereto and before compliance with the terms of that notice, he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

ALTERATIONS OF BUILDINGS.

50. Every addition to or alteration of any building and any other work made or done in or upon any building other than necessary repair or work not affecting the construction of any external wall shall, so far as regards such addition or alteration or such other work be subject to the provisions of these by-laws.

Additions
to and
alterations
of build-
ings.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED BY FIRE, ETC., AND BUILDINGS FOR DANGEROUS TRADES.

51. (1) Where any building has been damaged or destroyed by fire or other agency, or where the City Engineer certifies to the Council that any building or anything affixed thereto is in a ruinous condition or is dangerous or is likely to be dangerous to the persons residing therein or to passers-by or to occupiers of neighbouring buildings or is likely to cause or increase the danger of fire, no person shall reconstruct, rebuild, extend, repair or alter any such building without the permission of the Council.

Buildings
destroyed by
fire, etc.

(2) The Council may prescribe the kind of materials out of which any building which has been damaged or destroyed by fire or other agency may be re-built, extended or repaired and no person shall re-build, extend or repair any such building with materials other than those of the kind so prescribed.

Materials
with which
house des-
troyed by
fire to be
rebuilt.

(3) The City Engineer may on the authorisation of the Council direct the owner or builder of any building to remove or pull down any part of a building constructed in contravention of this by-law and such owner or builder shall comply with the direction of the City Engineer within fourteen days after the date of the service upon him of such direction in writing.

(4) Every person who contravenes paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws, and every owner or builder who fails to comply with any direction of the City Engineer given under paragraph (3) of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each day, commencing on the expiration of the time limited by paragraph (3) of this by-law, on which his failure so to comply continues.

52. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to pull down or to remove any building from the site on which it stands unless he shall, not more than fourteen days and not less than three days before such removal, have given to the City Engineer notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Notice of
intention
to pull
down or
remove
building.

Penalty for removing or pulling down building without notice.

(2) Any person who shall pull down or remove, or who shall cause or suffer any building to be pulled down or removed, from its site without having first given the required notice shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Notice of removal of building.

53. (1) The owner of the land from which any building is removed shall within seven days after such removal give notice in writing thereof to the City Engineer.

Penalty for failure to give such notice.

(2) Every such owner who fails or neglects to give the notice of removal to the City Engineer within the time prescribed shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Buildings for factories and dangerous trades.

54. (1) No person shall erect, operate, establish or carry on any laboratory, workshop, factory, foundry, smelting house, boat-building establishment, distillery, furnace, engine, electric motor or other machine, not being an appliance used exclusively for domestic purposes, without the permission of the Council, and every person who contravenes this by-law shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Application of this by-law.

(2) This by-law shall not apply to any laboratory, workshop, factory, foundry, smelting house, boat-building establishment, distillery, furnace, engine, electric motor or other machine already erected, operated or carried on with the permission of the Council.

Council may cancel permission if building be of a dangerous description.

(3) The Council may for any cause it considers reasonable, cancel or suspend any permission given under paragraph (1) of this by-law or prior to the coming into force of these by-laws, if after due inquiry into the conditions under which any laboratory, workshop, factory, foundry, smelting house, boat-building establishment, distillery, furnace, engine, electric motor or other machine is operated or carried on the Council is of opinion that such permission ought to be cancelled or suspended:

Provided that the Council may, instead of cancelling or suspending any such permission, require the person to whom it was given to make such alterations or modifications to the laboratory, workshop, factory, foundry, smelting house, boat-building establishment, distillery, furnace, engine, electric motor or other machine as the Council may think fit.

Liability to take down laboratory, etc., contravening by-laws.

(4) Every person who erects, operates or establishes any laboratory, workshop, factory, foundry, smelting house, boat-building establishment, distillery, furnace, engine, electric motor or other machine in contravention of this by-law shall take down and remove the same within fourteen days after the

service upon him of a notice by the City Engineer requiring that to be done, and if he fails so to do, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day whereon his failure continues after a notice of such failure has been served by the Council on him.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

55. No new building erected in a residential district either alone or taken in conjunction with any existing building shall cover more than one-half of the superficial area of the lot on which it is erected.

New building in residential districts not to cover more than half of lot.

SPECIAL BY-LAWS FOR PARTICULAR DISTRICTS IN THE CITY.

56. (1) By-laws 57 to 59 inclusive shall, in addition to the other by-laws, apply to building operations to be executed in that part of the City bounded on the north by the Cummings Canal, on the South by Croal Street, on the east by High Street up to the Company Path and thence by Queen Street, Mundy Street and Urquhart Street and on the west by the Demerara River.

Special by-laws for district between Stabroek and Kingston.

(2) No by-law herein repugnant to by-laws 57 to 59 inclusive shall have any application in that part of the City herein defined.

57. (1) No new building except fences, rails or palings shall be placed at a point nearer than two feet from the boundary line of the lot on which the building is erected.

Position of new building in relation to boundary line.

(2) The projection of the eaves of any building including gutters and pipes shall not exceed eighteen inches from the outer walls of the building.

(3) No lumber, goods or other materials whatsoever shall be stacked, placed or left on the open space between buildings on two adjoining lots.

(4) Where two or more contiguous lots are owned or occupied by the same person, the Council may dispense with compliance with any of the provisions of this by-law on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

58. (1) The front wall of any new building facing a street may be erected along the boundary line of the lot on which the building is erected, but no door-steps, platforms or other projection shall extend beyond that boundary line.

Authority to erect front wall in line with front boundary of lot.

(2) The eaves of the roof on the building together with the gutters and pipes attached thereto shall not project beyond the boundary line for more than eighteen inches, and shall be at a height of not less than fifteen feet above the foot pavement.

(3) The construction of sunshades to the doors or windows of buildings may be sanctioned by the City Engineer, and any such sunshade shall be constructed in accordance with instructions given by the City Engineer.

Providing entrance for every lot.

59. (1) Every lot shall be provided with an entrance from an adjoining street.

(2) One carriage entrance only shall be established from the street to any lot, and no such carriage entrance shall be changed without the permission in writing of the Council after a pavement has been laid down by the Council in front of that entrance.

(3) The Council may in granting any such permission prescribe such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

Special by-laws for section of Werk-en-Rust district.

60. (1) By-laws 61 and 62 shall, in addition to the other by-laws, apply to building operations executed in that part of Werk-en-Rust Ward bounded on the north by Hadfield Street on the south by Princes Street, on the east by High Street and on the west by the Demerara River.

(2) No by-law herein repugnant to by-laws 61 and 62 shall have any application in that part of the City herein defined.

Restriction on area of lot to be covered by building.

61. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to erect any new building which either alone or in conjunction with any existing building or buildings covers more than two-thirds of the superficial area of the lot on which it is erected.

(2) The Council may by permission in writing approve of the erection of a vat or tank for the storage of rain water on the remaining one-third of the lot.

(3) With respect to any lot having its western boundary on the Demerara River, the Council may approve of a greater portion than two-thirds of the superficial area of a lot being covered by a new building alone or in conjunction with any existing building or buildings, but no such buildings shall be used as a dwelling house.

62. (1) No new building shall be erected nearer than six feet to the side or back boundary line of a lot on which it is erected.

Restriction on space between building and boundary lines.

(2) Where two or more contiguous lots are owned or occupied by the same person, the Council may dispense with compliance with the provisions of this by-law and may prescribe in lieu thereof such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

63. No person shall erect any new building on either side of Water Street or Lombard Street, the height of the basement storey whereof is less than fourteen feet from floor to floor, in the case of a building of more than one storey, and from floor to under surface of plate in the case of a one-storey building.

Buildings in Water Street and Lombard Street.

64. (1) By-laws 65 and 66 shall, in addition to the other by-laws herein, apply to that part of the City known as Wortmanville.

Special by-laws for Wortmanville.

(2) No by-law herein repugnant to by-laws 65 and 66 shall have any application in Wortmanville.

65. (1) In that portion of Wortmanville where the facade of the lot or of the half lot is not less than thirty-seven feet every new building shall be erected not less than four feet from the boundary line of the lot.

Distances of side and back boundary lines.

(2) Where two or more contiguous lots are owned or occupied by the same person, the Council may dispense with compliance with the provisions of this by-law on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

66. No new building or alteration or addition to an existing building shall be erected or made at any point less than eight feet from any other building on the lot on which any building operations are being executed.

Distance between buildings.

67 (1) By-laws 68 to 70 inclusive shall in addition to the other by-laws herein, apply to that part of the City east of Oronoque Street.

Special by-laws for district east of Oronoque Street.

(2) No by-law herein repugnant to by-laws 68 to 70 inclusive shall have any application in that part of the City.

68. (1) No person shall sub-divide any lot which is not a corner lot.

Sub-division of lots in Queenstown.

(2) It shall be lawful for the owner of a corner lot to subdivide the same into north and south half lots if such subdivision would not obstruct or impede the drainage of any part of the lot.

Restriction on number of buildings on Queenstown lot.

69. No person shall erect or build more than one dwelling-house on any lot without the permission of the Council.

Restriction on kind of buildings in Queenstown.

70. No building to be used as a spirit shop or provision shop or for any manufacturing, trade or business purpose shall be erected or built on any lot, and no such building shall be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

GENERAL.

Restriction on keeping motor vehicles under houses.

71. No person shall keep or house any vehicle adapted for the consumption of petrol in or under any dwelling-house or under any shed attached to any dwelling-house without the permission in writing of the City Engineer.

Terms and conditions on which by-laws can be dispensed with.

72. The terms and conditions on which the Council shall have power to dispense with compliance with by-laws 19, 57 or 65 shall be such terms and conditions as are from time to time published in the Gazette after approval by the Governor in Council.

Power to close up alleyways.

73. (1) The Council shall have power to close up any alleyway in the City wherever in its opinion it is expedient so to do, and the Council may grant leave and licence to the owner of any lot contiguous with the closed up alleyway to occupy at the will of the Council that one half of the portion of any closed up alleyway in line with that lot.

(2) No building shall be placed on that portion of any closed up alleyway and the Council may at any time resume possession thereof.

Authentication of notice, etc.

74. All notices or orders to be given or made under these by-laws shall be sufficiently authenticated if signed by the Town Clerk, City Engineer or other officer authorised by the Council in that behalf.

Service of notices.

75. All notices required by these by-laws to be given by the Council or the City Engineer to an owner, builder or other person may be given by serving the same either personally on him or by leaving the same at his last and more usual place of abode.

76. Where any person is aggrieved by any action or requirement of the City Engineer under these by-laws, he may within a reasonable time appeal to the Council against such action or requirement.

Appeal by person aggrieved to the council.

77. A person guilty of an offence against these by-laws for which no special penalty is provided, or who in any manner contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of these by-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

General penalty for offences.

78. The City Engineer is hereby authorised to institute and prosecute any legal proceedings in any court against any person for any breach of these by-laws.

Power of City Engineer to institute proceedings.

SCHEDULE.

By-laws 26 and 35(5).

1. DEAD LOADING.

For the purpose of calculating the dead loading of a building or any part of a building, the weights of the materials shall be assumed to be those set out in British Standard Specification No. 648—1935 (Schedule of Unit Weights of Building Materials), or if not set out in that Specification, shall be determined by test.

2. SUPERIMPOSED LOADING.

For the purpose of calculating the superimposed loading on beams, pillars piers and walls, the minimum superimposed load on each floor and on the

roof of a building shall be estimated as equivalent to the dead load specified in the following table for the appropriate type of building, floor or roof :—

Type No.	Description of Building, Floor or Roof.	Pounds per sq. ft. of floor area.
1.	Domestic buildings not hereinafter specified Other similar purposes	} 70
2.	Common Lodging House bedrooms	
	Hospital Wards	} 84
	Hotel Bedrooms	
	Workhouse Wards	
	Other similar purposes	
3.	Counting Houses	} 100
	Offices	
	Other similar purposes	} 112
4.	Art Galleries	
	Chapels	
	Churches	
	Classrooms in School buildings not being dwelling houses so used	
	Lecture Rooms	
	Meeting Rooms	
	Music Halls	
	Public Assembly	
	Public Concert Rooms	
	Public Library Reading Rooms	
	Retail Shops		} 150
	Theatres	
	Work Shops	
	Other similar purposes	
5.	Ball and dance rooms	} 150
	Drill rooms	
	Other similar purposes	} 224
	Similar floors subject to vibration	
6.	Book Stores and Libraries	} 224
	Museums	
	For every floor in a building of the Warehouse class, except such floors as are intended to be used for any of the purposes aforesaid not less than	} 224
7.	Roofs inclined at an angle with the horizontal of more than twenty degrees	10 (per sq. foot of covered area).

(a) If the superimposed load on any floor is to exceed that hereinbefore specified for such floor, such greater load shall be provided for with an equivalent margin of safety.

(b) In the case of any floor intended to be used for a purpose for which a superimposed load is not specified in these regulations, the superimposed load on such floor shall be provided for with equivalent margin of safety.

(c) A superimposed load which may roll or move on wheels shall be calculated as being equivalent to a static loading which exceeds the weight of the rolling or moving load by not less than fifty per cent.

**GEORGETOWN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (PUBLIC
HEALTH PROVISIONS) REGULATIONS.**

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

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1. Short title.
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3. Interpretation.

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4. Stables, cow-byres, etc.

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5. (1) Ventilation of dwelling-house.
(6) Height of galleries or verandahs under their own roofs.
(7) Height when building is of one storey only.
6. Penalty.
7. Out-buildings, etc.
8. Ventilation through windows or doors.
9. Windows of habitable rooms.

TENEMENT ROOMS.

10. Size and height of tenement rooms.
11. Open space to be provided under eaves.
12. Establishment of tenement houses.
13. Provisions for ventilating dwelling houses to apply.
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BUILDING UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

15. Buildings unfit for human habitation. Notice to owner.
16. Failure to comply with notice.
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SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

19. Sanitary conveniences to be provided.
20. Position of house drains, etc., in relation to buildings.

BUILDINGS FOR NOXIOUS OR OFFENSIVE TRADES.

21. Noxious or offensive trades.

GENERAL.

22. Penalty.
-

**GEORGETOWN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
(PUBLIC HEALTH PROVISIONS).**

REGULATIONS

- Regulations
6 of 1946. *made under sections 18, 98, 141, 142 and 157 of the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 145) by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown as the Local Sanitary Authority of the Urban Sanitary District of Georgetown on the 22nd October, 1945, approved by the Central Board of Health on the 16th January, 1946, and by the Governor in Council on the 13th February, 1946.*
- Short title. **1.** These regulations may be cited as the Georgetown Building Construction (Public Health Provisions) Regulations.
- Application
of
regulations.
Interpre-
tation. **2.** These regulations shall apply in the City.
- 3.** In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
- “building” includes any house, structure, kitchen, store-room, garage, out-house, fence, rail, paling or other erection of whatever material;
- “City” means the City of Georgetown comprised within the limits of the several wards defined by the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance;
- “City Engineer,” “Medical Officer of Health” and “Town Clerk” mean the officers appointed as such under the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance and include respectively the persons lawfully acting for such officers;
- “Council” means the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown established by law;
- “dwelling-house” means any building or part of a building constructed or adapted for use wholly or principally for human habitation;
- “lot” has the meaning assigned to it in the Georgetown Buildings By-laws;
- “motor car” means a motor vehicle constructed for the carriage of passengers and their effects, or for carrying passengers for hire or reward or solely for use for carrying goods or any load of any kind;
- “new building” has the meaning assigned to it in by-law 17 of the Georgetown Building By-laws;
- Regs.
1 of 1946.

“ tenement building ” means a building divided into rooms, one or more of which is constructed or adapted for habitation by separate small tenants, and “ tenement room ” means a room or rooms in a tenement building.

ERECTION OF STABLES, COW-BYRES, ETC.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a) to erect a stable under a dwelling-house;

(b) to erect a cow-byre on any lot;

(c) without the permission of the council to erect a stable, fowl-house, garage or other like structure on any lot at a point less than six feet from any dwelling-house or, the front boundary of the lot.

Stables,
cow-byres,
etc.

VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS.

5. (1) Every person who erects a dwelling-house shall construct every room therein with a clear superficial area of not less than one hundred square feet, and no room therein shall be less than eight feet in length or width.

(2) No room which is not in the topmost storey of any dwelling-house shall be in any part less than ten feet in height measuring from the upper surface of the floor to the level of the under surface of the floor of the storey next above.

(3) The City Engineer may allow the construction of a room under an existing building with a height of not less than eight feet between the floor thereof and the floor of the existing building, if otherwise it is ventilated in accordance with these regulations.

(4) No room constructed in manner described in the last preceding sub-regulation shall be used by any person as a sleeping room.

(5) Every room in the topmost storey of a dwelling-house shall not be less than nine feet in height measuring from the upper surface of the floor to the under side of the plate thereof.

(6) Every gallery, balcony, verandah or other part of a building attached to or projecting from a main building and not under an upper storey shall have a height of not less than eight feet measuring from the upper surface of the floor to the under side of the plate thereof.

(7) Every one-storey dwelling-house shall be not less than ten feet in height measuring from the upper surface of the floor to the underside of the plate thereof.

Ventilation
of dwelling-
house.

Height of
galleries or
verandahs
under their
own roofs.

Height when
building is
of one
storey only.

Penalty.

6. Any person who inhabits or knowingly suffers any other person to inhabit any room which has not been constructed in conformity with the last preceding regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Out-buildings, etc.

7. No building shall be erected on any part of a lot where in the opinion of the City Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health the free circulation of air would be impeded from any cause.

Ventilation through windows or doors.

8. Every dwelling-house shall have in the wall of each storey thereof a sufficient number of windows or doors so constructed and placed as to afford adequate ventilation by direct communication with the external air.

Windows of habitable rooms.

9. (1) Every room in a dwelling-house shall have at least one window opening directly into the external air or into a gallery or verandah.

(2) The total area of every window space, or if there be more than one window of the several window spaces, shall be equal to at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room.

(3) Every window shall be so constructed that at least one half thereof may be opened.

(4) Every room having no external wall or constructed wholly or partially in the roof of a dwelling-house shall be ventilated through the roof by a dormer window or skylight having a clear superficial area of not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room.

(5) Every such dormer window or skylight should be so constructed that one-half at least thereof may be opened up to the top of the window or skylight.

TENEMENT ROOMS.

Size and height of tenement rooms.

10. Every tenement room or set of tenement rooms intended as a separate dwelling-house shall have a floor area of not less than one hundred and fifty square feet and a height of not less than ten feet measuring from the upper surface of the floor to the under side of the plate thereof.

Open space to be provided under eaves.

11. Every tenement building shall have an open space of not less than six inches in width under the eaves on all sides of the building.

Establishment of tenement houses.

12. (1) No person shall erect or construct a tenement building or convert an existing building into a tenement building except with the consent of the Council.

(2) Every tenement building shall be constructed in conformity with these regulations.

(3) Every tenement room shall be sufficiently ventilated directly to the external air on at least one side thereof and sufficient provision shall be made for the access of light thereto to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

(4) No tenement room shall be ventilated into another tenement room.

(5) The roof of every tenement building or room shall be close boarded.

(6) The water closet accommodation for a tenement room and the provision for the collection of refuse therefrom shall be such as may be prescribed by the council in each case.

13. The provisions of regulation 5 in so far as they are not repugnant to regulations 10, 11 and 12, shall apply to tenement buildings and tenement rooms.

Provisions for ventilating dwelling-houses to apply.

14. (1) In case the Medical Officer of Health shall report to the council that any existing tenement building or tenement room is in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation, or is injurious to the health of the occupants or to the public health, the council may require the owner thereof to put the same in proper sanitary condition.

Existing tenement houses.

(2) If the owner fails to put the tenement building or tenement room in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health within three months after the service upon him of a notice requiring him to do so, or if the tenement building or tenement room is in such condition as to be incapable of being put in a sanitary state, the council shall take proceedings for declaring the tenement building or tenement room unfit for human habitation.

BUILDING UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

15. In any case where it is certified to the council by the Medical Officer of Health that any building or part of a building is unfit for human habitation, the council may give to the owner or occupier, or leave at his place of abode, notice under the hand of the Town Clerk requiring such owner or occupier to attend the meeting of the council or of the committee appointed by the council for that purpose which shall be held next after the expiration of not less than seven days after the date of the service of such notice, to show cause why an order should not

Buildings unfit for human habitation. Notice to owner

be made by the Council declaring such building or part thereof unfit for human habitation and directing that the same shall not, after a date to be specified in such order, be so inhabited.

Failure to
comply
with notice.

16. If such owner or occupier shall not attend at the meeting pursuant to such notice, or attending shall fail to satisfy the council or such committee that such building or part of a building is fit to be inhabited, the council may make an order as hereinbefore mentioned and may cause a copy of the same to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the building or the part thereof affected by the order.

Penalty.

17. Every person who shall, after a date so specified in such order, inhabit such building or any part thereof or knowingly suffer or permit the same to be inhabited shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Removal of
closing order.

18. If at any time after the making of such order the council shall upon the application in writing of such owner be satisfied that such building or part thereof has become or has been rendered fit for human habitation it may revoke its order and the same shall thenceforth cease to operate.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Sanitary
conveniences
to be
provided.

19. Every new building shall be provided with such number of water closets, urinals, sinks, bath wastes or other sanitary conveniences in accordance with the Georgetown Sewerage Regulations, as may be required by the City Engineer.

Position of
house drains,
etc., in rela-
tion to
buildings

20. Every house drain or collecting sewer shall be so constructed as not to pass under any building except in any case in which the City Engineer may be of opinion that no other mode of construction is practicable, and in that case the City Engineer shall have full power to formulate the mode of construction and the protection of the house drain or collecting sewer or the existing building.

BUILDINGS FOR NOXIOUS OR OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Noxious or
offensive
trades.

21. No person shall, without the consent in writing of the council, erect any building for the purpose of establishing any noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture as defined by section 95 of the Public Health Ordinance, or any other trade, business or manufacture heretofore or hereafter declared to be an offensive trade by the Board in manner prescribed by the said section.

Cap. 145.

GENERAL.

22. Every person guilty of an offence against these regulations for which no special penalty is provided, or who in any manner commits a breach of, or fails to comply with, any of these regulations, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. Penalty.

DRAINAGE OF LOTS.

BY-LAWS

made under the Public Health Ordinance for the City of Georgetown and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 30th December, 1884. By-laws
30th Dec.,
1884.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

In the construction of these by-laws the words and expressions following shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them unless such meanings be repugnant to or inconsistent with the context or subject-matter in which such words or expressions occur, that is to say—

“main-drain” means any drain or trench made and maintained by the Town Council.

“lot-drain” means any drain or trench on or adjoining any lot required to be made and maintained by the owner or occupier of such lot.

“lot” means either a whole lot or any portion of a divided lot.

AS TO DRAINAGE.

1. Every lot exceeding fifty feet in width shall have not less than two drains, and every lot under and up to fifty feet in width shall have at least one drain.

2. Each such drain shall be so placed—

(a) That the centre thereof shall be not less than two feet from the nearest boundary line of the lot unless the City Engineer, the circumstances being exceptional, shall give permission in writing to place any such drain nearer to such boundary line.

(b) That such drain shall run clear from and outside of all buildings on the lot in a straight line without any bend or angle unless the City Engineer, the circumstances being exceptional, shall give permission in writing to place any such bend or angle in any such drain.

(c) That the tops of the sides of such drain shall be below the level of the surface of the lot and that the said sides shall be pierced at intervals of not less than ten feet with holes of not less than one square inch in area and being not less than two inches above the level of the bottom of the drain.

(d) That the bottom of such drain shall at the upper end or highest level thereof have a depth of not less than six inches and shall have a fall towards the point of discharge of not less than two inches in every one hundred feet.

(e) That such drain shall discharge into the main drain in rear of the lot in all cases where such back drainage is provided; in all other cases, into the nearest main drain provided by the Town Council for the reception of the lot-drainage of the district and every question as to which is such nearest main drain shall be determined by the City Engineer.

3. Each such drain shall run through the lot from end to end or from side to side as may be necessary, having reference to the position of the main drain unless the City Engineer, the circumstances being exceptional, shall give permission in writing to construct any such drain for a shorter distance.

4. Each such drain shall have an internal width of not less than nine inches at the top and six at the bottom.

5. Each such drain shall be constructed of stone, brick, concrete, hardwood or other suitable material and in such manner as the City Engineer shall approve.

6. The drains on or adjoining any lot shall be kept clean and wholesome and free from obstruction by the parties hereinafter named—

(a) The owner or, where there are more than one, each owner of the lot.

(b) The occupier of the lot or, where there are more occupiers than one, by each occupier.

(c) The occupier of any building on the lot.

7. The owner or owners of two adjoining lots may, having first obtained the permission in writing of the City Engineer, construct one drain common to such two adjoining lots.

8. Every such common drain shall be of not less than one and a half times the width required by these by-laws for the drain of the single lot.

9. The expense of constructing any such common drain shall be divided between and be payable in equal proportions by the owners of the lots drained thereby unless the Town Council shall otherwise order in cases where the special circumstances show that one owner ought justly to pay more than the other.

10. If in the opinion of the City Engineer it is necessary for the efficient drainage of a lot that the drainage shall pass through or over an adjoining lot the drains carrying off such drainage shall wherever practicable be made to pass through the side drains of the said adjoining lot hereinbefore provided for, and, if not so practicable, then such drainage shall be carried across such adjoining lot by means of a tunnel or covered drain of sufficient capacity constructed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer as regards position, size and material, and the expense of constructing such tunnel or covered drain and of replacing the surface earth shall be borne wholly by the owner or owners of the lot from which the drainage comes.

11. If the City Engineer certifies that on the coming into operation of these by-laws any lot is or was sufficiently drained, these by-laws shall not be taken nor held to require the construction of new drains on such lot, unless the drainage of the lot subsequently becomes defective or insufficient.

12. Efficient subsoil drainage, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, may be permitted in lieu of the drains described in by-laws 2, 3 and 4.

13. The owner of any lot feeling aggrieved by the action of the City Engineer in any matter by these by-laws left to his decision may appeal to the Town Council whose decision shall be final.

14. Every person who shall offend against any of these by-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of twenty-four dollars, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of three dollars for each day after written notice of the offence from the Town Council:

Provided nevertheless that the magistrate, before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if he think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this by-law.

TENEMENT ROOMS.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
8th Nov.,
1904.
31st March,
1931.

made under the Public Health Ordinance for the City of Georgetown and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 8th November, 1904, and amended on the 31st March, 1931.

Short title.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Tenement Rooms By-laws.

Interpre-
tation.

2. In these by-laws the expression "tenement room" means a room used or occupied as a separate tenement.

Ventilation.

3. (1) Every tenement room shall, in addition to any door, be provided with—

(a) a ventilating space not less than two inches wide, extending along each side of the room immediately above or below the wall plate, so as to be protected by the overhanging roof-eaves and such space may be protected by wire netting; and,

(b) one or more sash, shuttered, jalousied or louvred window spaces opening directly into the open air, such window spaces to have an area of not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room:

Provided that where a tenement room is not in a top storey or in a one-storeyed house the ventilating opening prescribed by by-law 3 (1) (a) hereof shall be placed immediately under the lintel, or over the window cap and be protected by weather boards attached outside.

Provided also that in the case of a top storey, or a one-storeyed house the roof of which is not ceiled, the Town Council may permit a "cow mouth" or other ventilating ridge, with an opening of not less than three inches, on the roof, and running at least for two-thirds of its entire length, instead of the ventilating space required in by-law 3 (1) (a).

(2) The owner of a tenement room which is not ventilated in accordance with this by-law shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars and to a further penalty not exceeding five dollars for every complete week during which the offence continues.

(3) When the ventilation of any tenement room as prescribed by these by-laws is interfered with without just cause so as to exclude the fresh air, the tenant or occupier thereof shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

4. (1) Every tenement room shall contain not less than 300 feet cubic space for each person above ten years, and 150 feet cubic space for each person under ten years of age occupying the same. Where any room is occupied in contravention of this by-law the tenant or any occupier thereof shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws. Cubic capacity.

(2) If the owner of a tenement room, when requested by or on behalf of the Town Council to state the name of the tenant thereof, refuses or wilfully omits to disclose or wilfully misstates the same, he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

5. The owner of a tenement room shall, to the satisfaction of the Town Council, whitewash or paint with some water paint the walls and ceiling thereof at least once a year: White-washing.

Provided that this shall not apply to walls or ceilings where painted in oil paint or papered, in which case the owner shall re-paint or re-paper them as the case may be, as the Town Council may direct.

6. An officer of the Town Council may, by notice in writing, require the occupant of any tenement room to cause the floor thereof to be scrubbed within a reasonable time, to be stated in such notice, and the occupier shall be bound to comply with such notice to the satisfaction of an officer of the Town Council. Scrubbing.

7. Every tenement room may be inspected at any time by any member or officer of the Town Council, and any person assaulting, obstructing or impeding any such member or officer in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence under these by-laws.

8. (1) The owner of a tenement room shall register the same in the office of the medical officer of health before the use of such room as a tenement room. Registration.
By-laws
31st March,
1931.

(2) The owner shall, at the time of registration, give his name, the dimensions of the room in question, and the number of the lot and the street in which it is situated.

9. These by-laws shall apply to all tenement rooms, including those existing at the time of their coming into force. Application.

10. Any person committing a breach of, or an offence against, these by-laws for which no penalty is specified shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars. Penalty.

GEORGETOWN WATER SUPPLY BY-LAWS.

ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW.

1. Short title.
2. Application of by-laws.
3. Interpretation.
4. Authority to lay service connections and the charges therefor.
5. Limitations.
6. Accounts for water consumed.

WATER CHARGES.

7. No charge for supply of water for domestic and sanitary purposes.
8. Charge for supply of water for trade purposes.
9. (a) Meter rent.
(b) Payment of rent.
10. Supply and installation of meters.
11. Ownership of meters.
12. Powers of entry.
13. Calculations of monthly consumption of water.
14. Removal of meters.
15. Method of computation where meter is out of order, etc.
16. Reading of meter in case of broken seals.
17. Testing of meters on the demand of a proprietor.
18. Proprietor deemed responsible for damage, etc., in certain cases.
19. Notice to be given before water is used.
20. Penalty for use of water without application.
21. Penalty for improper use of water.
22. Penalty for interfering with meters.
23. Penalty for consumption of water without registration.
24. No additions to taps, etc., without consent.
25. Fire Fighting services.
26. Penalty for supplying or selling water.
27. Penalty for wastage of water by proprietor.
28. Penalty for wastage of water by person other than proprietor.
29. Power to cut off supply of water in cases of wastage.
30. Forms of water wastage.
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32. Works to be carried out by City Engineer's Department or water works staff.
33. A sanitary constructor may be authorised to make alterations.
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35. Charges for alterations.
36. Council may order use of waste proof taps, etc.
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38. Limitations in size of service connection.
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BY-LAW.

- 40. Powers of entry for purposes of inspection.
- 41. Penalty for obstructing person in performance of duty.
- 42. Legal proceedings.
- 43. Person authorised to institute proceedings.
- 44. Offences and penalties.

SCHEDULE A

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE C.

SCHEDULE D.

WATER SUPPLY.

BY-LAWS

made by the Town Council under section 184 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 15th May, 1938, and amended on the 19th April, 1940, 19th July, 1941, and 29th November, 1949.

By-laws
15th May,
1938.
19th April,
1940.
19th July,
1941.
1 of 1949.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Georgetown Water Supply By-laws.

Short title.

2. These by-laws shall apply throughout the City as defined by the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, or any Ordinance amending the same.

Application of by-laws.

3. In these by-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings herein assigned to them—

Interpretation.

“ Council ” means the Georgetown Town Council as defined by the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance;

“ City Engineer ” includes the City Engineer and any person for the time being lawfully performing the duties of the City Engineer;

By-laws
19th April,
1940.

"expert" includes any person technically qualified as an engineer and experienced in matters appertaining to the supply and control of water and the City Engineer and the Chief Engineer, Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners;

"installation" includes all pipes, fittings, valves, cisterns, flushing tanks, taps, cocks and other devices through which water flows or is intended to flow which are connected together and connected to a service connection and constitutes the whole of the service except the service connection;

"occupier" includes any person in actual occupation of land or buildings without regard to the title under which he occupies and in the case of premises subdivided and let to various tenants the person receiving the rent payable by the tenant whether on his own account or as entitled thereto or interested therein and shall include the proprietor during the time such proprietor may be the occupier;

"proprietor" includes any person in possession of or in the receipt either of the whole or of any part of the rents or profits of any land or building whether on his own account or as trustee, agent, or personal representative as husband or guardian of any other person or on behalf of any committee or corporation or who would so receive the same if such premises or part thereof were let or the person in the occupation of such land or building other than as a tenant from year to year or for any less term, or as a tenant at will;

"service connection" includes the service pipe laid from the water main to the installation, the water mains ferrule, the service stop-cock and the pipe together with any fittings other than a meter attached thereto, from the water mains ferrule to the point of attachment of the first valve, cistern, flushing tank, tap, cock or other water consuming device or the first branch pipe leading to any such valve, cistern, flushing tank, tap, cock or other water consuming device;

"service" means the aggregate of the service connection and the installation;

"trade purposes" means purposes other than domestic and sanitary purposes;

"water supplied for domestic and sanitary purposes" means water supplied for the purposes enumerated in schedule A and any additions or alterations which may from time to time be made by the Council.

By-laws
19th April,
1940.

Schedule A.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, service connections may be laid by the Council from the water mains in the streets to the boundaries of the lots of the City and the charges in connection therewith shall be paid by the proprietors and shall be as follows—

Authority to lay service connections and the charges therefor.

(a) for service connections of three-quarters of an inch for domestic and sanitary purposes—

- (1) when the lot is situated on the same side of the street on which the main is laid... \$3.00
- (2) when the lot is situated on the opposite side of the street on which the main is laid ... \$5.00

(b) for service connections of larger pipes for domestic and sanitary purposes and for all service connections for the supply of water for trade purposes the charge shall be the actual cost to the Council for providing such connection.

5. No installation shall be connected to more than one service connection and no service shall include more than one service connection.

Limitations.

6. Accounts for water consumed shall be rendered monthly to the occupier of the premises in which the trade purposes service is installed by the Town Clerk and if the amount of any account is not paid within fourteen days after such account has been rendered the Town Clerk shall cause the supply of water to be shut off:

Accounts for water consumed. By-laws 19th April, 1940.

Provided that any supply of water which has been shut off as aforesaid may be re-opened on payment of the sum of one dollar in addition to the sum due under such account.

WATER CHARGES.

7. No charge under these by-laws shall be made for the supply of water for domestic and sanitary purposes.

No charge for supply of water for domestic and sanitary purposes.

8. Water supplied for trade purposes shall be measured by meter and shall be charged and paid for at the rate of twenty cents per 1,000 gallons or at such other rate as may from time to time be fixed by the Council:

Charge for supply of water for trade purposes. By-laws 1 of 1949.

Provided, however, that the minimum charge per month shall be as enumerated in schedule B or such other minimum charge as may from time to time be fixed by the Council.

Schedule B.

9. (a) The Council shall provide and maintain a suitable meter on every service connection used for trade purposes and

Meter rent.

- Schedule C. the proprietor shall pay in advance to the Council as rent for such meter the sum set forth in schedule C or such other rent as may from time to time be fixed by the Council.
- Payment of rent. By-laws 19th April, 1940. Schedule C. (b) All rents of a meter for any trade purposes service shall be a yearly rental on the basis set out in schedule C hereto and all such rental shall be payable whether the meter has been in use or not for the year and shall continue to be payable until the rental is terminated by a notice in writing to the Council. Such notice shall be addressed to the City Engineer and delivered to him not less than one month before the meter is to be removed.
- Supply and installation of meters. **10.** Meters shall be supplied by the Council and installed by the Water Works staff on the written instructions of the City Engineer and the cost of such installation (excluding the cost of the meter) shall be paid by the proprietor.
- Ownership of meters. **11.** All meters shall remain the absolute property of the Council whether fitted within the boundaries of the lots or otherwise.
- Powers of entry. By-laws 19th April, 1940. **12.** It shall be lawful for the servants of the Council or the servants of the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners who are duly authorised in that behalf to enter either generally or in any particular case during the day into any lot or building and to enter at all reasonable hours, including all hours during which business in any premises is in progress or is usually carried on, any premises for the purpose of effecting repairs to, or testing or reading the meter or for carrying out any of the purposes of these by-laws or for any other purpose which the City Engineer or the Chief Engineer of the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners may consider necessary for the efficient control of the meters.
- Calculations of monthly consumption of water. **13.** (a) The monthly consumption of water shall be calculated on the basis of the difference between two readings of the meter. The first reading may be that obtained on any day not more than seven days before or after the calendar date of the commencement of the month or in the case of a newly fixed meter the first reading of the meter. The other reading may be that taken on any day not more than seven days earlier or later than the calendar termination of the month:
- Provided that if the meter is removed or the supply of water is discontinued during the month then the last reading shall be taken and the difference between the two readings shall be deemed to be the month's consumption.

(b) If two or more meters have been in use during the month then the month's consumption shall be the aggregate quantities indicated by the several meters:

Provided that the reading used in the last reading of any month shall be used as the first reading of the ensuing month.

14. The Council may remove any meter for the purpose of testing the accuracy thereof, or for examination or repairs, or to replace it by another or for any other purpose or reason whatever.

Removal
of meters.

15. If a meter is found to be out of order or has been removed, the consumption for the time that the meter was out of order or for the time that the service was without a meter shall be calculated according to the daily average rate of consumption that obtained during the period between any two successive readings immediately preceding the removal of the meter and while the meter was in good order.

Method of
computation
where meter
is out of
order, etc.

16. Where any of the seals of any meter are found to be broken the supply of water may be shut off and the meter reading declared to be inaccurate. In every such case the City Engineer shall estimate what he considers to be a reasonable consumption of water for the service during the period from the last reading of the meter to the time of the shutting off of the supply and the amount so estimated shall be paid on demand and before the supply is re-opened in addition to the sum of one dollar as a re-connection fee.

Reading of
meter in
case of
broken seals.

17. (a) Where a proprietor or occupier desires to dispute the accuracy of the meter which measures the water supplied from a trade purposes service he shall give notice in writing to the Council of his desire so to do and shall at the same time deposit with the Town Clerk the sum of three dollars.

Testing of
meters on
the demand
of a
proprietor.
By-laws
19th April,
1940.

(b) The Town Clerk on receipt of such notice and the sum to be deposited as aforesaid shall cause the meter to be tested by any member or members of the staff of the Water Works.

(c) The Town Clerk shall notify the proprietor of the time and place of such test and the proprietor or any person duly authorised in writing by him may be present when the meter is tested.

(d) The result of the test shall be binding both on the Council and the proprietor and the quantity of water indicated by the meter from the first reading of the month as defined in these by-laws shall if the meter proves to be incorrect be corrected according to the results of the test.

(e) If the reading of the meter proves to be incorrect the sum of three dollars deposited by him shall be returned to him by the Town Clerk, in any other case the Town Clerk shall retain the said sum as a charge for testing the meter.

(f) A meter shall be deemed to register correctly within the meaning of this by-law if it registers not more than 105 *per centum* of the actual amount of water passing through the meter when operating at approximately the maximum rate of flow for which the meter is designed.

Proprietor deemed responsible for damage, etc., in certain cases. By-laws 19th April, 1940.

18. The proprietor shall be responsible for any meter which has been installed by the Council within the boundaries of his lot and shall also be liable for the replacement thereof or of any repairs or renewals or damage which has been occasioned by any wilful or accidental act on his part or on the part of his servant:

Provided that any damage to a meter which, in the opinion of an expert, could not have been caused by normal wear and tear or the effect of the water flowing through the meter or by any normal or abnormal condition of the water supply system, shall be deemed to have been wilfully or accidentally caused.

Notice to be given before water is used.

19. (a) The proprietor shall advise the City Engineer of his intention to use or permit or cause to be used water for trade purposes and shall make application to the City Engineer for a trade purposes service connection before using or permitting water to be used for trade purposes.

(b) Applicants for trade purposes service connections shall give not less than fourteen days' notice of the intention to use water for trade purposes in the case of connections of up to and including 2 inches diameter and not less than 3 months' notice in the case of connections of 2½ inches and 3 inches diameter and not less than 6 months' notice in the case of connections larger than 3 inches diameter.

Penalty for use of water without application.

20. Where water has been or is being used for trade purposes without an application having been first made in accordance with by-law 19 the occupier or proprietor shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for every offence and a further penalty of five dollars for each day while the offence continues.

Penalty for improper use of water.

21. Any person using water for trade purposes from a domestic and sanitary water service or from any water service in respect of which no application has been made for a trade purposes

connection shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for every such offence.

22. Any person who interferes or tampers with any meter or the seals thereof or with any pipe or connection or fitting attached to the meter or connected with the "inlet" side of the meter and the street water mains shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for every offence.

Penalty for interfering with meters.

23. Where any pipe, tap, apparatus or device of any description is connected to any trade purposes service connection between the street water mains and the "inlet" side of the meter or between any pipe connected to a non-metered service and any pipe connected to a "trade" purposes service or where there has been fitted any connection apparatus or device of any description which, in the opinion of an expert, would enable water to be consumed without being registered on the meter provided to register the consumption, the proprietor or occupier shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for each offence and a further penalty of five dollars for each day while the offence continues.

Penalty for consumption of water without registration.

24. (a) No additional taps or other devices nor any connections or additions to the pipework connected to any trade purposes service shall be made without the previous consent in writing of the City Engineer, and the City Engineer's Department or the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners shall have the exclusive right of carrying out any such work.

No additions to taps, etc., without consent.

(b) Where any tap has been connected or other device affixed to, or any additions or extensions to the pipework connected to a trade purposes service shall be made without the consent in writing of the City Engineer, the water works staff shall shut off the supply of water and remove all such taps, devices, additions or extensions and the supply of water shall be re-opened only after payment by the proprietor of the cost and expenses of such removal and a fee of one dollar for reconnection.

25. (a) Any proprietor having a trade purposes service may declare the same to be required solely for fire fighting purposes.

Fire Fighting services.

(b) Where a proprietor declares a trade purposes service to be required solely for fire-fighting purposes the water works staff

shall inspect such service and at the proprietor's expense remove or disconnect all pipes, taps, outlets and other devices not required or adopted solely for fire-fighting purposes.

(c) After the removal from any declared fire-fighting service of all pipes, taps, outlets and other devices as aforesaid, the meter shall be removed and the proprietor shall not be required to pay meter rent or any charges other than those specified in paragraphs (d) and (f) of this by-law.

(d) There shall be charged for each hydrant fire-plug or other fire-fighting device (not exceeding two in number) attached to any declared "fire-fighting" service the sum of two dollars *per annum* for any one 3 inch service.

(e) All hydrants, fire-plugs or fire-fighting outlets connected to a declared fire-fighting service shall have seals affixed by the water works staff and the said seals shall be inspected and examined monthly or quarterly as the City Engineer may direct and a record of such inspection and examination shall be kept by the City Engineer in a book to be provided for that purpose.

(f) Every proprietor shall pay to the Council the sum of twenty-four dollars for each time any hydrant fire-plug or fire-fighting device connected to a declared "fire-fighting" service shall be used, and the fact that the seals on any such hydrant, fire-plug or fire-fighting device were found to be broken at the time of inspection and examination by the water works staff shall be *prima facie* evidence in any proceedings in court that such hydrant, fire-plug or fire-fighting device has been so used:

Provided that this payment shall be waived where the proprietor advises the City Engineer in writing of the use of any such hydrant, fire-plug or fire-fighting device for fire-fighting purposes within 48 hours of such use, and the City Engineer on inspection of the premises is satisfied that the hydrant, fire-plug or fire-fighting device in question was used for *bona fide* fire-fighting purposes only.

(g) No additional hydrant, fire-plug, pipe, tap, or other device of any description whether required for fire-fighting purposes or not shall be connected, or any extension or addition made to the pipework connected to any declared fire-fighting service without the previous consent in writing of the City Engineer, and the City Engineer's Department or the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners shall have the exclusive right of carrying out any such work.

(h) Where any hydrant, fire-plug, pipe, tap or other device of any description whether required for fire-fighting purposes or not is connected to a declared fire-fighting service without the previous consent in writing of the City Engineer the proprietor shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for each offence and a further penalty of five dollars for each day while the offence continues.

(i) Any person using water from a declared fire-fighting service for any purpose other than fire-fighting shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for every offence.

26. Any person who—

(a) sells, supplies, delivers or otherwise permits the removal of water from any water service to any person not resident or carrying on business on the premises served by the said water service; or

(b) removes or assists in removing water supplied by any water service from any such premises;

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Penalty for
supplying or
selling water.
By-laws
19th July,
1941.

27. Any proprietor who causes, permits, allows or suffers any waste of water, not due to a defective service of which the proprietor shall have given notice in writing to the City Engineer, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for every such offence, and a further penalty of five dollars for each day while the offence continues.

Penalty for
wastage of
water by
proprietor.

28. Any person other than a proprietor who wastes or causes water to be wasted shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for every such offence, and a further penalty of five dollars for each day while the offence continues.

Penalty for
wastage of
water by
person other
than
proprietor.

29. Whenever there is any waste of water from any service the supply may, without prejudice to any other remedy which the Council may have against any person liable for such waste, be shut off and re-opened only after the cause of wastage has been remedied and on payment of one dollar re-connection fee:

Power to
cut off supply
of water in
cases of
wastage.

Provided that such shutting off of the supply shall be carried out in such manner that there is, in the opinion of the City

Engineer, a sufficient supply of water maintained to serve any water closet connected to the sewerage system.

Forms of
water
wastage.

30. For the purpose of these by-laws, in addition to any other means not herein specified by which water can be wasted, a waste of water shall be deemed to have occurred in any of the following cases—

(a) When water is flowing from a tap, cock or hose-pipe into a sink, basin, vessel or utensil which at a time is overflowing.

(b) When water is flowing from a tap, cock or hose-pipe into a sink, basin, vessel or utensil which is at the time being emptied of its contents.

(c) When water is flowing from a tap, cock or hose-pipe into a sink, basin, vessel or utensil which has a defective outlet plug or which is not water-tight.

(d) When water is flowing from a tap or cock without being received into some vessel or utensil and without being used for some domestic purpose.

Penalty for
allowing
defective
service.

31. (a) Any proprietor or occupier who shall cause, permit, allow or suffer any stop cock pipe or other part of any service within the boundaries of his lot to be out of repair, without giving written notice thereof to the City Engineer, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars and a further penalty of five dollars for each day while the offence continues.

(b) The notice required in this by-law shall be given within twenty-four hours after the defect in repair shall have come to the knowledge of the proprietor or occupier.

Works to be
carried out
by City
Engineer's
Department
or water
works staff.

32. (a) Save as provided in the next succeeding by-law, no additions, alterations or extensions shall be made to any service except by the City Engineer's Department or water works staff which shall have the exclusive right of carrying out any such work, and any person who shall make or cause to be made any addition, alteration or extension to the service on any lot or premises in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

(b) Where any addition, alteration or extension has been made to any service otherwise than as is herein provided, such additions, alterations or extensions shall be removed by the City Engineer's Department or water works staff.

33. The holder of a licence as a sanitary constructor under the Georgetown Sewerage Regulations may when so empowered in writing by the City Engineer make additions, extensions or alterations to a service for the purpose of supplying water to any closet, bath or kitchen sink which is required to be connected to the sewerage system. The materials for this work shall be obtained from the City Engineer's Department on payment by the proprietor of the cost thereof.

A sanitary constructor may be authorised to make alterations. Regs. 23rd June, 1928 (under Cap. 153).

34. No repairs shall be carried out on any service except by the City Engineer's Department or the water works staff. Where any repairs are carried out by any person not a member of the City Engineer's Department or the water works staff, such repairs shall be re-made by the City Engineer's Department or the water works staff and the cost thereof shall be paid by the proprietor.

Repairs to be carried out by the City Engineer's Department or the water works staff.

35. Unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, the charges for additions, alterations, extensions and repairs to services carried out by the City Engineer's Department or by the water works staff shall be those in schedule D.

Charges for alterations.

Schedule D.

36. The Council may order the use, throughout the City of waste-proof taps or cocks or any other device designed to prevent wastage of water, as kitchen, yard, or garden taps or for any other purpose which the Council may consider necessary in the interests of conserving the water supply or for the purpose of effecting economies in the operation of the water works and may recover the cost of providing and installing any of the aforesaid articles from the proprietors.

Council may order use of waste-proof taps, etc.

37. Any person who interferes or tampers with the water works plant, the city water mains, the street fire hydrants or standposts, any service connection or any fitting valve, stop-cock or other device or who operates or attempts to operate any hydrant, standpost, valve, stop-cock or any device attached to any part of the water supply system other than the installation provided for the use of such persons shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty-eight dollars.

Penalty for interfering with City Water Mains, etc.

38. Save with the permission in writing of the Council no proprietor shall be entitled to have any service connection larger than three inches diameter or an aggregate of service connections totalling in cross-sectional area more than the cross-sectional area of a three inch service connection, serving any one lot.

Limitations in size of service connection.

Restrictions on use of water in cases of emergency.

39. The Council may, in times of water shortage or when there is any abnormal condition of the water supply system, impose restrictions on the use of water for trade purposes, garden watering and car and carriage washing purposes, or restrict the supply of water to certain hours of the day or impose any other restriction on the use of water which they may deem necessary in order to conserve the available supply for the essential sanitary or fire-fighting requirements of the City:

Provided that such restrictions shall not operate to reduce the supply to any urinal or water closet which would be likely to affect or endanger the satisfactory operation of the sewerage system.

Powers of entry for purposes of inspection.

40. It shall be lawful for the servants of the Council or the servants of the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners who are duly authorised in writing in that behalf to enter at all reasonable hours including all hours during which business in any premises is in progress or is usually carried on any premises or lot or building or land for the purpose of inspecting, testing or repairing any pipe, tap, apparatus or device of any description connected to the City water supply system or for any other purpose which the City Engineer or the Chief Engineer of the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners shall consider necessary for the efficient control of the water supply system or for carrying out any of the objects of these by-laws.

Penalty for obstructing person in performance of duty.

41. Any person who assaults, obstructs or in any way hinders or attempts to obstruct or hinder any person charged with the performance of any duty under these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty-eight dollars.

Legal proceedings.

42. The signature of the Town Clerk subscribed to any document containing a statement of the amount claimed as charges in respect of any lot under any of these by-laws shall, without proof of such signature or of any other matter or thing, be deemed in all courts *prima facie* evidence that the amount so claimed is due and payable, and any such amount remaining unpaid for fourteen days after an account has been duly rendered shall be recoverable by the Town Clerk by summary execution.

Person authorised to institute proceedings.

43. All legal proceedings on any matter arising out of these by-laws or any amendment thereof may be instituted and carried on in the name of the City Engineer or of any person authorised in that behalf in writing by him and no proceedings whatever

shall abate or discontinue by reason of the death, resignation, or removal of the City Engineer or the person so authorised by him.

44. (a) Every person who fails to do any act or thing enjoined by these by-laws, and every person who does any act or thing forbidden by these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws. Offences and penalties.

(b) Any person who is guilty of an offence against any of these by-laws shall, where no other specific penalty has been provided by these by-laws for such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and in case of a continuing breach a further penalty of five dollars for each day of such continuance after notice of the breach shall have been served by the Council.

SCHEDULE A.

By-law 3.

(As amended by by-laws on the 19th April, 1940.)

1. The supply to dwelling houses, tenement ranges and yards for the personal, kitchen and household use of the residents therein, including only the supply of water for urinals, water closets, bathrooms, lavatory basins and sinks, kitchens, private lawns and gardens and for washing cars and carriages kept for private use.

2. The supply to spirit shops including only the supply of water for urinals, water closets, lavatory basins and sinks and bars.

3. The supply to hotels, boarding houses, tea rooms and restaurants for household requirements and the personal requirements of the guests and staff, including only the supply of water for urinals, water closets, bathrooms, lavatory basins and sinks, kitchens, bars and private gardens.

4. The supply to social clubs for household requirements and the personal requirements of the members and staff, including only the supply of water for urinals, water closets, bathrooms, lavatory basins and sinks, kitchens and bars, and gardens maintained by such clubs.

5. The supply to sports club pavilions for household requirements and personal requirements of the members and staff including only the supply of water for urinals, water closets, bathrooms, lavatory basins and sinks, kitchens and bars.

6. The supply of water for urinals, water closets and lavatory basins installed in offices, stores, workshops, wharves and all business premises.

By-law 8.

SCHEDULE B.

(As substituted by by-laws on the 29th November, 1949.)

Minimum monthly charges for Trade water consumed.

Size of Meter.	Minimum monthly charge.
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	\$.40
1 inch	1.20
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	2.66
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	2.66
2 inch	4.66
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch	10.66
3 inch	10.66
Above 3 inches	As may in each case be fixed by the Council.

By-law 9.

SCHEDULE C.

(As substituted by by-laws on the 29th November, 1949)

Annual Meter Rent.

Size of Meter.	Rent per year or part of a year.
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	\$ 3.00
1 inch	7.50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	12.00
2 inch	16.00
3 inch	36.00
Above 3 inches	As may in each case be fixed by the Council.

By-law 35.

SCHEDULE D.

Charges for Additions, Alterations, Extensions and Repairs to Services.

Repairs.	No charge.
Additions, Alterations and Extensions.	To be charged at the cost to the Council of carrying out the work.

**MODE OF TRADE IN AND SALE OF PROVISIONS FOR
THE FOOD OF MAN.**

BY-LAWS

made by the Town Council of Georgetown under the Local Government Ordinance (Chapter 150) and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 5th January, 1920.

By-laws
5th Jan.,
1920.

1. Every tray, box, basket or other receptacle used for the purpose of keeping, delivering, selling, offering for sale outside of any building or on any street, or public place any foodstuffs, bread, cakes, pastry, or other confectionery shall be provided by the owner, with an efficient cover of glass, wood, metal or other suitable material to protect such foodstuffs, bread, cakes, pastry, or other confectionery from contamination from flies, dust or otherwise: and it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale outside of any building or on any street, or public place any such foodstuffs, bread, cakes, pastry or other confectionery, in any tray, box, basket or other receptacle, unless the same be protected from contamination as aforesaid by means of such cover.

Every tray, box, basket or other receptacle, and every such cover shall at all times be kept by the owner, and every person having charge of the same, in a clean and wholesome condition.

All articles of food exposed in the manner set forth in the by-laws shall be kept at a height of not less than two feet from the sidewalk, pavement or ground above which they are placed.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person selling or hawking any foodstuffs, bread, cakes, pastry, confectionery or other article intended for the food of man to sell and deliver to any purchaser unless the same is wrapped in clean and unused paper and no paper with printed or written matter on it shall be considered clean paper within the meaning of this by-law. It shall not be lawful for the same piece of paper to be used more than once for such purpose.

The onus of proof in any prosecution for the breach of this by-law that such paper has been only once used shall be on the seller.

3. It shall be lawful for any officer of the Town Council or any police constable to inspect at all reasonable times for the purposes of this by-law any such tray, box, basket or other receptacle wherein any foodstuffs are kept or are exposed for sale.

4. Any person who is found guilty of any breach of these by-laws shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SALE OF MILK.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
17th Sept.,
1912.
25th Jan.,
1915.
12 of 1944.

made by the Town Council of Georgetown under the Local Government Ordinance (Chapter 150) and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 17th September, 1912, and amended on the 25th January, 1915, and the 16th May, 1944.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THESE BY-LAWS.

In these by-laws—

“dairy” means a place where milk is kept for sale and includes every room where such milk is stored;

“cattle-byre” means a place where milking cows are kept;

“cattle-pen” means a place where milking cows are kept at night only;

“cow-keeper” means the person in whose name any “cattle-byre” or “cattle-pen” is registered;

“dairyman” means the person in whose name any “dairy” is registered;

“inspecting officer” includes the medical officer of health of Georgetown, the municipal veterinary surgeon, and such other person or persons as the Town Council may from time to time appoint;

“licensee” includes every person licensed to sell or offer milk for sale in the City of Georgetown.

* PART I.—REGISTRATION AND LICENCES.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep a dairy, cattle-byre or cattle-pen unless registered at the office of the Town Clerk. Such registration shall specify the position of such dairy, cattle-byre or cattle-pen and the maximum number of cows to be kept therein. A registration fee of 24 cents shall be paid by each of such persons.

2. It shall not be lawful for any dairyman or any person to offer or carry milk for sale, unless a licence is issued for so doing by the Town Clerk. A licence fee of 24 cents shall be paid for such licence.

3. Every registration and every licence shall expire on the 31st December of the year in which such registration takes place or such licence is issued.

4. The Town Clerk shall keep and from time to time revise and correct the register of all dairies, cattle-byres, cattle-pens, cow-keepers, dairymen and licensees.

5. Licences shall be issued under the following conditions—

(a) In the case of milk to be obtained within the City, the applicant shall—

(1) state the name of the cow-keeper, the situation of the cattle-byre or cattle-pen, the number and description of the cows kept, and the names of the milkers employed;

(2) furnish a certificate from the municipal veterinary surgeon or other qualified person appointed by the Town Council that each cow is apparently free from tuberculosis or other dangerous disease and is otherwise fit to supply milk for human consumption;

(3) furnish a certificate from the medical officer of health of the City that every person employed in milking is apparently free from any infectious or contagious disease and is fit to be so employed;

(4) furnish a certificate from an inspecting officer that every cattle-byre or cattle-pen is constructed in accordance with these by-laws.

(b) In the case of milk to be obtained from beyond the boundaries of the City, the applicant shall—

(1) state the name of the cow-keeper, the situation of the cattle-byre or cattle-pen;

* The operation of Part I is suspended (Regs., 12 of 1944 made by the Governor on the 16th May, 1944), under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940.

(2) furnish a certificate from a Government medical officer that every person employed in milking is apparently free from any infectious or contagious disease and is fit to be so employed;

(3) furnish a certificate from any person appointed by the Governor for such purpose, that every cattle-byre or cattle-pen as the case may be, is constructed in accordance with these by-laws:

Provided always that if any dairy, cattle-byre, or cattle-pen, cow-keeper or dairyman is duly registered by the Town Council, and the applicant produces to the Town Clerk a certificate signed by the secretary of the Local Government Board to that effect, the above certificates will not be required.

6. The Town Clerk shall endorse on each licence the name of the cow-keeper, and the situation of the cattle-byre or cattle-pen from which the milk is to be obtained.

7. If any licensee desires at any time to obtain milk from other sources he shall make application and submit the particulars aforementioned to the Town Clerk, who, if satisfied, shall endorse his licence accordingly.

8. Every licensee shall, whenever he ceases to take milk from any source which has been approved, immediately notify the Town Clerk who shall endorse his licence accordingly.

9. It shall not be lawful for any licensee to obtain milk from any other source except that endorsed on his licence.

10. Every person carrying or offering milk for sale except in a dairy shall wear a badge to be provided by the Town Clerk. The charge for each badge shall be 12 cents.

11. Every holder of a badge issued for the year mentioned thereon shall wear the same on his left arm when engaged in the carrying of or offering milk for sale, and any person to whom a badge shall be issued who permits the same to be used by a person not named in such licence, and the person so using such badge, shall be guilty of an offence under these by-laws, and liable to arrest by any constable.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry or offer milk for sale without having taken out a licence and badge, or without wearing such badge, or to wear a badge not issued as aforesaid, or to wear a badge belonging to or taken out in the name of another person or to unlawfully make or imitate a badge.

13. Every dairyman and every person licensed to carry or offer milk for sale, shall attach to each vessel containing milk for sale, a metal tablet to be provided by the Town Clerk, bearing the number of his licence corresponding with the register aforesaid. The charge for each metal tablet shall be eight cents.

14. The Town Clerk shall refuse to make any registration or to issue any licence until satisfied that the provisions of these by-laws have been complied with.

15. No licence shall be granted or renewed where any well-founded complaint of nuisance to the neighbourhood, arising from any cattle-byre, or cattle-pen, has been made, or where a proper amount of cleanliness has not been observed.

16. The Town Clerk may on good grounds at any time cancel any licence issued by him under these by-laws or strike out the name of any person previously permitted to supply milk to a licensed dealer.

17. All persons delivering milk from a dairy or on behalf of a registered cow-keeper shall carry a written authorisation from the dairyman or cow-keeper.

PART II—CATTLE-BYRES AND CATTLE-PENS.

18. Every cattle-byre shall, for every cow, heifer, ox or steer or other animal kept therein, contain not less than 40 square superficial feet floor area, and 300 cubic feet capacity of air space, or less than two square feet ventilating space in window, jalousie, lattice or other opening to the external air.

19. Every cattle-pen shall, for every cow, heifer, ox, steer or other animal kept therein contain not less than 40 square or superficial feet floor area.

20. Every cattle-byre or cattle-pen shall be floored with concrete, tiles, bricks laid in cement, or asphalt, so graded towards the "grip" or channel gutter at the back, that no liquid matter can remain on the floor. The "grip" or channel shall be formed with a proper uniform fall, discharging into the yard, drain or sub-main drain of the district. The walls, if any, shall be made of impervious material other than wood for a height of four feet from the floor. The walls, if any, and drains shall be adequately and regularly flushed with water and cleansed. Every cattle-byre or cow-pen shall be provided with a properly constructed and water-tight roof.

21. Every cattle-byre or cattle-pen shall be provided with a proper receptacle or dungstead for the reception of dung or other refuse. Every such receptacle or dungstead shall be not less than 10 feet distant from the cattle-byre or cattle-pen and shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. The dung shall be cleaned up as often as may be necessary, and removed from inside the cattle-byre or cattle-pen at least once daily.

22. Every cow-keeper shall cause each cattle-byre or cattle-pen to be kept thoroughly clean and disinfected with lime wash containing 5 per cent. of crude carbolic acid to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. Such disinfection shall be done at least once every three months.

23. The inspecting officer shall report to the Town Council any cattle-byres or cattle-pens which he may find during the course of his inspections that are not in conformity with these by-laws.

PART III.—ANIMALS.

24. All cows shall be inspected and examined at intervals of not longer than six months free of cost to the owners of the animals by an inspecting officer. Notice of the intention of the inspecting officer to inspect such cows shall be given by him 24 hours beforehand, so that they may be kept penned for his inspection at a time appointed.

25. The inspecting officer is empowered to test all cows with tuberculin, the cost thereof to be borne by the Town Council.

26. No cow-keeper shall cause or suffer any cow to be added to or substituted for another in his stock without having the same previously inspected and examined by the inspecting officer.

27. No cow-keeper shall cause or suffer any cow in his possession to remain in a filthy condition, so as to expose the milk to infection or contamination.

28. If at any time disease exists among the cattle *in any cattle-byre or cattle-pen from which milk is sold to the Milk Controller**, the cow-keeper shall immediately notify the Town Council of the existence of the same. The inspecting officer shall cause the immediate removal of such diseased animal,

* The words in italics have been substituted for the words "in a registered cattle-byre or cattle-pen" by Regulations 12 of 1944 made by the Governor on the 16th May, 1944, under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940.

which shall be kept isolated. All milk from such diseased animal and from such cattle-byre or cattle-pen shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, until the cattle-byre or cattle-pen is adequately disinfected.

PART IV.—MILKERS AND ATTENDANTS.

29. A cow-keeper or dairyman shall not—

(a) himself milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any other way take part or assist in the conduct of such trade or business, or cause or suffer any other person to do the same, unless he or such person has been certified as fit by the medical officer of health of the City of Georgetown;

(b) himself, if suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part or assist in the conduct of such trade or business, or cause or suffer any other person, notwithstanding that such person has been duly certified as aforesaid, who at any time appears to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, to do the same;

(c) himself milk, or cause or suffer any other person to milk, any cow until its udder and the hands of such milker have been cleaned and the utensils thoroughly cleaned and scalded.

PART V.—DAIRIES.

30. A dairyman shall not—

(a) permit any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, cesspool or urinal to be situate within, communicate directly with, or ventilate into any dairy;

(b) use any dairy, or permit the same to be used, as sleeping apartment, or for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of such dairy, and of the milk vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein;

(c) convey or carry, or permit to be conveyed or carried, through any dairy, any excremental or offensive matter or any soiled bed or body clothing;

(d) wash, or permit any other person to wash, any bed or body clothing, or permit the same to be hung up to dry in any dairy;

(e) carry on within any dairy any trade or business of such a nature as would tend to contaminate the milk ;

(f) keep milk for sale or storage in any place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by gases or effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, cesspit or closet, or by any offensive effluvia from putrid or offensive substances, or by impure air, or by any offensive or deleterious gases or substances;

(g) permit milk to be stored or carried in lead vessels.

31. Every dairyman shall cause the walls, floors, counters and shelves of his dairy to be kept thoroughly clean and all milk vessels used therein to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, and shall also have the said milk vessels cleansed and scalded daily.

PART VI.—GENERAL.

32. The Town Council and its officers shall, at all times, have the right of inspecting dairies, cattle-byres and cattle-pens, for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of these by-laws are complied with; and all persons refusing admission to such Town Council or officer, or in any way obstructing or impeding such officer in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence under these by-laws.

33. Any person transgressing any of these by-laws, or found guilty of any breach of the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for the first offence and not exceeding fifty dollars for a second or subsequent offence.

34. Any person giving false information and thereby obtaining a licence for the sale of milk under these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

CERTIFICATE UNDER BY-LAW 5 (a) (2).

I hereby certify that I have inspected the following cow or cows of.....
residing at.....and that
 in my opinion.....free from tuberculosis or other dangerous disease,
 and.....otherwise fit to supply milk for human consumption.

Marks for identification.

Colour
 Horns
 Brand
 Other marks

Date.

CERTIFICATE UNDER BY-LAW 5 (a) (3) and 5 (b) (2).

I hereby certify that I have examined.....residing at
and that $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ is apparently free from any infectious
 or contagious disease, and is fit to be employed in milking cows.
 Date.....

CERTIFICATE UNDER BY-LAW 5 (a) (4) and 5 (b) (3).

I hereby certify that I have inspected the cattle-byre or cattle-pen of
at.....and that it is constructed in
 accordance with these by-laws.....to hold.....cows.
 Date.....

BAKERIES AND PROVISION SHOPS.**BY-LAWS**

*made by the Town Council of Georgetown under the Local Govern-
 ment Ordinance (Chapter 150), and confirmed by the Governor
 and Court of Policy on the 23rd August, 1915, and amended on
 the 15th September, 1920.*

By-laws
 23rd Aug.,
 1915.
 15th Sept.,
 1920.

1. A bakery is any place in which are baked bread, cakes, biscuits or confectionery with a view to making profits. A provision shop is any place in which food and foodstuffs are stored or prepared for sale or sold.
2. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the business of a bakery or provision shop unless the bakery or provision shop with the owner's name is registered at the office of the Town Clerk of Georgetown.
3. No bakery or provision shop shall be registered under these by-laws unless the application is accompanied by a certificate of approval signed by a sanitary inspector and countersigned by the medical officer of health.
4. Every registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall cause his bakery or provision shop to be kept in a cleanly state and free from any effluvia arising from any drain, water closet,

earth closet, privy, urinal or other nuisance. The floor of the bakery shall be in all cases constructed of brick, concrete, asphalt, tiles, or other impervious material.

5. Every registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall cause all rooms and passages to be kept clean and wholesome.

6. The registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall keep scrupulously clean all troughs, utensils, counters, shelves, vessels, and like articles, utilised in the business of such bakery or provision shop.

7. The registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall either—

(a) cause the whole interior, including the roof, to be fresh lime-washed every six months; or

(b) paint the whole interior with two coats of paint at least once in every seven years, and wash the walls with soap and water, and cobweb the roof, at least once in every six months.

8. It shall not be lawful for the owner of the premises used as a bakery or provision shop to permit a water closet, earth closet, privy, urinal, or ash-pit to be within or communicate directly with, or be within twelve feet of the building used as such bakery or provision shop, and no person shall dig, erect, keep or maintain any such convenience within the said distance of any bakery or provision shop.

9. Every building used as a bakery or provision shop shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health.

10. It shall not be lawful for any registered owner of a bakery or provision shop to allow his bakery or provision shop to be overcrowded.

A bakery or provision shop shall be considered to be overcrowded when less than 250 cubic feet of air space per person working during ordinary working hours or less than 400 cubic feet per person working during overtime are provided.

For the purpose of these by-laws "overtime" shall be considered as follows—

"The time worked by any person beyond a period of eight consecutive hours or beyond a total of ten hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours."

11. It shall not be lawful for any registered owner to allow a place forming part of the same building and on the same level with the bakery or provision shop to be used as a sleeping place unless it is constructed as follows, that is to say—

Unless it is effectually separated from the bakery or provision shop by a wooden partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and unless there be an external window of at least nine superficial feet area, of which at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ superficial feet area are made to open.

12. It shall not be lawful for any registered owner of a bakery or provision shop knowingly or wilfully to employ or permit to be employed, or utilise or permit to be utilised in any way, in the business of the bakery or provision shop, any person suffering from, or having recently suffered from, an infectious disease, or dangerous infectious disease.

13. The registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall give immediate notice to the medical officer of health of any case of infectious disease or dangerous infectious disease occurring on the premises, and within his knowledge.

14. The registered owner of every bakery or shop in which milk is sold or any article solid or liquid prepared and intended for human consumption is exposed or offered for sale shall at all times keep such milk or such article properly protected from dust or flies or other sources of contamination, in cupboards, bins, boxes, barrels or other suitable receptacle by means of suitable covers or hinged lids or doors.

By-laws
15th Sept.,
1920.

15. Any person who sells, or delivers to any purchaser any foodstuffs already cooked, baked or otherwise already prepared and intended for human consumption wrapped in unclean cloth or unclean paper shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws: Paper previously used or with printed or written matter on it shall be deemed to be unclean within the meaning of this by-law. The same piece of paper shall not be used more than once for wrapping such foodstuffs and in any prosecution under this by-law the onus of proving that such paper has been used only once shall be on the person charged.

By-laws
15th Sept.,
1920.

16. Any person who is found guilty of any breach of these by-laws shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

17. These by-laws shall not apply to any market under the control of the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

REGULATIONS

Regs.
16th March,
1944.

made under sections 18 and 98 of the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 145) by the Town Council as the Local Sanitary Authority of Georgetown, approved by the Central Board of Health on the 16th February, 1944, and by the Governor in Council on the 16th March, 1944.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Offensive Trades Regulations.

2. No person shall establish any offensive trade except on premises along the waterfront of Water Street or on premises adjoining the southern boundary of Wortmanville Ward.

3. Every person who proposes to establish or carry on an offensive trade shall apply to the Town Clerk who shall cause the application to be advertised at least three times in a local newspaper and shall thereafter submit it to the Council who will on a preliminary report of their medical officer of health and City Engineer decide whether or not the application should be considered.

4. (1) If the Council decides that the application be considered the Town Clerk shall, when so informing the applicant, send him a copy of the minimum requirements of the trade or trades for which application is made and request him to submit to the City Engineer—

(a) a survey plan, drawn in ink and to scale, showing the position of the proposed building on the lot, *i.e.*, giving distances from the nearest buildings (if any) and from the boundaries; showing also the position of all sewerage connections;

(b) a plan of the premises and a plan and sections to the scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to the foot, of the building in which he proposes to carry on the offensive trade showing the provisions made or proposed to be made for the proper conduct of the trade, and for the ventilation, lighting, drainage and water supply to the premises;

(c) a general explanation of the trade or manufacture to be carried on and of the raw materials, processes and the product thereof;

(d) a description, with drawings, if necessary, of the means proposed to be adopted to prevent nuisance arising from (a) vapours, (b) fluids discharged into sewers, (c) the disposal of solid refuse; and

(e) such further plans and information as may be required in writing by the City Engineer.

(2) On the plans being approved by the City Engineer and the medical officer of health the applicant may begin to build or alter the premises which shall on completion be inspected by the City Engineer and medical officer of health. The applicant shall give notice in writing to the City Engineer when the premises and plant are ready for inspection.

(3) On a certificate by the City Engineer and medical officer of health that all the prescribed conditions have been complied with, the Council shall give permission.

(4) The owner of the said trade shall upon permission being granted by the Council forthwith register such trade with the Town Clerk in the form set out in the first schedule hereto.

First
schedule.

(5) Until registration is effected with the Town Clerk, any applicant or other person found carrying on an offensive trade or manufacturing any product of the trade shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) Every registration shall terminate with the calendar year but may be renewed by the Council from year to year after inspection and approval by the medical officer of health and City Engineer.

(7) Registration shall be null and void:

(a) if the trade is transferred or extended from the premises from which it is for the time being carried on, to other premises, without the approval of the Council being first obtained;

(b) if the trade is resumed on any premises on which such trade was previously carried on, after it has been discontinued for more than 6 months;

(c) if the premises on which the trade is carried on are enlarged without the previous permission of the Council.

(8) On the representation of the medical officer of health or the City Engineer the Council shall have the right to refuse to renew any registration and to cancel any existing registration, and any person carrying on the trade after such refusal or cancellation shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(9) No premises on which any offensive trade is established and registered under these regulations shall be used for any other purpose.

5. The registered owner of every offensive trade shall—

(a) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls, ceiling and roof of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair;

(b) cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and repair;

(c) for rendering innocuous all vapours emitted at all stages of the trade either—

(i) cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects; or

(ii) adopt some other effectual means of depriving the vapour of noxious or injurious properties;

(d) cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on and which are not required for immediate use, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(e) at the close of every working day—

(i) cause all fat, soap, oil, grease, refuse or filth which has been spilled, splashed or deposited or may have fallen upon any floor or pavement or walls upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or washing or some other effectual means of cleansing;

(ii) cause every vessel or utensil and every implement which has been in use during the day upon the premises where his trade is carried on, or is in a foul or offensive condition to be thoroughly cleansed;

(f) provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles properly constructed of galvanised iron or of some other non-absorbent material and furnished with closely fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying with all reasonable despatch away from the premises where his trade is carried on, all waste matter, garbage, filth or refuse and not allow or suffer them at any time to become foul;

(g) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls, ceiling and roof of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be at all times kept thoroughly clean;

(h) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be limewashed at such times as he may be required to do so by an officer of the Council:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is properly cleansed;

(i) cause any and every building in which his trade is carried on to be provided with such number of windows and other openings into the external air as will in the opinion of the medical officer of health and the City Engineer furnish adequate lighting and ventilation;

(j) provide such number of water closets and wash basins connected to the sewer as in the opinion of the medical officer of health may be necessary.

6. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Reg. 4 (4).

Date Registered.	Name of Owner.	Nature of Offensive Trade.	Where carried on.	Remarks.
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SECOND SCHEDULE.

Minimum structural requirements in respect of premises on which coconut oil is to be boiled or treated by heat.

1. A self-contained fire-proof room with concrete floor of a height sufficient to allow the washings to flow into a gully connected with the sewers. The room shall contain a proper fire-hearth so constructed that the smoke from the fire shall discharge into a chimney high enough to discharge smoke so as not to annoy nearby residents.

2. The vessel in which oil is to be boiled shall be let into and fixed on the fire-hearth so as to ensure all sparks and smoke going up the chimney thereby minimising danger of fire.

3. A cowl or hood with its own chimney or connected with the main chimney shall be built over the boiler to take away any effluvium and so diminish as far as practicable any nuisance arising from the trade.

4. All the above-mentioned work shall be constructed of material and shall be done in a manner to be approved of by the medical officer of health and the City Engineer.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Minimum structural requirements in respect of premises on which soap is to be made or boiled.

1. A self-contained fire-proof room with concrete floor raised to a height sufficient to allow the washings to flow into a gully connected with sewers. The room shall contain a proper fire-hearth so constructed that the smoke from the fire shall discharge into a chimney high enough to discharge smoke so as not to annoy nearby residents.

2. The vessel in which soap is to be boiled shall be let into and fixed on the fire-hearth so as to ensure all sparks and smoke going up the chimney thereby minimising danger of fire.

3. A cowl or hood with its own chimney or connected with the main chimney shall be built over the boiler to take away any effluvium and so diminish as far as practicable any nuisance arising from the trade.

4. A suitable room shall be provided with concrete floor in which the soap is to be cut before being packed.

5. A store-room shall also be provided for the boxes containing soap.

6. All the above-mentioned work shall be constructed of material and shall be done in a manner to be approved of by the medical officer of health and the City Engineer.

CITY (MARKETS) BY-LAWS.

ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW.

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2. Interpretation.
3. Markets.
4. Offence.
5. Hours of opening.
6. Offence.
7. (1) Lights.
(2) Offence

BY-LAW.

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9. Rental of stalls which become vacant.
10. Tenancies of stalls.
11. Removal of property.
12. Sub-letting.
13. Name of tenant to be shown on stall.
14. Stalls to be occupied.
15. Transfers of tenancies of stalls.
16. Stall to be kept clean.
17. Stall to be kept clean before closing of markets.
18. Market fees.
19. Lists of fees to be exhibited.
20. Vessels bringing goods to Stabroek Market.
21. Penalty for refusal to pay fees.
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23. Uncooked fresh meat not to be brought into markets without permission.
24. Sale of fresh meat in markets.
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27. Short weight.
28. Meat to be minced by a machine.
29. Removal of fresh meat.
30. Fresh meat in markets to be passed by the Meat and Food Inspector.
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32. Articles to be sold from stalls.
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34. Unwholesome food may be destroyed.
35. Record of seizures.
36. Mode of preserving fish.
37. Penalty for erecting stalls, etc., in contravention of these by-laws.
38. Miscellaneous offences.
39. Removal of obstructions.
40. Fines.
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42. Bottles to be labelled.
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44. Inspection of stalls and vessels.
45. Penalty for obstruction.
46. Expulsion of offenders.
47. By-laws to be exhibited.
48. Stallings, etc., to be deemed a part of the market.
49. Master of vessel to comply with instructions.

SCHEDULE.

MARKETS.**BY-LAWS**By-laws
2 of 1952.*made by the Town Council under section 206, and approved by the Governor in Council on the 12th July, 1952.*

Short title.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the City (Markets) By-laws.

Interpre-
tation.

2. In these by-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ Clerk of Markets ” includes the Assistant Clerk, and the officer of the Council for the time being in charge of any market;

“ cold stores ” means premises or place used for keeping and preserving by a refrigerating process any fresh meat, game, fish, fruit, vegetables or other articles intended for human consumption;

“ fees ” include tolls, rates, dues, rents, and other imposts in relation to any market;

“ fresh meat ” includes unsalted beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, tripe and turtle, and any other meat used for human consumption, frozen meat and what is locally known as and called “ corned meat ”;

“ market ” means any market and the premises used therewith mentioned in or established under by-law 3 of these by-laws;

“ master ” includes any person in charge of a vessel;

“ Medical Officer of Health ” and “ Meat and Food Inspector ” include any persons appointed for the time being to carry out the duties of these officers;

“ stall ” includes any counter, bench, stand or other erection, and any space set apart for the reception of any articles for sale;

“ vessel ” includes every kind of navigable craft, in whatever way propelled.

Markets.

3. (1) The Stabroek Market, the Bourda Market, Albuystown Market and such other markets as shall from time to time be established shall be under the control and supervision of the Clerk of Markets subject to the direction of the Council.

(2) The Clerk of Markets shall keep a correct account of all fees and revenues accruing to the markets and shall, at such times as the Council may direct, pay over the moneys received by him to the Town Clerk.

4. (1) No member of the Council, officer or servant employed by the Council, shall be in any manner interested directly or indirectly in the sale of anything offered for sale in the markets, or shall receive directly or indirectly any emolument of any kind or description from the markets or from the sale of anything therein. Offence.

(2) Any person committing a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and, in the case of any officer or servant of the Council, to dismissal.

(3) No person shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this by-law by reason only of the fact that he is a proprietor or shareholder in any joint stock company or association doing business in any market.

5. (1) The days on which and the hours between which the markets shall be opened and kept open shall be as follows— Hours of opening.

Weekdays other than Public Holidays	7 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Public Holidays '	7 a.m. to 9 a.m.

Provided that—

(a) during the Christmas period the hours shall be—

(i) for the first seven working days of the period 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(ii) for the second seven working days of the period 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(iii) on Christmas Eve and on the Saturday preceding Christmas Eve when the latter day falls on a Sunday 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

(2) The markets shall be opened on Sundays from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. for the sale of fresh meat, fish, bread, vegetables, fruit, ice and drugs.

(3) In this by-law the expression "Christmas period" means the 15 working days immediately preceding Christmas Eve.

6. Any unauthorised person found in a market during prohibited hours may be arrested without warrant by any police or town constable, and shall in addition to any punishment to which he may be subject in respect of any other offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars. Offence.

7. (1) Every person having occasion to use lights in any market shall have such lights enclosed in glass shades or in glass lanterns. Lights.

(2) Every person who commits a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars. Offence.

Stalls.

8. (1) The Clerk of Markets shall from time to time direct what articles may be exposed for sale on the stalls in different parts of the markets.

(2) The Clerk of Markets shall cause all the market stalls to be numbered in plain and legible characters and to be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(3) Such book shall also contain the name of every tenant of a stall, the date when each tenancy commenced, the amount of rent, the date when each tenancy ceased and the cause of its ceasing.

Rental of stalls which become vacant.

9. When any stall becomes vacant the Clerk of Markets may let the same to any approved person at such rent as shall from time to time be fixed by the Clerk of Markets.

Tenancies of stalls.

10. The tenancy of every stall shall be by the day, week or month, and the rent shall in all cases, be payable in advance. In default of payment, the tenant, if in possession, shall be forthwith ejected by the Clerk of Markets, who may, in addition to any other remedy for the recovery of the rent, seize and sell any goods in such stall sufficient for the payment thereof.

Removal of property.

11. If the tenant of any stall, on giving up possession, or being ejected, does not forthwith remove all goods belonging to him therein, such goods shall be removed by the Clerk of Markets and sold at the expiration of 7 days from the date of such removal unless claimed within that period and all expenses incurred reimbursed to the Clerk of Markets:

Provided that any perishable article so removed may be sold at once.

Sub-letting.

12. (1) No tenant of a stall shall sub-let such stall to any other person.

(2) Where any tenant sub-lets a stall in contravention of this by-law, his tenancy shall be deemed to have been terminated, and the person in occupation of the stall shall, upon being requested by the Clerk of Markets so to do, vacate the stall and remove therefrom all goods belonging to him.

(3) Where any such person fails to vacate his stall and remove therefrom his goods when requested so to do, the Clerk of Markets may eject such person and cause such goods to be removed from the market.

13. (1) The tenant of a stall shall, on the day of taking possession, place and keep exposed to public view in such part of the front of his stall as the Clerk of Markets shall point out, his name, in such plain and legible characters and in such manner and form as the Clerk of Markets shall direct.

Name of
tenant to
be shown
on stall.

(2) No tenant shall be allowed to open and use any such stall until he has complied with this by-law.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this by-law every tenant shall keep open, or occupy or use his stall at all times.

Stalls to be
occupied.

(2) Any tenant who fails to keep open, or occupy or use his stall for more than 6 successive days without the consent of the Clerk of Markets shall be deemed to have terminated his tenancy, and where any rent is owing, the Clerk of Markets may seize and sell any goods in the stall sufficient for the payment thereof.

15. The tenant of a stall may, with the consent of the Clerk of Markets, transfer his tenancy to another person upon payment to the Clerk of Markets of such fees as may be prescribed by the Council.

Transfers
of tenancies
of stalls.

16. (1) Every tenant of a stall shall at all times keep such stall and the front, rear, sides and roof thereof perfectly clean and free from all offal, filth, and dirt of every kind.

Stall to be
kept clean

(2) Where any tenant refuses or neglects so to do, the Clerk of Markets shall cause such stall to be cleaned and the expenses incurred in so doing may be recovered by the Clerk of Markets from such tenant by seizure and sale at auction by the Clerk of Markets of any goods in such stall sufficient for the payment thereof, and such tenant shall in addition be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every such refusal or neglect.

17. The Clerk of Markets shall see that all the market stalls are properly cleaned every day before the closing of the markets.

Stall to be
kept clean
before closing
of
markets.

18. (1) The fees specified in the schedule to these by-laws shall be paid on goods landed at any market or brought into any market for sale.

Market
fees.
Schedule.

(2) Every person who demands or receives a greater fee than herein authorised shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

(3) Every person who evades or attempts to evade, or assists in evading the payment of any fee, or on whose stall is found any article liable to a fee which has not been paid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars:

Provided however that the Clerk of Markets may in his discretion allow such person to pay treble the value of such fee.

(4) Packages shipped from the Market Stelling shall be charged for at a rate not exceeding 8 cents per package at the discretion of the Clerk of Markets.

Lists of
fees to be
exhibited.

19. Printed lists of the fees from time to time payable shall be exhibited in such parts of the several markets as the Council shall direct.

Vessels
bringing
goods to
Stabroek
Market.

20. The master of every vessel, other than an open boat, bringing goods for the Stabroek Market shall, before breaking bulk, furnish the Clerk of Markets at his office with a written statement of the description and quantity of all such goods and pay the fees thereon, and shall not commence to unload without a permit in writing from the Clerk of Markets so to do. Every person committing a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty for
refusal to
pay fees.

21. All goods or livestock taken from any vessel lying alongside of any market stelling and landed at any other stelling or place within the City shall pay market fees, if they have not been already paid at the entry of the vessel; and any person refusing to pay the fees for goods or livestock so landed shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Power of
Clerk of
Markets.

22. Every market fee leviable and made payable under these by-laws shall be demanded and received by the Clerk of Markets and his receipt shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge for the same. In default of the payment of any such fee the Clerk of Markets may seize and sell at auction any goods for which such fee is payable sufficient for the payment of such fee.

Uncooked
fresh meat
not to be
brought
into mar-
kets
without
permission.

23. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring without the permission of the Council uncooked fresh meat into any market for sale or for any other purpose whatsoever:

Provided however that this by-law shall not apply to the bringing into any market of uncooked fresh meat by means of any ship, vessel or boat arriving from any place outside of the limits of this Colony.

(2) No prosecution under this by-law shall be instituted without the consent in writing first had and obtained of the Mayor.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

24. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale in any market any fresh meat except at a stall set aside and appropriated for that purpose. Sale of fresh meat in markets.

(2) Any person who sells or exposes for sale any fresh meat in contravention of this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five dollars.

(3) In this by-law—
“fresh meat” includes turtle and plucked poultry.

25. (1) Every person who sells meat in a market shall while so doing, wear a clean apron or overall, and the stall shall be equipped with a clean dresser, table or shambles. Cleanliness.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five dollars.

26. (1) Every person who sells meat in a market shall, at the close of business each day, scrape and wash the table or shambles and chopping block, and thoroughly cleanse the scale and weights which have been used by him. Table, etc., to be washed each day.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

27. (1) No person who sells meat in a market shall impose or attempt to impose short weight or unwholesome meat upon any purchaser. Short weight.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

28. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any minced meat unless such meat has been minced by a machine kept in his stall for that purpose. Meat to be minced by a machine.

(2) Every such machine shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and in good order.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health, the Meat and Food Inspector, the Clerk of Markets or any sanitary inspector may inspect such machine at any time to ascertain whether it is clean and in good order.

(4) Any meat minced and offered for sale in contravention of the provisions of this by-law may be seized by the Medical Officer, the Meat and Food Inspector, the Clerk of Markets or a sanitary inspector and destroyed.

(5) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law, or obstructs the Medical Officer of Health, the Meat and Food Inspector, the Clerk of Markets or a sanitary inspector from inspecting any machine under the provisions of this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Removal of
fresh meat.

29. (1) No person shall remove or cause or suffer to be removed from any market any fresh meat for the purpose of sale except in a container provided by the owner of such fresh meat and approved by the Meat and Food Inspector or the Clerk of Markets.

(2) The Meat and Food Inspector or the Clerk of Markets may at any time inspect and examine any such container in order to ascertain whether it is kept in a clean condition and is provided with such appliances as he may deem requisite to protect the contents thereof from contamination.

(3) When any such container is at any time not approved by the Meat and Food Inspector or the Clerk of Markets he shall immediately notify the owner thereof and thereafter no person shall use or permit any other person to use such container until it has been approved by the Meat and Food Inspector or the Clerk of Markets.

(4) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Fresh meat
in markets
to be
passed by
the Meat
and Food
Inspector.

30. (1) No person shall bring into any market any fresh meat unless such fresh meat has been passed by the Meat and Food Inspector as fit for human consumption and marked by him in manner approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Any meat brought into any market in contravention of this by-law may be seized by the Medical Officer of Health, the Meat and Food Inspector or the Clerk of Markets and destroyed.

31. No person shall remove any fresh meat from any market to any cold stores and no person shall in any market sell or offer or expose for sale any fresh meat which has been exposed for sale on a previous day.

Removal of fresh meat to cold stores prohibited.

32. No person shall sell any article in any market except at some stall rented or occupied by him, nor shall any sale at auction or by public outcry in any market be allowed except a sale at auction for which the Mayor has given special permission or as otherwise provided in these by-laws. Every person committing a breach of this by-law may be summarily ejected by, or by the direction of the Clerk of Markets, and shall be liable in addition to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Articles to be sold from stalls.

33. (1) No vendor shall refuse to sell any meat, poultry or any foodstuff whatsoever or any other commodity in such quantities as a purchaser may require (except where there is a shortage of such foodstuff or commodity), or impose any condition on the sale of any meat, poultry, foodstuff or commodity as aforesaid.

Conditions of sale prohibited.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

34. All meat or fish, fresh or salted, poultry, vegetables, fruit and other articles solid or liquid intended for the food of man offered or exposed for sale in the market or found in the market or in any stall therein which in the opinion of the Clerk of Markets, the Medical Officer of Health, the Meat and Food Inspector, or a sanitary inspector, are of a bad or unwholesome quality may be seized by any of them and destroyed and the person offering or exposing the same for sale or the tenant or person in charge of the stall in which the same is found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Unwholesome food may be destroyed.

35. The Clerk of Markets, the Meat and Food Inspector or a sanitary inspector as the case may be shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose particulars of any article so seized.

Record of seizures.

36. (1) No person shall, within a market, preserve fresh fish by any other means than ice, but fresh meat may be corned with salt and sent out of the market within 24 hours thereafter.

Mode of preserving fish.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

Penalty for erecting stalls, etc., in contravention of these by-laws.

37. If any person erects or places any stall, or any goods, wares or merchandise, or any other matter or thing whatsoever contrary to these by-laws, or shall place the same or any part thereof at an earlier hour or time, or shall suffer or permit the same to stand or remain to a later hour or time, than the Council shall from time to time appoint or limit in that behalf, every such person so offending, or causing the same to be done or committed, or the owner or part owner or the person using or having the care of any such stall, goods, wares or merchandise, or other matter or thing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, and it shall be lawful for the Council, or their officers or servants or any of them or any police or town constable, or other person aiding and assisting therein, when such offence shall have been committed, done, or suffered, immediately to pull down, displace, remove, and carry away such stall, goods, wares, and merchandise or other matter or thing whatsoever.

Miscellaneous offences

38. Any person who, in any market—

- (a) expectorates; or
- (b) sits on any table, shambles or stall; or
- (c) sharpens any hatchet, knife or other implement whatsoever on the steps, stalls, walls of any brick or concrete structure or floor; or
- (d) rides any cycle or drives or leads any vehicle other than a hand-propelled vehicle; or
- (e) urinates or defecates or deposits any urine, filth or offensive matter; or
- (f) deposits any refuse on the floor; or
- (g) propels any hand-truck, wheel-barrow or other vehicle recklessly or negligently; or
- (h) breaks or damages any stall, structure or fence; or
- (i) plays any games—

shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Removal of obstructions.

39. It shall be lawful for the Clerk of Markets, or any one acting under his direction, to remove all obstructions to, and all persons obstructing any of the paths or passages of the markets and in the event of any obstruction being caused by any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any other article whatsoever, to seize and take possession of the same until the penalty hereby imposed, and the expenses of removal shall be paid. If

not claimed within 24 hours, the goods so seized may be sold by the Clerk of Markets, and the proceeds paid over to the Town Clerk in aid of the Town Funds. Every person who commits a breach of this by-law, and every person resisting the removal of any obstruction, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

40. Any person using or kindling fire in any coalpot, or other receptacle, in any shop, stall or shed, in or in any other part of any market other than the public kitchen thereof, except with the special permission of the Clerk of Markets, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding twenty-four dollars for each succeeding offence. Fines.

41. Any dog found within any market, if not claimed and a penalty of one dollar paid to the Clerk of Markets within 48 hours, may be destroyed or sold. Stray dogs.

42. Bottles containing any article for sale in any market shall be labelled with the name of the contents, and in default may be seized and forfeited. Bottles to be labelled.

43. Any town constable or other person authorised by the Clerk of Markets may search any package brought into any market, for the purpose of seeing that the proper fee is paid on any goods therein. Power of search.

44. The Clerk of Markets or any person authorised by him, the Meat and Food Inspector, a sanitary inspector or any town constable may at all times enter and inspect any stall, stand or space in any market or any vessel lying alongside the stelling or river frontage of any market for the purpose of seeing whether these by-laws are being observed and of enforcing the same. Inspection of stalls and vessels.

45. Every person who assaults or obstructs any person authorised to collect fees, or to inspect or seize any marketable commodity, or to remove any obstruction, or to extinguish any fire, or to inspect any part, portion, or tenancy, within the market, or to remove any disorderly person, or to perform any other duty under these by-laws, in the execution of such duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars. Penalty for obstruction.

46. Every tenant or occupier of any stall persisting in acting in any way to the contrary to any of these by-laws may, over and above any penalty to which he may be liable for any particular offence, be expelled from the market by order of the Expulsion of offenders.

Clerk of Markets and shall be liable to be treated as a trespasser if he enters therein again, without the permission of the Clerk of Markets, except for the purpose of purchasing.

By-laws to be exhibited.

47. (1) A printed copy of these by-laws shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place in every market.

(2) Copies of these by-laws may also be obtained on application to the Clerk of Markets at his office in the Stabroek Market or to the Town Clerk at the Town Hall upon payment of such sum for each copy as may from time to time be fixed by the Council.

Stellings, etc., to be deemed a part of the market.

48. All stellings and landing-places on the river frontage of any market having a frontage to the river, and the whole line of such river frontage shall be deemed to be part of such market.

Master of vessel to comply with instructions.

49. (1) The master of every vessel landing or embarking goods or passengers at any market having a frontage to the river shall obey the instructions of the Clerk of Markets as to placing his vessel or moving the same as circumstances may require.

(2) No vessel shall come alongside any part of the river frontage of any market or make fast to any part of such river frontage except for the purpose of landing or embarking goods or passengers, and then only for such time as in the opinion of the Clerk of Markets is necessary for that purpose.

(3) Every master of a vessel who commits a breach of this by-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

By-law 18.

SCHEDULE.

Fruit	...	...	...	Free
Sugar canes	...	...	...	8c. per 100.
Cocoa	...	...	...	8c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 224 lbs.
Chocolate (Buck)	...	...	...	(a) 2c. per basket (b) 4c. per barrel
Coconuts	...	...	...	8c. per 100.
Nuts—Bread	...	...	...	1c. per basket; 2c. per barrel
Palm	...	...	...	1c. per basket; 2c. per barrel
Nutmegs	...	...	...	8c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
Limes	...	...	...	1c. per basket; 2c. per barrel
Copra	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
Spice	...	...	...	4c. per basket; 8c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.

Ginger (local)	...	...	...	8c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
Peanuts	...	...	...	4c. per bag
Oats	...	...	...	4c. per bag.
Onions	...	...	...	2c. per crate; 3c. per bag
Garlic	...	...	...	2½c. per crate; 3c. per bag
Flour	...	...	...	3c. per bag
Shell	...	...	...	1c. per bag
Paddy	...	...	...	4c. per barrel

VEGETABLES

Beans, Dried	...	...	...	8c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
„ Locust	...	...	...	8c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
Breadfruit	...	...	...	3c. per dozen
Cabbage	...	...	...	4c. per crate (small) and 6c. per crate (large)
Cassava	...	...	...	4c. per barrel
Cassava Bread	...	...	...	2c. basket; 4c. per barrel
Corn—	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 180 lbs.
—Guinea	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 180 lbs.
Corn Meal—local	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
Eddoes	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 150 lbs.
Eschalots	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 100 lbs.
Peas—local	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 160 lbs.
—in shell	...	...	...	2c. per barrel not exceeding 100 lbs.
imported	...	...	...	8c. per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.
Peppers	...	...	...	2c. per basket; 4c. per barrel
Plantains	...	...	...	½c. per bunch
Potatoes—English	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 180 lbs.
—Sweet	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 150 lbs.
Pumpkins	...	...	...	6c. per doz.
Rice	...	...	...	4c. per bag not exceeding 180 lbs.
Sorrel	...	...	...	2c. per basket; 4c. per barrel
Squashes	...	...	...	6c. per doz.
Tannias	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 150 lbs.
Yams	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 150 lbs.
Boulangers	...	...	}	Free
Cucumbers	...	...
Ochroes	...	...

ANIMALS

Goats	...	...	...	4c. each
Pigs	...	...	...	4c. each
Sheep	...	...	...	4c. each
Wild Agoutis	...	...	...	4c. each
Bears, Ant—large	...	...	...	12c. each
—sloth	...	...	...	6c. each
Cats, Tiger—large	...	...	...	12c. each
—small	...	...	...	6c. each
Dogs, Crab	...	...	...	6c. each
Monkeys, large	...	...	...	12c. each
„ Marmosette	...	...	...	6c. each
„ Sackey Winkey	...	...	...	6c. each
„ other kinds	...	...	...	6c. each

Snakes	...	...	...	8c. each
Deer	...	...	...	4c. each
Cows	...	...	...	8c. each
Calves	...	...	...	4c. each
Donkeys	...	...	...	12c. each
Horses and Mules...	...	...	...	24c. each
Rabbits	...	...	...	2c. each

BIRDS.

Ducks, Fowls, Pigeons, Guinea Birds, Canaries and other Birds, Doves and Parraquets	...	...	...	} 1c. each
Bush Turkeys	
Geese and Turkeys	...	...	...	4c. each
Maams, Parrots, Macaws, Powis—	...	...	...	2c. each

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Baskets—large	...	...	...	8c. per dozen
—small	...	...	...	4c. per dozen
—Pegalls	...	...	...	½c. to 4c. each
Buck Pots	...	...	...	2c. each
Fans	...	...	...	4c. per dozen
Goblets local	...	...	...	1c. each
—imported	...	...	...	2c. each
Hammocks	...	...	...	8c. each
Mattapees	...	...	...	12c. per dozen
Paddles	...	...	...	12c. per dozen
Sifters	...	...	...	6c. per dozen
Casareep in qt. bottles	...	...	...	8c. per dozen
in tins	...	...	...	16c. each
Fish—dried	...	...	...	8c. per 100 lbs.
—pickled	...	...	...	4c. per 100 lbs.
Crabs	...	...	...	2c. per crate of 50
Glue	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 100 lbs.
Gum	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 100 lbs.
Honey	...	...	...	2c. per dozen pint bottles
Lime juice	...	...	...	2c. per gallon
Oil—local. of all kinds	...	...	...	1c. per gallon
—kerosene	...	...	...	½c. per gallon
Starch	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 224 lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	4c. per barrel not exceeding 250 lbs.
Axe handles	...	...	...	6c. per dozen
Shovel sticks	...	...	...	6c. per dozen
Bird cages—small	...	...	...	1c. each
—large	...	...	...	2c. each
Parrot cages—small	...	...	...	1c. each
—large	...	...	...	2c. each

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bags, empty	...	...	...	8c. per 100
Grass, green or dried	...	...	...	2c. per dozen bundles of 25 lb. bundles
Boards and planks	...	...	...	5c. per 100 ft. board measurement
Bottles, empty	...	...	...	4c. per barrel

Charcoal	4c. per barrel
Galvanised roofing sheets ...	1c. each
Hides, green	4c. each
Mango bark	2c. per barrel
Tiger skins	4c. each
Skins of other kinds	2c. each
Wood	10c. per cord or 4c. per ton
Boats, landing of	2c. per foot
Mattresses, single	2c. each
Mattresses, double	4c. each
Engines	8c. each
Batteries, small	2c. each
„ large	4c. each
Bicycles	2c. each
Radios	4c. each
Pianos	12c. each
Harmoniums	4c. each
Gramophones	4c. each
Shingles	4c. per dozen bundles
Paling staves	4c. per 100
Bedsteads	4c. each
Chairs	1c. each
Eggs	½c. per dozen
Empty boxes	1c. each
„ tins	1c. each
„ Demijohns	4c. each
„ casks	2c. each
„ drums	4c. each
Machines—Hand	2c. each
„ —Foot	4c. each
Cassava Sticks	1c. per bundle

Articles contained in smaller or larger packages shall be charged at proportionate rates.

Articles not enumerated shall be charged at the rate to be determined by the Clerk of the Markets and not exceeding 16 cents per barrel.

The carcasses of animals killed in the slaughter house on which the slaughter house fees have been paid, shall be admitted free.

GEORGETOWN (ABATTOIR) BY-LAWS.

ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Control of abattoir.
4. Clerk in charge.
5. Register of animals.
6. Lists of animals slaughtered to be published.
7. Hours of opening.

BY-LAW.

8. Hours of slaughtering
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10. Animals to be kept 8 hours before slaughter.
11. Only animals for slaughter to be brought into abattoir.
12. Removal of animals from abattoir.
13. Method of slaughter.
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15. Inspection and marking of meat.
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17. Disposal of unsound meat.
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20. Inspection of container.
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24. Fees payable for slaughter outside prescribed hours.
25. Proof of payment of fees before slaughter.
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27. Animals kept at owner's risk while at abattoir.
28. Recovery of cost of feeding animals.
29. Entry into abattoir prohibited.
30. Entry into slaughter hall prohibited.
31. Register of slaughterers.
32. Licence to slaughter.
33. Method of application for licence.
34. Cleanliness, etc.
35. Termination of licence.
36. Applicant for licence must be 18 years.
37. Powers of inspection, etc., as regards persons suspected of suffering from infectious, etc., diseases.
38. Disorderly behaviour, etc.
39. Intoxicating liquor.
40. Fires.
41. Damage.
42. Tampering with appliances.
43. Obstruction.
44. Power of Council to alter fees.
45. Penalty.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ABATTOIR.**BY-LAWS**

made by the Town Council under section 206, and approved by the Governor in Council on the 23rd January, 1952.

By-laws
1 of 1952.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Georgetown (Abattoir) By-laws. Short title.

2. In these by-laws—

Interpre-
tation.

“ abattoir ” means the slaughter-house established by the Council in North Cummingsburg and includes the premises and all buildings, erections, structures, appliances and appurtenances provided for the purpose thereof;

“ animal ” means any bull, ox, cow, steer, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, swine, game or turtle;

“ fresh meat ” means the flesh of any animal whether or not subjected to any refrigerating process but which has not been salted, preserved or treated by any chemical or other process, and includes the carcass, organs and viscera thereof;

“ inspector ” includes the Medical Officer, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Meat and Food Inspector and any other person authorised by the Medical Officer with the approval of the Council to perform the duties of meat and food inspection;

“ Medical Officer ” means the Medical Officer of Health;

“ slaughter hall ” means that part of the abattoir where animals are slaughtered and dressed, and includes the stunning pens.

“ the clerk in charge ” means the officer of the Council for the time being in charge of the abattoir.

3. The abattoir shall be under the control and supervision of the Medical Officer subject to the direction of the Council. Control of
abattoir.

4. The clerk in charge shall be responsible to the Medical Officer for the care and cleanliness of the abattoir and shall without undue delay report to him any mechanical, structural or other defect and shall secure due observance of these by-laws. Clerk in
charge.

5. The Medical Officer shall keep a register in which shall be recorded in respect of every animal admitted to the abattoir correct particulars as to its kind, sex, colour, marks, brands and Register of
animals.

other sufficient description, its place of origin, date and hour of arrival at the abattoir as well as the name and address of the person bringing it and of its owner at the time of admission.

Lists of animals slaughtered to be published.

6. The Medical Officer shall before the 10th day of each month cause to be advertised in the Gazette the number and description of all animals slaughtered in the City during the preceding month.

Hours of opening.

7. The abattoir shall be opened daily at 5 a.m. and closed at 6 p.m. and no person shall enter the abattoir after 6 p.m. except with the permission of an inspector or for the purpose of bringing in an animal.

Hours of slaughtering.

8. Except with the express permission of an inspector no animal shall be slaughtered on Saturdays except between the hours of 9 a.m. and noon and on other days except between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.

No animal to be slaughtered without the approval of an inspector.

9. Except with the express permission of the inspector, no person shall slaughter any animal in the abattoir unless such animal has been examined and approved by an inspector on the day on which it is intended to be slaughtered.

Animals to be kept 8 hours before slaughter.

10. Except with the express permission of an inspector no person shall slaughter any animal unless it has been at the abattoir for not less than 8 hours before the time fixed for slaughter:

Provided that where any animal is injured as a result of any accident, the inspector may order it to be slaughtered forthwith.

Only animals for slaughter to be brought into abattoir.

11. No person shall bring into the abattoir any animal not intended for slaughter or permit any such animal to follow him into the abattoir. Any such animal found in the abattoir may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Medical Officer shall direct.

Removal of animals from abattoir.

12. Except by order of or with the express permission of an inspector no person shall remove from the abattoir any animal that has been admitted to the abattoir for the purpose of slaughter.

13. Except with the express permission of an inspector no person shall slaughter any animal in the abattoir unless such animal has been effectually stunned with a mechanically-operated instrument provided by the Council: Method of slaughter.

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to the slaughter of any animal without the infliction of unnecessary suffering by the Mohammedan method and by a Mohammedan.

14. Every inspector shall have full power and authority to inspect any animal in the abattoir and to order to be removed therefrom any animal which upon examination appears to him to be diseased or otherwise unfit for slaughter. Inspection of animals.

15. (1) No person shall remove from the abattoir any fresh meat until an inspector has examined and passed it as fit for human consumption and has marked it in a manner approved by the Council. Inspection and marking of meat.

(2) Public notification of any mark approved by the Council shall be given by exhibiting a diagram or description of it at the abattoir.

(3) No person other than an inspector shall use the mark approved by the Council.

16. (1) Every inspector shall have full power and authority to examine any fresh meat and to condemn and order to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, in such manner and at such place as he may specify, any fresh meat which upon examination he finds to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption. Unsound meat.

(2) Unless the inspector otherwise thinks fit so to do no fresh meat shall be examined after 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays and 4.30 p.m. on any other week day.

17. All fresh meat condemned in the abattoir by an inspector as unfit for human consumption shall by order of the inspector be removed daily in the Council's cart to be destroyed or disposed of at such place and in such manner as the inspector may specify. Disposal of unsound meat.

18. Except with the permission of an inspector no person shall remove from the abattoir any fresh meat before the expiration of 8 hours after the slaughter of the animal. Fresh meat not to be removed within 8 hours of slaughter.

Containers.

19. (1) No person shall remove or cause or suffer to be removed from the abattoir any fresh meat except in a metal or metal-lined container with a hinged cover with the owner's name legibly marked thereon, provided by the owner of such fresh meat and approved by an inspector.

(2) Every such container shall, except when in use, be kept at such part of the abattoir as the inspector may direct and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Inspection of container.

20. (1) Any inspector may at any time inspect and examine any container in order to ascertain whether it is in a clean and sanitary condition and is provided with such appliances as he may deem requisite to protect the contents thereof from contamination.

(2) When any container is at any time not approved by the inspector he shall immediately notify the owner thereof and thereafter no person shall use it or cause it to be used for the removal of fresh meat from the abattoir until it has been approved by the inspector.

Removal of blood for human consumption.

21. No person shall remove from the abattoir or use for human consumption the blood of any animal slaughtered there, unless and until such blood has been collected in a clean metal vessel and has been examined by an inspector along with the carcass of the said animal and certified by him as being free from disease and otherwise fit for human consumption.

Removal of hides.

22. (1) The owner of every animal slaughtered in the abattoir shall cause the hide or skin of every such animal to be removed before 9 a.m. on the following day.

(2) No such hide or skin shall be removed or carried in the same container as any fresh meat.

Fees.

23. (1) The fees payable for the lairage and slaughter of each animal admitted into the abattoir, for use of the scale for weighing meat and for permission to work in the tripery shall be as set out in the first schedule hereto and shall be paid into the Town Clerk's office or, if that is closed, to the clerk in charge.

First schedule.

(2) The fees payable for the inspection of fresh meat brought into the City from outside of the limits of this Colony shall be as set out in the second schedule hereto and shall be paid into the Town Clerk's office.

Second schedule.

24. Every person granted permission to slaughter an animal outside the hours prescribed by by-law 8 of these by-laws shall, before slaughtering such animal, pay to the inspector for the inspection thereof the following extra charges—

Fees payable for slaughter outside prescribed hours.

- For every bovine animal... .. 75c.
- For every other animal 25c.

25. No animal shall be slaughtered unless and until there has been exhibited to the clerk in charge the Council's acknowledgment of the receipt of all fees payable in respect of such animal for lairage and slaughter or until all such fees have been paid to the clerk in charge.

Proof of payment of fees before slaughter.

26. (1) Every animal brought into the abattoir shall, while in the abattoir, be properly and sufficiently fed and watered by the owner to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Feeding, etc., of animals.

(2) If the owner of such animal fails to comply with this by-law the Council may feed and water such animal and recover the cost of so doing from the owner.

27. All animals kept in any lair, pen or other place in the abattoir shall be kept at the risk of the owner of such animals and the owner of any animal dying (other than by slaughter) in the abattoir shall forthwith cause its carcass to be removed to the refuse destructor and be destroyed at his expense. If he fails to do so the Council may remove and destroy it and recover the cost of so doing from the owner.

Animals kept at owner's risk while at abattoir.

28. (1) If any sum of money due to the Council for the use of the abattoir or for feeding any animal insufficiently fed by its owner remains unpaid for a period of 12 hours after a written demand by the Town Clerk for payment of the same, the Council may in their discretion seize and sell at public auction the animal in respect of which such sum is due:

Recovery of cost of feeding animals.

Provided that notice of such sale, and of the time and place thereof, shall be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the City 2 clear days before the day fixed for the sale.

(2) Upon such sale the proceeds thereof shall be applied in payment of such sums as may be due to the Council and of the costs of and incidental to such sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Council that he is entitled to it.

29. Except with the express permission of an inspector or the clerk in charge, no person shall enter or be permitted to

Entry into abattoir prohibited.

enter into the abattoir except councillors, employees at the abattoir, the owners of animals in the abattoir, their *bona fide* servants or agents and licensed slaughterers.

Entry into slaughter hall prohibited.

30. Except with the express permission of the clerk in charge no person shall enter or be permitted to enter inside the slaughter hall during the hours fixed for slaughtering except councillors, employers at the abattoir and licensed slaughterers:

Provided that the owner of an animal may be permitted to be inside the slaughter hall during the time that such animal is being slaughtered.

Register of slaughterers. Third schedule.

31. The clerk in charge shall keep a register of licensed slaughterers in the form contained in the third schedule hereto in which he shall enter the name of every slaughterer employed at the abattoir.

Licence to slaughter.

32. No person shall slaughter any animal at the abattoir without first having obtained from the Council a slaughterer's licence which he shall exhibit to the clerk in charge before being enrolled in the register of slaughterers.

Method of application for licence.

33. (1) Every applicant for a slaughterer's licence shall produce to the Town Clerk a certificate of good health signed by the Medical Officer and on payment to the Town Clerk of a fee of 2 shillings shall receive from him a licence.

(2) No person shall slaughter any animal or otherwise act as a slaughterer unless he is in possession of a valid licence.

Cleanliness, etc.

34. (1) Every slaughterer shall be tidily and cleanly clad in a blue overall or such other uniform as may be approved by the Medical Officer.

(2) Any inspector may prohibit any slaughterer who fails to comply with paragraph (1) of this by-law from slaughtering any animal or handling any fresh meat.

Termination of licence.

35. Every slaughterer's licence shall terminate on the last day of the calendar year in which it was issued and may at any time, for misconduct or other sufficient cause, be revoked by the Town Clerk on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Applicant for licence must be 18 years.

36. No slaughterer's licence shall be issued to a person under the age of 18 years.

37. (1) The inspector or the clerk in charge shall order any person suspected to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease to withdraw from the abattoir and the name, address and suspected disease of such person shall be reported forthwith to the Medical Officer.

Powers of inspection, etc., as regards persons suspected of suffering from infectious, etc., diseases.

(2) No such person shall be re-admitted to the abattoir unless he produces to the inspector or the clerk in charge a certificate of good health signed by the Medical Officer.

38. (1) No person shall fight, or behave in an indecent, disorderly or threatening manner in the abattoir.

Disorderly behaviour, etc.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law may in addition to any penalty incurred by him, be forcibly removed from the abattoir by the clerk in charge or by any town constable, police constable or rural constable.

(3) No person removed from the abattoir for a breach of the preceding by-law shall be entitled to re-enter the abattoir except by express permission of an inspector.

39. No person shall bring into the abattoir any intoxicating liquor or smoke or spit in the abattoir.

Intoxicating liquor.

40. No person shall light any fire or cook any food in the abattoir except in such part of the abattoir as may be set apart for the purpose by the Council.

Fires.

41. (1) No person shall chop any article on any table in the abattoir or shall in any way damage any part of the abattoir or any table or other furniture, appliance or thing therein belonging to the Council.

Damage.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this by-law shall, in addition to any penalty incurred by him, pay to the Town Clerk the cost of replacing or repairing any property damaged by him.

42. No person shall, by any contrivance or device or in any manner whatever, tamper with any scale or other appliance in the abattoir.

Tampering with appliances.

43. No person shall molest, hinder or obstruct any inspector, or the clerk in charge or any other employee of the Council in the performance of his duties at the abattoir.

Obstruction.

44. The Council may by resolution published in the Gazette and a daily newspaper circulating in the Colony alter the fees set out in the first and second schedules hereto and the hours prescribed by by-law 8 of these by-laws for slaughter.

Power of Council to alter fees.

Penalty.

45. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these by-laws or who refuses, neglects or fails to comply with any order or direction given by an inspector or the clerk in charge for carrying any by-law into effect shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

By-law 23 (1).

FEES FOR LAIRAGE AND SLAUGHTER.

	LAIRAGE.		SLAUGHTER.
	For the 1st day or part thereof.	For every other day or part thereof.	
Bull	32c.	8c.	48c.
Ox	32c.	8c.	48c.
Cow	32c.	8c.	48c.
Steer	32c.	8c.	48c.
Heifer	32c.	8c.	48c.
Animals weighing from 120 lbs. to 150 lbs.	32c.	8c.	12c.
Calf weighing under 120 lbs.	10c.	4c.	6c.
Sheep or Lamb	10c.	4c.	6c.
Goat or Kid	10c.	4c.	6c.
Swine	10c.	4c.	6c.
Turtle			4c.
Game			4c.
2. Use of the scale for weighing meat—			
(a) not exceeding 100 lbs.			1 cent
(b) every additional 100 lbs. or part thereof			1 cent
3. Permission to work in the tripery			4 cents per day.

By-law 23 (2).

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FEES FOR INSPECTION OF IMPORTED FRESH MEAT.

	carcass of any bovine animal.	carcass of any other animal.
For each carcass not exceeding 10	\$1.00	50c.
For each additional carcass not exceeding 20	50c.	25c.
For each additional carcass not exceeding 50	25c.	10c.
For each additional carcass exceeding 50	12c.	06c.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

By-law 31.

REGISTER OF LICENSED SLAUGHTERERS.

No. in register.	Name and address.	No. of licence.	Date of licence.	Remarks.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

REGULATIONS

made under sections 18 and 118(b) of the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 145) by the Town Council as the Local Sanitary Authority of the Urban Sanitary District of the City of Georgetown, approved by the Central Board of Health on the 29th October, 1941, and by the Governor in Council on the 12th January, 1942.

Regs.
12th Jan.,
1942.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Keeping of Animals (Georgetown) Regulations, and shall apply to the City as defined by the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance.

2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

“animal” means any horse, mule, ass or other beast of draught or burden or any cattle;

“Council” means the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown;

“inspecting officer” means the medical officer of health or any sanitary inspector appointed by the Council;

“stable” means a building or structure wherein any animal is or may be kept.

3. No person shall keep or permit to be kept any swine or bush-pig.

4. No person shall keep any animal in any place except in a stable registered under these regulations:

Provided that no milch cow shall be kept in a stable.

5. No person shall keep a greater number of animals in a stable than the maximum number for which the stable is registered.

6. No person shall tie, tether, feed or graze any animal on any street, parapet, alleyway or other open space in the City.

REGISTRATION.

7. No person shall occupy a stable unless such stable has been registered under these regulations.

8. The Council shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names of the occupiers of all stables and the situation of every such stable and the maximum number of animals to be kept therein.

9. Every registration shall terminate with the calendar year, but may be renewed by the Council from year to year as from the 1st January.

10. The Council shall not register or renew the registration of any stable except upon the production of a certificate from an inspecting officer in the form set out in the schedule to these regulations.

Schedule.

11. The Council may on the representation of the medical officer of health—

- (a) refuse to register or renew the registration of any stable;
- (b) cancel any registration made under these regulations.

SITUATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF STABLES.

12. Every stable shall be so situated as to comply with any building by-laws or regulations relating to the City:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any stable in existence at the commencement of these regulations if it otherwise complies with these regulations.

13. Every stable shall be not less than nine feet in height (measured from floor to plate) and shall be provided on at least

two sides with ventilating spaces of an area not less than one-eighth of the floor space opening into the external air.

14. The floor space of every stable shall be properly paved with good cement concrete smoothly rendered or other impervious material approved by the medical officer of health and so graded as effectually to carry off all liquid matter therefrom to a gully connected by a drain to a street sewer:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall prevent any person, who desires to do so, from laying down a movable floor of planks over the concrete paving or other impervious material:

And provided further that a floor of wood may, with the approval of the medical officer of health, be laid over the concrete paving or other impervious material in such a manner as to allow easy and thorough cleansing and to prevent any accumulation thereon or beneath.

CLEANSING OF STABLES.

15. Every occupier of a stable shall, not later than eight o'clock every morning, cause such stable to be properly swept and cleansed and all filth to be deposited in the receptacle provided for that purpose.

16. For the proper cleansing of every stable the owner of the premises shall provide therein a proper water supply from the waterworks.

17. Every occupier of a stable shall cause the interior wood-work of such stable to be kept thoroughly clean at all times and to be limewashed when required by an inspecting officer to do so.

DISPOSAL OF MANURE.

18. Every occupier of a stable shall provide a movable metal receptacle or receptacles outside such stable for all filth resulting from the keeping of any animal in a stable. Every such receptacle shall be provided with a properly fitting metal cover and shall at all times be kept in good repair and covered while in use.

19. Every occupier of a stable shall cause the contents of every such receptacle to be removed from the premises as often as is necessary and not less than once every day and shall cleanse and disinfect every such receptacle after the removal of its contents from the premises.

GENERAL.

20. The Council's officers shall at all times have the right of inspecting stables for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of these regulations are being complied with and no person shall obstruct any such officer in the execution of such duty.

21. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Reg. 10.

SCHEDULE.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS (GEORGETOWN) REGULATIONS.

Certificate of Inspecting Officer.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the stable occupied by.....
..... at lot.....

The stable is constructed in accordance with these regulations and can hold
a maximum number of..... animals.

Signature.....

Date.....

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING OF THE CITY.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
26th July,
1917.

*made by the Town Council of Georgetown under the Local Govern-
ment Ordinance (Chapter 150) and confirmed by the Governor and
Court of Policy on the 26th July, 1917.*

In the construction of these by-laws the expression "house refuse" means dust and sweepings of dwelling-houses, rooms and business premises, waste paper, broken glass and crockery, and includes kitchen refuse, yard refuse and flower garden refuse when contained in the prescribed refuse receptacles.

1. The occupiers of all dwelling-houses, rooms, stores, warehouses or other premises within the limits of the City shall, not later than 8 o'clock in the morning of every day (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted), have the yards, enclosures and entrances thereof (including the pavement in front of the

entrances) and, whenever they form part of the occupied property, the pavements in front of and around the said property swept and cleansed. They shall also place within the gateway of such premises in a conveniently accessible position a movable receptacle in which shall be placed all the house refuse of such premises for the purpose of removal by the scavenging carts; and where such premises are not occupied it shall be the duty of the owner to have the pavements daily swept and cleansed, and the rubbish removed or deposited as aforesaid for removal by the carts.

2. The receptacle to be provided by the occupier of every premises shall be movable, made of material to be prescribed by the Council, and of a capacity not exceeding, in the case of dwelling-houses, 3 cubic feet, and in the case of business premises and hotels, 12 cubic feet.

3. Every such receptacle shall be provided with a well-fitting cover made of material to be prescribed by the Council, and shall be kept covered at all times.

4. Where in any business premises or hotel the receptacle provided exceeds three cubic feet in capacity, the occupier of the premises shall provide the necessary assistance to the scavengers for emptying the contents of such receptacles into the scavenging carts.

5. In all cases where two or more persons occupy the same premises, or where any houses or premises are let out in rooms where there is a common yard, cellar, basement, or entrance, the owner and all the occupiers thereof using such yard, cellar, basement or entrance shall be liable for their cleanliness and for depositing the house refuse in a movable receptacle as aforesaid, and shall also be liable for any offence against these by-laws. If one receptacle is insufficient for depositing all the house refuse as many as may be found necessary shall be provided, or in the alternative one receptacle not in any case of more than 12 cubic feet capacity may be substituted, provided the conditions of by-law 4 are complied with.

6. The occupiers of all houses, stores, warehouses, or other premises within the limits of the City shall keep their drains free from any obstruction.

7. In the case of buildings, yards and places of a public character, such as churches, chapels, schools and other places

of a similar nature, whether in use or not, the persons in charge of such buildings, yards or other places, shall be deemed to be the occupiers.

8. In all cases where by these by-laws the occupiers of premises are bound to perform any act, if there shall be no occupier or if there is a difficulty in ascertaining who is the occupier, the owner of such premises shall be liable.

9. The occupiers of houses or other premises who fail to remove branches or trunks of trees, or the waste products of any trade or manufacture, from the premises, after 48 hours' notice to remove the same shall have been served on such occupier by any officer of the Town Council, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

10. Where in these by-laws any duty is cast on the owner or occupier of any premises, the occupier shall be deemed primarily liable.

11. Every person transgressing any of the provisions of these by-laws and found guilty of any breach of the same, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding twenty-five dollars for a second or subsequent offence and in case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding two dollars for each day after the expiration of the time allowed by written notice of the offence from the Town Council.

REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTER.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
16th Aug.,
1904.

made under the Public Health Ordinance for the City of Georgetown and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 16th August, 1904.

1. These by-laws may be cited for all purposes as the Offensive Matter Removal by-laws.

2. It shall not be lawful save as herein otherwise expressly provided for any person to remove or carry any offensive matter, by cart or otherwise, along any street or thoroughfare within the limits of the City of Georgetown, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to drive or use or cause to be driven or used, within the limits aforesaid, for the removal of any offensive matter, any cart, carriage or vessel not having a proper cover for preventing the escape of the contents of such cart, carriage or vessel, and of the stench of such contents.

4. Every person having charge of any cart, carriage, or vessel in which any offensive matter is being removed within the limits aforesaid shall carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such matter shall have been slopped or spilt from such cart, carriage or vessel.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove or carry any excretal matter or night-soil by cart or otherwise along any such street or thoroughfare between the hours of 5 a.m. and 11 p.m.:

Provided that this section shall not apply to excretal matter or night-soil removed in specially constructed carts or vans owned by the Town Council of Georgetown or hired by them for municipal purposes.

6. Any person committing a breach of any of these by-laws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

CLEANSING OF TANKS.

BY-LAWS

made by the Town Council under section 4 of the Statute Laws Revision Ordinance, No. 20 of 1904, and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 5th May, 1905.

By-laws
5th May,
1905.

1. (1) Every tank used within the City of Georgetown for domestic purposes shall be emptied and cleansed to the satisfaction of a sanitary inspector at least once in every five years by the owner of the building to which the tank belongs.

(2) Such owner shall give at least two days' notice to the Town Council of his intention to have the tank cleansed.

(3) Every owner who fails to comply with this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

2. (1) If in the opinion of a sanitary inspector the water stored in any such tank has become polluted or impure from any cause whatever, he shall give notice to the owner of the building to which such tank belongs to have the water emptied away and the tank cleansed to his satisfaction.

(2) If such notice is not complied with within forty-eight hours of the service thereof, the owner of the building shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars for each day during which such non-compliance shall continue.

3. Where a tank has been cleansed in compliance with these by-laws, the sanitary inspector for the district in which it is situated shall cause a mark indicating the year and month of such cleansing to be scored or otherwise marked to the satisfaction of the Town Council on such tank by the owner, who shall be liable on failure to do so to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

MOSQUITO PREVENTION.

(SCREENING OF VATS.)

BY-LAWS

By-laws
2nd Sept.,
1907.

made by the Town Council of Georgetown under the Local Government Ordinance, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 2nd September, 1907.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Mosquito Prevention (Screening of Vats) By-laws.

2. All vats, tanks, or other vessels shall be screened with mosquito-proof wire netting or other suitable material so as to prevent the entrance into or exit of mosquitoes from such vats or tanks or other vessels.

3. The inlet and overflow pipes into such vats, tanks or other vessels shall be placed in such positions or screened in such a manner as to prevent the entrance into or exit from the same of mosquitoes.

4. All buckets or other vessels containing water for fire extinguishing or other purposes shall be emptied and cleansed at least once a week.

5. The work of screening the vats, tanks, and all such other vessels shall be done by the owners of the properties on which they are situated.

6. Any person contravening any of these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

CONTROL OF STRAY DOGS.

BY-LAWS

made by the Town Council under section 206, and approved by the Governor in Council on the 26th June, 1951. By-laws
2 of 1951.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the City Government (Control of Stray Dogs) By-laws.

2. (1) Any town constable or any other person lawfully authorised by the City Engineer to seize and impound strays within the City may seize any dog found at large within the City:

Provided that no dog (other than a dog in a rabid, mangy or diseased condition) wearing a collar to which there is affixed a metal tag or disc shall be so seized unless such dog is found in any market within the City.

(2) Any dog seized as aforesaid shall be taken on the same day to the lethal chamber at a rubbish destructor provided by the Council and shall be delivered to the person in charge.

3. (1) The owner or person lawfully in charge of any dog which has been seized as aforesaid (other than a dog in a rabid, mangy or diseased condition) may before the expiration of 4 clear days after such seizure, apply to the person in charge of the lethal chamber and, upon the production of a licence for such dog and satisfactory evidence of ownership, the person in charge of the lethal chamber shall deliver up the dog to the owner or person having the charge of such dog upon the payment by him of a charge of one dollar.

(2) Any such dog (other than a dog in a rabid, mangy or diseased condition) if unclaimed within four days as aforesaid may, after the expiration of that time, be sold or destroyed.

(3) Every dog seized as aforesaid in a rabid, mangy or diseased condition shall be taken to the lethal chamber as soon as possible and shall there be destroyed forthwith.

4. The owner or person lawfully in charge of any dog may between the hours of 8 o'clock and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, send or deliver such dog to the person in charge of the lethal chamber to be humanely destroyed. No fee shall be charged for such destruction.

5. Every person who, being the owner or person in charge of any dog in a rabid, mangy or diseased state, knowingly suffers such dog to be at large within the City shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

CONTROL OF NOISES.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
27th June,
1938.
1 of 1948.
7th March,
1950.

made by the Town Council under section 206 and approved by the Governor in Council, and amended on the 21st December, 1948, and 7th March, 1950.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the City Government (Control of Noises) By-laws.

Interpre-
tation.

2. In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them—

“City” means the City of Georgetown as defined in the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance;

“City Engineer” means the person for the time being appointed by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown to discharge the duties of the City Engineer under the said Ordinance;

“vehicle” includes any motor car, lorry, tractor, carriage, cart, dray, van or other contrivance moving upon wheels whether propelled by electricity, motor, or steam power, or drawn by any animal or by hand.

3. Any person, company, firm, concern or corporation who or which makes or allows to be made, in the course of or in connection with the operation, conduct or carrying on of his or its industry, business, trade or avocation whatever, any excessive and unusual or unnecessary noise shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws. No proceedings shall be instituted under this by-law save at the instance of the City Engineer.

Industries,
etc.

4. No person shall—

(a) in any street or public place or in or in connection with any shop, business premises or other place which adjoins any street or public place and to which the public are admitted, or

Wireless
loud
speakers,
gramophones,
etc.
By-laws
1 of 1948.

(b) upon any other premises by operating or causing or suffering to be operated any wireless loud speaker, gramophone, amplifier, automatic piano or similar instrument make or cause or suffer to be made any noise which shall be so loud and so continuous or repeated as to cause a nuisance to occupants or inmates of any premises in the neighbourhood.

5. Any person who holds or permits to be held or takes part in a wake or wakes in any house, room, yard or place where loud singing or noisy games are indulged in to the annoyance or disturbance of the persons residing in the vicinity shall be guilty of an offence under these by-laws.

Undue noise
at wakes
prohibited.

6. No person shall keep within any house, building, or premises any noisy animal or bird which shall be or cause a serious nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood.

Noisy
animals.
By-laws
7th March,
1950.

7. Motor vehicles driven in the City shall be provided with silent brakes and animal-drawn vehicles driven therein the wheels whereof are equipped with metal tyres shall be driven at a walking gait of the animal or animals drawing such vehicles.

Silent
brakes and
tyres.

8. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of or occupying a motor car or other vehicle provided with a radio or other musical instrument to put into operation such instrument or to allow the same to be put into operation in the City in such manner as to disturb public peace or annoy or disturb the persons residing in the vicinity where such radio or musical instrument is in operation.

Automobile
provided
with a
radio.

9. Any legal proceedings in respect of a breach of any of these by-laws except where otherwise stated in these by-laws may be instituted and carried on by the City Engineer or any town

Institution.

constable authorised in writing by him or by any police constable or by any three persons interested or aggrieved each of whom shall be the occupiers of separate premises.

Penalty.

10. Every person who fails to do any act or thing enjoined by these by-laws and every person who does any act or thing forbidden by these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence against any of these by-laws shall, on summary conviction, be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

POSTING BILLS.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
26th July,
1917.

made by the Town Council under section 192 of the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, 1898, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 26th July, 1917.

1. Every person who without the consent of the Mayor and Town Council affixes or places or causes to be affixed, or placed any posting-bill, advertisement or other paper or thing against or upon any building, wall, pavement, street, alley way, bridge, drain, parapet, tree, post, fence, paling, tank, pillar, or any other property or part of the City of Georgetown, owned by or under the control of the Mayor and Town Council, or writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, pavement, street, alley way, bridge, drain, parapet, tree, post, fence, paling, tank, pillar, or other property or part of the City of Georgetown with chalk, or paint or in any other way or with any other material shall, on being convicted thereof, be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

2. Any person who is found committing any offence against this by-law may be taken into custody without warrant by any police or other constable or may be apprehended by any officer or servant of the Mayor and Town Council and shall in the latter case be delivered as soon as possible into the custody of some police or other constable to be dealt with according to law.

BURIAL GROUNDS.**REGULATIONS**

made by the Central Board of Health under sections 12(c), 65(d) and 157, and approved by the Governor in Council on the 11th November, 1952.

Regs. 32
of 1952.

These regulations will be found under Chapter 145 (*supra*). Regulations 10, 19 and 20 and paragraphs (b) and (c) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 21 apply to the City of Georgetown, by virtue of regulation 22(2).

**LE REPENTIR CEMETERY VEHICULAR
TRAFFIC CONTROL.**

BY-LAWS

made by the Town Council under section 206 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 14th April, 1942.

By-laws
14th April,
1942.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Georgetown (Le Repentir Cemetery Vehicular Traffic Control) By-laws.

2. The regulation of vehicular traffic in the burial ground known as the Le Repentir Cemetery shall be under the direction and control of such members of the Town Constabulary or other officers or employees of the Council as may from time to time be appointed by the City Engineer and approved by the Council.

3. (1) It shall be lawful for any of the persons appointed and approved as aforesaid on the occasion of a funeral or of any abnormal or extraordinary traffic on a road in the burial ground to give such directions as he may deem necessary in order to relieve congestion or prevent obstruction by such traffic, and with respect to the parking of vehicles comprising such traffic.

(2) Any person driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle in the burial ground on any occasion aforesaid who fails to comply with any direction given under and in accordance with this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

THE POUND.**NOTICE UNDER SECTION 187.**

The Georgetown Pound shall be situated at the New Municipal Abattoir, Water and New Market Streets.

Notice 885
of 1933.
Gaz. 17th
June, 1933.

**STANDING ORDERS.
RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE DISCUSSION
OF BUSINESS.**

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES.

RULE.

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2. Meetings to be open to the public.
3. Adjournment.
4. Representative of newspapers.
5. Discussion *in camera*.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

6. Order of business.
7. Personal explanations.

MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

8. Notice of motions and questions.
9. Motions without notice.
10. Questions and answers.
11. The Mayor or presiding member may disallow any question.

AMENDMENTS.

12. Rules as to amendments.
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15. Rules of debate.
16. Member not to speak twice.
17. Speaking upon amendments.
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19. Speeches not to be read.
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21. Allocation of time for debate.
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MISCONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

27. Disorderly member ordered to withdraw.
28. Suspension of member named.
29. Member suspended to quit the precincts of the Council.
30. One member at a time to be named.
31. Disobedient member; suspension for remainder of meeting.

APPLICATIONS.

32. Applications to the Council.

REPORTS.

33. Reports by officers.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

34. Suspension of rules. _____

STANDING ORDERS.

RULES

made on the 13th January, 1947, by the Town Council under section 94 to be observed in the Discussion of Business.

MEETINGS.

1. (1) Notice of each meeting other than a meeting fixed by the Ordinance or by adjournment shall be given by the Town Clerk in writing to each member at least forty-eight hours before the time of meeting; except in cases of emergency, when as long notice as possible shall be given. Meetings.
- (2) The Town Clerk shall also send to each member, at least forty-eight hours before every meeting, a copy of the agenda, except in case of emergency; when it shall be sent as long before the meeting as possible.
2. The meetings of the Council shall at all times be open to members of the public but the Mayor or presiding member may at any time order the public to withdraw and the doors of the Council Chamber to be closed. Meetings to be open to the public.
3. A meeting may be adjourned at any time by a vote of the majority of the members, or by the Mayor or presiding member if he shall think fit. Adjournment.
4. If there should be published in any newspaper an unfair or misleading report of anything which has transpired at a meeting of the Council, the Council may direct that no representative of that newspaper may be permitted to attend the sitting of the Council for such period as the Council may determine. Representative of newspapers.
5. A member desirous of having the doors closed may move that this be done. No debate on the motion shall be held, but the Mayor or presiding member shall at once put the question. If it is decided in the affirmative the doors shall be closed and the member who made the motion shall then state, in the form of a motion, the subject he wishes discussed, after which the question whether the subject shall be discussed with closed doors or not shall be put to the Council without debate. If the motion is carried, discussion shall take place under the ordinary rules of debate; if the motion is lost, the doors shall be opened. Discussion in camera.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Order of
business.

6. The business of the Council at meetings shall be transacted in the following order—

(a) correction, if necessary, after circulation, and confirmation of the minutes of the last preceding or any other meeting;

(b) announcements by the Mayor or presiding member, or by the clerk, and matters of urgency which the Mayor or presiding member may bring forward;

(c) reception of reports of committees;

(d) notices of questions or of motions;

(e) business on the agenda, in the order in which it is set down:

Provided that any business remaining over from a meeting shall be set down in priority to new business for the next meeting.

Personal
explanations.

7. Before the Council proceeds to the order of the day a member may, with the permission of the Mayor or presiding member, make a statement to the Council (a) drawing attention to any alleged breach of Privilege or (b) explaining any matter affecting his personal conduct as a member of the Council.

MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

Notice of
motions
and
questions.

8. Except as hereinafter provided a member wishing to move a motion or to ask a question shall give notice in writing to the Town Clerk, but a motion shall not become a subject of discussion, and a question shall not be answered, until the next ordinary meeting. The notice, if not given at a meeting of the Council, must be delivered to the Town Clerk at least ninety-six hours before the meeting at which it is intended to be brought forward.

Motions
without
notice.

9. The following motions may be made without notice—

(a) a motion by way of amendment to any motion being debated in the Council;

(b) a motion for the adjournment of the Council or of the debate;

(c) a motion for the suspension of Standing Orders;

(d) a motion for the confirmation or amendment of the Minutes of the Council;

(e) a motion for the withdrawal of the public;

(f) a motion that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the whole Council;

- (g) a motion made when Council is in Committee;
- (h) a motion for the suspension of a member; and
- (i) a motion that the question be now put.

10. (1) A written reply to each question shall be read by the Town Clerk and a copy of the reply shall be handed to the member putting the question. A reply may with the consent of the majority of the Council be taken as read.

Questions
and
answers.

(2) The reply to any question shall be conclusive and no speech or debate on the reply shall be allowed, but any member may, with the permission of the Mayor or presiding member, put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact not made clear to him by the reply.

(3) Questions shall be put in such a manner as not to involve opinion, argument or inference; and no facts shall be stated unless they be necessary to make the question intelligible.

(4) An answer shall be confined to the points contained in the question, with such explanations only as will render the answer intelligible.

(5) All answers to questions shall be given in writing except by leave of the Council.

(6) If a question is asked without notice it shall be competent for the Mayor or presiding member to require that notice should be given.

11. The Mayor or presiding member shall be the sole judge of the propriety or admissibility of a question and he may disallow any question which in his opinion is an abuse of the right to ask questions.

The Mayor
or presiding
member may
disallow any
question.

AMENDMENTS.

12. (1) The Mayor or presiding member may require the mover of an amendment which has been seconded to put the amendment into writing and deliver it to the Town Clerk.

Rules as
to amend-
ments.

(2) An amendment must be relevant to the question to which it is proposed.

(3) An amendment must not raise any question which can be raised only by a distinct motion after notice.

(4) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a question an earlier part cannot be amended.

(5) Where an amendment of any part of a question has been proposed, an earlier part cannot be amended unless the amendment so proposed is withdrawn.

(6) An amendment to a question must not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question.

(7) An amendment must not be substantially identical with an amendment moved by another member.

(8) An amendment must not be substantially a direct negative of the original proposition or of any amendment thereto.

(9) An amendment may be moved to any amendment.

Order in
which taken,
on question
being put.

13. When an amendment to a question shall have been submitted, and when more amendments than one shall have been submitted, the Mayor or presiding member at the close of the debate shall put the question for the decision of the Council in this wise: "That the words of the question stand as in the original motion" which, if it be decided in the affirmative, will throw out all amendments and he shall then put the original motion to be affirmed or negatived. If the first question which would preclude all amendments be negatived, then, in case only one amendment shall have been proposed and seconded, he shall put the question as it was proposed to be amended; but in case more amendments than one shall have been proposed and seconded, he shall put the questions of amendment seriatim and in the inverse order of their having been proposed; and when any one amendment is affirmed all other amendments shall be thereby negatived, and the Mayor or presiding member shall then put the motion, as so amended, to be affirmed or negatived.

Admissi-
bility.

14. The Mayor or presiding member shall be the sole judge of the admissibility of any amendment.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Rules of
debate.

15. (1) Every member shall speak standing and shall address himself to the Mayor or presiding member.

(2) No member shall interrupt another when speaking, except by rising to order. A member rising to order shall direct attention to the point which he desires to bring to notice and shall submit it to the decision of the Mayor or presiding member.

(3) If two or more members rise at the same time the Mayor or presiding member shall decide which member shall address the Council.

(4) When the Mayor or presiding member addresses the Council any member then standing shall immediately resume his seat.

16. (1) No member shall speak twice to a motion except as hereinafter provided or except by way of explanation.

Member not to speak twice.

(2) The mover of an original motion shall have the right of reply after all members who desire to speak shall have spoken but the mover of an amendment shall not have any right to reply.

(3) Any member who may second an original motion in the formal words "I second this motion" and no others, may reserve his speech until later in the debate.

(4) The provisions of this rule shall not apply when the Council is in Committee.

17. A member may speak on the question before the Council and upon any amendment proposed thereto.

Speaking upon amendments.

18. After the mover of any motion or any amendment has spoken in support thereof, no debate shall be allowed until the motion or amendment has been duly seconded, unless the Council is in Committee when a motion or amendment may be put without being seconded.

Amendments to be seconded.

19. A member shall not read his speech, but may with the permission of the Mayor or presiding member, read extracts of moderate length from written or printed documents in support of his argument.

Speeches not to be read.

20. (1) After a question has been proposed, a member rising in his place may claim to move "that the question be now put," and unless it appears to the Mayor or presiding member that the motion is an abuse of the rules or an infringement of the rights of the minority the question, "That the question be now put" must be put forthwith.

Closure.

(2) When the motion "That the question be now put" has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the assent of the Mayor or presiding member as aforesaid not having been withheld) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair.

21. Before or when a member rises to move a question which stands in his name, the Mayor or presiding member may fix the total time to be occupied in the debate thereon, and may adjourn the debate from time to time as he may think fit.

Allocation of time for debate.

Procedure
on question
being put.

22. After the question has been put by the Mayor or presiding member no further discussion shall be allowed.

Division.

23. When a division is challenged the Town Clerk shall write down the names of those Members voting for or against the motion, and of those abstaining, and he shall duly record these names in the minutes. After the division has been taken the Town Clerk shall state the number of votes for and against to the Mayor or presiding member who shall declare the result.

Call to order.

24. Any member who deviates from the rules of debate may be called to order immediately by any other member and if any question arises as to whether the member is in order, the decision of the Mayor or presiding member shall be final.

Relevancy.

25. (1) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.

(2) The Mayor or presiding member, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevant or tedious repetition either of his own argument or of the arguments used by other members in debate may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

Motions lost.

26. When any motion brought before the Council has been discussed and lost, it shall not be again brought up for consideration until the expiration of six months thereafter.

MISCONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

Disorderly
member
ordered
to with-
draw.

27. The Mayor or presiding member may order any member or members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council during the remainder of that day's sitting; and the Town Clerk shall act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair in pursuance of this rule. But, if on any occasion, the Mayor or presiding member deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate, he may name such member or members or he may call upon the Council to adjudge upon the conduct of such member or members.

Suspension
of member
named.

28. Whenever any member shall have been named by the Mayor or presiding member immediately after the commission of the offence, of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the rules of the Council or of persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Council, then if the offence has been committed by such member, in the Council, the Mayor or presiding member shall forthwith put the question on a

motion being made, no amendment, adjournment or debate being allowed, "That such member be suspended from the service of the Council"; and if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole Council, the Mayor or presiding member shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstances to the Council; and the Mayor or presiding member shall on a motion being made thereupon, put the same question without amendment, adjournment or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the Council itself.

29. Any member suspended from the service of the Council shall forthwith quit the precincts of the Council Chamber and during the period of his suspension such member shall continue to absent himself.

Member suspended to quit the precincts of the Council.

30. Not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair.

One member at a time to be named.

31. If any member who has been suspended from the service of the Council under rule 29 shall refuse to obey the direction of the Mayor or presiding member, when summoned by the Town Clerk under the Mayor or presiding member's orders to obey the directions, the Mayor or presiding member shall call the attention of the Council to the fact that recourse to force is necessary in order to compel obedience to his direction and the member named by him as having refused to obey his direction shall thereupon and without further question put, be suspended from the services of the Council during the remainder of the meeting.

Disobedient member; suspension for remainder of meeting.

APPLICATIONS.

32. Every application to the Council must be lodged with the Town Clerk at least four days before the meeting at which it is intended to be brought on for consideration.

Applications to the Council.

REPORTS.

33. All routine reports by the officers of the Council must be lodged with the Town Clerk at least five days before the meetings of the Council, fixed by Ordinance to be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Reports by officers.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

34. Any of these rules may, with the consent of the Council, be suspended at any meeting for the purpose of accelerating the business of the Council.

Suspension of rules.