

CHAPTER 145.**PUBLIC HEALTH.***List of Subsidiary Legislation.*

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DISTRICTS BY-LAWS, 1911 AND 1917.**ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS.****BY-LAW.**

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BY-LAWS*
Relating to Districts under the superintendence of the Local Government Board

By-laws
2nd Oct.,
1911.
12th Nov.,
1917.

made by the Local Government Board and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 2nd October, 1911, with additional By-laws approved on the 12th November, 1917.

1. These by-laws may be cited for all purposes as the Districts Short title.
By-Laws, 1911, and 1917.

2. In these by-laws—

Interpreta-
tion.

“the Board” means the Local Government Board;

“the local authority” means a village council, country authority or rural sanitary authority;

“chairman” means the chairman of a village or country district;

“overseer” means the overseer of a village or country district;

“officer” includes any person employed temporarily or otherwise by a local authority or by the Board to perform any duty;

* Some of the original by-laws of 1911 will be found under the Local Government Ordinance (Chapter 150, *infra*).

“ lot ” includes any portion of a lot;

“ township lot ” means a lot in any portion of a district, the boundaries of which have been defined as such by the Local Government Board;

“ district ” means any village, country or rural sanitary district.

REGULATING BUILDINGS.

New buildings.

3. (1) No new building shall be erected or any building enlarged on a township lot without permission from the local authority.

Roofing of buildings on township lot.

(2) No new or enlarged building on a township lot shall be covered with trash, straw, troolie leaves, or other like material, nor shall any existing building or structure be recovered or renewed with any of these materials, except with the sanction of the local authority.

(3) Any new building shall be so erected that there shall be a clear space of not less than eight feet between it and any other building on the lot on which it is placed, such distance being measured in every case at right angles to the external face of any wall of such building to the nearest part of such other building.

(4) Any new building shall not by itself or taken in conjunction with any other building or erections standing on the lot on which it is placed cover more than two-thirds of the whole superficial area of such lot:

Provided that, with the sanction of the local authority, a vat or tank for the storage of rain water may be erected on the remaining third of such lot.

Fencing of lots.

(5) (a) Boundary palings shall, whenever required by the local authority, be erected between all lots or portions of divided lots owned by separate persons.

(b) The cost thereof shall be borne jointly by the adjoining owners. Any dispute as to the cost or description of such fence shall be settled by the Board.

(c) No fencing on a lot shall be more than 10 feet high from the ground.

(d) When a lot drain is constructed along a boundary line common to two adjoining lots and the authority require a boundary paling to be erected 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 authority may decide.

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

(f) The authority may require the owner of a lot to erect palings on any part of such lot which faces the public street.

(g) Owners of lots shall give notice to the authority of their intention to erect palings on any part of a lot which faces a public street.

4. In any case where it is certified to the local authority by the chairman, overseer, officer or by the district medical officer, or by two duly qualified medical practitioners that any building is unfit for human habitation, the local authority may give to the owner or occupier, or leave at his place of abode, notice under the hand of the chairman requiring such owner or occupier to attend at the meeting of the local authority or of the committee appointed by the local authority for that purpose which shall be held after the expiration of seven days from the date of such notice, to show cause why an order should not be made by the local authority declaring that such building is unfit for human habitation and directing that the same shall not after a date to be specified in such order be so inhabited.

Building
unfit for
habitation.

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

Procedure
when owner
or occupier
after notice
fails to attend
before local
authority.

6. Any person who shall after the date so specified in such an order inhabit such building, or knowingly suffer or permit the same to be inhabited, shall be liable for every offence to a penalty for every day during which the same is inhabited:

Penalty for
non-compliance
with
order of local
authority.

Provided always that if at any time after the making of such order the local authority shall be satisfied that such building or part of a building has become or been rendered fit for human habitation they may revoke their order and the same shall thenceforth cease to operate.

Penalties.

7. Any person failing to comply with, or committing a breach of, or an offence against the foregoing by-laws shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each day during which failure to comply with a written notice by the local authority continues.

Notice of intention to erect building.

8. Every person proposing to erect a new building or to alter or add to an existing one or to execute any other work to which any of the by-laws relating to buildings may apply shall give to the Local Authority notice in writing of his intention and—

(a) shall specify in such notice the date on which he proposes to begin to erect, alter or add to such building, or to execute such works;

(b) shall deposit also a description in writing of such new building, of such alteration or addition or of such other work setting forth the purposes for which it is intended, the material of which it is to be constructed, and the exact dimensions of its several parts;

(c) shall further in all cases furnish such other plans and descriptions and such other information as shall be required in writing by the Local Authority;

(d) shall at all reasonable times during the erection, alteration of, or addition to such building or the execution of such other work afford the Local Authority or any officer of the Board free access to every part of such building or work for the purpose of inspection;

(e) shall within a reasonable time after the completion of the erection or alteration of or addition to such building or the execution of such other work, give notice in writing to the Local Authority of such completion and shall at all reasonable times within a period of one month after such notice shall have been given afford the Local Authority or any officer of the Board free access to every part of such building or work for the purpose of inspection.

Height of building from ground.

9. The owner of every dwelling-house erected, altered or added to after the passing of these by-laws, shall, if the flooring is not of concrete, cause it to be built not less than one foot above ground level.

Cubic capacity.

10. Every room used for human habitation in a building shall contain not less than 300 cubic feet of space for each person above 12 years of age, and 150 cubic feet for each person under 12 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.

11. Every habitable room in a building shall, in addition to any door, be provided with a ventilating space of not less than four inches in width, extending along each side of the room immediately above or below the wall plate in the case of top-storey rooms and immediately under the intertie in the case of rooms other than top-storey rooms, such space may be covered with wire-netting and in rooms other than top-storey rooms may be protected by weather boards. Ventilation.

Every habitable room in a building must be provided with not less than two sash, shuttered, jalousied, or louvred windows, each of a size not less than three feet in height, by two feet in width, opening directly into the open air.

12. When the ventilation of any habitable room as prescribed by these by-laws is interfered with so as to prevent or diminish the entry of fresh air, the occupier thereof shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws. Obstruction of ventilation.

13. If any person engaged in the erection or alteration of or addition to any such building or in the execution of any other work to which any of the by-laws relating to buildings may apply shall begin or do any work in contravention of these by-laws any officer of the Local Authority concerned or any officer of the Local Government Board when he discovers that an offence has been committed shall give to such person or may affix to some conspicuous part of such building or other work a notice in writing requiring such person within seven days from the service of such notice to cause so much of such work as may have been begun or done in contravention of these by-laws to be removed, altered or pulled down as the case may require. Contra-vention of by-laws.

14. If any such person shall feel aggrieved by such notice he may, within the said seven days, appeal to the Local Authority. Appeal.

15. By-laws 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 shall only apply to such districts as the Board may from time to time direct. Application.

KEEPING OF CATTLE.

16. No person shall keep or bring cattle on to the township lots in any district, or drive them over the dams in any Keeping of cattle.

district except at such times and in such manner as the Local Authority may direct:

Provided always that this by-law shall only apply to such districts as the Board may from time to time direct.

PENALTIES.

Penalties.

17. Any breach of by-laws 8 to 16 inclusive shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

BUILDINGS.

REGULATIONS

Regs. 13 of 1950.

made by the Central Board of Health under sections 141 and 157 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 15th May, 1950.

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Buildings) Regulations.

Building to be erected 4 feet from boundary.

2. No building shall be erected less than four feet from the boundaries of any lot, such distance being measured in every case from the nearest part of such building including the stairway or steps, or any projections or attachments thereto, exclusive of the roof:

Provided that where two or more contiguous lots are owned by the same person and the owner desires to combine two or more such contiguous lots for the purpose of erecting any building thereon this regulation shall not apply to the boundaries between such contiguous lots.

Building to be erected 4 feet from boundary where lot is sub-divided.

3. Where any lot is sub-divided and any part thereof is disposed of it shall be the duty of the owner of each portion of such lot to cause any building standing less than four feet from the boundary of each portion of such lot to be re-erected not less than four feet from such boundary within a time to be specified in writing by the Local Sanitary Authority.

4. These regulations shall apply to all Village, Country and Rural Districts under the supervision and control of the Central Board of Health and all proceedings for any offence against any of the provisions of these regulations shall be brought by the Local Sanitary Authority of the district where such offence took place, or by the Board.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**BY-LAWS**

made by the Local Government Board under the Local Government Ordinance and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 25th June, 1924.

By-laws
25th June,
1954

1. The maximum number of lodgers authorised to be received into a common lodging house or into a room in the common lodging house may from time to time be specified by the Local Authority in a written notice, and the keeper shall not at any one time receive or cause or suffer to be received a greater number than shall be fixed by the Local Authority.

2. The keeper of a common lodging house on receiving from the Local Authority a notice stating the number of persons who may be received into the common lodging house $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ into any room thereof shall put up and maintain in a conspicuous place in the house $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ room a placard stating in legible letters and figures the numbers of persons who may be received therein.

3. No person, other than a servant in the exercise of his or her duties, shall be admitted into any room used or occupied as a sleeping apartment by persons of the opposite sex.

4. All yards, forecourts, or open spaces within the curtilage of the premises must be kept in good order, and thoroughly cleansed as often as necessary for keeping them in a clean and wholesome condition.

5. The floor of every room or passage and every stair in the common lodging house must be thoroughly swept as often as is necessary for keeping them in a clean and wholesome condition.

6. A suitable and sufficiently large apartment shall be provided as bathroom. Such bathroom shall have an impervious floor properly graded and drained, and shall at all times be kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

7. Every closet or privy and every receptacle for filth provided or used in or in connection therewith shall be kept in good order and in a wholesome condition. Where a movable receptacle for filth is provided a sufficient supply of dry earth

or other deodorising substance is to be provided for use in the earth-closet, etc., and is to be frequently and effectually applied to the filth, and all closets and privies shall be so constructed and placed as the Local Authority may from time to time direct.

8. Every keeper of a common lodging house, immediately after he shall have ascertained or have been informed that any lodger in the house is ill of an infectious disease, must notify the Deputy Director of Medical Services, and must adopt all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, in accordance with instructions received from any Government medical officer or any officer of the Government Public Health Department.

9. No room appointed for use as a kitchen or scullery is to be used or occupied as a sleeping apartment.

10. A copy or copies of any by-laws in force with respect to common lodging houses and received from the Local Authority must be put up or affixed and continued in a suitable and conspicuous position in the house or rooms, so that the contents may be clearly and distinctly visible and legible. No part of the contents to be wilfully concealed, defaced, altered or obliterated, nor must the copy or copies be injured or destroyed.

11. For every breach of these by-laws the registered keeper of the common lodging house concerned shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence and, if the offence continues after due service of written notice by the Local Authority, to a further penalty of ten dollars for each day the offence continues.

PROVISIONS FOR THE FOOD OF MAN.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
22nd Nov.,
1921.
1st Aug.
1922.

made by the Local Government Board under the Local Government Ordinance and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 22nd November, 1921, and amended on the 1st August, 1922.

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, or any article already cooked for human consumption 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 side walk, pavement or ground above which they are placed.

2. (1) 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.

(2) This by-law does not apply to fruit which can be peeled or vegetables which must be pared before cooking.

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 Local Authority 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 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.

5. These by-laws shall apply to all Village, Country, and Rural Sanitary Districts.

By-laws
1st Aug.,
1922.

SANITARY CARE OF PORTS AND SEAMEN.

BY-LAWS

By-laws
9th Nov.,
1914.

made by the Local Government Board under the Local Government Ordinance and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 9th November, 1914.

1. The master or other person in actual charge of every vessel in the rivers, creeks or ports of this Colony is required to keep his vessel clean, well ventilated, and disinfected, especially the berths or other places in such vessel appropriated for sleeping accommodation.

2. The master of every vessel having on board any European or North American seamen is required to have sufficient awnings, or sails answering the purpose of sufficient awnings, covering the forward and after-parts of the deck.

3. Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., no master of any vessel having on board European or North American seamen shall employ any such seamen in any work
 on the ship's side (except in } without a sufficient awning
 the shade) }
 or shall permit any such seaman to go ashore between such hours, unless he is ill and requires to be sent to hospital, or desires to see a justice of the peace or consular officer.

4. (1) The master of every vessel, other than coasting craft on which any European or North American or other seaman meets with any injury, shall send such seaman without delay, in charge of a responsible officer, to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Suddie, Bartica or Morawhanna, as the circumstances may require.

(2) In case of any officer, seaman or passenger being taken ill, the master shall report, in the case of Georgetown, to the sanitary inspector of the port, who will immediately report the circumstances to the health officer of the port, in the case of New Amsterdam direct to the health officer of the port, and in the case of Suddie, Bartica, Morawhanna, direct to the medical officer in charge of the public hospital.

5. The master of every vessel is prohibited from employing any seaman sent on board convalescent at any laborious employment until his strength is fully restored.

6. The master of every vessel shall cause bilges, closets, and urinals in such vessel to be disinfected with corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, carbolic acid or chloride of lime or other approved disinfectant every morning and evening and oftener if required.

7. (1) No person within the precincts of any port of the Colony shall cast or throw, or allow to fall from any vessel, stelling or wharf, or sea or river wall, or from any buildings or erections thereon, or adjacent thereto ashes or other sinkable substances liable to silt up in the river or shall deposit on the shore within such precincts, any carcass of any dead animal or portion thereof, or any excreta, or refuse, or unsound meat, fruit or vegetables, or any other noxious or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever.

(2) No person shall throw or permit to be thrown or allow to fall from any vessel, within three miles of the Port of Georgetown, any carcass or the portions of any carcass of any dead animal. Every such carcass shall forthwith be sent by the person for the time being in charge of such vessel to the incinerator at Le Repentir to be destroyed, and the cost of destroying the same shall be paid by, and may be recovered from the master or agent of such vessel.

8. No person shall use any urinal or lavatory on any vessel in any dry dock in any part of the Colony.

9. Shrimping or taking of shell fish of any description is prohibited on the east bank of the Demerara River between the Public Works Department stelling at Fort William Frederick and La Penitence wharf.

10. Every person not complying with or offending against any of these by-laws shall be liable, unless otherwise provided by the Local Government Ordinance, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars, for each day after notice of the breach from any officer of the Local Government Board.

11. In any prosecution for an offence under by-law 2, 3, 4 or 5, the onus of proving that any seaman in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed is not a European or North American seaman shall be on the defendant.

12. The observance of these by-laws in any particular place shall be enforced by such person as the Chairman of the Local Government Board may from time to time appoint in writing for that purpose.

BURIAL GROUND REGULATIONS.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. (1) Registration of burial grounds.
(4) Registration of land used for burial.
4. Application for registration.
5. Distance of burial ground from lot, well, fresh water canal or reservoir, etc.
6. (1) Laying out of burial grounds.
(2) Size, depth and distances of graves, etc.
7. Construction of tomb, etc., and the method thereof.
8. Burials to be in accordance with the plan and particulars.
9. Supervision of burial.
10. Limiting time of burial.
11. Furnishing information of death.
12. Register of burials.
13. Prohibition of burials without permission.
14. Conditions governing opening of tomb, exhumation and transportation of corpse.
15. (1) Maintenance of burial grounds.
(4) Maintenance of tombs, etc., in burial grounds.
(6) Damage to grave, tomb, etc.
16. Restrictions as to use of burial ground.
17. Revocation of registration and closing of burial ground.
18. No interments in closed burial ground.
19. Importation of dead body or human remains.
20. Exportation of dead body or human remains.
21. Offences.
22. Application of regulations.

SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

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.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Burial Grounds Regulations. Short title.

2. In these regulations the following expressions shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings herein assigned to them— Interpretation.

“burial ground” means any land used for the burial of a corpse;

“grave” means a burial place formed in the ground by excavation and without any internal wall of brickwork, stonework or any artificial lining;

“interment” includes the proper replacement of earth in and over a grave;

“occupier” means the person or persons either jointly or severally in occupation of or having the charge, management or control of a burial ground or any land or place, and includes the owner;

“schedule” means the schedule to these regulations;

“tomb” includes any vault or burial place of every description except a grave.

3. (1) No land shall be used as a burial ground unless the same has been registered as a burial ground under these regulations. Registration of burial grounds.

(2) Every application shall be in Form No. 1 in the schedule. Form No. 1.

(3) No person shall bury a corpse or cause a corpse to be buried in any place or on any land which has not been registered as a burial ground:

Provided that under special circumstances the Board or in case of emergency, the Chairman of the Board, may grant permission to bury a corpse in any place or in any land other than a registered burial ground and such permission may be subject to any conditions the Board or the Chairman of the Board, as the case may be, may impose; and where the Chairman acts under this proviso he shall report such action to the Board at its next statutory meeting.

Registration
of land used
for burial.

(4) The Board may require the occupier of any land which has been used for burial prior to the coming into force of these regulations and which has not been registered as a burial ground to make application for such land to be registered and before approving of the registration the Board may require the occupier to carry out any or all of the provisions of these regulations with respect to the whole or any part of such land.

Application
for registra-
tion.
Form No. 1.

4. (1) When it is desired to have any portion or parcel of land registered as a burial ground, application in writing shall be made to the Board giving particulars of the occupier and such application shall be accompanied by a plan of the site drawn to scale showing thereon—

(a) the situation, size and means of access;

(b) the drainage and pathways, and the layout and numbering of sites for graves and tombs; and

(c) the division, if any, of the burial ground into sections for general use and for the exclusive use of any church or denomination.

(2) The Board may approve or disapprove the application and plan or may require any alterations to be made in the plan with respect to the size, means of access, drainage, pathways, layout of graves or division of the ground, or any other matter relating thereto, and shall notify the applicant in writing as to its decision.

(3) When the application and plan have been approved by the Board, the occupier shall complete the preparation of the land in accordance with the application and plan submitted and approved and shall notify the Board accordingly.

(4) The Board on being satisfied that the land has been laid out and otherwise prepared in accordance with the approved application and plan, shall issue a certificate of registration in Form No. 2 in the schedule.

Form No. 2.

Distance of
burial
ground from
lot, well,
fresh water
canal or
reservoir,
etc.

5. (1) No new burial ground shall be established at a distance of less than 250 feet from any lot laid out or used for building purposes, any artesian or other well, or any fresh water canal or trench, pond or other reservoir storing water for domestic use.

(2) The Board may prohibit the burial of any corpse in any grave or tomb in any existing burial ground which is within 100 feet of any artesian or other well, fresh water canal, trench, pond or reservoir storing water for domestic use.

6. (1) The sites of graves and tombs in every burial ground shall be laid out in parallel rows and each site for a grave or tomb in each row shall occupy the numbered site as shown on the plan.

Laying out of burial grounds.

(2) Every grave or tomb in any burial ground shall have allotted to it a space of not less than seven feet in length by three feet in width and there shall be provided a clear space of not less than two feet between each grave or tomb, and a space of not less than four feet between the parallel rows of graves or tombs.

Size, depth and distances of graves, etc.

(3) The depth of every grave shall be—

(a) not less than four and one-half feet where one coffin is placed in a grave.

(b) not less than six feet where two, but not more than two coffins are placed one over the other in one grave.

(4) Every pathway in a burial ground shall not be less than six feet in width.

(5) A space of not less than four feet shall intervene between the fence or paling of a burial ground or any building within the burial ground and the nearest grave or tomb.

7. (1) Every person who constructs a tomb in a burial ground or who permits a tomb to be constructed in a burial ground shall cause the tomb to be made of good bricks, stone, concrete or other hard and suitable material properly bonded and solidly put together with good mortar or cement.

Construction of tomb, etc., and the method thereof.

(2) The outer walls, floor and roof of any tomb constructed in a burial ground shall each be of a thickness of not less than four and one-half inches.

(3) Every person who buries a corpse in a tomb shall within a period of twelve hours thereafter cause the tomb to be effectually covered and sealed.

8. The occupier of a burial ground shall not permit any grave to be dug or any corpse to be buried in any part of such burial ground other than in accordance with these regulations and with the plan approved by the Board.

Burials to be in accordance with the plan and particulars.

9. It shall be the duty of the occupier of a burial ground by himself, or by any person duly appointed by him in writing to be present at and to supervise any burial within such burial ground; and no person shall bury a corpse in any burial ground except in the presence of the occupier or person as aforesaid.

Supervision of burial.

Limiting
time of
burial.

10. (1) The corpse of any person who has died from a non-infectious disease shall be interred within 36 hours of death unless such time is extended by a health officer, Government medical officer, or medical practitioner where such health officer, Government medical officer or medical practitioner is satisfied that the corpse is embalmed, preserved or otherwise prepared so as not to cause nuisance or to endanger the public health.

(2) If such corpse be not buried within the prescribed period specified as aforesaid under sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, the nearest relative of the deceased present at the death and the person in charge of the house or place in which death took place or to which the corpse was removed after death, shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

(3) If a corpse is not buried within the time specified in sub-regulation (1) of this regulation the Board or the local sanitary authority or a representative of either of these bodies appointed in writing may bury such corpse and recover the expenses therefor from the person in charge of the house or place in which death took place or any other person or persons legally responsible for such expense.

Furnishing
information
of death.

11. The head of the family to which a deceased person belonged, and in his default, the nearest relative of the deceased present at death, and in his default, the occupier of the house or place in which death took place shall furnish the person responsible for keeping the register of burials relating to the burial ground in which the corpse is to be buried with all the information required by him for the purpose of registration.

Register of
burials.
Form No. 3.

12. (1) The occupier of a burial ground or a person duly appointed by him in writing shall keep a register in Form No. 3 in the schedule of all burials in such ground, and such register shall record the name, designation, sex, age and nationality as far as may be practicable, the number of the grave and date of the burial together with the signature of the person making the entry.

(2) Every such register shall be open to the inspection of the Board by any of its officers duly authorised in that behalf in writing by the Board or by the Registrar General or any person deputed by him in writing for that purpose, and any such officer or person may take extracts from such register as may be deemed necessary.

(3) The person in charge of such register shall be bound to deliver to any person applying for the same a certified extract from the register of any burial subject to the payment of any fees which may be fixed by the occupier.

13. No person shall dig any grave or construct any tomb, tombstone, head-board or other superstructure, or bury any corpse in any burial ground without first having obtained the permission of the occupier or the person duly appointed by him.

Prohibition
of burials
without
permission.

14. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 40 of the Coroners Ordinance, no person shall—

Conditions
governing
opening of
tomb, ex-
humation
and trans-
portation of
corpse.
Cap. 13.

(a) open a tomb which has been used for burial within the last preceding five years; or

(b) exhume a corpse; or

(c) transport an exhumed corpse from one part of the Colony to another, without the permission of the Board first had and obtained or, in case of emergency, the Chairman of the Board, and such permission may be granted subject to any conditions which may be imposed by the Board or the Chairman of the Board as the case may be.

(2) The occupier of a registered burial ground, or the person or persons responsible for the burial of any corpse in any other land or place shall, at the request of the Board in writing, exhume any buried corpse, or remove any tomb, tombstone or other superstructure and shall re-bury such corpse or reconstruct such tomb, tombstone or other superstructure as directed by the Board:

Provided, however, that the Board shall only require such exhumation or such removal in cases where a corpse has been buried in a place other than a duly registered burial ground, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of these regulations, or any Ordinance or regulations in force at the time of such burial, or at variance with the provisions of the approved plan of the burial ground.

15. (1) Every burial ground shall at all times be kept properly and efficiently drained and free from bush, weeds and long grass.

Maintenance
of burial
grounds.

(2) Every burial ground shall be kept fenced in or otherwise enclosed so as to prevent cattle, swine or other animals straying therein.

(3) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a burial ground and the owner of any cattle, swine or other animals to prevent the same from straying or grazing therein or thereon.

Maintenance
of tombs,
etc., in burial
grounds.

(4) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a burial ground—

(a) to maintain the general orderliness and appearance of the burial ground;

(b) to cause to be repaired, re-constructed, set upright or otherwise put in order any tomb, tombstone or other superstructure so as to prevent the collection of water therein; and

(c) to cause to be removed any cause of damage to or displacement of any tomb, tombstone or other superstructure.

(5) The provisions of this regulation shall also apply to burial grounds closed to burials under these regulations.

Damage to
grave,
tomb, etc.

(6) Any person who damages any grave, coffin, tomb, tombstone, headboard, or other superstructure or disturbs any grave in any burial ground or other place or removes any corpse, portion of a corpse, or remains of a corpse from any grave or tomb shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

Restrictions
as to use of
burial
ground.

16. No ground which has been or is used as a burial ground, may be used for any other purpose at any time without the permission of the Board.

Revocation
of registra-
tion and
closing of
burial
ground.

17. (1) The Board may at any time vary or revoke the registration of any burial ground or may declare any burial ground or part thereof closed for the purpose of burials in graves or burials in tombs or both and shall publish notification thereof in the Gazette.

(2) The Board may permit any burial ground or part thereof closed to burials to be re-opened for burial and to be registered.

No inter-
ments in
closed burial
ground.

18. No person shall bury a corpse in any burial ground or part thereof closed for burial under these regulations or any other regulations, by-laws or Ordinance.

Importation
of dead body
or human
remains.

19. (1) It shall not be lawful to import into the Colony or to discharge or land in the Colony a dead body or human remains from any place outside the Colony by any means of conveyance whatever, without the permission of the Board, or in case of emergency, the Chairman of the Board, and the applicant for such permission shall furnish the Board or the Chairman of the Board as the case may be with all information as to the cause of death, reasons for importation into the Colony, and other particulars as he may be required to give.

(2) Permission under sub-regulation (1) of this regulation may be granted to an applicant subject to any stipulated conditions or may be refused if, in the opinion of the Board or the Chairman of the Board, as the case may be, danger to the public health is likely to arise thereby. Form No. 4.

20. It shall not be lawful to export a dead body or human remains from the Colony without the permission of the Board, or in case of emergency, the Chairman of the Board. Such permission shall be in Form No. 5 in the schedule and may be granted subject to any conditions which may be imposed by the Board or the Chairman of the Board as the case may be: Exportation of dead body or human remains.
Form No. 5.

Provided that the Board or the Chairman of the Board may refuse to grant permission to export from the Colony the dead body of a person who died from an infectious disease.

21. (1) Any occupier who— Offences.

(a) uses or permits any person to use any ground for the purpose of a burial ground; or

(b) permits any person to do any act in relation to a burial ground; or

(c) does, or fails to do any act in relation to a burial ground,—

in contravention of any of the provisions of these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

(2) Any person who—

(a) interrs or causes to be interred any corpse; or

(b) fails to inter any corpse; or

(c) imports or exports any corpse or human remains, in contravention of the provisions of these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

22. (1) These regulations shall apply to Village, Country and Rural Districts. Applica-
tion of
regulations.

(2) Regulations 10, 19 and 20, and paragraphs (b) and (c) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 21 shall also apply to the City of Georgetown and the town of New Amsterdam.

SCHEDULE.

reg. 3 (2).

FORM No. 1.

REGISTRATION OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

Situation of burial ground.	Size of burial ground giving length and width.	Number of graves for which space is available.	Under whose control.	By whom used†.	Signature of person applying for registration.

† State whether denominational, general or otherwise.

NOTE: A plan must accompany the application showing thereon the situation, size, means of access, drainage, pathways, layout and numbering of graves and the division, if any, of the burial ground into sections for general use and for the exclusive use of any church or denomination.

FORM No. 2.

reg. 4 (4).

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

I hereby certify that the Burial Ground situate at
in the County of
, Colony of British Guiana, has been
 registered on the..... day of19.....,
 with the Central Board of Health under regulation 4 (4) of the Burial Grounds
 Regulations.

.....
 Secretary,
 Central Board of Health.

Date.....

reg. 12 (1).

FORM No. 3.

Register of Burials.

Burial Ground,

....., Colony of British Guiana.

in the County of

Date of Burial.	No. of burial.	Number of section or Row and number of grave		Name of person buried.	Age.	Sex.	Race or Nationality.	Signature of person keeping register.
		Section or row.	Grave.					

regs. 19 (1)
and (2).

FORM NO. 4.

*Permit to import, discharge or land dead body or human remains in the
Colony of British Guiana.*

Permission is hereby granted by the
Central Board of Health to
of to import, discharge
or land the dead body or human remains of
..... from the Vessel or Aircraft
(name or other designation)
at in the Colony of
British Guiana, subject to the following conditions:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Chairman,
Central Board of Health.

Date

FORM NO. 5.

reg. 20.

*Permit to export dead body or human remains from the Colony of
British Guiana.*

Permission is hereby granted by the
Central Board of Health to
of to export from
..... in the Colony of British
Guiana the dead body or human remains of

The said dead body or human remains was viewed by
..... Health Officer (or Medical
Practitioner) at o'clock, m.
on 19, and the Central
Board of Health is satisfied as to the cause of death of the said
..... as certified by the attending
physician or as shown on the registration of death to have been

The Central Board of Health is also satisfied that satisfactory arrangements have been carried out for the preservation and enclosing of the said dead body or human remains in a sealed coffin or other container in such a manner as to preclude any danger to the public health arising from the transportation and shipment of the confined or contained body or human remains.

SEAL OF
THE BOARD.

.....
Chairman,
Central Board of Health.

Date:.....

**SPEEDY INTERMENT OF THE DEAD
AND
HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.
REGULATIONS**

*made by the Central Board of Health and confirmed by the Governor
and Court of Policy on the 24th June, 1903.*

Regs. 24th
June, 1903.

1. The medical officer of any local authority shall have the power to order the body of any person who has died from any epidemic, endemic or infectious disease, to be removed immediately after death to any place or mortuary set apart for that purpose by the local authority, and to be buried within such time as he may direct.

2. The head of the household, or occupier of the building in which the death takes place, or in the case of a vessel, the master, shall be responsible for the carrying out of such order, but should there be in the opinion of the medical officer undue delay in obeying such order, he shall have such order carried out at the expense of the person responsible.

3. The body of such deceased person shall be placed in a coffin with chlorinated lime, or other suitable disinfectant, and shall be buried at such place, and in accordance with such instructions as the local authority shall direct.

4. Holding of "wakes," large funeral assemblages and exposure of the corpse to visitors at the house, room, yard or mortuary is prohibited.

5. All inspectors appointed by the local authority to see to the execution of these regulations shall be under the immediate control and direction of the medical officer, and shall report

to him at least twice daily the results of their inspection. Should a case of any epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease come under their notice, they shall immediately report it to the medical officer.

6. Every local authority shall make suitable arrangements by discreet and competent persons for house-to-house, and in the case of tenement houses, for room-to-room visitation for the purpose of—

- (a) making immediate inquiries regarding the number of persons suffering from any of the above diseases;
- (b) ascertaining the number of persons and children unprotected by vaccination or re-vaccination;
- (c) isolating and nursing the sick and separating the contacts;
- (d) discovering unreported or suspicious cases of illness.

MARKETS (SANITATION) REGULATIONS.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Erection of market.
4. Registration.
5. Revocation of certificate of registration.
6. Unlawful to sell goods in unregistered market.
7. Construction of market.
8. Maintenance and sanitation of market.
9. Cleansing of stall.
10. Throwing, depositing, or causing to be placed any refuse, etc., on floor or ground of market prohibited.
11. Provision of mincing machine by seller of fresh meat.
12. Inspection of articles and receptacles being brought into a market.
13. Stray animals in market.
14. Prohibition of sale of fresh meat and other articles within specified area of the market.
15. Articles of food not to be exposed to contamination.
16. Copy of regulations to be exhibited in market.
17. Penalty.
18. Application of regulations.

RESOLUTION.

MARKETS (SANITATION).

REGULATIONS

made by the Central Board of Health under section 107 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 18th June, 1936. Regs. 18th June, 1936.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Markets (Sanitation) Regulations. Short title.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

“market” includes the premises, and any buildings or structures used in connection therewith;

“officer” means an officer of the Local Sanitary Authority or an officer of the Central Board of Health hereinafter referred to as “the Board.”

3. (1) Any person or body of persons who desires to erect a market or convert any structure into a market shall make application in writing to the Board and such application shall include particulars as to the proposed supervision, maintenance and control of the market and as to the water supply, drainage and sanitary conveniences thereof; and the application shall be accompanied by plans drawn to scale and showing thereon— Erection of market.

(a) the situation and means of access including pathways and approaches;

(b) the disposition and lay-out of the market;

(c) the mode of construction including the internal fittings of the market building; and

(d) the lighting, ventilation and internal drainage of the market building.

(2) The Board, after requiring any alterations to be made in the plans and particulars appearing to it expedient or necessary, shall approve of the application and thereafter the person or body of persons may proceed to carry out the works specified in the plans and particulars.

(3) On being satisfied that the works so specified have been completed the Board shall issue to the applicant a certificate of registration signed by the Secretary.

4. (1) The owner of any market shall cause the same to be registered. Registration.

(2) The Board, on being satisfied that the requirements of these regulations have been complied with, shall issue to the owner a certificate of registration signed by the Secretary.

Revocation of certificate of registration.

5. The Board may for any cause it may deem fit revoke any certificate granted under these regulations.

Unlawful to sell goods in unregistered market.

6. It shall not be lawful for the owner or any person in charge of any market to sell or to permit the sale of any goods within such market unless the market has been registered in accordance with these regulations.

Construction of market.

7. The owner of every market shall, to the satisfaction of the Board, cause

(a). the market building to be provided with—

(i) a substantial floor composed of concrete or other impervious material, the surface thereof to be graded so as to permit of liquid matter draining therefrom; and such and so many drains as may be necessary effectively to collect and carry away such liquid matter;

(ii) adequate ventilation and lighting;

(iii) a sufficient and as far as may be possible a continuous supply of potable water;

(iv) stalls of sufficient number and of such material and construction as may be necessary for fresh meat;

(b) the market premises to be provided with—

(i) sufficient and properly constructed drains for the purposes of draining the premises of surplus water and liquid matter;

(ii) refuse bins in sufficient number and capacity of proper material and construction;

(iii) sufficient water closet or latrine accommodation available to the public and employees.

Maintenance and sanitation of market.

8. The owner of every market shall, to the satisfaction of the local sanitary authority—

(a) at all times maintain the market in a cleanly state;

(b) cause the floor to be maintained in good repair and to be cleansed daily before the hour of opening the market;

(c) keep the interior surfaces free from cobwebs, dust, and dirt, and shall cause such surfaces to be painted with two coats of paint not less than once every five years, and to be washed down not less than once every year;

(d) maintain adequate lighting and ventilation;

(e) at all times maintain the drains in good repair and free from obstruction of any kind, and shall cause such drains to be cleansed once daily before the hour of opening;

(f) maintain and keep in good repair all stalls and other fittings;

(g) cause all refuse bins to be maintained in good repair with properly fitting covers, and to be emptied daily; and shall cause the same to be removed and the refuse therein deposited in the place and manner the local sanitary authority may determine; and

(h) maintain in good repair and keep in a cleanly state the water closets or latrines provided for the public and employees.

9. The occupier of a stall in a market shall at all times keep the same in a cleanly state and free from all offal, filth or garbage of any kind and shall, in the case of fresh meat once daily and of all other articles of food once weekly, remove the same therefrom and wash and cleanse the stall, and it shall be the duty of the owner to fix a time for the carrying out of these duties and to provide therefor a sufficiency of water.

Cleansing of stall.

10. (1) No person shall throw, deposit or otherwise cause to be placed any refuse, offal, garbage, carcass, skin or other part of any animal, or other matter offensive or liable to become offensive on to the floor of the market building or on to the ground of the premises or the approaches thereto.

Throwing, depositing, or causing to be placed any refuse, etc., on floor or ground of market prohibited.

(2) All refuse or other matter aforesaid in or near the market shall be removed or collected by the person responsible for its presence and shall be deposited in the receptacle provided for the purpose.

11. (1) The local sanitary authority may require the occupier of any stall who sells fresh meat to provide a machine for the purpose of mincing such meat and the occupier shall keep the same clean and in good repair to the satisfaction of the officer.

Provision of mincing machine by seller of fresh meat.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale any minced meat other than that which has been minced by a mincing machine within the market.

(3) It shall not be lawful to retain within any market any unsold fresh meat after the closing of the market on any day.

Inspection of articles and receptacles being brought into a market.

12. It shall be the duty of the officer upon the opening of a market to inspect all articles whether of food or otherwise being brought into the market together with the crate, box, tray, sack or other container or receptacle, and if in his opinion any article appears to him to be unwholesome and any crate or other receptacle to be in a filthy or offensive state he may refuse to allow such article or receptacle to be taken into the market.

Stray animals in market.

13. Any dog, pig or other animal found straying within a market may be seized and destroyed by the officer unless the owner of such animal claims it within forty-eight hours and pays a fee of fifty cents to the officer.

Prohibition of sale of fresh meat and other articles within specified area of the market.

14. Where the Board has by resolution* published in the Gazette determined that the sale of fresh meat or any other article of food is to be prohibited in any specified area adjoining or near to any market it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale any fresh meat or such other article of food in the area specified other than in or upon premises within the area and licensed for that purpose:

Provided that any determination by the Board under this regulation with respect to prohibition of the sale of fresh fish shall be deemed to apply only to sale during market hours.

Articles of food not to be exposed to contamination.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or to expose for sale for human consumption any milk, milk products, margarine, honey, preserves, confectionery, bread, cakes, pastries, cut or peeled fruit or vegetables, foodstuffs cooked or otherwise prepared for eating and uncorked or unstoppered bottled drinks unless the same are securely protected against contamination by dust, flies or otherwise.

Copy of regulations to be exhibited in market.
Penalty.

16. A copy of these regulations shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place within the market.

17. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations, or who fails, neglects or refuses to execute any work or to do anything which he is required to do by virtue of the provisions of these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and where any work is required to be done the local sanitary authority may cause such work to be executed and recover the expenses incurred in so doing from such person.

* See resolution dated 30th January, 1937, *infra*.

18. These regulations shall apply to all Village, Country and Rural Sanitary Districts.

Application
of regula-
tions.

Gazette Notice No. 153.

RESOLUTION.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on the Central Board of Health by Regulation 14 of the Markets (Sanitation) Regulations, the Board hereby prohibits within a radius of one half-mile of any market, the sale of the following articles of food, namely, fresh meat and salted or cured meat and fish, fruits, vegetables, flour, foodstuffs cooked or otherwise prepared for eating, milk products and uncorked or unstoppered bottled drinks, other than in or upon premises within the area and licensed for that purpose.

NOTE.—There is attached to Regulation 14 the following proviso:

Provided that any determination by the Board under this regulation with respect to prohibition of the sale of fresh fish shall be deemed to apply only to sale during market hours.

Dated 30th January, 1937.

SALE OF MILK.

BY-LAWS

made by the Local Government Board under the Local Government Ordinance, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 17th September, 1912, and amended on the 1st August, 1922.

By-laws
17th Sept.,
1912.
1st Aug.,
1922.

These by-laws may be cited for all purposes as the Districts By-laws Regulating the Sale of Milk.

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 such persons as the Local Government Board may from time to time appoint;

“ licensee ” includes every person licensed to sell or offer milk for sale in any district.

1.—REGISTRATION AND LICENSES.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep a dairy, cattle byre, or cattle-pen unless registered with the local authority of the district within which such dairy, cattle-byre or cattle-pen is situate.

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 a local authority.

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 overseer of each local authority shall keep and from time to time revise and correct the register of all registrations and licences issued.

5. (a) The applicant to register a dairy shall—

(1) state his name, the situation of such dairy and the names of all persons employed in handling the milk;

(2) furnish a certificate from a Government medical officer that he is and all persons handling the milk are apparently free from any infectious or contagious disease, and are fit to be employed;

(3) furnish a certificate from an inspecting officer that the dairy to be registered is in such a condition as to comply with the by-laws;

(4) state the name of the cow-keeper from whom the milk is obtained, and the situation of the cattle-byre or cattle-pen.

(b) The applicant to register a cattle-byre or cattle-pen shall—

(1) state his name, the situation of the cattle-byre or cattle-pen, the maximum number of cows to be kept therein, and the names of the milkers employed;

(2) furnish a certificate from a Government medical officer that he is, and every person employed in milking or attending the cows are apparently free from any infectious or contagious disease, and are fit to be so employed;

(3) furnish a certificate from an inspecting officer that the cattle-byre or cattle-pen complies with the requirements of the by-laws, and is situate on an approved site.

(c) The applicant for a licence shall—

(1) state the name of the cow-keeper from whom his milk is obtained, the situation of the cattle-byre or cattle-pen;

(2) furnish a certificate from a Government medical officer that he is apparently free from any infectious or contagious disease, and is fit to be so employed.

6. The overseer of the local authority which issues the licence 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 chairman of the local authority issuing the licence, who, if satisfied, shall cause the licence to be endorsed accordingly.

8. Every licensee shall whenever he ceases to take milk from any source which has been approved, immediately notify the chairman of the local authority, 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 local authority issuing his licence. The charge for each badge shall be twelve cents.

11. Every holder of a badge issued for the year mentioned thereon shall wear the same on his left arm when engaged in carrying 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 first having taken out a licence and obtained a 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 obtain from the local authority issuing his licence metal tablets bearing the number of his licence corresponding with the register aforesaid, and shall securely attach one such metal tablet to each vessel containing milk for sale. The charge for each tablet shall be six cents.

14. The local authority 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 registration shall be made 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 chairman of the local authority issuing the licence may on good grounds at any time cancel any licence issued by his local authority 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.

2.—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 forty 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 submain 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 not be less than ten 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 to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer cause each cattle-byre or cattle-pen to be kept thoroughly clean and disinfected with lime-wash containing five per cent. crude carbolic acid. Such disinfection shall be done at least once every three months.

23. The inspecting officer may report to the local authority 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.

3.—ANIMALS.

24. All cows shall be inspected and examined by an inspecting officer free of cost to the owners of the animals at intervals of not longer than six months. Whenever notice has been given by an inspecting officer of his intention to inspect the cows of a cow-keeper, the cow-keeper shall for the purpose of such inspection keep all his cows penned. At least twenty-four hours notice of this inspection shall be given beforehand.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a registered cattle-byre or cattle-pen, the cow-keeper shall immediately notify the local authority of the existence of the same. The inspecting officer shall cause the immediate removal of such diseased animal, 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.

28. A cow-keeper or dairyman shall not 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 if at any time he appears to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease.

4.—MILKERS AND ATTENDANTS.

29. A cow-keeper or dairyman shall not—

(a) Cause or suffer any person to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of such trade or business, unless such person has been certified as fit by a Government medical officer.

(b) Cause or suffer any person, notwithstanding that he has been duly certified as aforesaid, who at any time appears to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of such trade or business.

(c) Cause or suffer any cow to be milked until its udder and the hands of the milker have been cleaned and the utensils thoroughly cleaned and scalded.

5.—DAIRIES.

30. A dairyman shall not—

(a) permit any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, cess-pool 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 a 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 gasses or effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, cess-pit or closet, or by any offensive effluvia from putrid or offensive substances, or by impure air, or by any offensive or deleterious gasses 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 and all milk vessels used therein to be kept thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, and shall also have the said milk vessels cleansed and scalded daily.

6.—GENERAL.

32. The officers of the Local Government Board, the local authority and their 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 officers of the Board, local authority or its officers, or in any way obstructing or impeding such officers in the execution of their 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. These by-laws shall apply to all village, country and rural sanitary districts.

By-laws
1st Aug.,
1922.

CERTIFICATE UNDER BY-LAW 5 (b) 2 AND 5 (c) 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 attending on
or in milking cows, or in handling milk vessels.

Date.

CERTIFICATE UNDER BY-LAW 5 (b) 3.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the cattle-byre or cattle-pen
belonging to _____ at _____ and that
it complies with the requirements of the Districts By-laws regulating the
Sale of Milk. It is on an approved site and is constructed to hold
_____ cows.

Date.

CERTIFICATE UNDER BY-LAW 5 (a) 3.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the dairy belonging to _____
at _____ and that it is in such a condition as to comply with the
Districts By-laws regulating the Sale of Milk.

Date.

BY-LAWS: BAKERIES AND PROVISION SHOPS.

ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW.

1. Interpretation.
2. Registration of bakeries.
3. Conditions precedent to registration.
4. Sanitary care of bakery.
5. Sanitary care of rooms and passages of bakery.
6. Sanitary care of troughs, etc., used in a bakery.
7. Lime-washing or painting of interior of a bakery.
8. Distance water-closet, privy, etc., to be erected from a bakery.
9. Ventilation of a bakery.
10. Overcrowding in a bakery. Cubic feet per person of air space required in a bakery. Definition of "overtime".
11. Bakery or provision shop not to be used as a sleeping place.
12. Persons suffering from or having recently suffered from an infectious disease or dangerous infectious disease not to be employed in a bakery or provision shop.
13. Notice as to occurrence of a case of infectious disease on bakery or provision shop premises.
14. Penalty for breach of by-laws.
15. Application of by-laws.

BAKERIES AND PROVISION SHOPS.**BY-LAWS**

made by the Local Government Board under the Local Government Board Ordinance and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 30th August, 1915.

By-laws
30th Aug.,
1915.

1. A bakery is any place in which are baked bread, 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.

Interpreta-
tion.

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 Local Authority.

Registration
of bakeries.

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 Deputy Director of Medical Services.

Conditions
precedent to
registration.

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.

Sanitary
care of
bakery.

5. Every registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall cause all rooms and passages to be kept clean and wholesome.

Sanitary
care of
rooms and
passages of
bakery.

6. The registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall keep scrupulously clean all troughs, utensils, counters, vessels, etc., utilised in the business of such bakery or provision shop.

Sanitary
care of
troughs, etc.,
used in a
bakery.

7. The registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall either—

Limewashing
or painting
of interior of
a bakery.

(a) cause the whole interior including the roof to be fresh limewashed every six months, or

(b) paint the whole interior with two coats of paint at least once in every seven years, and wash the same with soap and water, and cobweb the roof, at least once in every six months.

Distance water-closet, privy, etc., to be erected from a bakery.

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 twenty-five 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.

Ventilation of a bakery.

9. Every building used as a bakery or provision shop shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Local Authority in which it is situated.

Overcrowding in a bakery.

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.

Cubic feet per person of air space required in a bakery.

The following provisions with respect to overcrowding shall be enforced—

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.

Definition of "overtime".

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."

Bakery or provision shop not to be used as a sleeping place.

11. It shall not be lawful for any registered owner to allow a bakery or provision shop to be used as a sleeping place or 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.

Persons suffering from or having recently suffered from an infectious disease or dangerous infectious disease not to be employed in a bakery or provision shop.

13. The registered owner of a bakery or provision shop shall give immediate notice to the Local Authority of any case of infectious disease or dangerous infectious disease occurring on the premises, and within his knowledge.

Notice as to occurrence of a case of infectious disease on bakery or provision shop premises.

14. The penalty for a breach of any of these by-laws, unless otherwise provided by the Local Government Ordinance, shall be a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Penalty for breach of by-laws.

15. These by-laws shall apply to such Village, Country and Rural Sanitary Districts as the Local Government Board may direct.

Application of by-laws.

FROZEN SWEETS (SANITATION) REGULATIONS.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Registration of premises.
4. Certification of vehicle.
5. Dealer's name to be displayed on vehicle.
6. Refusal to register premises.
7. Cancellation of certificate of fitness.
8. Closed premises.
9. Cancellation of certificate.
10. Return of cancelled certificate.
11. Site to be approved by the Board.
12. Construction.
13. Board may require alterations, etc.
14. Maintenance of premises.
15. Type and construction of vehicles, containers, etc.

REGULATION.

16. Notice.
17. Contamination.
18. Unwholesome ingredient.
19. Standard of cleanliness of person.
20. Medical examination.
21. Infectious disease.
22. Health officer may examine person employed in manufacture, etc., of frozen sweets.
23. Frozen sweets to be pre-packed or wrapped.
24. Exemptions.
25. Penalty.
26. Application.

FROZEN SWEETS (SANITATION).

REGULATIONS

Regs. 24 of
1951.

made by the Central Board of Health under sections 145, 146 and 157 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 20th June, 1951.

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Frozen Sweets (Sanitation) Regulations.

Interpretation.

2. In these regulations—

“dealer” means any person who sells frozen sweets or carries or offers frozen sweets for sale;

“frozen sweets” includes ice cream, ice blocks, ice sticks, water ices or any other article substituted for ice cream and intended for sale;

“premises” means any premises used for the manufacture, storage or sale of frozen sweets;

“manufacturer” means any person who manufactures frozen sweets intended for sale;

“vehicle” includes any bicycle, tricycle, carriage, cart, hand cart, lorry, van, waggon, portable stall, or other conveyance used in connection with the sale of frozen sweets.

Registration of premises.

3. (1) No person shall use any premises for the purposes of the manufacture, storage or sale of frozen sweets unless he has obtained a certificate (hereinafter referred to as a certificate of fitness) that the premises are fit for use for any of the aforesaid purposes.

(2) Every certificate of fitness shall contain the name of the manufacturer and a description of the premises.

(3) The Board shall keep a register of premises in respect of which certificates of fitness have been issued under this regulation.

(4) Every manufacturer shall cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in the premises the certificate of fitness relating thereto.

4. (1) No dealer shall convey, sell or offer for sale in or from any vehicle any frozen sweets unless such vehicle has been certified as fit for the purpose by a health officer. Every such certificate shall contain the name and address of the dealer and a description of the vehicle.

Certification of vehicle.

(2) Every dealer shall produce such certificate for inspection within 7 days when requested so to do by a health officer or sanitary inspector.

5. On the right side of every vehicle in respect of which a certificate is issued under regulation 4 of these regulations, there shall be legibly and conspicuously displayed, the dealer's name and the number of the certificate issued; and such vehicle shall not be used for any other purpose without the consent in writing of a health officer.

Dealer's name to be displayed on vehicle.

6. The Board may refuse to issue a certificate of fitness in respect of any premises or a health officer may refuse to issue a certificate in respect of any vehicle under these regulations if the provisions of these regulations are not satisfied or if in the opinion of the Board or the health officer the interests of public health so require.

Refusal to register premises.

7. The Board may cancel a certificate of fitness if the Board is satisfied that the manufacturer has failed to comply with any of the provisions of these regulations or if in the interests of public health the Board considers it expedient so to do, and every such cancellation shall be notified to the manufacturer.

Cancellation of certificate of fitness.

8. Where any premises have been closed to manufacture for a period of one year or more the certificate of fitness relating to such premises shall be deemed to be cancelled.

Closed premises.

9. Any health officer may in his discretion cancel any certificate issued in respect of any vehicle and shall thereupon notify the dealer accordingly.

Cancellation of certificate.

10. Any certificate cancelled under these regulations shall be returned forthwith by the manufacturer or dealer as the case may be to the Board.

Return of cancelled certificate.

Site to be approved by the Board.

11. No premises shall be constructed unless the site has been approved by the Board.

Construction.

12. All premises shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Board and shall be provided with—

(a) a concrete or other suitable floor with provision for satisfactory cleansing;

(b) walls with smooth surfaces;

(c) water-tight roof or ceiling, doors and windows;

(d) adequate light and ventilation;

(e) sufficient properly constructed drains for the drainage of waste liquids from the premises;

(f) an adequate supply of potable water discharged by taps within the premises, and suitable washing facilities;

(g) sufficient sanitary accommodation for persons employed on the premises.

Board may require alterations, etc.

13. (1) The Board may require any alterations or additions to any premises as may from time to time be deemed necessary.

(2) No premises in respect of which a certificate of fitness has been issued shall be altered, enlarged or added to by any manufacturer without the approval of the Board, and no such premises shall be used for any other purpose.

Maintenance of premises.

14. Every manufacturer shall at all times maintain the premises including walls, roof or ceiling, doors, windows, floor and drains in good repair and in a clean state to the satisfaction of the Board.

Type and construction of vehicles, containers, etc.

15. All vehicles, portable containers, apparatus, tables, cupboards, shelves, receptacles, utensils and other equipment used in connection with the manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of frozen sweets shall be of such material, type and construction as the Board may approve and shall be maintained at all times in a clean state and in good repair.

Notice.

16. (1) Where the Board is satisfied that any manufacturer has failed to comply with any of the provisions of regulation 14 or 15, the Board may issue a notice to the manufacturer to this effect and such notice shall specify what is required to be done within a period fixed by the notice.

(2) Where a notice has been issued under this regulation no manufacturer shall continue to manufacture frozen sweets

until the requirements of the notice have been complied with to the satisfaction of the Board.

17. Every manufacturer or dealer shall prevent contamination of any frozen sweets manufactured, stored, kept or offered for sale, and of all water, ingredients or compounds used in the manufacture of frozen sweets.

Contamination.

18. No manufacturer shall use any unwholesome water or ingredient in the manufacture of frozen sweets nor shall any unwholesome method be employed in such manufacture.

Unwholesome ingredient.

19. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of frozen sweets or in any work directly connected therewith shall observe a standard of cleanliness in regard to himself and his clothing, sufficient to prevent risk of contamination of such frozen sweets or of any water, ingredient or compound used in its manufacture.

Standard of cleanliness of person.

20. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of frozen sweets shall be medically examined and certified as free from infectious disease and fit to be engaged in the trade at least once every twelve months.

Medical examination.

21. No manufacturer shall knowingly employ any dealer or any person suffering from infectious disease in any premises used for the manufacture of frozen sweets.

Infectious disease.

22. Any health officer or any registered medical practitioner authorised by the Board may, when deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Board, medically examine any person employed in the manufacture, storage, distribution or sale of frozen sweets.

Health officer may examine person employed in manufacture, etc., of frozen sweets.

23. No frozen sweets shall be sold, carried or offered for sale except in licensed premises without being pre-packed in containers or wrapped in suitable paper at the place of manufacture.

Frozen sweets to be pre-packed or wrapped.

24. These regulations shall not apply to any premises where frozen sweets are sold as part of a meal or to the sale of frozen sweets on any premises used by the promoters of any fête, sale of work, garden party or other social function.

Exemptions.

25. Any manufacturer or dealer who commits a breach of any of these regulations, or who obstructs any officer or agent

Penalty.

of the Board or any health officer in the performance of his duties under these regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Application. 26. These regulations shall apply to every village, country and rural district.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MOSQUITO CONTROL) REGULATIONS.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

REGULATION.

1. Short title.
 2. Interpretation.
 3. Appointment of inspectors and operators.
 4. Members of the service to spray or inspect all premises.
 5. Foodstuffs, clothing and other items to be removed and fires and lights to be put out before spraying.
 6. Inspection of spraying of unoccupied premises.
 7. Vessels containing water for domestic use to be placed in accessible positions.
 8. Liability of owner or occupier to close tanks, etc., after they have been opened for inspection.
 9. Inspection of covered drains and sewers.
 10. Receptacles for animals' drinking water to be designed so that they can be completely emptied.
 11. Wells to be mosquito-proof or stocked with larvivorous fish.
 12. Powers of members of the Service.
 13. Inspection cards may be affixed to tanks or vats.
 14. (1) Inspection of roof gutters.
(5) Trimming of trees in relation to roof gutters.
 15. (1) Declaration as to adequate supply of potable water in any area.
(2) Where an adequate supply of potable water exists in an area.
(3) Where no declaration is in force under regulation 15 (1).
 16. Buildings not to be capable of retaining water.
 17. Cemeteries.
 18. Offences.
 19. Penalty.
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MOSQUITO CONTROL.

REGULATIONS

made by the Central Board of Health under sections 69 and 157 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 23rd July, 1947, and amended on the 14th February, 1948.

Regs. 17 of
1947.
5 of 1948.

1. The regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Mosquito Control) Regulations.

Short title.
Regs. 5 of
1948.

2. In these regulations, words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Public Health Ordinance, and the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them—

Interpreta-
tion.

“the Service” means the Mosquito Control Service established in the Colony;

“the chief officer” means the officer appointed by the Governor in Council to direct the Mosquito Control Service;

“medical officer” means any medical officer appointed by the Governor to serve in the Mosquito Control Service;

“supervisor” means a person appointed by the Governor to be a supervisor of the Mosquito Control Service;

“chief inspector” means a person appointed by the Governor to be a chief inspector of the Mosquito Control Service;

Regs. 5 of
1948.

“field technician” means a person appointed by the Governor to be a field technician of the Mosquito Control Service;

Regs. 5 of
1948.

“operator” means any person employed to spray premises by mechanical means;

Regs. 5 of
1948.

“supervising inspector” means a person appointed by the Governor to be a supervising inspector of the Mosquito Control Service;

Regs. 5 of
1948.

“member of the Service” includes the chief officer, any medical officer, any supervisor, any field technician, any chief inspector, any supervising inspector, any inspector, and any operator;

Regs. 5 of
1948.

“to inspect premises” means to inspect premises to ascertain the presence of mosquitoes and to examine any water in or upon any premises whether contained in a receptacle or not, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any of the immature stages of the mosquito;

“to spray premises” means to treat all buildings, and any other structure, and their contents with dichloro diphenyl trichlorethane or any other form of insecticide ordered by the chief officer;

“unoccupied premises” includes vacant premises and any premises the occupants of which are temporarily absent therefrom for a period of not less than 5 days.

Appoint-
ment of
inspectors
and
operators.
Regs. 5 of
1948.

3. The Director of Medical Services shall appoint such number of persons as the Governor may direct to be inspectors and operators of the Mosquito Control Service and may appoint persons to fill any vacancies in the establishment of such inspectors or operators, as the case may be, as may from time to time occur.

Members
of the service
to spray or
inspect all
premises.

4. It shall be the duty of members of the Service to spray all premises and their contents when ordered by the chief officer or any medical officer, and to inspect all premises and all articles likely to contain water found in or upon such premises between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., or in the case of business premises, during such hours as the business is in progress.

Foodstuffs,
clothing and
other items
to be
removed
and fires
and lights
to be put
out before
spraying.

5. When notified that premises are to be sprayed, the occupiers shall before the time fixed for spraying, remove all foodstuffs, clothing, and other items which they have been warned may be damaged by spraying, but not including mosquito nets, mattresses, bedding and food safes which shall be sprayed, and shall put out all fires and naked flames until the process of spraying is complete.

Inspection
of spraying
of unoccupied
premises.

6. (1) Unoccupied premises which a member of the Service is unable to enter because—

(a) the holder of the keys thereof is not known to him;
or

(b) the holder of the keys thereof neglects, refuses, or unreasonably delays to unlock the said premises when required so to do by the said member;

shall be placed under seal.

(2) The chief officer, or a medical officer, or a supervisor, may, at his discretion, direct in writing any member of the Service to enter any unoccupied premises for the purpose of spraying or of inspection and such member shall thereupon enter, inspect or spray the said premises in the presence of a police constable.

(3) Immediately after such inspection or spraying, the premises shall again be placed under seal by the member authorised to make the entry.

(4) Except with the written approval of the Chief Officer or of a medical officer, or of a Supervisor, no person shall enter any premises placed under seal in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

7. (1) The owner or occupier of premises shall place all tanks, drums, vats, barrels, or other receptacles intended for the storage of water in such positions that they are reasonably accessible for inspection of their contents.

Vessels containing water for domestic use to be placed in accessible positions.

(2) All wall-tanks shall be placed not less than six inches from the nearest wall and not less than fifteen inches from the nearest part of the ceiling or roof:

Provided that automatic flushing tanks may be affixed to, or placed within six inches of a wall, if inspection of the contents thereof is reasonably convenient.

8. When a member of the Service has completed his inspection of the contents of any tank, drum, vat, barrel, or other receptacle, the owner or occupier of the premises shall forthwith render such receptacle mosquito-proof.

Liability of owner or occupier to close tanks, etc., after they have been opened for inspection.

9. (1) Each covered drain shall be provided with an inspection chamber which shall be placed in a position which is easily accessible for the purposes of inspection.

Inspection of covered drains and sewers.

(2) All sewer-traps shall be placed in positions which are easily accessible for the purposes of inspection.

10. All receptacles used to provide drinking water for animals or poultry shall be such as can be quickly and completely emptied at any time.

Receptacles for animals' drinking water to be designed so that they can be completely emptied.

11. All wells shall be rendered and kept mosquito-proof or permanently stocked with larvivorous fish of a species to be approved by the chief officer.

Wells to be mosquito-proof or stocked with larvivorous fish.

12. If any member of the Service finds any mosquito in its aquatic stages in any water or in any receptacle containing water, he shall, according to his judgment and the circumstances of the case—

Powers of members in the Service.

(a) apply the larvicide used by the Service; or

(b) require the occupier of the premises to stock the water with larvivorous fish of a species approved by the Chief officer; or

(c) render the receptacle, if it be of little or no commercial value, incapable of holding water.

Inspection cards may be affixed to tanks or vats.

13. Any member of the Service may affix a card or other document to any tank or vat, or in any inconspicuous position on the premises for the purpose of recording notes of any inspection of a tank or other receptacle containing water, and any person who removes or defaces any such card or document shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

Inspection of roof-gutters.

14. (1) Roof-gutters shall have a sufficient capacity and fall to ensure that the rain water will not be retained at any point.

(2) Wherever there are roof-gutters, the owner shall arrange that the roof-gutters shall be accessible for inspection.

(3) If any member of the Service finds mosquitoes in their aquatic stages in water collected in a roof-gutter he shall give notice thereof in writing to the person responsible for the maintenance of the roof-gutter.

(4) If prompt action be not taken to prevent mosquitoes in their aquatic stages being in the roof-gutter and if mosquito larvae are again found in the roof-gutter, any member of the Service shall have power to perforate the roof-gutter in order to ensure the drawing off of any water which might collect in it.

Trimming of trees in relation to roof gutters.

(5) Owners or occupiers of premises shall keep trimmed and free from mosquito larvae all trees, shrubs, hedges, and plants, and prevent all trees and shrubs from overhanging roof-gutters on his or on any other person's premises.

Declaration as to adequate supply of potable water in any area.

15. (1) The Central Board of Health may, for the purpose of these regulations, declare, by resolution published in the Gazette and two local newspapers, that an adequate supply of potable water exists in any area of the Colony described in the resolution, and may, by a like resolution, cancel or vary any such declaration.

Where an adequate supply of potable water exists in an area.

(2) Where a declaration under regulation 15 (1) is in force in respect of any area—

(a) no water shall, in any part of such area, be stored in barrels, tubs, tins or similar vessels;

(b) where a member of the Service finds, in water so stored, mosquitoes in their aquatic stages, he may cause the barrel, tub, tin, or similar vessel in which the water is stored, to be made incapable of holding water.

(3) Where no declaration under regulation 15 (1) is in force in respect of any area, the following provisions shall apply to such area—

Where no declaration is in force under regulation 15 (1).

(a) water may be stored in barrels, large vessels, or other similar water containers;

(b) such barrels, large vessels, or other similar containers shall conform to the models approved from time to time by the Service for the purpose of such storage;

(c) such barrels, large vessels, or other similar water containers, where used for storing water, shall be mosquito-proofed or kept constantly stocked with larvivorous fish provided and maintained by the occupier of the premises, such fish being of a species approved by the Service;

(d) artificial ponds, lakes, and basins which contain water shall be stocked with larvivorous fish provided and maintained by the occupier of the premises, such fish being of a species approved by the Service.

16. (1) No part of any building shall be so constructed as to be capable of retaining water.

Buildings not to be capable of retaining water.

(2) The owner of any building upon being notified in writing that any part of the building is capable of retaining water shall forthwith cause that part of the building to be incapable of retaining water.

17. (1) Flower vases, jars, jardinières and other ornamental articles in cemeteries shall not be allowed to contain water.

Cemeteries.

(2) Any such receptacle shall be permanently filled with sand.

(3) Mausoleums, vaults, and burial urns shall be maintained in such a condition as not to collect water.

(4) The owner or occupier of a cemetery shall be responsible for ensuring that water does not collect in excavations or tombs therein.

18. No person shall hinder or obstruct any member of the Service while acting in the execution of his duty.

Offences.

19. Any person who commits a breach of these regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty. Regs. 5 of 1948.

MOSQUITO CONTROL SERVICE.

(FINES AND FINE FUND.)

REGULATIONS

Regs. 15 of
1949.

made by the Central Board of Health under sections 6(e) and 157, and approved by the Governor in Council on the 18th November, 1949.

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Mosquito Control Service (Fines and Fine Fund) Regulations.

Interpreta-
tion.

2. In these regulations—

“chief officer” means the chief officer of the Mosquito Control Service;

“employee” means any person employed by the Mosquito Control Service in any capacity up to and including that of a senior inspector, or a senior operator.

Power
to fine.

3. Where any employee fails to carry out his duties, or to comply with any instructions or orders governing the operation of the Mosquito Control Service which may be issued by the chief officer, a fine not exceeding one fourth of his monthly salary may, for the purposes of these regulations, be imposed on the employee by the chief officer with the approval of the Director of Medical Services.

Mosquito
Control
Service
Fine Fund.

4. All fines shall, when they are paid to the Director of Medical Services, be promptly deposited by him in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of an account called “The Mosquito Control Service Fine Fund.”

Capital
Account
and Income
Account.

5. (1) In the books of the Medical Department the account called “The Mosquito Control Service Fine Fund” shall be subdivided into a capital account and an income account.

(2) The capital account shall be credited with fifty *per centum* of the fines paid; and the income account shall be credited with fifty *per centum* of the fines paid together with all the interest received from the Post Office Savings Bank or from any securities purchased with moneys belonging to the fund.

Investment
of capital
account.

6. The Director of Medical Services may invest the sum, or any part thereof, standing to the credit of the capital account of the fund in such securities as the Governor may from time to time approve.

7. The whole of any portion of any sum at the credit of the income account of the fund may be used for all or any of the following purposes:

Purposes for which income account may be used.

(a) making grants towards the expenses of recreation rooms or grounds leased, owned or used exclusively or chiefly by the employees of the Mosquito Control Service;

(b) making grants towards entertainments for the employees of the Mosquito Control Service;

(c) in such other manner for the benefit of the employees of the said Service as the Governor may from time to time direct.

8. (1) Such portion of the Mosquito Control Service Fine Fund as is credited to the income account shall be administered by a committee, which shall comprise the chief officer of the Mosquito Control Service who shall be Chairman, a representative of each class of employee and the secretary of the Mosquito Control Service who shall be secretary of the said committee. Every such representative shall be appointed by the Director of Medical Services. Three members of the committee shall form a quorum.

Committee to administer income account.

(2) Any employee or group of employees desirous of obtaining a grant for any of the objects specified in regulation 7 shall make application to the committee in writing and the decision of the committee shall be final.

9. Every notice of withdrawal of money from the Post Office Savings Bank shall be signed by the Director of Medical Services and by the chairman and the secretary of the committee.

Withdrawal from Post Office Savings Bank.

10. (1) An account of the receipts and payments of the Mosquito Control Service Fine Fund up to the 31st December in each year shall be prepared and certified by the secretary of the Mosquito Control Service and signed by the Director of Medical Services.

Audit.

(2) Such account, together with the Post Office Savings Bank Book and all financial records relating to the fund, shall be submitted not later than the 31st January of the next year to the Director of Audit to be audited.

YELLOW FEVER.**REGULATIONS**

Regs. 16th
May, 1907.

made by the Central Board of Health and confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 16th May, 1907.

1. In these regulations—

“ district ” means any district constituted under the Public Health Ordinance to which these regulations have been by order applied.

“ isolation station ” means the buildings and enclosure known as the Quarantine Station, Plantation “ Best,” West Coast, Demerara, or any other place duly provided for a like purpose.

“ medical officer in charge ” means the medical officer for the time being in charge of an isolation hospital.

2. It shall be lawful for the Director of Medical Services, or any medical practitioner duly authorised by him in writing, or for the medical officer of health of the local authority of the district, or for any officer of the said local authority duly authorised in writing to enter on any premises at any time where it is suspected or reported that there is any person suffering from yellow fever.

3. Any person reported to the local authority by the medical officer of health, or any other medical practitioner employed by them, or reported to the Director of Medical Services under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, to be suffering from yellow fever shall be at once removed in such manner as the local authority think fit and conveyed to the isolation station: Provided that no person shall be so removed where in the opinion of the Director of Medical Services the said person is satisfactorily isolated in his own dwelling.

4. Any person so removed to the isolation station shall thereafter be in the charge of and under the control of the medical officer in charge, and shall remain thereat until discharged therefrom by the medical officer in charge, or by order of the Director of Medical Services.

5. Except by permission of the medical officer of health no person shall enter or leave any house in which a patient suffering from yellow fever is being treated under regulation 3.

6. On the occurrence of any case of yellow fever inquiry shall at once be instituted by the medical officer of health as to what persons have been in his opinion in contact with the said case, and every such person decided by the said medical officer to be a "contact" shall be removed in such manner as the local authority think fit, and conveyed to the isolation station, and shall be there kept for a period of not less than six days, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Director of Medical Services that such "contact" can be effectually isolated at his own dwelling.

7. Any house or dwelling in which a case of yellow fever has been discovered shall be at once taken possession of by the local authority, and such house or dwelling, and such of the surrounding premises as the local authority think necessary, shall be disinfected in such manner and to such extent as the local authority thinks fit.

8. The local authority may by their officers perform any acts necessary for the due performance of the duties imposed on them by these regulations.

RECOVERY OF ISOLATION EXPENSES.

RESOLUTION

of the Central Board of Health confirmed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 7th March, 1904.

Resolution
7th March,
1904.

WHEREAS it is necessary in the opinion of the Central Board of Health that local authorities should have power to recover from persons suffering from any infectious disease who are permitted to remain in their own houses the expenses incurred in isolating them:

1. It is hereby resolved by the Central Board of Health, at a meeting held on the 8th December, 1903, that whenever it appears to the local authority that any person is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, and such person has proper lodging or accommodation, such local authority may permit such person to remain in his own lodging or accommodation upon the same being properly isolated by the said local authority.

2. Every person so isolated, or the husband or guardian of the person so isolated, shall be liable to pay to the local authority whatever expenses they may have been put to in keeping the said place properly isolated.

VACCINATION.

DIRECTIONS

Directions
14th April,
1903.

for Vaccination Officers dated 14th April, 1903, will be found under Chapter 146, Vaccination.

LANCASTER-MANCHESTER-LIVERPOOL COUNTRY DISTRICT.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

made under section 162 on the 6th October, 1939.

O. in C.
6th Oct.,
1939.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 162 of the Public Health Ordinance that the Governor in Council may, by order, exclude from operation all or any of the provisions of Part XII of the Public Health Ordinance, and any regulation made thereunder other than any right of appeal therein contained, in respect of any area defined in the order:

And whereas the Central Board of Health at its meeting on the 16th August, 1939, recommended that the Lancaster-Manchester-Liverpool Country District be excluded from the operation of section 135 of the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the above recited authority, doth hereby order that the Lancaster-Manchester-Liverpool Country District shall be exempt from the provisions of section 135 of the Public Health Ordinance.

(Other regulations and by-laws made under the Public Health Ordinance will be found, some under the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance (Cap. 152, infra), and some under the New Amsterdam Town Council Ordinance (Cap. 161, infra).)
