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CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH BY-LAWS.

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1905

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 30th November, 1905.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the following By-laws made by the Central Board of Health.

F. D. NORTH,
Under Secretary.

BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

PART I.—GENERAL.

WHEREAS by "The Health Act, 1898," the Central Board of Health has power to make By-laws, and further by "The Health Act Amendment Act, 1900," has power to make all such By-laws for any portion of the State as a Local Board might make if such portion were within the district of a Local Board: Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the said Act and the Acts amending the same, the Central Board of Health doth hereby make the following By-laws for such portion of the State as is not within the district of a Local Board:—

INTERPRETATION.

The following words in these By-laws shall be interpreted as follows:—

"Offensive material" means and includes dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, blood, offal, manure, dung, soil, or any other material which is offensive collected, placed, or found in or about any house, stable, cowhouse, pigsty, lane, yard, street, or place whatsoever.

"House refuse" means and includes all rubbish or waste materials.

"Closet" means and includes water-closets, earth-closets, and privies.

"Approved" means approved by the Central Board.

"Foundation" means the solid ground or artificially-formed support on which the footings of a wall rest.

"Occupier" means the inhabitant occupier of any land, or, if there be no inhabitant occupier, the person entitled to the possession thereof, and shall include leaseholder, or holder under agreement for lease.

"Village area" means and includes the townsites or settlements enumerated in Schedule "D," and the extent of each such area shall be limited and bounded by the boundaries of the surveyed townsite, or if there be no such townsite, then by the circumference of a circle of one-half mile radius, the centre of each such circle being the Local Post Office, or such other place as may be selected by the Central Board; and if in any case the boundaries of two or more such village areas intersect or overlap, then in such case the boundary of the overlapping parts shall be the straight line or lines joining the intersections; and if in any case a boundary overlaps the boundaries of a Local Board of Health, the area included in such overlapping shall be excluded from the village areas.

"Rural area" means any area not included in a village area.

BY-LAW No. 1.

Regulating the removal of dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, blood, offal, manure, dung, or soil collected, placed, or found in or about any house, stable, cowhouse, pigsty, lane, yard, street, or place whatsoever.

- (a.) The occupier or owner of every house or premises shall at least once a week remove therefrom all offensive material found in or about such house or premises.
- (b.) He shall cause such offensive material to be conveyed to such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Central Board of Health.
- (c.) Every person who shall convey any offensive material through or along any street or lane shall, previous to and during the whole time of such conveyance, cause such offensive material to be covered with a suitable deodorant, or shall adopt such other precautions as may be necessary to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive odours or effluvia therefrom, and the same shall not be deposited in any place other than the place set apart by the Central Board of Health for that purpose.
- (d.) He shall, for the purpose of such removal, in every case use or cause to be used a suitable vessel or receptacle, cart, or vehicle, properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent the escape of the contents thereof.
- (e.) If in the process of such removal any person shall slop or spill or cause or allow to fall upon any footway, pavement, carriage-way, or public place any such offensive material, he shall forthwith remove such offensive material from the place whereon the same may have been slopped or spilled or may have fallen, and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly cleanse such place.
- (f.) Provided that the owner or occupier of any house or premises situated in the rural area may bury or burn or otherwise destroy such offensive material in or upon his own land; and in the event of his electing to bury such offensive material, then such burying must not be made in ground that is within 100 feet of any dwelling, well, or stream, or dairy premises; and any offensive material such as dung or manure may be stacked upon the premises provided such stacking is not made within two chains of a dwelling or any building in which food intended for human consumption is prepared for sale, or in such a position as to endanger the purity of any well or stream, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

BY-LAW No. 2.

Requiring the occupiers of houses or premises to provide boxes or other specified receptacles for the temporary deposit of house refuse.

- (a.) The occupier of every house or premises shall, on written notice from the Inspector, and within the time specified in such notice, provide such and so many covered receptacles and of the dimensions and materials required by the Central Board for the temporary deposit of house refuse.
- (b.) The occupier of such house or premises shall daily collect all house refuse from such premises and place the same in the receptacles, and he shall not permit or suffer any such receptacle to overflow, be left uncovered, or become offensive, and shall, when necessary or when directed by the Inspector or officer of the Central Board, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the same forthwith.
- (c.) He shall keep every such receptacle as aforesaid in such place or position as the Inspector may direct, and so as to be convenient for the removal of the contents thereof.
- (d.) He shall cause every such receptacle as aforesaid to be emptied at least once a week, or as often as the Central Board may direct.

- (e.) He shall, after notice from the Inspector, and within the time stated in such notice, replace by a new and approved receptacle any receptacle that the Inspector may deem to be worn out or unfit for use.
- (f.) He shall cause the contents of every such receptacle to be removed at least once a week, or so much more frequently as the Central Board may from time to time direct, to the depot set apart for the reception of refuse, and there forthwith effectually destroy the contents by burning, or completely burying the same at least six inches under the surface of the ground.
- (g.) The provisions of this By-law shall not apply to occupiers of houses or premises which are situated in the rural area, provided that all house refuse upon any such premises is at least once a week disposed of in the manner prescribed in paragraph (f) of By-law No. 1.

BY-LAW No. 3.

For regulating the times and manner of the cleansing, emptying and managing of earth-closets, privies, cesspools, and places for the deposit of nightsoil, offal, blood, or other refuse matter, etc.

- (a.) The occupier of any premises shall once at least in every week cleanse every earth-closet or privy belonging to such premises, and he shall at such time cause the floor, seat, and riser of every such earth-closet or privy to be thoroughly cleansed.
- (b.) He shall at least once a week thoroughly cleanse every receptacle or place upon his premises used for the deposit of offal, blood, or other refuse matter.
- (c.) Every person transporting nightsoil, offal, blood, or other offensive matter shall use for the purpose efficient, impervious, and air-tight receptacles, and so constructed as to prevent the escape of any of the contents thereof, or of any noxious or offensive odours or effluvia therefrom whilst in transit, and he shall adopt such other precautions as may be necessary to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive odour or effluvia therefrom, and the transported material shall not be deposited in any place within the district other than the place set apart by the Central Board for that purpose.
- (d.) No person shall remove nightsoil or urine, whether mixed with other substances or not, from any place or depot duly authorised for the reception, utilisation, or deposit of the same without first subjecting such nightsoil or other matter to a heat of not less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than thirty minutes, and then only with the consent, in writing, of the Central Board.
- (e.) Every person depositing nightsoil, offal, blood, or other offensive material in any depot duly appointed for that purpose shall deposit such material in a trench not exceeding four feet in depth, and shall immediately after making any such deposit cover it completely with a layer of clean earth not less than nine inches thick.

BY-LAW No. 4.

For the rendering the foundation of any new building and the ground over which such building is to be placed dry, sound, and well drained, so that no water soakage shall lodge there from the drainage of buildings.

- (a.) Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the intended site of any such building to be properly and thoroughly drained; he shall also cause any soakage or drainage from the adjoining sites or buildings to be completely diverted from the site of such new building.
- (b.) He shall cause the whole top surface of every foundation wall of such new building to be completely covered with an approved damp course composed of impervious and durable materials.
- (c.) He shall cause such damp course to be placed beneath the level of the lowest timbers of the lowest floors of such new building, and if any breaks are made in the horizontal layers of the damp course such breaks shall be properly connected with damp-proof material.
- (d.) He shall cause every part of an external wall of such building which is below the surface of the ground adjoining it and above the damp course to be sufficiently protected from contact with the ground by rendering such part with some approved impervious material, such rendering to extend for three inches above the surface of the ground and three inches below the horizontal damp course.

BY-LAW No. 5.

Requiring all existing cesspools to be cleansed and filled up., etc.

- (a.) The owner or occupier of any premises upon which there is an existing cesspool shall, within a calendar month after the service of a notice from the Inspector requiring the cleansing and filling up of such cesspool, remove or cause to be removed from any such cesspool all nightsoil, urine, filth, or other offensive matter that may be therein, and thereupon completely fill such cesspool with approved material.

- (b.) No cesspool shall be deemed to be constructed and situated as required by these By-laws unless it is constructed in accordance with the requirements set out in Schedule "E," and situated at least 20 feet from any dwelling.

BY-LAW No. 6.

Requiring for each closet the supply of a sufficient number of receptacles for excrementitious matter, etc.

- (a.) Every owner of a closet shall provide in connection with such closet one or more receptacles for excrementitious matter, as required by the Central Board. He shall cause such receptacles to be constructed out of not less than 22-gauge galvanised iron, and the dimensions of such receptacles shall be 14½ inches high, 13½ inches diameter (inside measurement) when completed. The ring around the top to be made of 1-inch by ¼-inch iron, with four holes punched at equal distances apart, and riveted to the body so as to fit same neatly, and be level across the top; the seams of the body shall be folded and grooved and sweated with solder, two straps to be put across the bottom of the pan made of 20-gauge galvanised hoop iron 1½ inches wide, and swaged and riveted to the bottom. Handles made of ¾-inch round iron shall be properly secured to the external opposite sides of the body at five inches below the top of the body, and projecting not more than 2 inches from the side thereof.
- (b.) Every owner of a water-closet shall provide such closet with an approved earthenware pedestal, fitted with all proper traps, vents, and flushing tanks.

BY-LAW No. 7.

Determining the mode and frequency of removal of such receptacles and the disposal of the contents.

- (a.) Every person removing a receptacle from a closet shall at once cover the same with an approved tight-fitting lid, and upon every such removal shall place carefully in the panstead of the closet a cleansed pan of the pattern described in By-law 6 in lieu of the pan removed.
- (b.) He shall then remove the closed pan in a cart or other approved vehicle to the depot, and thereupon dispose of the contents of the pan in the manner prescribed in paragraph (e) of By-law No. 3.
- (c.) Every occupier shall at least once in every week cause each closet pan with its contents to be removed.
- (d.) He shall, if more than six and not more than ten persons use such closet, cause each closet pan with its contents to be removed at least twice a week.
- (e.) He shall, if more than ten and not more than fifteen persons use such closet, cause the pan to be removed at least three times a week.
- (f.) He shall, if more than fifteen and not more than twenty persons use such closet, cause the pan to be removed nightly.
- (g.) He shall not permit any closet on his premises to be used by more than twenty persons.
- (h.) All premises licensed under the provisions of The Wines, Beer, and Spirits Sale Act, and any amendment thereof, shall be provided with double the sanitary accommodation required by these By-laws in respect of private premises.
- (i.) The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this By-law shall apply only to such village areas as are ordered by the Central Board, and shall not be applicable to persons residing in other village areas or in the rural area, but the following provisions shall apply to such persons:—
- (j.) Every such person removing a receptacle from a closet shall remove the pan with its contents to a distance of at least 100 feet from any dwelling, well, or stream, and there bury the contents of the pan at least twelve inches under the surface of the ground, thereupon he shall cleanse the pan thoroughly and, if required by an Inspector, shall also disinfect it, and shall then carefully replace it in the panstead of the closet. The material with which the pan was cleansed shall be deposited with the contents of the pan, and the whole completely covered with a layer of clean soil not less than twelve inches thick.
- (k.) Every occupier shall cause the receptacle to be removed from each closet so much more frequently than is prescribed previously in this By-law as the Central Board may from time to time direct.
- (l.) Every occupier shall cause to be kept in each closet a sufficient supply of approved deodorant, and means for using the same, and shall cause all nightsoil or other matter which may be deposited in the pan of such closet to be immediately deodorised with a sufficient quantity thereof.

BY-LAW No. 8.

Fixing the charge which may be made for removing each receptacle and replacing it by a clean one, and for any other sanitary service.

- (a.) The charge made by any licensed person for removing nightsoil receptacles and replacing them by clean ones shall be as set out in Schedule "A"; and
- (b.) The charge made by any person for performing any other sanitary service shall be as set out in Schedule "B."
- (c.) The provisions of this By-law shall not apply to the rural area.

BY-LAW No. 9.

Fixing the charge for the removal of trade or house refuse.

- (a.) The charge made on any owner or occupier by any licensed person for removing trade or house refuse shall be as set out in Schedule "B."

BY-LAW No. 10.

Determining to whom and on what conditions licenses to remove nightsoil shall be issued.

- (a.) Licenses to remove nightsoil shall not be issued to any person unless he first obtains two approved sureties for the due and proper performance of his duties.
- (b.) The conditions upon which licenses shall be issued shall be those set forth in the following By-law.

BY-LAW No. 11.

Imposing penalties on licensees for breach of conditions.

Every licensed nightman shall carry out the requirements of "The Health Act, 1898," and its amendments, and of these By-laws in relation to his duties, and shall forfeit and pay the penalties set out in Schedule "F" for any breach of the conditions therein.

BY-LAW No. 12.

For the mode of carriage of and precautions to be observed in carrying meat to and from abattoirs or butchers' shops or premises; also for the mode of carriage of and precautions to be observed in the carriage of bread and fruit.

- (a.) Every person who shall carry, or cause or suffer or permit to be carried, any meat to or from any abattoir or butcher's shop, or who shall carry, or cause or suffer or permit to be carried, any bread or fruit, shall cause such meat or bread or fruit to be carried in a properly covered vehicle, basket, or other receptacle, so as to be completely protected from sun, weather, dust, flies, or other source of contamination.
- (b.) No person trading in meat, bread, or fruit shall suffer or permit any person who is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or who is dirty in his person or clothing, to be employed in the handling, packing, or carriage of meat, bread, or fruit.

BY-LAW No. 13.

For the registration annually with the Central Board of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, etc.

- (a.) Every person who carries on the trade of a cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk shall register with the Central Board; such registration shall be made within three months of the gazetting of this By-law, and afterwards in the month of January in each succeeding year, by all persons who are engaged in any such trade at the time of the aforesaid gazetting; and every person who intends to embark or newly carry on any such trade subsequent to the gazetting of this By-law, shall register in manner aforesaid prior to so embarking or carrying on, and afterwards in each succeeding year as aforesaid.
- (b.) Every such person shall make application for registration in the form of Schedule "G" hereto, and shall pay the fee set out in Schedule "G" hereto.

BY-LAW No. 14.

For the securing of the cleanliness of bakeries, milk stores, milk shops, and of milk vessels, etc.

- (a.) No person shall carry on the trade of a baker unless the interior face of the walls of the bakehouse or any other building or part of a building in which he carries on his trade are smooth and impervious throughout, nor unless the ceilings shall be properly ceiled, nor unless the floors shall be hard, smooth, and impervious throughout.
- (b.) He shall not carry on the trade of a baker unless the bakehouse or any other building or part of a building which he occupies for the purposes of his trade is properly and effectually ventilated by permanent inlets and outlets, communicating directly with the outer air, in such a way and at such a height as to prevent the entrance into the bakehouse or such other premises of dust and dirt.
- (c.) No bakehouse or other building occupied by him as aforesaid shall be in direct communication with any coal or other cellar, nor with any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, ashbin, drain inlet, nor with any wash-house, nor with any room, yard, or area which may be a nuisance, or cause contamination by foul air, dust, or dirt.

- (d.) He shall provide, outside the bakehouse, approved conveniences, and sufficient and suitable materials for personal ablutions.
- (e.) He shall cause all troughs, tanks, utensils, machinery, tools and appliances of every kind used in connection with his trade to be kept always in a thoroughly clean condition, in good repair, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector.
- (f.) He shall cause all the inside surfaces of the walls of his bakehouse, or of any other building or part of a building occupied by him for the purposes of his trade, and all the ceilings thereof, whether such walls or ceilings be plastered or not, to be either properly painted or washed with lime or other approved material, or to be partly painted or partly washed; and where limewash is used, he shall cause the same to be renewed every six months, or oftener, if so required by the Inspector, and where paint is used he shall cause the same to be thoroughly cleansed at least once in every six months, or oftener, if so required by the Inspector; and the painting shall be renewed whenever required by the Central Board.
- (g.) He shall cause the whole of the premises wherein he carries on his trade to be swept and thoroughly cleansed at least once a day, and he shall, at least once in every week, cause all the floors to be thoroughly cleansed.

BY-LAW No. 15.

For prescribing the time of and the precautions to be taken on the removal of pigwash and other filthy matter.

- (a.) No person shall remove any pigwash or other filthy matter between the hours of 9 a.m. and 8 p.m.
- (b.) He shall not remove any pigwash or other filthy matter, unless such pigwash or filthy matter be carried in watertight barrels or tanks securely covered to prevent the escape of any of the contents thereof, or the emission of any offensive odour therefrom.
- (c.) He shall cause every tank or barrel used for the removal of any pigwash or filthy matter, and every conveyance or vehicle used for the carriage or removal of any such matter, as aforesaid, to be kept in a thoroughly clean condition, and in good repair.
- (d.) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to the "Rural Area."

BY-LAW No. 16.

For the cleansing of all vehicles and other things used for the carriage of meat to and from abattoirs, butchers' shops, and other places.

- (a.) Every person who shall carry, or cause or suffer or permit to be carried, any meat to and from any abattoir, butcher's shop, or other place, shall cause the vehicle, basket, or other receptacle in which such meat is carried, to be first thoroughly cleansed, and kept at all times in a thoroughly clean condition.
- (b.) He shall not permit such meat to be wrapped or enveloped in any material, unless such wrapper or envelope is perfectly clean and suitable.

BY-LAW No. 17.

For the precautions to be taken in the carriage of articles of food in vehicles, and other things for delivery to purchasers, and the way in which such articles shall be carried.

- (a.) Every person who shall carry, or cause or suffer or permit to be carried, any article of food in a vehicle or other thing for delivery to a purchaser shall not permit or suffer any such article to be carried in a vehicle or other thing that is not perfectly clean, or which has been used for the carriage of manure, dung, filth, or any offensive matter whatever.
- (b.) He shall not suffer or permit any person who is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or who is dirty, to be employed in the carriage, handling, or packing of any such article.
- (c.) He shall cause all such articles, whilst being carried to a purchaser to be properly protected from contamination.

BY-LAW No. 18.

For the prevention of the sale of diseased and unwholesome fruit or fish in markets, warehouses, shops, streets, and other places, and for the destruction of cases and packing materials which have contained or surrounded such fruit or fish.

No person shall sell or expose for sale in any market, warehouse, shop, street, or other place, any fruit or fish which is diseased or unwholesome, and any fruit or fish which in the opinion of an Inspector is diseased or unwholesome shall be destroyed as the Inspector may direct, and all cases or packing material in which such diseased or unwholesome fruit or fish was contained or surrounded shall also be destroyed as the Inspector may direct.

BY-LAW No. 19.

For the prevention of the storage or keeping of bonedust, etc.

No person shall store or keep any bonedust or artificial or other manure so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

BY-LAW No. 20.

For the prevention of the keeping of animals of any kind so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

- (a.) Every owner or occupier of a building or premises wherein or whereon any horses or other beast of draught or burden or any cattle, swine, or other animals of any kind may be kept, shall provide in connection with such building or premises a suitable receptacle for dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter which may, from time to time, be produced in the keeping of any such animal in such building or upon such premises.
- (b.) He shall also cause such receptacle to be constructed in such a manner, and of such materials and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom into the ground or into the wall of any building.
- (c.) He shall cause such receptacle to be furnished with a suitable cover, and when not required to be open, to be kept properly covered or roofed in.
- (d.) He shall likewise, when so ordered by the Central Board, provide, in connection with such building or premises, a sufficient drain constructed in such a manner and of such materials and maintained at all times in such a condition as effectually to convey all urine or liquid filth, or liquid refuse therefrom into a sewer, impervious sump, or other proper receptacle, and he shall not suffer or permit such sump or receptacle to overflow or become offensive.
- (e.) He shall also, when so ordered by the Central Board, provide in connection with such building or premises a sufficient floor upon which any such animal shall be stalled, and such floor shall be constructed in such a manner and of such materials and maintained at all times in such a condition as effectually to convey all urine or liquid filth falling or deposited thereon to the drain aforesaid.
- (f.) He shall also cause all dung, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter to be collected daily and placed in the receptacle described in paragraphs (a) (b), (c), and (d) of this By-law, and he shall not permit or suffer such receptacle to overflow or become offensive.
- (g.) He shall at least once in every week, remove or cause to be removed from the receptacles provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law, all dung, manure, urine, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter produced in or upon such building or premises and deposited in such receptacles.
- (h.) The provisions of paragraphs (e) and (f) shall not apply to the "Rural Area."

BY-LAW No. 21.

Defining an area within which swine may not be kept, and determining the conditions under which swine may be kept in any part of the district.

- (a.) No person shall keep any swine within 100 feet of any dwelling house, milking shed, milk room, or any building within which food intended for human consumption is prepared or stored.
- (b.) The conditions under which swine may be kept shall be those embodied in the By-laws for piggeries, Part V. of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health.

BY-LAW No. 22.

For the prevention of danger to the public from manufactories or places for the storage, keeping, or sale of inflammable materials.

- (a.) Any person occupying any building or premises in a "Village Area" shall not store, keep, or hold for sale any dangerously inflammable materials in excess of 20 cubic feet in measurement, unless such materials are enclosed or surrounded by fireproof walls, covered by a fireproof roof, and are placed on a fireproof floor.
- (b.) Any person who, after four hour's notice from an Inspector, shall neglect to remove from any building or premises occupied by him any inflammable material kept or stored in contravention of the preceding provisions shall be guilty of an offence against this By-law.

BY-LAW No. 23.

For the disinfection of and the prevention of nuisance or injury to health from poultry yards, rags, or other materials used or stored in marine stores, flock, or bedding, or furniture manufactories.

- (a.) No person shall keep any poultry yard within 25 feet of a dwelling house, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.
- (b.) Every person who shall keep a poultry yard shall keep such yard in a clean condition, and shall at least once a week or oftener if so required by the Inspector, collect and remove all dung or other offensive matter therefrom, and effectually disinfect the surface of the yard, and all structures, boxes, perches, fences, or incubators that may be thereon or therein with lime or other approved disinfectant.

- (c.) Every person using or storing rags or other materials in marine stores, flock, bedding, or furniture manufactories, shall keep or store the same so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.
- (d.) He shall, whenever required so to do by an Inspector, disinfect any such materials on the premises in or upon which such materials are kept or stored in the manner directed by the Inspector.

BY-LAW No. 24.

For regulating the position and manner of construction of privies, earth-closets, and cesspools or urinals.

- (a.) No person shall erect any earth-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal within 20 feet of any dwelling-house, or within 50 feet of any well, stream, or reservoir.
- (b.) No person shall erect any earth-closet, privy, or urinal, the walls of which are not of stone, wood, wood and iron, brick, or other approved material. Ventilating outlets shall be also constructed in each such closet, as near the ceiling as practicable, and each such outlet shall be not less than 50 square inches in area: Provided that in the "Rural Area" the walls or roof of any earth-closet or privy may be constructed of hessian or other similar material.
- (c.) He shall provide every such earth-closet or privy with a proper roof, floor, and door, and the door shall be hung so that its bottom edge is at least three inches above the floor.
- (d.) He shall cause every earth-closet or privy upon his premises to be fitted in the following manner:—

The seat to be hinged so as to lift up for inspection and cleansing.

The riser to be removable and not to come within three inches of the floor.

Guide bars to be inserted so as to insure the pan being placed in exact position.

The top of the pan when in position under the seat to be not more than one inch from the underside of the seat.

A service or trap door to be fitted to enable the pan to be readily withdrawn from outside.

Unless the floor is constructed of impervious materials, a metal safe or tray to be placed under the pan, so laid and fitted that any spillage or leakage from the pan shall be received by it, and be discharged over and clear outside of the sill of the service door frame.

- (e.) He shall cause every urinal erected upon his premises to be so constructed that all urine deposited therein shall be conducted to a removable impervious receptacle of approved dimensions and manufacture, or to a septic tank, cesspool, or other approved system of drainage.
- (f.) He shall cause every cesspool erected upon his premises to be constructed of impervious and durable materials, and in the manner prescribed in Schedule "B."
- (g.) Provided that in the case of railway construction camps, timber hewers, timber fallers, firewood cutters, surveyors, miners, or other camps situated in the "Rural Area," trenches or drop pits properly screened may be used in lieu of earth-closets or privies, conditionally that the deposits of faecal matter made therein are covered up after use with earth, and so that such conveniences are kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and are so situated as not to endanger the purity of any water supply.

BY-LAW No. 25.

For the prevention of the use of steam whistles at factories, or other establishments, so as to be a nuisance to any person.

No person, or owner, or occupier of any factory or other establishment shall use, or cause or suffer or permit to be used, any steam whistle so as to be a nuisance to any person.

BY-LAW No. 26.

Specifying the time which may elapse between the giving of a notice, and the doing of a thing, required by the Inspector.

- (a.) In the case of any notice given by an Inspector under Section 169 of the Health Act, the time which shall elapse between the giving of a notice and compliance therewith, shall, if the notice relates to the removal of stagnant water, be two working days, and when the notice requires the removal of manure, dung, soil, or other offensive or noxious matter, the time which shall elapse shall be one working day.

- (b.) Under By-law 2, paragraph (a), seven days shall be allowed, under paragraph (b), one day, and under paragraph (c), two days shall be allowed for compliance.

Under By-law 5, one calendar month shall be allowed for compliance.

Under By-law 7, paragraph (j), two hours shall be allowed for compliance.

Under By-law 14, paragraph (f), 48 hours shall be allowed for the renewal of limewashing, and seven days for the renewal of painting or varnishing.

Under By-law 18, diseased or unwholesome fish or fruit shall be destroyed within four hours, the cases and packing material within twenty-four hours.

Under By-law 22, paragraph (e), the time allowed shall be two hours.

Under By-law 23, paragraph (d), the time allowed shall be 24 hours.

BY-LAW No. 27.

For preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter in or running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, laundry or dunghill.

- (a.) No owner, occupier, or other person shall suffer or permit any offensive matter from any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, laundry or dunghill, to escape and flow upon any street, footway, lane, public place or land.
- (b.) He shall cause all such offensive matters to be placed in approved covered receptacles, and disposed of as prescribed in By-law 7.

BY-LAW No. 28.

For preventing any person expectorating on any made footpath in any street or public place, or on any building to which the public have access, or any approach thereto, or on any railway carriage, tramcar, or other public conveyance.

No person shall expectorate on any made footpath in any street or public place, or in any building to which the public have access or any approach thereto, or on any railway carriage, tramcar, or other public conveyance.

BY-LAW No. 29.

And generally for the abatement and prevention of nuisances not hereinbefore specified, and for securing the healthfulness of the district and of its inhabitants.

- (a.) All receptacles required by "The Health Act, 1898," or under these By-laws, shall be kept in good repair and in an inoffensive condition, by the householder, occupier, or person having the custody or use of them.
- (b.) In the event of death, or any accident necessitating the slaughter of any horse, cattle, sheep, or other animal in a "Village Area," the carcass of such animal shall, if ordered by the Inspector, be removed to the depot of such area, and there thoroughly burned, destroyed, or properly buried by the owner or person in charge of such animal.
- (c.) No person shall burn any offal, rags, clippings, or parings of leather, or any offensive matter, so as to be offensive to any person or resident in the neighbourhood of such burning.
- (d.) No foul or offensive water, or other offensive or putrescible liquid, and no garbage, sweepings, or other offensive matter or thing shall be pumped, emptied, swept, thrown, or otherwise discharged or deposited in or upon any street, lane, yard, vacant land, or other place whether public or private, within any "Village Area," other than the place set apart by the Central Board of Health for that purpose.

BY-LAW No. 30.

That a pan cleansed by superheated steam or some equally efficient means approved by the Central Board be left in its place.

- (a.) Every nightman or contractor for the removal of nightsoil shall cause every closet pan, after the disposal of its contents, to be thoroughly cleansed in a steam-tight box or chamber with superheated steam of a temperature not less than 280° F., and a superheat of not less than 40° F., such steam to be applied to the pan for not less than two minutes; should the steam from any cause be of less temperature, its application to the pan must be proportionally prolonged, but in no case shall the temperature of the steam in the box or chamber be used for cleansing purposes if below 212° F., and then the pan shall be subjected to its application for not less than 15 minutes; or

- (b.) He may cleanse every such pan in the following manner:—

By thoroughly washing and scrubbing in water, then rinsing in clean water, and finally immersing the pan in a bath of carbolic solution of 5 per cent. strength or some other approved solution for not less than five minutes; or

By thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting in some other approved manner.

- (c.) He shall cause the internal surface of every closet pan and the underside of the tight-fitting lid to be properly coated with coal-tar that has been twice boiled, and he shall renew such coating whenever necessary and so as to properly protect the whole internal surface of the pan and the underside of the lid.

BY-LAW No. 31.

That individual householders shall not contract for the removal of either nightsoil or any other refuse except in accordance with the By-laws and regulations of the Central Board.

No individual householder shall contract for the removal of nightsoil or any other refuse except with the person licensed by the Central Board and in accordance with these By-laws.

BY-LAW No. 32.

That all buildings be provided with spouting, downpipes, and drains sufficient to carry off all storm or rain water.

- (a.) Every owner shall cause, when so ordered by the Central Board, all buildings upon his premises to be provided with spouting and downpipes sufficient to receive without overflowing all rain water flowing into them.
- (b.) He shall cause all such spouting to be fixed to the eaves of every roof of every building on his premises so that all rain water flowing from the roof shall be received by such eaves gutters.
- (c.) He shall cause proper downpipes to be fixed to each building and connected to the eaves gutters as shall be sufficient for the proposed preventing overflow from the said gutters.
- (d.) He shall, in connection with his premises, provide and lay such proper drains and with such falls as shall be sufficient to carry off from such premises all storm or rain water, and he shall maintain all such spouting, downpipes, and drains in good order and efficient action.

BY-LAW No. 33.

Penalties for breaches of By-laws.

Where anything is by this part of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where authority is given to any officer of theirs to direct anything to be done or to forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone or such act forbidden to be done is done, in every such case the person making default as to such direction and prohibition respectively shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws. And every person guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws not otherwise specially provided for by or under the authority hereof, shall be liable, for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default as particularly provided for in "The Health Act, 1898," to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every breach of any such By-law, or to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued; but the justices before whom any penalty imposed hereby is sought to be recovered, may order the whole or part only (not being less than five shillings) of such penalty to be paid.

SCHEDULE "A."

The charge which may be made by a licensed person for removing a closet pan and replacing it by a clean one shall not exceed the following:—

In all "Village Areas" not otherwise herein specified, 6d.

SCHEDULE "B."

The charges which may be made by any person for performing any sanitary service other than is provided for in Schedule "A." or for the removal of trade or house refuse shall not exceed the following:—

In all "Village Areas" not otherwise herein specified, 6d.

SCHEDULE "C."

Form of application for registration of persons carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk.

Full name and address of applicant .....	.....
Trade in respect of which registration is desired .. .. .	.....
Trade or firm name .. .. .	.....
Situation of dairy premises .. .. .	.....
Area of land attached to dairy premises .. .. .	.....
Area of grazing land .. .. .	.....
Situation and description of grazing land .. .. .	.....
Source of water supply for the milking herd .. .. .	.....
Source of water supply for domestic use .. .. .	.....
Number of cows in respect of which registration is sought .. .. .	.....
District or locality in which milk is purveyed .. .. .	.....
Area of paved floor in the milking shed, and nature of paving .. .. .	.....
Area of unpaved floor in the milking shed .. .. .	.....
Length and size of drains connected with the floors of the milking shed .. .. .	.....
Method of disposal of drainage of stables .. .. .	.....
Method of disposal of manure and refuse .. .. .	.....
Describe buildings in which milk and milk vessels are kept .. .. .	.....
General description of dairy buildings, and their relative situation to other buildings .. .. .	.....

Signature of Applicant

Date.....

SCHEDULE "D."

Abbotts	Hamel	North Dandalup
Armadale	Hoffman Mill	Northampton
Austin Island	Hopetoun	Nullagine
Bardoc	Hall's Creek	Onslow
Boyanup	Kalamunda	Parkerville
Brookton	Karridale	Pickering Brook
Chidlow's Well	Kelmscott	Picton
Cookernup Mill	Kunanalling	Pinjarra
Cunderdin	Lion Mill	Rockingham
Dundas	Mandurah	South Bunbury
Dardanup	Marble Bar	Smith's Mill
Dongarra	Marradong	Tambellup
Denham	Merredin	Walkaway
Denmark	Moora	Warona
Goomalling	Mornington Mill	Waterous Mill
Gosnell's	Mount Barker	Worsley
Grass Valley	Mullewa	Wyndham
Greenbushes	Mullewa Junction	Yarloop
Green Hills	Mundijong	
Gingin	Mingenew	

SCHEDULE "E."

Construction of Cesspools.

1. If for the reception of nightsoil, or of liquid or other wastes from any establishment coming under Section 146 of "The Health Act, 1898," the construction must be the same as for an approved septic tank installation.
2. For all other purposes the cesspool must be provided with an air-tight cover, an inlet pipe for fresh air and an outlet pipe of the same diameter carried above the level of the ridge of the roof. Neither pipe shall be less than four inches in diameter.
 - (a.) Where the soil is not suitable for rapid soakage, or is likely to permit accumulation of liquids, the walls and floor shall be made impervious and absolutely water-tight.
 - (b.) In other cases the walls shall be so constructed as to permit soakage and prevent the earth falling in.
3. No cesspool shall be connected directly with any house or rainwater tank, but shall be disconnected by approved gully traps.

SCHEDULE "F."

Imposing penalties on licensees for breach of conditions.

The penalties to be imposed on licensed nightmen for breach of conditions of license shall not exceed the following:—

Every licensed nightman shall remove all pans at the time and in the manner prescribed in these By-laws, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than ..	£ s. d.
	0 5 0

He shall substitute a clean pan for every pan removed, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	£ s. d.
	0 5 0
He shall place the substituted pan in its proper position for use, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect all pans, night carts or other vehicles, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall properly dispose of nightsoil as soon as it is deposited at the depot, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall not deposit any nightsoil, slops, or other offensive matters at any other place than the place appointed by the Central Board, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	2 0 0
He shall close the door or gate of any yard, or other means of ingress or egress used by the nightman or his employees, or the door or trap of any closet, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall not permit any night-cart or other vehicle used for removing nightsoil to remain in or pass through the townsite or any part thereof between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m., and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 10 0
He shall cleanse all public latrines in the manner and at the time appointed for so doing, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall not spill the contents or any part thereof of any pan within any premises or on any public place, and the penalty for each breach shall be not more than	0 5 0
He shall immediately comply with any reasonable order of the Central Board or an Inspector, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall replace any pan when so ordered by the Central Board or an Inspector, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall not allow any refuse, rubbish, or slops for pigs to be removed in carts or receptacles other than those set apart for that purpose, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 10 0
He shall keep or cause to be kept books in accordance with the direction of the Central Board, and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 5 0
He shall not make any charge for work done in excess of the rates specified in Schedules "A" and "B," and the penalty for each breach shall not be more than	0 10 0

SCHEDULE "G."

Schedule of Registration Fees for Persons carrying on the trade of a Cowkeeper, Dairyman, or purveyor of Milk outside the boundaries of a Local or a District Board of Health's District.

(a.) Any person keeping cows to the number of—

	£ s. d.
1. Not more than two, a fee of	0 2 6
2. More than two but not more than five, a fee of	0 3 6
3. More than five but not more than eight, a fee of	0 4 6
4. More than eight but not more than twelve, a fee of	0 6 0
5. More than twelve but not more than fifteen, a fee of	0 7 6
6. More than fifteen but not more than twenty, a fee of	0 10 0
7. More than twenty but not more than twenty-six, a fee of	0 12 6
8. More than twenty-six but not more than thirty-five, a fee of	0 15 0
9. More than thirty-five	1 0 0

(b.) If the person to be registered does not keep cows

	£ s. d.
	0 5 0

By order of the Central Board of Health.

F. J. HUELIN,
Secretary.

13th October, 1905.

I certify that these By-laws are not contrary to law.

W. F. SAYER,
Crown Solicitor.

27th November, 1905.

BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD
OF HEALTH.

PART II.—PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

WHEREAS by "The Health Act, 1898," the Central Board of Health has power to make By-laws, and further by "The Health Act Amendment Act, 1900," has power to make all such By-laws for any portion of the State as a Local Board might make if such portion were within the district of a Local Board: Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the said Act and the Acts amending the same, the Central Board of Health does hereby make the following By-laws for such portion of the State as is not within the district of a local board:—

Requiring the annual registration of all private hospitals, and specifying the terms and conditions upon which registration shall be granted and continued, and providing for the revocation or cancellation of any such registration.

BY-LAW No. 1.

Every person who occupies or conducts any private hospital shall, upon the gazetting of these By-laws and thereafter during the first week in January next, and in each subsequent year during the first week in each year make an application for registration in the form set out in Schedule A hereto.

BY-LAW No. 2.

Every person who, after the date of the gazetting of these By-laws, intends to open, occupy, or conduct any private hospital shall, before opening, occupying, or conducting any private hospital, apply for the registration thereof as is provided in By-law No. 1 of this Part of these By-laws.

BY-LAW No. 3.

Such registration shall not be granted to any such applicant unless—

- (a.) Every room to be occupied by one or more patients has at least 1,000 cubic feet of air space and 96 square feet of floor area for each patient, and the ground floor of every such room is at least nine inches above ground, and the space under every such floor sufficiently ventilated;
- (b.) Every such room is separately, sufficiently, and independently ventilated to the external air to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health;
- (c.) Every such room is sufficiently lighted and not less in any part than 10ft. 6in. between top of floor and underside of ceiling;
- (d.) Every such room is so constructed as to be readily isolated;
- (e.) That every wall of such room is properly protected by a durable damp course;
- (f.) That the inner surfaces of the walls and the ceiling are rendered impervious so that they can without sustaining injury be frequently washed or spray disinfected;
- (g.) The joiners' work throughout is of the soundest and plainest character;
- (h.) The external walls are weather proof, the roof watertight, and properly furnished with gutters, spouting, and down-pipes;
- (i.) The drainage of the premises is sufficient and satisfactory;
- (j.) The water supply is abundant and wholesome;
- (k.) The ablutionary appliances ample and suitably arranged.
- (l.) A laundry with appliances sufficient to cleanse and disinfect all the bedding, body clothing, linen, napery, etc., of the premises is provided;
- (m.) At least three-fifths of the area of the site are unbuilt upon and are open to the sky.

BY-LAW No. 4.

Upon the receipt by the Central Board of an application for the registration of a private hospital, it shall direct inquiries to be made respecting the application, and if, after

such inquiring, it appears to the Board that all the conditions and reservations of the preceding By-laws are satisfied, it may grant the application for registration and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration; subject, however, to any conditions it may think fit to impose with respect to the maximum number of patients that shall be lodged in such hospital at any one time, the number of certified nurses to be employed in such hospital, and the period for which such registration is granted.

BY-LAW No. 5.

The certificate of registration granted in the name of the applicant as aforesaid shall be in the form set out in Schedule B hereto, and shall not be transferable except with the consent in writing of the Central Board.

BY-LAW No. 6.

The Central Board may revoke or cancel any registration of a private hospital if the person conducting such hospital, or anyone in the employ of such person, shall commit any breach or infringement of or shall neglect or fail to observe any of the By-laws; or such registration may be revoked or cancelled by the Central Board upon the recommendation of their Medical Officer of Health.

BY-LAW No. 7.

For the inspection, drainage, good management, and sanitary regulation of such hospitals.

Every person conducting or in charge of a private hospital shall—

INSPECTION.

- (a.) At all times give access to every part of such premises to the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector, or any person appointed by the Central Board of Health in that behalf, and afford any such officer all reasonable assistance that may, for the purpose of inspection, be required of him, and shall permit any such Medical Officer to see and examine any patient in consultation with the medical attendant.

DRAINAGE.

- (b.) Flush and disinfect all drains upon the premises at least once in every day, and cause all such drains to be maintained in good order and efficient action.

GOOD MANAGEMENT.

- (c.) Forthwith provide, and all times keep upon such premises, all materials and appliances necessary for the use of the inmates and staff, or that may be directed by the Medical Officer of Health to be furnished.
- (d.) At all times exercise a close personal supervision of such premises and the persons employed therein, and cause all orders or directions of the medical practitioner in charge for the treatment of any inmate to be faithfully and diligently carried out.

SANITARY.

- (e.) Forthwith carry out all orders or directions that may be given from time to time by the Inspector relating to any sanitary arrangements, the collection or disposal of excrementitious matters, refuse, and liquid or other wastes.
- (f.) At all times maintain the premises in good order and repair, and clean and free from any accumulation of rubbish, filth, or waste matters which may become offensive or injurious to health.
- (g.) At all times keep all household linen, beds, bedding, furniture, cutlery, crockery, cooking and other utensils, and all other things used in the conduct or management of such hospital, thoroughly clean and disinfected.
- (h.) Not permit persons of different sexes to occupy the same apartments, except married couples or children under the age of ten years.
- (i.) Not permit more than one married couple to occupy the same room.
- (j.) Cause all refuse and condemned linen or clothing to be burnt on the premises in such a manner as may be directed by an Inspector.
- (k.) Provide separate approved airtight pans containing a sufficient quantity of approved disinfectant for the collection, disinfection, and removal of all excrementitious matters from infectious or contagious cases.

BY-LAW No. 8.

Requiring the keeping and using of a proper register for the registration of all cases admitted into or treated in any such hospital, and for the inspection of such register by any officer, inspector, or servant of the Local or Central Board.

Every person conducting a private hospital shall enter in a book, hereinafter called the case book, particulars concerning all patients received into such hospital, and shall at all times permit the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of the Central Board to inspect such case book.

- (a.) He shall cause to be recorded in such case book the full name, age, sex, and address of every patient, state whether such patient is married or single; also a short history of the patient while in such hospital, giving in particular the date of admission, the nature of any disease manifest at the time of admission or afterwards, any operation performed, with the name of the operator or operators, and the result of such operation, and the date when the patient left the hospital, or, in the event of death occurring, the date of such death.
- (b.) He shall also cause to be recorded in such case book, in case of confinement, the date and short history of such confinement, the result of such confinement, the sex and condition of the infant, both at the time of delivery and during subsequent stay in the hospital.
- (c.) He shall also cause to be recorded in such case book, in all cases in which a patient has been under professional care of a medical practitioner, or under the charge of a nurse, the name and address of the medical practitioner and of the nurse.

BY-LAW No. 9.

Providing for the separation or removal of any patients suffering from any fever or infectious or contagious disease.

Every person conducting a private hospital shall, whenever any infectious or contagious disease occurs in such hospital, immediately report the fact to the Central Board.

- (a.) He shall cause any patient in such hospital discovered or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease to be separated or isolated from all other patients in such hospital.
- (b.) He shall cause to be provided and maintained a separate service for the removal and destruction by fire of the excreta of any patient suffering from infectious or contagious disease.
- (c.) He shall, if ordered to do so by the Medical Officer of Health, cause any such patient to be removed to such other place as may be indicated, and in the manner directed in such order.
- (d.) He shall carry out the requirements of the Central Board, and all such cleansing and disinfecting as may be directed by it.

Regulating the number of patients to be admitted, and of nurses or assistants to be maintained, or the class or classes of disease or cases to be admitted into or treated at any such hospital.

BY-LAW No. 10.

Every person conducting a private hospital shall not suffer or permit a greater number of patients to be in such hospital or in any one room at any one time than the number mentioned in his certificate of registration.

BY-LAW No. 11.

Every person conducting a private hospital shall maintain at all times a sufficient number of nurses and assistants in such hospital.

BY-LAW No. 12.

The class of diseases or cases to be admitted into or treated at any such hospital shall be as follows:—Medical cases except diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlatina, measles, septicaemia; surgical cases except those suffering from erysipelas.

BY-LAW No. 13.

Penalties for breaches of By-laws.

Where anything is by this part of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health directed to be done or forbidden

to be done, or where authority is given to any officer of theirs to direct anything to be done or to forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone or such act forbidden to be done is done, in every such case the person making default as to such direction and prohibition respectively shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws: And every person guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws not otherwise specially provided for by or under the authority hereof, shall be liable, for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default as particularly provided for in "The Health Act, 1898," to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every breach of any such By-law, or to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued; but the justices before whom any penalty imposed hereby is sought to be recovered, may order the whole or part only (not being less than five shillings) of such penalty to be paid.

SCHEDULE "A."

To the Secretary of the Central Board of Health.

I hereby apply for registration of the following premises as a private hospital under the Regulations of the Central Board of Health:—

Exact situation.....
 Dimensions of ground.....
 Materials of building.....
 Number of rooms for patients.....
 Measurements of each room.....
 Number of other rooms.....
 Number of storeys.....
 Method of drainage.....
 Source of water supply.....
 Classes of cases to be admitted.....
 Full names of applicant.....
 Occupation.....
 Address.....

Date..... Signature.....

SCHEDULE "B."

This is to certify that..... has been granted a Certificate of Registration in respect of those premises situate at..... as a private hospital until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the by-laws of the Central Board of Health now in force or hereafter to be made.

By order of the Central Board of Health,

F. J. HUELIN,

13th October, 1905.

Secretary.

I certify that the foregoing By-laws are not contrary to law.

W. F. SAYER,

Crown Solicitor.

27th November, 1905.

BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

PART III.—POLLUTION OF WATER.

WHEREAS by "The Health Act, 1898," the Central Board of Health has power to make By-laws, and further, by "The Health Act Amendment Act, 1900," has power to make all such By-laws for any portion of the State as a Local Board might make if such portion were within the district of a Local Board: Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the said Act and the Acts amending the same, the Central Board of Health does hereby make the following By-laws for such portion of the State as is not within the district of a Local Board:—

For preventing the pollution of rivers, streams, watercourses, wells, or reservoirs within the district.

BY-LAW No. 1.

No person shall deposit or cause, suffer, or permit to be deposited any offensive material or any rubbish upon any place where such deposit is likely to pollute any river, stream, water-

course, well, or reservoir within the district the water of which is used or reserved for drinking or domestic purposes.

BY-LAW No. 2.

No person shall spill, slop, throw, cast, or deposit any soapsuds, foul water, slops, offensive liquid, or urine upon any place from which it is liable to flow into, or to pollute in any way any such river, stream, watercourse, well, or reservoir.

BY-LAW No. 3.

No person shall camp within 100 feet of any such river, stream, watercourse, well, or reservoir.

BY-LAW No. 4.

No person shall bathe in any such well, stream, watercourse, or reservoir, or suffer or permit any dog, pig, or other domesticated animal to enter therein.

BY-LAW No. 5.

No person shall establish any offensive trade within 100 yards of any such river, stream, watercourse, well, or reservoir, unless with the consent, in writing, of the Central Board.

BY-LAW No. 6.

Penalties for breaches of by-laws.

Where anything is by this part of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where authority is given to any officer of theirs to direct anything to be done or to forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone or such act forbidden to be done is done, in every such case the person making default as to such direction and prohibition respectively shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws. And every person guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws not otherwise specially provided for by or under the authority hereof shall be liable, for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default as particularly provided for in "The Health Act, 1898," to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds for every breach of any such By-law, or to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued; but the justices before whom any penalty imposed hereby is sought to be recovered may order the whole or part only (not being less than five shillings) of such penalty to be paid.

By order of the Central Board of Health,

F. J. HUELIN,
Secretary.

13th October, 1905.

I certify that the foregoing By-laws are not contrary to law.

W. F. SAYER,
Crown Solicitor.

27th November, 1905.

BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

PART IV.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

WHEREAS by "The Health Act, 1898," the Central Board of Health has power to make By-laws, and, further, by "The Health Act Amendment Act, 1900," has power to make all such By-laws for any portion of the State as a Local Board might make if such portion were within the district of a Local Board: Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the said Act and the Acts amending the same, the Central Board of Health does hereby make the following By-laws for such portion of the State as is not within the district of a local board:—

The Central Board may from time to time make By-laws respecting Common Lodging Houses, etc., etc.

BY-LAW No. 1.

No keeper of a common lodging house shall permit a greater number of persons to occupy any sleeping apartment in such

house at any one time than will admit of each such person having at least 500 cubic feet of air space.

- (a.) For the purpose of this clause two children under ten years of age shall be counted as one person, and in the case of any room the walls of which do not reach from floor to ceiling the amount of space in such room shall not be deemed to be greater than if such walls did reach from floor to ceiling.

BY-LAW No. 2.

No house shall be registered as a common lodging house unless each room intended for use as a sleeping apartment for lodgers shall bear a distinguishing number, and the keeper of such house shall cause such distinguishing number to be conspicuously printed in two-inch figures on each side of the room door.

BY-LAW No. 3.

The Secretary of the Central Board shall issue to every keeper of a common lodging house a certificate in respect of each separate room, and such certificate shall specify the maximum number of lodgers which shall be permitted to occupy each such room respectively as a sleeping apartment at any one time.

- (a.) The Central Board may from time to time vary the number of lodgers to be received into any such room, and a notice shall be served on the keeper of such common lodging house, specifying such varied number of lodgers, and such keeper shall not allow a greater number of lodgers into such room than is specified on such notice, after the time stated therein.

BY-LAW No. 4.

The keeper of every common lodging house shall at all times keep the notice mentioned in the last preceding clause exhibited in a conspicuous place in the sleeping apartment in respect of which such notice shall have been issued.

BY-LAW No. 5.

No keeper of a common lodging house shall permit any room to be used as a sleeping apartment for lodgers other than a room certified for that purpose.

BY-LAW No. 6.

No keeper of a common lodging house shall make any alterations to such room except with the consent of the Central Board.

BY-LAW No. 7.

No room shall be registered as a sleeping apartment for lodgers if it be situated in a basement or below the level of the ground, or if it be used as a kitchen, scullery, dining or general sitting room, or unless such room is sufficiently lit by a window having sashes made to open.

BY-LAW No. 8.

No room shall be certified as a sleeping apartment for lodgers unless such room is sufficiently ventilated.

BY-LAW No. 9.

No keeper of a common lodging house shall allow persons of different sexes to occupy together the same sleeping apartment, except in the case of children under the age of ten years, or of married couples, in which latter case no other person over the age of ten years, and not more than one married couple, shall be allowed to occupy the same sleeping apartment at any one time.

BY-LAW No. 10.

The keeper of every common lodging house shall:—

- (a.) Cause the floor of every room or passage and every stair in such house to be kept thoroughly clean, and to be at least once a week thoroughly washed.
- (b.) Cause the yard and out-premises to be swept daily, and to be kept at all times clean and free from filth.
- (c.) Cause the seat and floor of every privy on his premises to be scrubbed and washed daily, and the walls to be limewashed at least every month.
- (d.) Cause every window, every fixture, or fitting of wood, stone, or metal, and every painted surface in such house to be thoroughly cleansed at least once a week or as much more frequently as may be directed by an Inspector.
- (e.) Provide a sufficient number of lavatory appliances, and clean towels, and a sufficient quantity of clean water and soap for ablutionary purposes, and in the case of female lodgers either supplied in their sleeping apartments, and in the case of male lodgers either supplied in their sleeping apartments, or in a convenient room set apart and fitted exclusively for that purpose; and he shall cause all such articles to be kept in good order and clean, and shall renew the supply of water and soap and clean towels as often as may be requisite.
- (f.) Cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed from every room once at least in every day before the hour of ten in the forenoon, and every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for such filth or refuse shall be thoroughly cleansed at least once in every day.

- (g.) Cause all beds, blankets, rugs, covers, sheets, towels, and house linen to be kept clean, free from vermin, and in a wholesome condition.
- (h.) Cause every sheet and all household linen to be washed at least once in every week.
- (i.) Furnish every sleeping apartment with a sufficient number of toilet utensils and bedsteads, and sufficient bedding so that each bed shall be provided with a mattress, two sheets, a rug, and, in winter time, not less than one additional rug.
- (j.) Cause the doors and windows of every sleeping apartment to be opened and kept fully open for at least four hours during each day.
- (k.) Cause the bed clothes of every bed to be removed therefrom as soon as conveniently may be after each bed shall have been vacated by any lodger, and such bed clothes and bed to be freely exposed to the air during two hours at least of each day.
- (l.) Cause any room together with its contents to be cleansed and disinfected whenever directed so to do by an Inspector or Medical practitioner.

BY-LAW No. 11.

No keeper of a common lodging house shall cause or allow any bed in any room which may be used as a sleeping apartment by persons of the male sex above the age of ten years to be occupied at any one time by more than one such person.

BY-LAW No. 12.

No keeper of a common lodging house shall cause or allow any lodger to occupy any bed in such house at any time within a period of eight hours after such bed shall have been vacated by the last preceding occupant thereof, unless such bed shall be provided with fresh bed linen.

BY-LAW No. 13.

All By-laws received from the Central Board by the keeper of a common lodging house for the purpose of exhibition, shall be put up or affixed by him in a suitable and conspicuous position that the contents may be clearly and distinctly visible and legible in a common lodging house or room thereof.

BY-LAW No. 14.

No keeper of a common lodging house shall suffer or permit any immoral conduct on his premises.

BY-LAW No. 15.

Every keeper of a common lodging house shall permit an inspector or any police officer to inspect any part of such house at any time of the day or night, and shall truthfully answer all inquiries made by such inspector or police officer.

BY-LAW No. 16.

Every keeper of a common lodging house shall maintain all such means of ventilation as have been approved in good order and efficient action.

BY-LAW No. 17.

Every keeper of a common lodging house shall not absent himself from such house unless he leaves some reputable person in charge thereof.

BY-LAW No. 18.

Penalties for breaches of By-laws.

Where anything is by this part of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where authority is given to any officer of theirs to direct anything to be done or to forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone, or such act forbidden to be done is done, in every such case the person making default as to such direction and prohibition respectively shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws: And every person guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws not otherwise specially provided for by or under the authority hereof, shall be liable, for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default, as particularly provided for in "The Health Act, 1898," to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every breach of any such By-law, or to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued; but the justices before whom any penalty imposed hereby is sought to be recovered may order the whole or part only (not being less than five shillings) of such penalty to be paid.

By order of the Central Board of Health.

F. J. HUELIN,
Secretary.

3rd November, 1905.

I certify that the foregoing By-laws are not contrary to law.

W. F. SAYER,
Crown Solicitor.

27th November, 1905.

BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

PART V.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

WHEREAS by "The Health Act, 1898," the Central Board of Health has power to make By-laws, and further, by "The Health Act Amendment, 1900," has power to make all such By-laws for any portion of the State as a Local Board might make if such portion were within the district of a Local Board: Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the said Act and the Acts amending the same, the Central Board of Health does hereby make the following By-laws for such portion of the State as is not within the district of a Local Board:—

Section	1.	General.
"	2.	Slaughter houses.
"	3.	Piggeries.
"	4.	Bone mills and bone manure depots.
"	5.	Places for storing, drying, and preserving bones, hides, hoofs, or skins.
"	6.	Fat melting, fat extracting, and tallow melting.
"	7.	Blood drying.
"	8.	Boiling tripe, ox feet, and trotters, and extracting neatsfoot oil.
"	9.	Gut scraping, gut spinning, and preparation of sausage skins.
"	10.	Fellmongeries.
"	11.	Manure works.
"	12.	Wool-scouring establishments.
"	13.	Fish-curing establishments.
"	14.	Fish shops.
"	15.	Laundries.
"	16.	Marine stores.
"	17.	Rag and bone merchants' premises.
"	18.	Penalties.

SECTION 1.—GENERAL.

1. Every person who shall apply to the Central Board of Health for its consent to the establishment of an offensive trade shall furnish, in the form of Schedule "A" hereto, a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

2. Every person who may have obtained from the Central Board its consent to the establishment of an offensive trade shall register such premises at the office of the said Board.

He shall, for such purpose, apply by notice, in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the Central Board, and shall, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such application by the Secretary, be supplied with a certificate of registration in the form of Schedule "B" hereto.

SECTION 2.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

1. Every occupier of a slaughter house shall cause every animal brought to such slaughter house for the purpose of being slaughtered, and confined in any pound, stall, pen or lair upon the premises previously to being slaughtered, to be provided during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of wholesome water.

2. Every occupier of a slaughter house and every servant of such person employed upon the premises in the slaughtering of cattle shall, in the process of slaughtering any animal, use such instruments and appliances and adopt such method of slaughtering and otherwise take such precautions as may be requisite to secure the infliction of as little pain or suffering as possible.

3. Every occupier of a slaughter house shall cause the means of ventilation provided in or in connection with such slaughter house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action, and so that the ventilation shall be by direct communication with the external air.

4. Every occupier of a slaughter house shall cause the drainage provided in or in connection with such slaughter house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action.

5. (a.) Every occupier of a slaughter house shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter house to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any blood or liquid refuse or filth, which may be spilled or splashed thereon, or any offensive or noxious matter which may be deposited thereon or brought in contact therewith.

(b.) He shall cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter house to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash, at least four times in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and tenth of March, the first and tenth of June, the first and tenth of September, and the first and tenth of December respectively, and at such other times as he may be directed by the Inspector. He shall cause every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter house, and every part of the internal surface of every wall on which any blood or liquid refuse or filth may have been spilled or splashed, or with which any offensive or noxious matter may have been brought in contact during the process of slaughtering or dressing in such slaughter house, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed within three hours after the completion of such slaughtering or dressing.

6. (a.) An occupier of a slaughter house shall not at any time keep any dog or cause or suffer any dog to be kept in such slaughter house.

(b.) He shall not at any time keep, or cause, or suffer to be kept, in such slaughtering house any animal of which the flesh may be used for the food of man, unless such animal be so kept in preparation for the slaughtering thereof upon the premises.

(c.) He shall not at any time keep any cattle, or cause or suffer any cattle to be kept, in such slaughter house for a longer period than may be necessary for the purpose of preparing such cattle, whether by fasting or otherwise, for the process of slaughtering.

(d.) If, at any time, he keep or suffer to be kept in such slaughter house any cattle for the purpose of preparation, whether by fasting or otherwise, for the process of slaughtering, he shall not cause or suffer such cattle to be confined elsewhere than in the pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.

7. Every occupier of a slaughter house shall cause the hides or skins, fat and offal of every animal slaughtered on the premises to be removed from the slaughter house within twenty-four hours after the completion of the slaughtering of such animal.

8. Every occupier of a slaughter house shall cause the means of water supply provided in or in connection with such slaughter house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action, and shall provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing the floor or pavement, every part of the internal surface of every wall of such slaughter house, and every vessel or receptacle which may be used for the collection and removal from such slaughter house of any blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcass on the premises.

9. (a.) Every occupier of a slaughter house shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles properly constructed of galvanised iron or other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from such slaughter house all blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle, or the dressing of any carcass in such slaughter house.

(b.) He shall forthwith, upon the completion of the slaughtering of any cattle, or the dressing of any carcass in such slaughter house cause such blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products to be collected and deposited in such vessels or receptacles, and shall cause all the contents of such vessels or receptacles to be removed and properly disposed of at least once in every twenty-four hours.

(c.) He shall cause every such vessel or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after such vessel or receptacle shall have been used for such collection and removal, and shall cause every such vessel or receptacle, when not in actual use, to be kept thoroughly clean.

10. No occupier of a slaughter house shall at any time after the registration of his premises, without the assent, in writing, of the Board, make any change or alteration whatsoever, or permit or suffer any change or alteration whatsoever, to be made in the slaughter house or any of the buildings to which such license applies in respect of the drainage of the same; or in respect of the flagging or paving of the same, or in respect of the ventilation of the same, or in respect of the supply of water of the same.

11. (a.) Every occupier of a slaughter house shall cause every vehicle and other things used by him for the carriage or transport of meat to be thoroughly cleansed at least once in every day.

(b.) He shall also maintain every such vehicle and such other things at all times in a cleanly state.

(c.) He shall not cause or suffer any meat intended for human consumption to be carried in such vehicles, or such other things, unless such meat is covered with some clean material in such a manner as to completely protect such meat from the sun and dust.

12. Any person who shall remove from any slaughter house any carcass or any portion of any carcass, or any meat for purpose of sale, shall cause the cart, wagon, or other conveyance in which such carcass, portion of a carcass or meat shall be removed to be thoroughly cleansed on each occasion on which it shall be so used before being so used. And any carcass or meat so removed shall be covered with clean material, kept solely for such purpose, during the process of removal.

13. (a.) No occupier of a slaughter house shall keep pigs, or suffer or permit pigs to be kept, except for immediate slaughter, within 100 feet of his slaughter house.

(b.) He shall not keep or stable any horses, or permit or suffer any horses, to be kept or stabled within 100 feet of his slaughter house.

SECTION 3.—PIGGERIES.

1. For the purposes of this section of these By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Pigkeeper" means a person who keeps one or more pigs for the purpose of trade, or who receives on his premises kitchen, butcher, or slaughter house wastes, or other waste food which is intended to be used as pig-feed.

2. No pigkeeper shall keep pigs in sties, pens, or yards within one hundred feet of any house or public thoroughfare, or within one hundred feet of any dairy premises or any building or place where food intended for human consumption is prepared or stored, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

3. (a.) A pigkeeper shall not receive on the premises where his trade is carried on, or suffer or permit to be received, any dead animal or any diseased animal for slaughter.

(b.) He shall not receive on such premises, or suffer or permit to be received, any part of the carcass of a diseased animal, and he shall not feed his pigs upon the flesh or offal of diseased animals.

(c.) He shall not receive, or suffer, or permit to be received on such premises putrid matter for any purpose.

(d.) He shall cause all readily putrescible pigfeed that may be brought upon such premises to be immediately deposited in cooking vessels, which he shall cause to be maintained at such a temperature as to prevent their contents from putrefying, and shall not remove or permit or suffer such contents to be removed, except to the feeding troughs.

(e.) He shall not receive, or suffer, or permit to be received upon such premises any kitchen, slaughter house, or butchers' wastes or other putrescible pigfeed, unless such materials are contained in galvanised iron receptacles, fitted with airtight covers.

(f.) He shall provide in every sty upon his premises an approved feeding trough of a pattern that can be readily cleansed, and such trough shall be fixed near the surface gutter of the sty.

4. (a.) Every pigkeeper shall securely fence all his pig-yards and pens, and shall provide in each such yard or pen sufficient shelter sheds to afford proper shelter for all the pigs that may at any one time be kept in any such yard or pen.

(b.) He shall, when so ordered by the Central Board, cause the floor of any pigsty upon his premises to be properly paved and drained with impervious materials. Such floors may be constructed of hard-burnt bricks set in good cement mortar on a bed of concrete, or may be constructed of concrete not less than six inches thick, and every such floor shall have such fall to a surface gutter as is approved; the surface gutter shall be constructed of similar materials, and shall not be less than twelve inches wide and three inches deep in the centre of its width, and shall extend the whole length of the sty, and have such fall likewise as is approved, and shall discharge into an impervious sump of sufficient capacity to receive without overflowing at least one day's drainage from the floors.

(c.) The floor area of every such sty shall be in the proportion of not less than fifteen square feet to every pig that is over two months old that may be kept therein, and no pigkeeper shall keep a greater number of such pigs in any sty upon his premises than in the aforesaid proportion.

5. Every pigkeeper shall provide upon the premises where his trade is carried on a sufficient and constant supply of wholesome water, which shall be properly protected against pollution, and be always available for cleansing purposes.

6. (a.) Every pigkeeper shall cause his pigs to be fed in enclosed yards, pens, or sties.

(b.) He shall for such purpose provide a sufficient number of approved feeding troughs, and his pigs shall be fed from the troughs only.

7. (a.) Every pigkeeper shall cause all the pigsties, pens, or yards, feeding floors, shelter sheds and troughs upon his premises to be thoroughly cleansed at least once a day, between the hours of sunrise and noon.

(b.) He shall cause all receptacles, apparatus, utensils, vehicles and tools to be kept clean and in good repair.

(c.) He shall at least once a day cause all dung, liquid filth, and other offensive or noxious matters on such premises to be collected and forthwith removed from the premises, or disposed of as the Board may direct.

8. (a.) Every pigkeeper shall cause all floors, impervious drains, and receptacles that are upon his premises to be maintained at all times in good order and repair.

(b.) He shall cause all cooking pots and their settings and fittings upon such premises to be maintained in efficient action and in good repair.

9. A pigkeeper shall not slaughter, or permit or suffer to be slaughtered any pigs upon his premises unless or until he has obtained a license to do so, under the provisions of section 147 of "The Health Act, 1898."

SECTION 4.—BONE MILLS AND BONE MANURE DEPOTS.

1. In the construction of this section of these By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a.) "Bone Mill" shall mean the building and the machinery used for crushing, disintegrating, pulverising, grinding, or reducing bones, and shall include all out-buildings and land that may be attached thereto.
- (b.) "Bone Manure Depot" shall mean the building in which bones or bonedust unmixed with any other manurial ingredient is kept or stored.
- (c.) "Bone Miller" shall mean the person occupying premises wherein bones are crushed or otherwise reduced by machinery.
- (d.) "Bone Manure" shall mean bones or bonedust unmixed with any other ingredient.

2. (a.) No bone miller shall suffer or permit any bones to be crushed, disintegrated, pulverised, ground, or otherwise reduced upon the premises wherein he carries on his trade unless such processes are wholly conducted within a building the walls, floors, and ceilings, or underside of the roof whereof are constructed of durable and non-absorbent materials, finished internally with smooth surfaces.

(b.) He shall not suffer or permit any bones or bone manure to be kept or stored in such premises except in a building whose walls, floors, and ceilings or underside of roofs are constructed as hereinbefore described.

3. (a.) Every bone miller shall cause all milling processes to be conducted in airtight casings, and the products of the milling to be conveyed to airtight receivers or sound bags through airtight shoots.

(b.) He shall cause every precaution to be taken to prevent at all times the emission of dust or offensive or noxious effluvia from every building on his premises.

4. (a.) Every bone miller shall cause all bones and bone manure received or produced upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be stored in such a manner and in such a position as to prevent, as far as practicable, the emission of noxious or offensive effluvia therefrom.

(b.) He shall cause all bones or bone manure received or despatched from such premises to be previously packed in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom during transit.

5. Every bone miller shall cause all buildings upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and all machinery and apparatus to be at all times maintained in good repair and kept clean.

SECTION 5.—PLACES FOR STORING, DRYING, OR PRESERVING BONES, HIDES, HOOFS, OR SKINS.

1. (a.) Every occupier of premises in which bones, hides, hoofs, or skins are received for storing, drying, or preserving shall cause all such hoofs, bones, hides, or skins to be stored in a building properly paved with asphalt, concrete, or other approved impervious material, and the floor shall be properly graded to an impervious drain, which shall be connected to a drain inlet or other approved impervious receptacle.

(b.) He shall cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent as far as practicable the emission of noxious, offensive, or injurious effluvia therefrom.

2. (a.) Every occupier of premises in which bones, hides, hoofs, or skins are received shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement and every drain upon his premises to be thoroughly cleansed.

(b.) He shall also cause every part of the interior, above the floor or pavement of any building upon such premises, to be thoroughly cleansed at least four times in every year, and at the same time thoroughly washed with hot limewash, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and twenty-first day of February, the first and twenty-first day of May, the first and twenty-first day of August, and the first and twenty-first day of November respectively.

(c.) He shall also at the close of every working day, cause all filth or refuse or decomposed or noxious matters that may be upon his premises to be collected and placed in properly constructed galvanised iron vessels or other suitable receptacles, furnished with airtight covers, and he shall cause the several vessels or receptacles, when filled, to be covered, and shall cause such vessels or receptacles, with the contents thereof, to be forthwith removed from the premises.

3. (a.) Every occupier of premises of which bones, hides, hoofs, or skins are received for storing, drying, or preserving shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein, of any liquid filth or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with his premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

(c.) He shall also cause every receptacle for filth or noxious matters to be maintained in good repair and kept clean.

SECTION 6.—FAT MELTING, FAT EXTRACTING, AND TALLOW MELTING.

1. Every fat melter, fat extractor, or tallow melter shall cause every process of his business in which any noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours, or gases are generated to be carried on in such a manner that all noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours, or gases shall be effectually destroyed.

2. Every fat melter, fat extractor, or tallow melter shall cause all material used, or offensive material or refuse from the boiling pans, and all refuse residue, or other matters from which noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours, or gases are evolved, or are liable to be evolved, to be placed in properly closed receptacles, or to be otherwise dealt with in such a manner as to prevent any noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours, or gases therefrom escaping into the external atmosphere.

3. Every fat melter, fat extractor, or tallow melter shall cause all scraps or litter composed of matters liable to become decomposed to be constantly gathered or swept up and placed in properly covered receptacles.

4. (a.) Every fat melter, fat extractor, or tallow melter shall cause the floor of every place in which any process of the business is carried on to be kept thoroughly cleansed, and he shall cause the premises to be constantly provided with an adequate supply of water for the purpose.

(b.) He shall cause the internal surface of every wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed, and, after being so cleansed, to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and twenty-first day of February, the first and twenty-first day of May, the first and twenty-first day of August, and the first and twenty-first day of November respectively.

(c.) He shall, at the close of every working day, cause all fat, tallow, grease, refuse, or filth which has been spilled or splashed, or has fallen or been deposited upon any floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping, or some other effectual means of cleansing.

(d.) He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building, and every floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

(e.) He shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

(f.) He shall cause all receptacles, apparatus, boilers, and implements used upon his premises to be kept clean and maintained in good order and repair.

5. Every fat melter, fat extractor, or tallow melter shall cause every floor upon which any process of his business is carried on, in any part of his premises, to be properly covered with a layer of concrete or other approved impervious material, laid (in the case of a ground floor) upon a suitable bottom of at least four inches in thickness. He shall cause every such floor to have a proper slope towards a channel or gully, and shall cause every part of his premises wherein any such floor may be constructed to be effectually drained by adequate drains communicating with a public sewer or other approved impervious receptacle. He shall cause every drain to be properly trapped, and the entrance thereto to be covered with a fixed grating, the bars of which shall not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

6. Every fat melter, fat extractor, or tallow melter shall cause his premises to be provided with appliances capable of effectually destroying all noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours, or gases arising in any process of his business, or from any material, residue, or other substance which may be kept or stored upon his premises.

SECTION 7.—BLOOD DRYING.

1. (a.) Every blood drier shall cause all the blood which has been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which is not required for immediate use, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of offensive or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(b.) He shall cause all blood brought upon his premises to be brought in closed vessels or receptacles constructed of galvanised iron or other non-absorbent material.

(c.) He shall also cause every process of his business to be carried on in a building properly paved with asphalt, concrete, or other approved impervious material, having walls covered to a height of at least six feet with hard, smooth, and impervious material.

2. Every blood drier shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement elsewhere than in that part of the premises where the processes of drying and packing are carried on, to be thoroughly washed.

3. Every blood drier shall, at the close of every working day, cause every vessel or utensil and every implement which has been in use during the day, upon the premises where his trade is carried on, or which is in a foul or offensive condition, to be thoroughly cleansed.

4. (a.) Every blood drier shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls, and every floor or pavement of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the

absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed, spilled, fall, or deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

5. Every blood drier shall cause all blood, blood clots, or any refuse, residue, or other matter from which noxious or offensive effluvia or vapours are evolved, or are liable to be evolved, to be placed in properly covered receptacles, or to be otherwise dealt with in such a manner as to prevent any noxious or offensive effluvia or vapours therefrom escaping into the external atmosphere.

6. (a.) Every blood drier shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of drying, from the contents of any pan or other receptacle, or from any kiln or drying floor upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

(b.) He shall in every case, either cause the vapours to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapours without offensive or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapours to pass directly from the pan or receptacle, or from the kiln or drying floor through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire, in such a manner as to effectually consume the vapours, or deprive the same of all offensive or injurious properties.

7. Every blood drier shall cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for any process of his trade to be thoroughly cleansed, and at the same time washed with hot limewash at least four times in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and tenth day of February, the first and tenth day of May, the first and tenth day of August, and the first and tenth day of November respectively.

SECTION 8.—BOILING TRIPE, OX FEET, AND TROTTERS, AND EXTRACTING NEATFOOT OIL.

1. In the construction of this section of these By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Tripe Boiler” shall mean any person who trades in the boiling of tripe, trotters, or ox or calves’ feet, and in extracting neatfoot oil.

2. Every tripe boiler shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly washed and cleansed.

3. Every tripe boiler shall, at the close of every working day, cause every bench or table used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the scraping of any tripe or the preparation of other animal substances to be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing or by some other effectual means.

4. (a.) Every tripe boiler shall, at the close of every working day, cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by washing or some other effectual means.

(b.) He shall also cause every part of the interior above the floor or pavement of the building to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and tenth day of February, the first and tenth day of May, the first and tenth day of August, and the first and tenth day of November respectively, or as more often as the Central Board may direct.

5. (a.) Every tripe boiler shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron, or of some other approved non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the premises where his trade is carried on, manure, garbage, offal, filth, or refuse.

(b.) He shall, at the close of every working day, cause all manure, garbage, inedible offal, filth, or refuse which has fallen or been deposited upon any part of the premises, and which is not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises, to be collected in the vessels or receptacles provided, and to be removed from the premises with all reasonable despatch.

(c.) He shall cause the several vessels or receptacles, when not in actual use, to be kept thoroughly clean.

6. (a.) Every tripe boiler shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building, and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth, refuse, or noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with his premises to be maintained at all times in good order and in good action.

7. Every tripe boiler shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan or other receptacle upon the premises where his trade is carried on. He shall, in every case, either cause the vapours to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapours without offensive or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapours to pass directly from the pan or other

receptacle through a fire or into an approved condensing apparatus, or through an approved condensing apparatus, and then through a fire, in such a manner as to effectually consume the vapours or to deprive the same of all offensive or injurious properties.

8. Every tripe boiler shall cause all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain, from any part of the premises where his trade is carried on, to be cooled in such a manner as to prevent the emission of offensive or injurious effluvia therefrom.

SECTION 9.—GUT SCRAPING, GUT SPINNING, AND PREPARATION OF SAUSAGE SKINS.

1. (a.) Every gut scraper shall cause all undried guts which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use, to be placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron, or some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers.

(b.) He shall cause the several vessels or receptacles in which the guts have been placed to be covered, and to be kept covered until it becomes necessary to remove the contents for actual use.

(c.) He shall also cause all undried guts to be treated immediately upon arrival at his premises with an approved deodorant solution.

2. Every gut scraper shall, at frequent intervals during every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept, and to be copiously sprinkled or washed with an approved deodorant solution.

3. (a.) Every gut scraper shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed.

(b.) He shall, at the same time, cause all refuse, fragments of gut, or other matter detached in the process of scraping, and all garbage, filth, or other offensive matter, to be collected and placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron or of some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, and containing a sufficient quantity of a deodorant solution.

(c.) He shall cause the several vessels or receptacles, when filled, to be covered, and shall cause the vessels or receptacles, with the contents thereof, to be forthwith removed from the premises.

(d.) He shall also cause every vessel or receptacle, when not in actual use, to be kept thoroughly clean.

4. Every gut scraper shall, at the close of every working day, cause every bench or table, every tub, vessel, or utensil, and every implement which has been in use during the day upon the premises where his trade is carried on, or which is in a foul or offensive condition, to be thoroughly cleansed with water containing an approved deodorant.

5. Every gut scraper shall, at the close of every working day, cause all filth or refuse which has been splashed upon any part of the internal wall surface of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be removed by scraping or by some other effectual means.

6. Every gut scraper shall cause the ceiling and the internal surface of every wall above the floor or pavement of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and tenth day of February, the first and tenth day of May, the first and tenth day of August, and the first and tenth day of November respectively.

7. (a.) Every gut scraper shall cause every part of the internal surface of any walls of any building, and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every drain, or means of drainage upon or in connection with his premises, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

SECTION 10.—FELLMONGERIES.

1. In the construction of this section of these By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a.) “Fellmonger” shall mean a person who buys or receives skins and prepares them for the use of the leather dresser or converts them into skin mats.

2. A fellmonger shall not cause or suffer any skin which, by reason of decomposition, has become useless for the purpose of leather dressing, to be kept for a longer time than may be necessary in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on.

3. (a.) Every fellmonger shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept and cleansed.

(b.) He shall, at the same time, cause all filth or refuse deposited on the floor or pavement to be collected in suitable vessels or receptacles, furnished with closely fitting covers, and to be forthwith removed therein from the premises.

4. Every fellmonger shall cause the supply of water in every tank or other receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on, for the washing or soaking of any skin, to be renewed as often as may be necessary to prevent the emission of offensive or injurious effluvia from the contents of the tank or other receptacle.

5. (a.) Every fellmonger shall cause every tank or other receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on, for the washing or soaking of any skin, and not being a liming pit, to be emptied once at least in every day.

(b.) He shall cause every part of the tank or other receptacle, when emptied, to be thoroughly cleansed, and shall cause all filth which has been removed therefrom to be forthwith conveyed from the premises in suitable vessels or receptacles furnished with closely fitting covers.

6. Every fellmonger shall cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be forthwith deposited in approved vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage, which, when filled or loaded, shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of offensive or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof, and shall, with all reasonable despatch, be removed from the premises.

7. (a.) Every fellmonger shall cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any offensive or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for any process of his trade to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash at least four times in every year, that is to say, at least once during the first week in February, once during the first week in May, once during the first week in August, and once during the first week in November respectively.

(c.) He shall also cause every drain, or means of drainage, upon or in connection with the premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

SECTION 11.—MANURE WORKS.

1. Every occupier of a manure works shall cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not immediately required for use, to be stored in such a manner, and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive effluvia therefrom, or so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

2. (a.) Every occupier of a manure works shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours or effluvia emitted during the processes of steaming, mixing, removing, stirring, cooling, disintegrating, or other operation conducted upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

(b.) He shall, in every case, either cause the vapours or effluvia to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapours or effluvia without offensive or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapours or effluvia to pass directly through a fire, or into an approved condensing apparatus, or through an approved condensing apparatus and then through a fire, in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapours or effluvia, or to deprive the same of all offensive or injurious properties.

3. Every occupier of a manure works shall store the manure which may be received or manufactured or prepared upon the premises where his trade is carried on in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive effluvia therefrom, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

4. (a.) Every occupier of a manure works shall cause every floor or pavement, and the internal surface of every wall upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair, and constructed so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any offensive or injurious matter which may be splashed, placed, or may fall or be deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the premises, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

(c.) He shall also cause all machinery, every hot den, storage room, and apparatus upon his premises to be maintained in good order and repair and kept at all times reasonably clean.

5. Every occupier of a "Manure Works" shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement, and the surface of every yard upon his premises to be thoroughly cleansed, and the internal surface of the walls and roof to be washed with hot limewash at least twice in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and twenty-first day of February and the first and twenty-first day of August respectively.

SECTION 12.—WOOL-SCOURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. In this section of these By-laws the expression "wool-scouring establishment" shall mean a place where wool is received for the purpose of being cleansed.

2. The premises shall not be situated upon any water supply area, nor in the neighbourhood of any fresh water river, stream, water course, lake, well, or reservoir, and must be at least 100 feet distant from any dwelling-house or place where food intended for human consumption is prepared or stored.

SECTION 13.—FISH-CURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. (a.) Every fish-curer shall cause all fish refuse produced upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be deposited in galvanised iron or other impervious vessels or receptacles furnished with airtight covers.

(b.) He shall cause every such receptacle to be kept closely covered, unless when being filled, emptied, or cleansed.

(c.) He shall also cause every such receptacle containing refuse to be closely covered, and with its contents to be removed from the premises at least daily, and, after being emptied, to be thoroughly cleansed.

2. (a.) A fish-curer shall not suffer or permit any decomposing fish to be kept on the premises where his trade is carried on for a longer period than is reasonably necessary.

(b.) He shall cause all such decomposing fish to be deposited in galvanised iron or other impervious receptacles furnished with airtight covers, and kept securely covered until removed from the premises.

3. (a.) Every fish-curer shall, whenever any process of preparing fish for curing is being carried on, cause every floor or pavement, and the internal surfaces of all walls upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be thoroughly cleansed at the termination of each day's work.

(b.) He shall, for such purpose, provide a sufficient and constant supply of wholesome water.

4. (a.) Every fish-curer shall cause every part of the internal surfaces of the walls of every building, and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any offensive or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every drain or means of drainage upon, or in connection with the premises, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

5. Every fish-curer shall cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be removed by scraping, or by some other effectual means of cleansing, at intervals of not more than one month, and he shall, at the same time, cause every part of the interior above the floor or pavement of the building to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash.

SECTION 14.—FISH SHOPS.

1. (a.) Every person engaged in the trade of cooking fish for sale shall conduct such cooking in a closed room provided with mechanical ventilation so arranged that all currents of air in such room shall be in the direction of the cooking fire.

(b.) He shall cause the fireplace of such room to be so constructed that all the vapours and effluvia of such cooking shall be carried direct into a chimney flue of sufficient sectional area.

(c.) He shall also cause the chimney shaft of the fireplace of such room to be carried up at least ten feet above the level of the roofs of the adjoining houses.

(d.) He shall also at all times maintain such fireplace, mechanical ventilation, and chimney shaft and flue in good repair and efficient action.

2. (a.) A keeper of a fish shop shall not suffer or permit any fish which, by decomposing, has become unfit for human food, to be kept in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on, nor shall he expose, exhibit, or offer such fish for sale.

3. (a.) Every fish shop keeper shall cause all fish refuse or garbage or decomposing fish to be deposited in galvanised iron or other impervious receptacles, furnished with airtight lids, and shall also cause all refuse deposited elsewhere on the premises to be collected and deposited in such receptacles.

(b.) He shall also cause every such receptacle containing refuse to be kept securely covered, and, with its contents, removed as often as may be necessary from the premises, and, after being emptied, to be thoroughly cleansed.

SECTION 15.—LAUNDRIES.

1. Every occupier of a laundry shall cause all the liquid wastes produced upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be collected and conducted by impervious channels or drains to a trapped drain inlet, or some other approved receptacle, or such liquid wastes shall be disposed of as the Inspector may direct.

2. (a.) Every occupier of a laundry shall cause every floor or pavement, and every wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse which may be splashed, spilled, or may fall or be deposited thereon.

(b.) He shall also cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with his premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

3. No occupier of a laundry shall receive upon the premises where his trade is carried on, any clothing, bedding, or drapery for cleansing sent from any house or place in which any person is at the time suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without first obtaining the consent, in writing, thereto of the Central Board of Health.

4. (a.) Every occupier of a laundry shall cause all the buildings, yards, machinery or other apparatus to be kept at all times clean and in good order and repair.

(b.) He shall also cause the ceiling or the underside of the roof, and the internal surface of every wall above the floor or pavement of any building upon his premises, to be kept thoroughly cleansed.

SECTION 16.—MARINE STORES.

1. The floors of all buildings and premises used in the purposes of his trade by a marine store dealer shall be properly covered with a layer of concrete or other approved impervious material, laid (in the case of a ground floor) upon a suitable bottom of at least four inches in thickness. He shall cause every such floor to have a proper slope towards a channel or gully, and shall cause every part of his premises wherein any such floor may be constructed, to be effectually drained by adequate drains communicating with a public sewer or other approved impervious receptacle. He shall cause every drain to be properly trapped and the entrance thereto to be covered with a fixed grating, the bars of which shall not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

2. The yards shall be enclosed with a close fence, at least eight feet in height, any gates required to give access to the yards shall also be eight feet in height.

3. The walls of the buildings used for the purposes of the trade shall be constructed of stone or brick, and the internal surfaces of all walls above the floor or pavement shall be smoothly rendered with good Portland cement mortar.

4. The roofs, if no ceilings are provided, shall be lined with galvanised sheet iron.

5. Sufficient provision for ventilation shall be made by suitable openings in the roof, or otherwise, and every room in the building shall be properly connected with one or more of the aforementioned openings.

6. A sufficient and constant supply of pure water shall be provided for cleansing purposes.

7. Every marine store dealer shall cause every floor or pavement, and the internal surfaces of all walls upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

8. He shall also cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for his trade to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash, at least four times in every year, that is to say, at least once during the month of January, once during the month of April, once during the month of July, and once during the month of October respectively.

9. Every marine store dealer shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the premises where his trade is carried on, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

10. Every marine store dealer shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be thoroughly cleansed. He shall at the same time cause all filth or refuse, or any decomposing or noxious matter, to be collected in suitable vessels or receptacles, furnished with closely fitting covers, and to be forthwith removed therein from the premises.

11. No building or premises shall be registered under section 147 of "The Health Act, 1898," unless the written consent thereto of the Central Board of Health has first been obtained.

SECTION 17.—RAG AND BONE MERCHANTS' PREMISES.

1. (a.) Every rag and bone merchant shall cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive effluvia therefrom, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

(b.) He shall cause all rags, old clothes, textile fabrics, old bedding and other material of similar description or manufacture received upon his premises to be immediately disinfected with some effective disinfectant.

2. Every rag and bone merchant shall, from time to time, as often as may be necessary, cause every floor or pavement, and the internal surface of every wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be thoroughly cleansed.

(a.) He shall also cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every such building to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash at least four times in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and twenty-first day of February, the first and twenty-first day of May, first and twenty-first day of August, and the first and twenty-first day of November respectively.

SECTION 18.—PENALTIES.

Penalties for breaches of by-laws.

1. Where anything is by this part of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where authority is given to any officer of theirs to direct anything to be done or to forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone, or such act forbidden to be done is done, in every such case the person making default

as to such direction and prohibition respectively shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws: And every person guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws not otherwise specially provided for by or under the authority hereof, shall be liable, for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default, as particularly provided for in "The Health Act, 1898," to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds for every breach of any such By-law, or to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued: but the justices before whom any penalty imposed hereby is sought to be recovered may order the whole or part only (not being less than Five shillings) of such penalty to be paid.

SCHEDULE "A."

Form of application for the consent of the Central Board of Health to the establishment or carrying on of an offensive trade establishment.

To the Secretary of the Central Board of Health.

I,, do hereby apply for the consent of the Board to the establishment (or carrying on) of an Offensive Trade Establishment, namely,, and I do hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the particulars specified herein are true in respect of the premises in which it is proposed to establish or carry on the offensive trade before mentioned.

Boundaries, area, and description of the premises .. .. .	.....
Nature, position, form, superficial area, and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised .. .. .	.....
Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials employed in such paving .. .. .	.....
Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings, and materials to be employed in such construction .. .. .	.....
Means and source of water supply, position, form, materials, mode of construction and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or other receptacles for water constructed for permanent use on the premises .. .. .	.....
Means of drainage, position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains .. .. .	.....
Means of lighting and ventilation .. .. .	.....
Means to be used in the disposal of liquid and other refuse .. .. .	.....
Description of machinery to be used on the premises .. .. .	.....

Witness my hand this.....day of....., 190 ..

Signature of Applicant,

Address of Applicant,

SCHEDULE "B."

Certificate of Registration of Offensive Trade Establishment.

This is to certify that....., being the owner occupier of certain premises, being....., situate....., has registered such premises as an Offensive Trade Establishment for the year ending 31st December, 190 .., pursuant to "The Health Act, 1898," and its amendments, and subject to the provisions contained in the said Act and the By-laws of the Central Board of Health, is entitled to use such premises for the above period for the purpose of carrying on the trade, business, or occupation of a

Registration fee £ : : ..

Secretary.

Date,, 190 ..

By Order of the Central Board of Health.

F. J. HUELIN,

Secretary.

24th November, 1905.

I certify that these By-laws are not contrary to law.

W. F. SAYER,

Crown Solicitor.

27th November, 1905.

BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD
OF HEALTH.

PART VI.—DAIRIES AND MILK STORES.

WHEREAS by "The Health Act, 1898," and the Acts amending the same, the Central Board of Health has power to make By-laws: Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the said Acts, the Central Board of Health doth hereby make the following By-laws:—

INTERPRETATION.

The interpretation of words used in these By-laws shall be in accordance with Section 3 of "The Health Act, 1898," and, further, the following words in these By-laws shall be interpreted as follows, viz.:—

"Approved" means approved by the Central Board of Health.

"Cowkeeper" means any person being the owner or having the care or control of any cow or cows or goats from which the milk (or the cream, butter, or cheese therefrom) is sold or otherwise disposed of to other persons.

"Milking-shed" means any building or structure in or upon which any cow or cows may be milked or kept, from which the milk (or the cream, butter, or cheese therefrom) is sold or otherwise disposed of to other persons.

"Purveyor" means any person other than a cowkeeper who sells or otherwise disposes of any milk (or the cream, butter, or cheese made therefrom on his premises), and includes any person keeping a milk shop or milk store.

"Stockyard" means any yard in which dairy cattle are kept, and includes all parts of the premises of a cowkeeper within 100 feet of any milk-room or milking-shed, whether fenced or not, to which cattle or other stock have access.

BY-LAW No. 1.

Inspection of dairy farms, etc.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper or occupier of a dairy farm or of grazing ground upon which dairy cattle are depastured, which an officer of Health or Inspector may visit for the purpose of inspection, and every person for the time being having the care or control of any such premises, shall afford such Officer of Health or Inspector all reasonable assistance that may, for the purpose of inspection, be required of him.
- (b.) He shall, upon being directed in writing so to do by any Officer of Health or Inspector, forthwith remove his milking cows or goats from any portion of the grazing land upon which they may be depasturing, or from any part of any premises occupied by him, if likely to be prejudicial to health by affecting the milk or otherwise.
- (c.) He shall not, until permission in writing is given him by such Officer of Health or Inspector, permit or suffer any of his cows or goats to graze or be depastured upon such prohibited land, or re-occupy such prohibited premises.

BY-LAW No. 2.

Stockyards and stables.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper shall cause every stockyard and stable upon his premises or used by him to be properly drained.
- (b.) Every cowkeeper shall provide sufficient stabling accommodation for the horses employed by him, and such stabling shall be disconnected from and be at least fifty feet from the milking-shed, or the milk-room or any place where milk is stored.
- (c.) He shall not suffer or permit any horse or other draught animal to be at any time stabled in his milking-shed, or any place where milk is kept.
- (d.) He shall not suffer or permit any dung or manure, offensive liquid, or offensive or noxious matter of any kind to accumulate or remain upon his premises, or within 100 feet of any milking-shed, milk-room, or place where milk is stored or kept.

BY-LAW No. 3.

Fowl-houses, etc.

- (a.) No person shall erect or permit or suffer to be erected any fowl-house or enclosure for fowls within fifty feet of any milking-shed, milk-room, or place where milk is stored or kept.
- (b.) No cowkeeper or purveyor shall permit any fowl to be at large upon his premises, and shall keep all fowls belonging to him or remaining upon his premises within an approved enclosure.

BY-LAW No. 4.

Piggeries and swine.

- (a.) No person shall erect or permit or suffer to be erected any piggery or enclosure for swine within one hundred feet of any milking-shed, milk-room, or place where milk is stored or kept.
- (b.) No cowkeeper or purveyor shall permit any swine to be at large upon his premises or kept otherwise than in an approved enclosure.

BY-LAW No. 5.

Sanitary conveniences.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper or purveyor shall provide a sufficient number of closets situated, constructed, and kept in the manner set forth in Part 1 of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health.
- (b.) He shall not have any closet or urinal within fifty feet of a milking-shed, milk-room, or any place where milk is stored or kept.
- (c.) He shall not suffer or permit any cesspit for the reception of nightsoil to remain upon his premises.
- (d.) He shall at all times keep such closets in a thoroughly cleanly condition, and shall keep all offensive matter in the receptacle thereof effectually covered with an approved deodorant.

BY-LAW No. 6.

Unwholesome food.

- No cowkeeper shall feed or permit or suffer any musty, unsound, decayed, or unwholesome food, or any food which may injuriously affect the milk or the health of the cows, to be served to his cows for consumption, and if at any time an Inspector has reasonable grounds for considering that any cattle-food in or upon the premises is unsound, or unfit for use as food, he may require the occupier of such premises to remove such food, and such occupier shall thereupon remove such food from the premises, and refrain from using such food for dairy purposes.

BY-LAW No. 7.

Water supply.

- (a.) Every occupier shall keep in or in connection with every milking-shed or stockyard in his occupation an abundant supply of wholesome water.
- (b.) He shall cause every such milking-shed or stockyard to be provided with approved receptacles of sufficient capacity for watering his dairy herd, and every such receptacle shall be maintained in good repair, and kept clean and constantly supplied with wholesome water.
- (c.) He shall cause any tank or other receptacle which may be provided for storing water to be emptied and cleansed from time to time, as often as may be necessary to prevent the contamination of any water that may be stored therein.
- (d.) If the water used by him for dairy purposes is obtained from a well, spring, stream, or any other natural source, he shall prevent any such source of supply being contaminated.
- (e.) He shall not suffer or permit any of his dairy cows to have access to impure or contaminated water.

BY-LAW No. 8.

Milking-shed.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper shall provide a proper milking-shed in which his milking cows shall be milked, such milking-shed shall be roofed and floored, so that the roof is weatherproof and the floor impervious and watertight, and shall be efficiently ventilated to the satisfaction of the Central Board.
- (b.) He shall cause the floor of such milking-shed to be constructed of good, durable, non-absorbent materials, laid upon a sound, solid foundation so as to be permanently watertight throughout, and evenly graded with proper slopes to impervious open drains or channels laid the whole length of the shed or structure, and of such width as to permit of being readily cleansed with a broom: and the lowest part of such floor shall be at least six inches above the adjoining ground.

- (c.) He shall cause the drainage of such milking-shed to be so arranged that all liquids which may fall or be cast upon the floor shall flow *via* the open drains or channels to a trapped drain inlet of a public sewer situated outside the milking-shed, or to a covered impervious receptacle of sufficient capacity which shall not be less than twenty feet distant from such milking-shed and from a milk-room, and such receptacle shall be emptied and cleansed at least once daily.
- (d.) He shall cause the roof to be constructed of approved materials and the lowest part to be at least seven feet in the clear above the floor.
- (e.) He shall cause every wholly enclosed milking-shed in his occupation to be sufficiently lighted by suitable openings in its walls or roof, and to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with such a number of openings into the external air as shall maintain the air of the shed in a sweet and wholesome condition, to the satisfaction of the Central Board.
- (f.) He shall not permit any feed mixing bin to be within such milking-shed.
- (g.) He shall not permit or suffer any swine, dog, or fowl to have access to his milking-shed.

BY-LAW No. 9.

Milk-room.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper and every purveyor shall provide on his premises a detached room of sufficient dimensions, to be used for straining, cooling, or housing milk, or for housing vessels used for containing milk, or in the collection or distribution of milk, when such vessels or utensils are not in actual use.
- (b.) He shall cause such room to be located at least ten feet from any milking-shed.
- (c.) He shall cause such room to be sufficiently ventilated and lighted, and shall cause all external openings to be fitted with fly-proof screens constructed of suitable and approved materials.
- (d.) He shall cause the floor of such room to be paved with flagstones, properly jointed, concrete, or other approved non-absorbent material properly set in cement, and laid so that the lowest part of its surface is at least six inches above the adjoining ground; such paving shall be laid on a sound, solid foundation, with proper slopes to an impervious channel which shall communicate with a suitable trapped drain inlet outside the building, or to an impervious receptacle of ample dimensions situated at least ten feet from the room, and from the milking-shed; the surface of the floor shall be finished smoothly and evenly so as to afford no lodgment for liquid or dirt.
- (e.) He shall cause the walls and roof thereof to be constructed of approved materials, and the walls to be not less than eight feet in height, measured from the top of the finished floor to the lowest part of the roof or ceiling, and he shall cause the external surfaces of the walls, if not constructed of stone, brick, or concrete, and the external surface of the roof, if of metal, to be properly painted with an approved refrigerating paint, and he shall repaint such surfaces with a similar material whenever necessary or whenever ordered so to do by the Central Board of Health.
- (f.) He shall cause the internal wall surfaces, the ceiling, and if no ceiling, then the underside of the roof to be covered with hard, smooth, and impervious materials, and finished so as to afford no lodgment for dirt.
- (g.) He shall cause the woodwork of the doors, the windows and their frames to be properly painted, and the doors shall be hung so as to be self-closing, and the window frames and all other openings fitted with suitable fly-proof screens.
- (h.) He shall cause all the shelves, benches, tables, racks, or other fittings of such room to be made of smoothly dressed wood, or other approved material, and so fitted that they may be readily removed for cleansing purposes.
- (i.) He shall at all times maintain such room and all its fittings in good order and repair, and scrupulously clean in every part both inside and outside, and secure the removal and exclusion of flies from its interior.
- (j.) He shall not suffer or permit such room to be used for any purpose other than the manipulation or housing of the milk, or the storage of milk vessels.
- (k.) He shall not suffer or permit any dog, fowl, or other domesticated animal to have access to such room.
- (l.) He shall provide in connection with such room suitable and sufficient milk-strainers of approved quality and design.

- (m.) He shall provide and fix in such room an approved cooler and refrigerator, which shall be properly connected with a cold water supply, or other means shall be adopted for cooling and keeping cool the milk as may be approved by the Central Board of Health.
- (n.) He shall, whenever required to do so by the Central Board of Health, pave the ground immediately surrounding the milk-room with a layer not less than three inches thick of approved material, and to a width of at least six feet.
- (o.) He shall not use, or suffer or permit to be used, such milk-room for the purpose of cleansing milk vessels or utensils, or for any purpose other than the manipulation or storing of milk or the housing of milk vessels or utensils.
- (p.) He shall keep every vessel or utensil used by him for containing milk; when not in actual use in the collecting or distribution of milk, or in the process of being cleansed to be stored in such milk-room.

BY-LAW No. 10.

Precautions to be taken in milking.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper shall protect the milk from infection or contamination during the process of milking.
- (b.) He shall cause the two or three jets of milk first drawn at every milking from each teat of any cow milked on his premises to be rejected, and shall not permit or suffer such milk to fall into the milking pail, or be mixed with the milk intended for use.
- (c.) He shall not permit or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked, unless at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow have first been thoroughly cleansed, and the adjacent parts of the animals skin freed from dirt, and unless the hands of the person milking such cow have also been first thoroughly cleansed, for which purpose suitable appliances shall be provided in a convenient situation.
- (d.) He shall cause the milk drawn from any cow on his premises (except as hereinbefore mentioned) to be forthwith taken to the milk-room and there immediately strained and cooled.
- (e.) He shall not mix with any milk intended to be used for human consumption, the milk from any cow within ten days before or five days after calving.

BY-LAW No. 11.

Storage, transport, and distribution.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper, purveyor, occupier of a milk-shop, or person dealing in or with, or preparing or treating, pasteurising, sterilising, separating or bottling milk shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in and in connection with the housing, storage, carriage, transport, or distribution of the milk to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination, or to anything likely to prove injurious or deleterious to it.
- He shall not deposit or keep any milk, or any of the milk vessels, implements, or articles used in his trade or in connection therewith:—
- (1.) In any room or place where it or they should be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious, or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation, or effluvia; or
 - (2.) In any room used as a kitchen, bedroom, or living-room; or
 - (3.) In any room or building or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, ventilator, or otherwise with any room used as a bedroom, living room, or kitchen; or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease, and may not have been properly disinfected; or
 - (4.) In any room or building or part of a building in which there may be any drain inlet.
- (b.) He shall not house, store, or keep any vessels, receptacles, coolers, or any articles used by him to contain or treat milk, within 100 feet of a piggery or other offensive trade establishment.
- (c.) He shall not keep milk or cause or suffer any milk to be placed in any vessel, receptacle, or utensil, or run over a cooler or refrigerator, which is not thoroughly clean and properly tinned or enamelled.
- (d.) He shall cause all cans and other receptacles used by him in the carriage of milk to be furnished with close fitting lids, and he shall not suffer or permit any unsterilised rag, cloth, or other material to be used with any such lid.

- (e.) He shall cause all vessels, utensils, receptacles, coolers, or any articles used by him to contain or treat milk to be properly tinned or enamelled, and maintained at all times in thorough order and repair.

BY-LAW No. 12.

Cleansing milk vessels, etc.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper, purveyor, occupier of a milk store or milk shop, or person dealing with, or preparing or treating, pasteurising, sterilising, separating, or bottling milk shall provide an approved apparatus for heating water for cleansing, steaming, scalding, or sterilising purposes, and shall locate such apparatus in a position approved by an Inspector.
- (b.) He shall not permit or suffer any such apparatus to be used for washing or boiling bed or body clothing, or for any other purpose than that before mentioned.
- (c.) He shall cause every vessel, receptacle, utensil, strainer, cooler, or any other article used by him for containing or treating milk to be thoroughly cleansed, and then sterilised with steam or clean boiling water immediately after it shall have been used, and to be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness and good repair.
- (d.) He shall cause all bottles and also the stoppers of such bottles used by him in his trade to be thoroughly cleansed and sterilised before re-use or refilling.
- (e.) He shall cause every wheeled vehicle used by him for the carriage or distribution of the milk to be thoroughly cleansed at least once a day.
- (f.) He shall cause any tank or other receptacle which may be provided for storing water to be emptied and cleansed from time to time, as often as may be necessary to prevent the contamination of any water that may be stored therein.

BY-LAW No. 13.

Cleansing premises, etc.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper shall cause the ceiling or underside of the roof and the interior surface of the walls of every milking-shed in his occupation to be properly cleansed and limewashed at least four times in every year, that is to say, once during the first week of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at such other times as may be specified in an order, in writing, from the Central Board: Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof, or walls that may be properly painted or varnished, or constructed of or covered with any material such as to render the lime washing unsuitable or inexpedient, and that may be otherwise properly cleansed.
- (b.) He shall cause the floor of every milking-shed in his occupation to be thoroughly swept and cleansed, and all dung and other offensive matters to be removed from such shed immediately after each milking, and shall cause every part of such shed to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary to secure that such shed shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.
- (c.) He shall cause every stockyard and stable in his occupation to be kept in a cleanly condition, and shall every day collect and remove all dung and other offensive matters from every such stockyard and stable.
- (d.) He shall cause every drain, drain inlet, or drain receptacle upon his premises to be thoroughly cleansed daily, and the contents of every such drain receptacle to be removed from his premises.
- (e.) He shall, whenever required so to do by an Inspector, disinfect his milking-shed, or any other building upon his premises, in the manner and with such materials and appliances as may be directed by the Inspector.
- (f.) He shall cause the ceiling or the underside of the roof and the interior surface of the walls and the floor of every forage or feed store and feed mixing room, and every feed-trough or bin or receptacle used for mixing feed on his premises to be regularly cleansed and kept in a cleanly condition.
- (g.) No cowkeeper or purveyor shall permit or suffer dung, manure, offensive or putrescible matter of any kind to accumulate or remain in, upon, or about any house, milk-room, milking-shed, stable, stockyard, fowl-house, piggery, or enclosure for fowls or pigs upon his premises, but shall cause the same to be removed daily.

BY-LAW No. 14.

Diseased cows and other animals.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper and purveyor shall immediately report to the Central Board of Health any occurrence of disease in his dairy stock.
- (b.) He shall cause every cow or other animal deemed to be infected at the time being in his care or under his control to be isolated or removed from all possible contact with other dairy cattle, upon being directed so to do by an Inspector.
- (c.) He shall cause any diseased cow or other animal in his care or under his control to be destroyed forthwith upon receipt of an order in writing from the Central Board of Health to that effect, and he shall cause the carcase of any such cow or other animal to be disposed of in the manner specified in such order.
- (d.) He shall not suffer or permit any milk from a diseased cow to be mixed with other milk or sold for human consumption.
- (e.) He shall not suffer or permit any milk from a diseased cow to be used as food for pigs or other animals unless it has been well boiled.

BY-LAW No. 15.

Infectious and contagious diseases.

- (a.) Every cowkeeper, purveyor, occupier of a milk store or milk shop, or person dealing in or with, or preparing or treating, pasteurising, sterilising, separating or bottling milk shall take every precaution against the infection or contamination of the milk by any person or animal suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.
- (b.) He shall, whenever any infectious or contagious disease occurs in any house or premises in his occupation, immediately report such occurrence to the Central Board of Health.
- (c.) He shall, whenever so required by the Central Board of Health, forthwith remove from his premises any sick person that may be therein.
- (d.) He shall not suffer or permit any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or recently in contact with or in attendance upon any other person so suffering, to milk any cow, or handle any vessel used for containing milk, or take part in the preparation or distribution of any milk produced or bought upon his premises.

BY-LAW No. 16.

Penalties for breaches of By-laws.

Where anything is by this part of the By-laws of the Central Board of Health directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where authority is given to any officer of theirs to direct anything to be done or to forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone or such act forbidden to be done is done, in every such case the person making default as to such direction and prohibition respectively shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws: And every person guilty of a breach of this part of the said By-laws not otherwise specially provided for by or under the authority hereof shall be liable, for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default as particularly provided for in "The Health Act, 1898," to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every breach of any such By-law, and to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued; but the justices before whom any penalty imposed hereby is sought to be recovered may order the whole or part only (not being less than five shillings) of such penalty to be paid.

By Order of the Central Board of Health,

F. J. HUELIN,
Secretary.

13th October, 1905.

I certify that the foregoing By-laws are not contrary to law.

W. F. SAYER,
Crown Solicitor.

27th November, 1905.