CHAPTER 353

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

THE PARHAM MARKET REGULATIONS

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Regulation

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20.5/1893

* THE PARHAM MARKET REGULATIONS 1893, DATED MAY 20, 1893, MADE UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE PARHAM MARKET ACT (No. 2/1893).

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Parham Market Regulations.

2. MARKET HOURS. The opening and closing of the market shall be notified by the ringing of a bell. Within 20 minutes after the bell shall have been rung for the clearing of the market, all persons shall be bound to quit the same on pain of being turned out by the Clerk of the market with the assistance of the police and in addition of incurring a penalty not exceeding $75.00

3. ADMISSION OF ARTICLES INTO MARKET. Articles brought into the market will be admitted free of tolls therein on payment of a toll or fee in accordance with the rates hereinafter prescribed and the revenue for the support of the market shall be collected from such tolls and rates and the fees paid for the use of stalls and stands therein and for the use of the slaughterhouse.

4. DUTIES OF MARKET CLERK. The clerk of the market or person for the time being performing the duties of clerk of the market and the inspector of weights and measures may at all times inspect and examine the weights, beams, scales and measures in use in the market, and any person found in the possession of any beam, scale, weight, or measure not correct, true and legal shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $75.00, and every false beam, scale, weight and measure shall be forfeited and broken up and the materials of which it is composed sold and the proceeds applied in aid of the market revenue.

5. FEES FOR USE OF STALL. The Superintendent of the market shall fix the fee to be paid for the use of each stall and stand and such fee shall be paid by the applicant therefor previous to his occupancy thereof and shall entitle the occupant to the use of such stall or stand for the whole day and no person shall be permitted to occupy such stall or stand until

*Saved by section 188 of the Public Health Act.

the fee therefor has been paid, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to remove any person and his goods from such stall or stand forthwith if the same be occupied in contravention of this regulation.

6. OCCUPIER TO KEEP STALL CLEAN. Every occupier of a stall or stand shall be bound to keep the same properly clean and free of all filth and dirt of any kind and no articles shall be kept in any stall or stand except such as are intended for sale or are required for the purposes of the stall.

7. FEES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES. (1) The clerk of the market or the person for the time being performing his duties, before admitting for sale any fish, fruit, vegetables or charcoal shall receive the following fees in respect thereof—

For each basket of fruit or vegetables	1 cent
For six or less straps of fish	2 cents
Over six straps or less than twelve	4 cents
For each sack or bag of charcoal	2 cents
For each donkey load of fruit, vegetables or charcoal	4 cents

(2) For the purposes of this regulation a strap of fish shall be deemed to be a quantity of fish not exceeding in value the sum of 24 cents, such value to be fixed by the clerk of the market.

8. MARKET FEES ON ANIMALS. (1) For every animal for which application for admission into the slaughterhouse shall be made there shall be paid to the clerk of the market or the person for the time being performing the duties of the said clerk, before such admission the following fees—

For every ox, cow, steer, heifer, or calf	36 cents
For every sheep, goat, lamb, or kid	12 cents
For every hog, or pig	12 cents
For every turtle	12 cents

(2) For the sale of animals slaughtered elsewhere and brought into the market for sale there shall be paid before admission—

For every quarter or part of a quarter of beef or veal	12 cents
For every quarter or part of a quarter of mutton or pork	4 cents
For every turtle or part thereof	4 cents

9. REGISTER OF ANIMALS. The clerk of the market shall keep a register of all animals admitted into the slaughterhouse specifying their kinds,

colours, marks, the name and place of abode of the person bringing in the same, and the name and place of abode of the owner.

10. ENTRY TO SLAUGHTERHOUSE RESTRICTED. It shall not be lawful for any person to enter the slaughterhouse unless licensed to slaughter therein by the clerk of the market or the person for the time being performing the duties of clerk of the market, and all persons so licensed shall wear clean apparel and a clean apron and be provided with clean towels, and the clerk of the market or person for the time being performing the duties of such clerk may expel any person not so dressed and provided with clean towels.

11. SALE OF CERTAIN MEATS RESTRICTED. It shall not be lawful to sell or offer for sale any beef, veal, mutton, pork or turtle except at such stalls or stands as shall be appropriated to that purpose on pain of the forfeiture of all such meat as shall be sold or offered for sale contrary to this regulation.

12. PRODUCTION OF HEAD, ETC., OF ANIMAL. The clerk of the market or the person for the time being performing the duties of clerk of the market may require the production of the head and skin of any animal before admitting the meat thereof into the market and no meat is to be admitted unless it is cut up into joints and pieces of the usual size. All mutton the feet and tail of the carcase of which shall be cut off, shall be considered and taken as goat mutton, and sold as such.

13. INSPECTION OF MEAT. It shall not be lawful to expose meat for sale in the market until it has been inspected and approved of by the clerk of the market or the person performing the duties of clerk of the market.

14. CLEANSING OF TABLES, ETC. Every person vending meat or fish in the market so soon as he shall have finished the sale thereof or so soon as the bell for closing shall have rung, shall wash down the tables and thoroughly cleanse the scales and other instruments used by him.

15. SALTING OF MEAT. Meats shall not be salted on the tables in the butchers stalls, but that operation shall be performed in trays or on a table in the slaughterhouse.

16. RESTING ON TABLES FORBIDDEN. It shall not be lawful for persons to sit on, lie on, or rest on the tables in the butchers and other stalls and stands in the market.

17. OBSTRUCTION OF BUTCHER. No butcher shall in any way interrupt any other butcher in the sale of his meat.

18. SMOKING AND FIRES FORBIDDEN. It shall not be lawful to smoke in the market or to kindle a fire in any coal pot or other holder of fire in any place except the kitchen or house set apart for cooking.

19. DOGS FORBIDDEN. It shall not be lawful for any person to bring any dog or dogs into the market.

20. PUBLIC VIEW OF ANIMALS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. (1) Every animal brought into the market for the purpose of being slaughtered shall before being slaughtered be kept therein, publicly exposed for the space of twelve hours at least after being brought in.

(2) While any animals as aforesaid shall be in the public market it shall be lawful for any person or persons to examine the same, notice of such intended examination having been first given to the clerk of the market.

(3) Any person who shall slaughter or attempt to slaughter any animal aforesaid before the expiration of twelve hours after such animal shall have been brought into the market as aforesaid unless the consent in writing of the Superintendent shall have been first obtained for that purpose shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction before a Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 and in default of payment thereof to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two calendar months.

(4) Every person bringing in any animal for slaughter in the market shall at once take the same to the clerk of the market who shall in addition to the other requirements of these regulations, keep a register of the time when such animals shall be brought in.

21. EXAMINATION OF ANIMAL TO BE SLAUGHTERED. (1) The clerk of the market or the Superintendent thereof shall if it be thought expedient, cause any animal brought into the market to be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon or Medical Practitioner and if such animal shall be certified by such Veterinary Surgeon or Medical Practitioner to be unfit for human food, it shall be at once destroyed and the owner thereof shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor.

(2) The cost of such examination shall in the event of the animal being certified to be unfit for human food be paid by the owner of the animal

and such sum may be summarily recovered from him by the clerk of the market before a Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act, but should the animal be certified to be fit for human food, then the cost of such examination shall be payable out of any fee or tolls from time to time received in respect of the market.

22. ANIMALS IN MARKET TO BE FED AND WATERED. Every animal while in the market shall be supplied with necessary food and water by the owner or other person in charge thereof and if default be made in supplying food or water to any animal the clerk of the market shall cause such animal to be supplied with food or with both as the case may be and the cost thereof shall be paid by the owner or other person in charge of the animal and if default be made in payment thereof the same may be recovered by the clerk of the market from the owner or other person in charge of the animal in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided with respect to the cost of examination of animals certified to be unfit for human food.

THE ST. JOHN'S CITY BY-LAWS

Arrangement of By-Laws
By-Law

1. Short title.
2. The opening, making, stopping up and diverting of streets.
3. The traffic on streets and other public places.
SCHEDULE.
4. Unoccupied lands.
5. Tanks.
6. Drainage and sewerage.
7. Scavenging, removal and disposal of excreta.
8. Cattle disease.
9. Keeping of animals and poultry including pigeons.
10. The adulteration of food and drugs.
11. Infectious diseases.
12. The enforcement of the Board's lawful orders.
13. The sanitation and good government of the city in general.
VICTORIA PARK.
KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL GROUND.
MOSQUITOES.
BREAD AND BAKERIES.
14. Extension of city limits.

S.R.O. 21/1927.
31/1929.
6/1934.
2/1941.
10/1941.
11/1941.
2/1944.
21/1950.
13/1952.
31/1952.

* THE SAINT JOHN'S CITY BY-LAWS MADE UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE SAINT JOHN'S CITY ORDINANCE 1907 (NO 1 OF 1907).

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*Saved by Section 188 of the Public Health Act.

1. SHORT TITLE. These By-Laws may be cited as the St. John's City By-Laws.

2. THE OPENING, MAKING, REPAIRING, STOPPING UP AND DIVERTING OF STREETS. (1) The Central Board of Health (in these By-Laws called the Board) may from time to time as occasion may require—

(*a*) level, pave, metal, flag, channel, alter and repair any street which is a thoroughfare, and

(*b*) raise, lower or alter the soil of any such street; or may contract with any person for the execution of any such work.

(2) Where any work of a kind mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this By-Law is in the opinion of the Chairman of the Board of such a nature as to render it desirable to close the whole width of such portion of the street as is used by vehicular traffic, it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Board to cause to be closed with barriers, or to give any contractor permission to close with barriers, during the progress of the work, the whole of such width for such a distance as he may determine; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall render necessary a reference to the Chairman of the Board before closing with barriers a footway, or before closing with barriers a part of the width of such portion of a street as is used by vehicular traffic, provided that sufficient space is left for the passage of a single vehicle.

(3) A street or a part of a street shall be deemed to be closed with barriers within the meaning of this By-Law when there are barriers or any other physical indications that such street or part of a street is closed to traffic.

(4) Any person who—

(*a*) enters upon any part of a street which is, for the purposes of any work of a kind mentioned in paragraph (1) of this By-Law, closed with barriers, without the permission of the person for the time being in charge of such work, or

(*b*) takes down or alters the position of or removes any such barrier, or

(*c*) takes down, alters the position of, removes, or extinguishes any light which is placed on or near to any such work for the purpose of preventing accidents during the night,

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

3. THE TRAFFIC ON STREETS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. (1) No moveable house or tenement shall pass or be allowed to travel or be removed through or along any street, lane, alley or other passage in the City unless and until permission has been obtained from the Board in writing under the hand of the Secretary to the Board; or except between the hours of 4 a.m. and 10 a.m. The Board may in granting such permission attach thereto such conditions as to the method of removal and transportation as to them shall seem proper. Any person who shall contravene or shall assist or be concerned in contravening any prohibition in this paragraph shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 for every such offence or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month.

(2) Any person who in any public thoroughfare—

(*a*) causes any vehicle to stand longer than is necessary for the purpose of loading or unloading, after being warned to depart;

(*b*) by any means whatever causes an obstruction;

(*c*) for the purposes of loading and unloading any cart, dray or other vehicle shall back the same in or against any street gutter or kerb, unless before loading or unloading any such vehicle as aforesaid the street-gutters and kerbs are first protected to the satisfaction of the Board against any injury or damage;

(*d*) shall drive, drag, or otherwise convey any cart, dray, truck or wheeled vehicle, whatsoever not having springs at a pace beyond that of a walk; and every person who shall assist or be concerned in contravening the prohibition of this sub-paragraph;

(*e*) shall drag or draw any branches of trees or any other article or thing whatsoever likely to cause damage to the same or annoyance to the public;

(*f*) shall drive or ride furiously to the common danger;

(*g*) shall ply any trade or calling in any public street or under any open gallery or space abutting the street, without the permission of the Board, or

(*h*) who upon any side-walk or pavement of any thoroughfare—

(i) shall ride or drive any animal;

(ii) shall ride or wheel any vehicle, job cart, dray or hand cart of any description;

(iii) shall place or allow to remain thereon or on any other open spaces or under any open gallery abutting the street, any truck or other vehicle;

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

(3) Any person who—

(*a*) shall park any motor car, or

(*b*) shall cause or allow any vehicle, including motor vehicles, to stop, stand or remain, except for such time as may be reasonably necessary to take up or put down passengers or to take up or deliver goods, or

(*c*) shall drive, or cause or allow to be driven, any motor lorry, except for the purpose of taking up or delivering goods from or to any premises therein,

in or along Market Street between Redcliffe Street and Newgate Street, shall be guilty of an offence and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

(4) (i) Any person who in the City shall place any stall or standing, or any tray, box, basket or other receptacle containing any articles whatever for sale, or who shall loiter or sit on steps or otherwise for the purpose of handing, or shall hand or offer for sale any article whatever—

(*a*) in or near the side of Market Alley or on the sidewalks thereof or under any gallery or in any public place therein; or

(*b*) in or near the side of any of the following streets, namely, Long Street, High Street, Market Street and Thames Street, or on the sidewalks thereof, or under any gallery or in any public place therein, except under and in accordance with a licence in writing granted to such person in that behalf by the Secretary to the Board.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for period not exceeding one month.

(ii) Every licence granted under this paragraph shall be in the form set out in the Schedule to this By-Law and shall specify

the articles and the place or location in respect of which it has been granted. Every such licence shall be renewable quarterly in advance on the first days of January, April, July and October or within two days of such dates respectively, and shall be revocable at any time by the Board in their discretion.

(iii) No licence under this paragraph shall be granted by the Secretary to the Board unless the consent in writing has been given by any merchant, storekeeper or shopkeeper carrying on business in a building or premises immediately behind the place or location in respect of which the licence is to be granted.

(iv) The provisions of this paragraph shall not extend to the exposure of articles for sale, by a person possessing a valid trade licence, in repect of the building or premises to which such licence relates.

SCHEDULE

No.

Licence is hereby granted, under the provisions of paragraph 4 (i) (*b*) of By-Law No. 3 of the St. John's City By-Laws to .... of ..... to sell or offer for sale in front of the business premises of ..... the following articles—

.....

.....

2. This Licence will terminate on the ..... day of ..... 19.....
unless sooner revoked by the Board.

GIVEN under my hand this ..... day of ..... 19.....

I hereby consent to the grant of the above licence.

Secretary to the Central Board of Health.

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4. UNOCCUPIED LANDS. The Board may undertake the care, custody and improvement of all unoccupied lands in the City vested in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors or any other person or persons.

5. TANKS. Any authorized servant of the Board may at any reasonable time enter upon the premises of any person residing within the limits of the City and inspect any cistern, tank or other receptacle used for the keeping or storing of water that may be thereon, and if in his opinion such cistern, tank or other receptacle is foul or the water therein impure, the Board may by a notice in writing require the owner or occupier of such premises to have such receptacles as aforesaid cleaned, repaired or closed up or otherwise dealt with, as the Board may direct: and in the event of the owner or occupier of such premises aforesaid refusing or neglecting to carry out the order of the Board, such owner or occupier shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250; and the Board may enter upon such premises and do such work, and the owner or occupier aforesaid of such premises shall be liable for all expenses, costs and charges incurred in the carrying out of such work by the Board.

6. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. (1) The Board shall from time to time as occasion shall require make or cause to be made in or upon any land within the limits of the City any trench, ditch or water-course for the purpose of draining the City or any part thereof, and any land required for such purpose shall be purchased, rented, hired or leased by the Board from the owner or owners thereof or from such person or persons as are able to sell and convey the same, for such a sum as may be agreed upon between the Board and such person or persons having authority to sell rent hire or lease the same as aforesaid; and in case of any dispute arising as to the amount to be paid for such land the same shall be determined in like manner to that provided in the Land Acquisition Act.

(2) The Board may from time to time lay any pipes, drains or sewers under any street, lane or alley, and may enter any house or lands within the City and require the owner or occupier thereof after due notice in writing has been given to lay any pipes, drains or sewers for carrying off any surface or sub-soil drainage, and to connect the same or any well with any pipes, drains or sewers made and maintained by the Board for the purpose of more efficiently draining the City.

(3) The Board may by notice in writing require the owners or occupiers of any lands or premises in the City to pave and drain any yard, fill in

any cess-pool, disused cistern or other receptacle that may contain or retain stagnant water or any offensive putrefying animal or vegetable matter.

(4) All waterheads, roof gutters or down pipes attached thereto for the discharge of water on the public streets, or alleys, or lanes, or any public place, as also drains leading into the public streets or lanes, shall be arranged or constructed to the satisfaction of the Board and where such waterheads, roof gutters, down pipes or drains are so arranged or constructed as to cause damage to the public streets, alleys or other public places, they shall be altered as the Board may direct, by the owner or occupier of the property to which such waterhead, roof gutter, down pipe or drain shall appertain; and in the event of such owner or occupier refusing to alter the same, it shall be lawful for the Board to alter the same, at the costs and expense of any such owner or occupier as aforesaid, and if such owner or occupier shall refuse to pay the Board the expenses incurred in such alteration, the Board may proceed to recover the same together with costs before a Magistrate.

(5) Any person refusing or neglecting to carry out any order of the Board under this By-Law shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $250; and the Board may enter any such house or lands and perform the necessary work, and the expense of so doing shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and all such expenses and costs may be recovered in a summary way before a Magistrate together with such other costs or charges and fines or penalties as such Magistrate may order.

7. SCAVENGING, REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF EXCRETA. (1) The owner of every dwelling house or lot of land in the City shall provide privy accommodation for the occupier or occupiers of such dwelling house or lot of land and in case such owner shall let the same to the occupiers of movable houses he shall provide proper privy accommodation for the occupants of such movable houses as the Board may deem fit, and any person failing to provide such privy accommodation shall be guilty of an offence against this By-Law.

(2) The occupier of any dwelling house or lot of land in the City shall give notice to the Board when any privy or other like convenience upon his premises shall require to be emptied, and if he shall neglect to give such notice he shall be guilty of an offence against this By-Law and be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $100.

(3) (i) The Commissioners shall employ persons to empty all privies and other like conveniences in the City and no person other than a person so employed shall empty any privy or other like convenience.

(ii) Any person who employs any one other than such person as shall be employed by the Board to empty any privy or other like convenience shall be guilty of an offence against this By-Law.

(4) Any authorized servant of the Board may at any time between the hours of ten o'clock at night and five in the morning enter upon any premises in the City for the purpose of emptying any privy or other like convenience thereon after having given notice to the occupier of his intention so to do. Any pre-arranged system whereby certain nights are fixed for cleaning shall be considered as proper notice.

(5) The cost of emptying all privies and other like conveniences shall be paid by the owner of every dwelling house or lot of land in the City on a scale to be fixed by the Board.

(6) The Board may at their discretion provide to such persons as shall apply for the same a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other substance to keep such privy, sanitary pail or other like convenience free from offensive odour.

(7) The latrine structure shall—

(*a*) where the premises are occupied, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition by the occupier, and he shall be responsible for keeping the privy, sanitary pail or other like convenience, free from offensive odour,

(*b*) where the premises are not occupied, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition by the owner,

(*c*) where the premises consist of land rented to the occupiers of movable houses, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition by the owner of the premises and he shall be responsible for keeping the privy sanitary pail, or other like conveniences, free from offensive odour

(*d*) where the premises consist of a house or building rented to several occupiers, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition by the owner of the premises or an agent appointed by him for that purpose

residing on the premises, and he shall be responsible for keeping the privy, sanitary pail or other like convenience free from offensive odour.

(8) Any person who shall without the leave of the Board dig or cause to be dug upon any lands within the limit of the City any midden or pit for the collecting or disposing of any house refuse or human ecreta shall be guilty of an offence against this By-Law.

(9) (i) The Board may, at any time after the coming into operation of this By-Law, by notice in writing require the owner of any dwelling house or lot of land within the City to fill up any midden or privy pit that may be thereon, and, in lieu of such midden or privy pit, to adopt sanitary pails or other like conveniences approved by the Board:

Provided that in cases where such pits and middens are not nuisances to occupants and neighbours, and in the case of paupers, the cost of such closing up shall be borne by the Board.

(ii) Any person who shall erect or fix any privy or other like convenience so as to become a nuisance, or without the consent of the Board, or shall fail to fill up any midden or privy pit upon being required so to do, shall be guilty of an offence against this By-Law.

(10) Any person guilty of an offence under paragraphs (1), (8) and (9) of this By-Law, respectively, shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250.

(11) All street sweepings, sand, house refuse, and all refuse placed for removal or removed by the public scavenger or in other manner by the Board shall become the property of the Board, and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove the same or any part thereof unless the permission in writing of the Board be first had and obtained.

8. CATTLE DISEASE. (1) The Board may from time to time call in or permanently appoint a veterinary surgeon who shall be the Inspector of all animals imported or brought into the City for sale, slaughter or otherwise.

(2) The Master of any vessel bringing animals to the Port of the City for the purpose of being landed for sale or otherwise shall report to the

Harbour Master his intention to land the same and the Harbour Master is hereby authorized to communicate the same to the Board or to the person authorized to inspect animals, and the Inspector or animals shall without delay proceed on board such vessel and examine the animals thereon, and if in his opinion any of the said animals are suffering from Cattle disease, any Officer of the Customs is hereby authorized to refuse to grant permission to land such animals.

(3) The Inspector of animals or any authorized servant of the Board or any Police Inspector, subordinate police officer or police constable is hereby authorized at all reasonable times to visit any yard, pen, stable, shed or place where he has reason to believe that any animal is suffering from Cattle disease for the purpose of ascertaining whether in fact any animal is so suffering as aforesaid and of seeing that the provisions of this By-Law are carried into effect.

(4) Every owner shall cause every animal that has died of Cattle disease or has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with such disease to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place to be appointed by the Board, and to be covered with sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(5) (i) Every owner shall cause the yard, shed, stables or other premises in which any animal affected with Cattle disease has been kept while affected by such disease or has died or been slaughtered, to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and all grass, litter, dung and other articles that have been used in or about such animal to be burnt or otherwise destroyed, and no animal not suffering shall be admitted into any yard, shed, stable or place or premises in which animals affected with Cattle disease have been kept while affected by the disease or have died or been slaughtered until the expiration of seven days after the cleaning and disinfecting of such premises in pursuance of this By-Law.

(ii) Every owner shall direct the disinfecting of the clothes of and the use of due precautions by grooms, overseers, cattle-minders and others in contact with animals so affected with a view to preventing the spread of contagion.

(6) No person shall knowingly bring or attempt to bring any animal suffering from Cattle disease into any market or pen, public road or place for any purpose; and no person shall turn out, keep or depasture animals

infected with or labouring under Cattle disease in or upon lands, roadside, open space or other undivided or unenclosed lands within the limits of the City. But every owner shall cause all animals affected with Cattle disease to be kept separate and apart from other animals in a pen or other suitable enclosed space at a safe distance from animals not so infected.

(7) It shall not be lawful to water any animal suffering from Cattle disease at any pond, well, brook or running stream or at any watering trough or other receptacle for water used by animals not so infected.

(8) It shall be the duty of the Inspector of animals and every servant of the Board to communicate to the Secretary of the Board any information he may acquire with reference to any cases of Cattle disease.

(9) No person shall remove any animal which he knows to be suffering from Cattle disease from the place where the same may have been attacked to any other place in the City or beyond the limits thereof, or remove any number of animals among which any animal shall have died or been attacked with Cattle disease until at least fifteen days after such death or recovery as the case may be of any animal that may have been attacked and any penalty hereinafter imposed for infringing the provisions of the By-Law shall be payable in respect of every animal so removed.

(10) If any person moves or otherwise deals with any animal matter or thing in contravention of this By-Law, he shall be guilty of an offence under this By-Law.

(11) Any Police Officer may also seize any animal, matter or thing in charge of the offender and take it or them to some place where it or they can be safely kept and there retain it or them until he can obtain an order of a Magistrate respecting it or them.

(12) Any expense incurred under the last preceding section may be recovered in a summary manner from the owner of the animals, matters or things in respect of which such expenses may have been incurred, and the animals, matters and things may be detained for a period of four days within which the owner shall defray such expenses: and it shall be lawful for the Board at the expiration of the said period of four days to sell such animals, matters or things by public auction and out of the moneys derived from such sale pay such expenses and cost of sale and return the surplus if any to the owner of such animal, matter or thing provided; also that such animals, matters or things shall be free from infection at the time of such sale.

(13) Any person acting in contravention of any of the provisions o this By-Law, shall be guilty of an offence and shall upon summary convic tion be liable to a fine not exceeding $500.

9. KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY INCLUDING PIGEONS (1) All animals kept within municipal limits shall be registered by the owne at the office of the Board within a period of ten days after such anima has been acquired by the owner thereof.

(2) For the purposes of this By-Law—

(*a*) ''animal'' means any horse, mule, donkey, sheep, goat, o cattle of any kind whatsoever,

(*b*) "municipal limits" means the limits of the City of Saint John's

(*c*) ''owner'' includes the person having the custody or charg of any animal within municipal limits.

(3) (*a*) no animal shall be kept within municipal limits except in stable, shed, yard, or other place approved by the Board as fit fo that purpose as regards ventilation, size and sanitary conditions; no shall such animals be kept in such numbers as may be considered b the Board to be a nuisance.

(*b*) every stable, shed, yard, or other place where animals sha be kept shall be paved, drained, and maintained generally in a condi tion to the satisfaction of the Board; provided that under no cir cumstances shall the floor be of wood.

(*c*) every stable, shed, yard, or other place used for keeping an animal within municipal limits shall be open to the inspection of th Board, or persons by them duly authorized.

(4) The owner of any animal within municipal limits shall remov at his own expense all manure and stable litter and animal refuse fron his premises, to the satisfaction of the Board, at least once in every three days

(5) No person shall deposit in any street, lane, alley, or public plac any manure, stable litter or animal refuse.

(6) No person shall tether, graze, or allow to be at large upon any public land, or upon any road or land abutting on public land, any anima suffering from any disease, open wound, or sore.

(7) (*a*) the Board may perform any work necessary under this By-Law, or duly imposed under its provisions, and the cost of such work or duty shall be borne by the owner of the animal or the occupier of the premises.

(*b*) if the owner of the animal or the occupier of the premises shall fail to pay such costs, the Board may recover the same summarily before a Magistrate together with such other costs, penalties, or fines as the Magistrate may allow.

(8) No person shall keep pigeons in the City unless authorized thereto by the Board in writing under the hand of the Secretary to the Board, and such authority shall be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed and laid down therein.

(9) Any person refusing, or failing, or neglecting to carry out the provisions of this By-Law shall be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $250, or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

10. THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS. (1) Any authorized servant of the Board is hereby empowered at all reasonable times to enter into and inspect any warehouse, shop, store, stall, building or place whatsoever kept for the sale or storing of any meat, fish, butter, cheese, rice, flour, meal, potatoes or any other article of human food, or any other article whatsoever intended to be sold or used as human food which may be therein and to examine the same, and in case any of the articles or things so examined and intended for sale as food for man appears to him to be unfit for human food, the same may be seized, and if in the opinion of the Medical Officer for the City the articles so seized are unfit for human food he shall grant a certificate to that effect and the person or persons seizing such articles or things shall submit the same to a Magistrate who may order the same to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and the person or persons to whom the goods so condemned belong shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding $250, and in addition thereto shall pay the expenses incurred in destroying the articles or things so seized and condemned:

Provided always that in the case of any food-stuff capable of being separated, the person seizing shall if requested grant permission to the owner or owners or to the person in whose custody such food-stuffs may be found to unpack examine and select the same, and if it appears to the Medical Officer that any part of such package of food-stuffs is fit for human food

the same shall be delivered up to the person or persons entitled to the after payment made of all expenses incurred in such seizure and examina tion as aforesaid.

(2) No person shall make, bake or expose for sale any bread in th composition or making of which unsound or damaged flour has been use Every person found guilty of making, baking or exposing for sale suc bread shall be guilty of an offence against this By-Law, and on summar conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $500.

(3) No person shall sell or expose for sale or have in his possessio any tinned milk, fish, meat or vegetable or any tinned article of food wha soever which he knows to be unfit for human food, and any person foun guilty of having such articles for sale or otherwise in his possession sha on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding $500.

(4) Any authorized servant of the Board having reason to believe th the contents of any casks, barrels or packages landed from any vessel o any wharf or otherwise brought or deposited on any public place with the limits of the City being articles of food are unfit for human food hereby authorized to require the owner, consignee or person to whom su casks, barrels or packages belong to open the same so that the conten may be examined; and if any of the packages so examined be found his opinion to contain articles of food unfit for human use such packag shall be seized and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of th By-Law, and any person who shall refuse to open such cask, barrel package as aforesaid or who molests, obstructs or hinders any servant the Board in examining the said casks, barrels or packages aforesaid sh be guilty of an offence against this By-Law and be liable on summary co viction to a penalty not exceeding $500.

11. INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (1) The expression "infectious disease means any of the following diseases, namely, the plague, small pox, cholera diptheria, whooping-cough, measles, erysipelas, yellow fever, scarlet feve typhus, typhoid relapsing and puerperal fever, or any other disease whi may at any time be declared to be within the meaning of this By-La

(2) When the Board are of opinion on the Certificate of any Offic of Health or of any legally qualified Medical Practioner that the cleansi and disinfecting of any house or part thereof or of any outbuildings appe taining thereto or of any articles in any house likely to retain infectio would tend to prevent or check infectious diseases, the Board may gi notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, part of a hou or outbuildings requiring him to disinfect such house, part of a house

outbuildings and articles within a time specified and in such manner as the Board may direct in such notice; and if the owner or occupier fails to comply with such notice within a reasonable time, the Board may cause such house, part of a house, outbuildings and articles to be cleansed and disinfected and may recover the expenses incurred therefor from the owner or occupier; and such owner shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $250.

(3) The Board may direct the destruction of any clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous or infectious disorder, reasonable compensation being made to the owners thereof.

(4) The Board may provide a proper place or places with all necessary apparatus in attendance for the disinfection of bedding, clothing and other articles which shall become infected and may cause any article brought for disinfection to be disinfected.

(5) The Board may provide and maintain a carriage or carriages, boat or boats or other means of transport suitable for the conveyance of persons suffering from any infectious disorder and may pay the expense of conveying therein any person so suffering to a hospital or other place of destination.

(6) Where any person is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder and is without proper lodging and accommodation or lodged in a room occupied by more than one person or is on board any ship or vessel within the limits of the City or in any other case where the Board think fit or is lodged in any lodging house or hotel, such person may on a certificate signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner by order of the Board be removed to any hospital or place of reception.

(7) Where the body of one who has died of any infectious disease is retained in a room where persons live or sleep or any dead body which is in such a state as to endanger the health of the inmates of the same is retained in such house or room any Magistrate may on a certificate signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner order the body to be removed to any mortuary provided by the Board and direct the same to be buried within a time to be limited in such order and unless the friends or relations of the deceased undertake to bury the body within the time so limited and do bury the same, it shall be the duty of the Board to bury such body but any expense incurred in burying the same may be recovered by the Board in a summary manner from such person or persons as shall be legally liable to pay the expenses of such burial.

(8) Any person who—

(*a*) where suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop or hired conveyance or enters any hired conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver that he is so suffering; or

(*b*) being in charge of any person so suffering so exposes such sufferer; or

(*c*) gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes without previous disinfection any bedding, clothing, rags or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $250.

(9) Every owner or driver of any conveyance shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, and if he fails to do so, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $250.

(10) Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house, room or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having such house, room or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified Medical Practitioner as testified by a certificate signed by him shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $500.

For the purposes of this By-Law the keeper of an inn, hotel or lodging house shall be deemed to let for hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest at such inn, hotel or lodging-house.

(11) Any person letting for hire or showing for the purpose of letting for hire any house or part of a house who on being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house or part of a house as to the fact of there being or within six weeks previously, having been within such house any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder knowingly makes false answer to such question shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $500.

(12) The Board upon the certificate of the Health Officer of the City or of any qualified Medical Practitioner may—

(*a*) order and regulate the speedy interment of the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease,

(*b*) institute house to house visitation to obtain reports and afford relief to all persons suffering from infectious diseases,

(*c*) provide medical aid and accommodation for the promotion of cleansing, ventilating and disinfecting and for guarding against the spread of such diseases.

(13) The Board may order the white-washing, cleaning and purifying of any house, outbuilding or other place that may be considered in such a condition as to endanger public health, or tend to promote the spread of disease.

(14) Any person refusing or neglecting to obey an order of the Board in writing signed by the Secretary to the Board to do any such white washing, cleaning or purifying as the Board may require shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding $250; and the Board may enter into such house, outbuilding or other place and do the necessary work, and the expenses incurred in so doing shall be repaid by the said owner or occupier.

(15) Where any person is removed from any house or other place to any hospital or place or reception the house or dwelling-place and everything therein shall be disinfected if the Board shall so direct.

12. THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BOARD'S LAWFUL ORDERS. When the owner or occupier of any lands within the City shall from poverty or inability be unable to perform any work or act ordered by the Board under any By-Law of the Board the Board may perform such work.

13. THE SANITATION AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY IN GENERAL. (1) Any person who in any street or other public place,

(i) erects any scaffolding or hoarding or deposits any building materials so as to cause an obstruction without the permission of the Board,

(ii) erects or maintains any blind, awning or other projection, unless the same be at least 8 feet above the level of such thoroughfare,

(iii) lays or throws down any article or thing to the inconvenience of the passengers or neighbouring residents— except building materials to be used in the immediate

neighbourhood or rubbish occasioned by the use of such materials which shall be so placed so as not to cause any mischief to passengers,

(iv) places or allows to remain any empty boxes, cases, barrels, or other packages under any open gallery abutting upon any street or other public place,

(v) allows any full packages to remain or to be stored or kept in any open gallery abutting upon any street or other open place except for the purpose of unpacking,

(vi) leaves or fixes or maintains any dangerous thing,

(vii) throws or discharges any missile to the damage or danger of any person or property,

(viii) flies any kite, displays any flag or banner, discharges any firearm or plays any game in or near to such thoroughfare as aforesaid to the common danger or annoyance of passengers,

(ix) places, deposits, or throws or causes to fall or be in or on any public place—

(*a*) any fire or any inflammable matter or any husk or peel of any fruit, cane or vegetable or;

(*b*) anything whatsoever except for the purpose of loading or unloading or conveying such thing,

(x) places or deposits excreta in the sweepings or rubbish collected for removal by the scavengers' carts,

(xi) places deposits or throws any excreta in or on any place other than that appointed by the Board for the purpose,

(xii) removes or disturbs any barrier put up by or for the Board,

(xiii) spreads any clothes or articles of wearing apparel, or bed or other linen; or upon any fence, or in any enclosure exposed thereto exposes any clothes, or article of wearing apparel, or bed or other linen,

(xiv) carries or conveys, or exposes for sale on any tray or receptacle of any kind any bread, buns, cakes or sweets or any kind of food intended for human consumption unless the

contents of the said tray or receptacle are covered with a clean cloth or otherwise suitably protected.

(xv) washes any motor vehicle or other kind of vehicle, or washes, grooms, stables, or feeds any horse or other animal,

(xvi) washes or causes any child to be washed,

(xvii) discharges any foul water or other offensive liquid matter except by consent and under supervision of the Board.

(xviii) removes any putrefying animal or vegetable matter or any offensive substance whatsoever except between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and before any serious degree of decomposition has taken place:

Provided nevertheless that this sub-paragraph of this By-Law does not in any way affect the operation of any By-Law that may be made by the Board respecting the hours for cleaning privies,

(xix) suffers to be at large and not under proper control any horse, mule, ass, cattle or other animal, or suffers any such animal whether or not under control to drag any tethering chain or rope behind it,

(xx) damages or destroys any trees, shrubs or plants, or cuts or disfigures any rails, seats or other conveniences,

shall be guilty of an offence and upon summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

(2) It shall be lawful for any authorized servant of the Board or any police officer to cause any animal mentioned in sub-paragraph (xix), which is at large and not under proper control, to be captured and sent to the nearest pound.

(3) Any person who—

(i) drives any cart across any grass-plot in the City without permission of the Board,

(ii) erects any tent or structure of any kind in the City without permission of the Board,

(iii) washes any horse, mule, ass or cattle or any other description of animal, or washes any clothes in or on the brink of any running streams or ponds within the City used as reservoirs of water for drinking or cooking purposes, or bathes in any such streams, ponds or reservoirs or in any

other way renders the water in such streams, ponds or reservoirs foul, impure or unwholesome,

(iv) misconducts him or herself or otherwise commits any nuisance in the public privies provided by the Board,

(v) shall make any fire in any open place or yard within the City without having first obtained the consent in writing of the Board,

(vi) lets off fireworks or gives any pyrotechnic display within the City except in such places and at such times as may be sanctioned by the Board for such purpose,

(vii) wilfully causes damage to any property of the Board,

(viii) deposits broken glass or earthenware or bed grass or any kind of rubbish when or where the same may become a nuisance,

(ix) shall attach or place on any house, fence, wall, or other structure abutting on any of the streets of the City any bill, placard or advertisement of any kind whatsoever without first having had and obtained permission so to do from the owner or occupier of such house or the owner of such fence, wall or structure,

shall be guilty of an offence and upon summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

(4) (*a*) Any person who shall let loose or allow to be at large in any public street or place any savage dog, any bitch in heat, any dog suffering from disease or having open wounds or sores in any part of its body; and the owner of such savage dog, bitch in heat or dog suffering from disease or having open wounds or sores in any part of its body shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this By-Law, and on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

(*b*) It shall be lawful for any authorized servant of the Board or any Police constable to seize and destroy any ownerless or stray dogs found in any public street or place suffering from disease of any kind; provided nevertheless that such dogs shall not be destroyed as aforesaid unless and until they shall have been detained in the custody of the Board for a period of not less than 24 hours.

(5) The owner or occupier of any premises shall—

(i) collect in a box, barrel or other proper receptacle the sweepings, rubbish and other refuse matter on his premises, so as to have the same ready for removal by the carts employed for that purpose before the hour of 9 a.m.

(ii) if he requires the removal therefrom of any bottles, whole or broken, glass of every description, discarded chinaware and crockery, whole or broken, and all articles of metal, whole or broken, place such rubbish in a proper receptacle and ready for removal by the Board's carts before 9 a.m. on Thursday in each week, and such receptacle shall not contain any matter or thing other than the rubbish enumerated in this sub-paragraph.

(6) (i) The Board may, by notice in writing signed by the Secretary to the Board, require any owner—

(*a*) to remove from his land and to a place in a box, barrel, or other proper receptacle, ready for removal, by the Board's carts, within such time from the service of such notice as may be specified therein, any vegetable matter,

(*b*) to remove from his land any tree, which in the opinion of the Board, injuriously affects the sanitation of such land or the neighbourhood thereof within such time from the service of such notice as may be specified therein.

"Remove" includes lop, trim, weed, clear and carry away.

(*c*) of any trees, hedges, fences, stepping-blocks or any building overhanging or protruding beyond the line of the streets, or any other obstructions or encroachments growing, standing or being near or upon any street, lane, alley or passage in the City, to trim, cut down or remove any such trees, hedges, fences, stepping-blocks or overhanging or protruding buildings, which the Board may consider in any way to impede or encroach upon or otherwise obstruct or prejudicially affect such lane, alley or passage.

If after the service of such notice, and at the expiration of the time therein specified or if there be no time specified, after the expiration of one week from the service of such notice, the owner aforesaid shall fail to comply with the said notice, the Board may take such proceedings for the removal or trimming of such trees or hedges, or the

removal of such fences, stepping-blocks, overhanging or protruding buildings or other obstructions as shall be considered expedient; and the said owner shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $500 and to pay the cost and expenses incurred by the Board in performing the work referred to in the said notice.

(iii) For the purposes of this paragraph of this By-Law the expression "owner" shall be deemed to include "occupier".

VICTORIA PARK

(7) (i) The Board may in Victoria Park—

(*a*) make roads, walks or pathways,

(*b*) erect fences, rails, tree-guards, seats, drinking fountains, band-stands or other structures,

(*c*) rent or hire for a temporary period any portion of the grounds to any society, club, person or persons for the purpose of erecting thereon any tent, booth-stand, show or any other temporary structure,

(*d*) allot or set apart for the use of any society or club any portion of the ground for the purpose of playing the game of cricket or any game allowed to be played and for the purpose of erecting thereon any structure to be used as a club-house provided that the plan of any such structure shall have been first approved by them,

(*e*) grant permission to hold public meetings, processions, athletic sports, or pyrotechnic displays or such other public gatherings as they may deem advisable.

(ii) No person shall tether, graze or allow to be at large upon the Victoria Park without the written permission of the Board any animal whatsoever.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph, the person or persons in charge of any animals found in the Victoria Park contrary to the provisions thereof, shall be deemed to be the owner or owners thereof, provided nevertheless that it shall be competent for him or them to prove that in fact he is, or they are, not such owner.

(iii) Any person who in Victoria Park—

(*a*) shall pick any flowers, break the branches of any trees, shrubs or growing plants of any kind whatsoever,

(*b*) shall cut or carve upon any tree, bench, seat, tree-guard or any other article or thing or damage in any way any property of the Board,

(*c*) shall loiter in, occupy or be in any band-stand or other building without the permission in writing of the Board.

(*d*) shall behave himself in a riotous or disorderly manner or shall use any profane, blaspemous, indecent, insulting or abusive language, or be found drunk or annoy or interfere with any person who may be in the Park or engaged in playing any game therein,

(*e*) shall commit any nuisance or be indecently dressed or commit any indecent act,

(*f*) shall carry or convey over any unoccupied lands in carts or any other receptacles any putrefying animal or vegetable matter,

(*g*) shall solicit alms, or expose any wounds or sores for the purpose of soliciting alms from any person or persons,

(*h*) shall gamble or play games of chance or make bets,

(*i*) shall climb over, on or upon any fence, rail or otherwise interfere with any other structure the property of the Board,

(*j*) deposits broken glass or earthenware or bed grass or any kind of rubbish,

(*k*) throws any excreta or commits any kind of nuisance,

(*l*) washes, drys, or spreads any clothes or bed or other linen in or upon the grounds,

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month.

(iv) All moneys due or coming to the Board from any source whatsoever under the provisions of paragraph (7) of this By-Law shall be paid into the Treasury by the persons receiving the same within forty-eight hours after the receipt thereof.

KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL GROUND

(8) (i) The ground shall be open to the public from the 1st September to the last day in February from 7 a.m. to

6.30 p.m., and from the 1st March to the 31st August from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

(ii) A Keeper shall be appointed by the Board to keep the grounds in order and to enforce the provisions of this paragraph, and he shall have power to remove from the grounds any person infringing such paragraph.

(iii) The Board may in the King George V Memorial Ground—

(*a*) make roads, walks, or pathways;

(*b*) erect fences, rails, tree-guards, seats, drinking fountains, band-stands or other structures;

(*c*) rent or hire for a temporary period any portion of the grounds to any society, club, person or persons, for the purpose of erecting thereon any tent, booth, stand, or any other temporary structure;

(*d*) allot or set apart for the use of any society or club any portion of the grounds for the purpose of playing the game of cricket or any game allowed to be played and for the purpose of erecting thereon any structure to be used as a club-house provided that the plan of any such structure shall have been first approved by them.

(*e*) grant permission to hold public meetings, processions, athletic sports, or pyrotechnic displays or such other shows or public gatherings as they deem advisable.

(iv) No person shall tether, graze or allow to be at large upon the grounds or any part thereof without the written permission of the Board any animal whatsoever.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph, the person or persons in charge of any animal found in the grounds contrary to the provisions of this sub-paragraph, shall be deemed to be the owner or owners thereof, provided nevertheless that it shall be competent for him or them to prove that in fact he is, or they are, not such owner or owners.

(v) Any person who in the grounds shall—

(*a*) pick any flowers, break the branches of any trees, shrubs or growing plants of any kind whatsoever;

(*b*) cut or carve upon any tree, bench, seat, tree-guard or any other article or thing or damage in any way any property of the Board;

(*c*) loiter in, occupy or be in any band-stand or other building without the permission in writing of the Board;

(*d*) behave himself in a riotous or disorderly manner or use any profane or blasphemous, indecent, insulting or abusive language, or be found drunk, or annoy or interfere with any person who may be on the grounds or engaged in playing any game thereon;

(*e*) commit any nuisance or be indecently dressed or commit any indecent act;

(*f*) drive any vehicle, or ride any bicycle or any animal over the grounds without the permission of the Board;

(*g*) solicit alms from any person or persons;

(*h*) gamble or play games of chance or make bets;

(*i*) climb over, on or upon any fence, rail or otherwise interfere with any other structure the property of the Board;

(*j*) deposit broken glass or earthenware or bed grass or any kind of rubbish;

(*k*) throw any excreta or commit any kind of nuisance;

(*l*) wash, dry or spread any clothes or bed or other linen;

(*m*) use as a thoroughfare any part thereof,

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month.

(vi) All moneys due or coming to the Board from any source whatsoever under the provisions of this paragraph of this By-Law shall be paid into the Treasury.

(9) (i) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor-General, appoint a fit and proper person (who may be a member of the Board) to be the Medical Officer of Health for the City and such Officer shall, subject to the approval of the Cabinet receive such salary as the Governor-General may direct.

(ii) The Medical Officer of Health shall perform generally all such duties as the Board with the approval of the Minister may from time to time assign to him as regards the general situation of the City, and the inspection of all articles of food and drink manufactured or kept for sale in the City.

(iii) The Sanitary Inspectors shall be under the control and authority of the Medical Officer of Health

(iv) Where under any By-Law in force made under the authority of the Saint John's City Ordinance, 1907, "The City Clerk" or "any authorized servant of the City Commissioners" or any person to whom the Commissioners have delegated authority in whatever manner described, is empowered to carry out any inspection or duty connected with the sanitation of the City, the Medical Officer of Health shall possess the same powers for such inspection or such duty as if the same had been directly conferred on him.

(v) On the written application of any person, including the Secretary to the Board, Health Officer, Director of Public Works or a Sanitary Inspector, to the Board stating that any drain, etc., situated on or belonging to any land or premises within the City limits, constitutes a nuisance or is likely to become injurious to health, the Board may—

(*a*) after twenty-four hours notice to the owner, or occupier, of such premises, by writing empower one of the staff to enter such premises with or without assistants to investigate the cause of the alleged nuisance:

Provided that in case of emergency the notice aforesaid may be dispensed with and action taken forthwith. The person making the investigation may cause the ground to be opened up and for that purpose if necessary; and

(*b*) upon proof of bad conditions necessitating alterations, amendments, renewal or removal, shall without delay cause a written order to be given to the owner or occupier of the premises requiring him forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be specified in such order, to take the necessary action as therein directed to abate the nuisance.

If such order is not complied with punctually, the person to whom the notice is addressed shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $25.00 for every day during which he continues to make default; and

(*c*) If they think fit take such action as may be necessary to abate the nuisance and recover summarily from the owner or occupier all expenses connected with the carrying out of such work and legal and other expenses connected with the failure of the owner or occupier to comply with the order aforesaid.

MOSQUITOES

(10) (i) In this paragraph of this By-Law the expression "owner", used in relation to any premises, house or building, includes, in the absence of the owner of the premises, house or building from Antigua and Barbuda, any agent of the owner entrusted with the general management of such premises, house or building.

(ii) For the purposes of this paragraph of this By-Law the dwelling houses and cottages of labourers located on the estates known as Otto's, Gamble's, and the Villa, shall be deemed to be part of the City of Saint John's.

(iii) Where any two duly qualified medical practitioners certify that any person is suffering from yellow fever or that they have reason to believe that such person is suffering from yellow fever—

(*a*) The Board may cause such person to be removed to an Isolation Hospital or to such other place of reception as they may direct, and

(*b*) The Board may, whether such person is so removed or remains in a private house, cause such measures to be taken as they may think fit for isolating such person and for protecting him from mosquitoes during the whole period of his illness.

(iv) Except on the recommendation of the medical practitioner in charge of the case and with the permission of the Board nobody shall enter or leave any house or building in which there is any person in respect of whom any measure has been or is being taken under the last preceding subparagraph until the complete recovery of such person.

Any person who contravenes the provisions of this subparagraph shall be guilty of an offence

(v) The Board may cause any house or building, in which a case of yellow fever has occurred, or is suspected to have occurred, and the contents of such house or building, to be fumigated or otherwise disinfected to their satisfaction.

(vi) The owner of any tank or cistern for storing water used for drinking shall keep such tank or cistern properly fitted with a pump or tap.

(vii) The occupier of any premises on which there is any tank, cistern, barrel or other like receptacle for storing water used for drinking shall once in each week pour into such tank, cistern, barrel or other like receptacle a sufficient quantity of kerosene oil to cover the surface of the water therein contained provided that this sub-paragraph shall not apply to any dripstone, bucket, goblet or other small receptacle containing drinking water for immediate consumption.

(viii) The owner of any house or building shall maintain in good order, and the occupier of any house or building, or in the case of an unoccupied house or building the owner thereof, shall keep free from obstruction all waterheads, roof gutters or down pipes attached thereto, so as to allow of the ready passage of all water coming from the roof of such house or building.

(ix) The occupier or, in the case of unoccupied premises, the owner, of any premises on which there is any tank, cistern, barrel or other like receptacle for storing water not used for drinking or in which there is any pond, well, spring, or artificial excavation made for any purpose, shall either—

(*a*) keep the same stocked with mosquito destroying fish, or

(*b*) keep the same covered with a film of kerosene oil.

(x) The occupier, or, in the case of unoccupied premises, the owner of any premises—

(*a*) shall keep the same free of any stagnant water in which mosquitoes may breed;

(*b*) shall keep the same free from all articles (bottles, whole or broken, tins, boxes, conch shells or any other article of a like nature) which may retain water and become breeding places for mosquitoes.

(xi) It shall be lawful for any member of the Board, the Secretary to the Board and any officer or servant of the Board to enter upon any premises at any time between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been a compliance with the provisions of this paragraph of this By-Law.

(xii) It shall be lawful for the Board, in their discretion, at any time to direct any of their officers or servants to take, as frequently as the Board think fit, any measure which the owner or occupier of any premises, house or building or

the owner of any cistern or tank is required by any provisions of this paragraph of this By-Law to take:

Provided that nothing in this sub-paragraph shall exempt such owner or occupier from any liability to conviction and punishment which he may have incurred under this paragraph of this By-Law.

(xiii) Any power conferred upon the Board by this paragraph of this By-Law may in a case of urgency be exercised by any member of the Board; provided that any action taken in pursuance of this sub-paragraph shall be reported to the Board at the first meeting held thereafter.

(xiv) Any person who resists, obstructs, molests or assaults, or who assists any person to resist, obstruct, molest or assault, any Member of the Board, officer or servant of the Board acting in the exercise of his powers under this paragraph of this By-Law, shall be guilty of an offence.

(xv) Any person who contravenes or who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this paragraph of this By-Law shall be guilty of an offence.

(xvi) Any person guilty of an offence under this paragraph of this By-Law shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $500, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding $100 for each day during which such offence continues after written notice thereof from the Board shall have been served upon him.

BREAD AND BAKERIES

(11) (i) The term "bakery" includes any bakehouse, bakery, oven, oven-room or other building where bread is made, baked, or prepared for the purpose of sale.

The term "bread" includes cakes and other mixed or fancy kinds of bread whatsoever.

The term "bread shop" means any premises in which bread is kept or stored for sale.

(ii) No person shall make or bake bread, or assist in the making or baking of bread for sale unless licensed by the Board as a baker or baker's assistant.

(iii) The Board shall grant the licences required under sub-paragraph (ii) hereof upon the production of a medical certificate that the applicant is free from any form of cutaneous, infectious or contagious disease, and is otherwise physically fit, and upon payment of a fee of 60 cents for a baker's licence, and 25 cents for a baker's assistant's licence. Such licences shall be renewable quarterly in advance on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October or within two days of such dates respectively.

Such certificate may be obtained free of cost from the Medical Officer of Health for the City.

(iv) No person whether licensed or not suffering from any form of cutaneous, infectious or contagious disease shall make or bake, or assist in the making or baking of bread for sale.

(v) The holder of any licence under sub-paragraph (ii) hereof shall be entitled to make and bake bread only in premises approved and licensed by the Board as a bakery.

The holder of a "baker's assistant's licence" shall be entitled to make and bake bread as assistant to a licensed baker only.

(vi) Every bread shop shall be fitted with fly-proof cupboards and receptacles for storing bread for sale; and no bread shall be stored otherwise than in such fly-proof cupboards and receptacles.

(vii) (*a*) Any person desiring to use any premises as a bakery shall apply to the Board for a bakery licence.

(*b*) The Board shall not issue a licence in respect of any bakery until the premises have been inspected by the Medical Officer of Health for the City and they are satisfied that adequate steps have been taken to render the bakery fly-proof.

(*c*) The fee for a bakery licence shall be $6 renewable quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July and October respectively or within two days of such dates.

(viii) (*a*) The Secretary to the Board, any Member or Sanitary Inspector of the Board, any Officer or non-commissioned officer of Police may at any time, enter into any shop, bake house, bakery, oven room or any out office kept or used for the making, baking or sale of bread or any place for the accommodation of persons engaged in

the making or baking of bread, and, if he has reasonable cause to believe that any such person engaged as aforesaid is suffering from any form of cutaneous or infectious disease, contagious or otherwise he shall report the same to the Chairman of the Board and to the licensee of the said premises or employer of such person.

(*b*) It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Board, the owner or occupier of premises licensed as a bakery or the employer, when such a report as referred to aforesaid has been made to him, to call upon the person thus suspected of disease to furnish him with a medical certificate of health.

(*c*) If the person so called upon fails to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate that he is free from cutaneous or infectious disease, contagious or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the licensee, or his employer, to dismiss him summarily and without notice, notwithstanding any trade custom or usage to the contrary.

(ix) (*a*) Should such person be found to be suffering from any form of cutaneous or infectious disease, contagious or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to the Board, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer for the City, to seize and destroy any mixture of dough, preparation of yeast, and bread, in the making or baking of which such person was employed.

(*b*) If, after receiving such a report as is referred to in sub-paragraph (viii) (*a*) of this By-Law, the owner or occupier of premises licensed as a bakery, or the employer employs in his premises used for the making or baking of bread, such suspected person aforesaid who shall be proved to be suffering as aforesaid, the said licensee or employer shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding $500.

(x) (*a*) The Secretary to the Board, any member or Sanitary Inspector of the Board, any officer or non-commissioned officer of Police, may at any time, enter into and inspect any shop, bakehouse, bakery, oven-room, or any out office kept or used for the making, baking, or sale of bread, or the storing or any articles whatsoever to be used for the making or baking of bread, or any place for the accommodation of persons engaged in the making or baking of bread, and if in his or their opinion any such articles or any mixture of dough, preparation of yeast or any articles, to be used for the making or baking of bread, or any place for the accommodation of persons engaged in the making or baking of bread is unfit for such purpose, he or they shall in the case of articles—

(i) seize the same,

(ii) request the District Medical Officer for the City to examine the same, and, if in his opinion such article is unfit to be used in the making or baking of bread, to grant a certificate to that effect,

(iii) carry away, or cause to be carried away and submit the same to a Magistrate who upon the production of the certificate of the Medical Officer shall condemn the same to be destroyed:

Provided always that the baker or other person to whom the articles belong shall be afforded an opportunity of being heard before the decision of the Magistrate upon the condition of the articles or materials so seized; and provided also that the owner of such article may in addition to the loss thereof be subject to a fine not exceeding $500.

(*b*) in the case of any place used for the accommodation of any person or persons engaged in the making or baking of bread as aforesaid if the same shall be found to be in an insanitary or filthy condition, it shall be competent for the Magistrate on proof thereof to inflict a penalty not exceeding $500 and in addition thereto the Board may prohibit the making or baking of bread in such premises.

(xi) If the owner or occupier of premises licensed as a bakery or the employer at any time makes complaint to any Magistrate that any offence with which such licensee of premises or employer may have been charged, and for which he may have incurred and paid any penalty under this paragraph of this By-Law, has been occassioned by or through the wilful act, neglect, or default of any journeyman or other servant, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for such Magistrate, in his discretion, to issue a summons commanding any such journeyman or servant to appear before him, and upon satisfactory proof of such complaint, to order that a sum of money, not exceeding $250, shall be paid by such journeyman or servant to his master by way of compensation.

(xii) No person shall smoke in any part of any bakehouse, oven-room or store-room within the limits of the City, and no person shall use as a sleeping place any part of a bakehouse, oven-room or store-room.

(xiii) Every baker or the owner or occupier of premises licensed as a bakery to make or bake bread shall—

(*a*) keep clean and free from dirt, ashes, or decaying animal or vegetable matter, his bakehouse, oven-room and out-offices,

(*b*) have no privy, cess-pit, or other receptacle or offensive matter within such bakehouse, oven-room, and out-offices, and the said receptacle shall only be erected at such distance from the said bakehouse or oven-room as may in each case be permitted by the Board,

(*c*) not knowingly employ any baker or other servant in the mixing or preparation or sale of bread who is suffering from any form of cutaneous or infectious disease, contagious or otherwise,

(*d*) not allow any person to be in the bakehouse or over-room unless clothed in clean garments,

(*e*) not allow any person to use as a sleeping place any part of the bakehouse or oven-room,

(*f*) provide washing accommodation for the use of the establishment,

(*g*) not suffer any feathered stock or any animal of any kind whatsoever to be in the bakehouse, oven-room or store-room,

(*h*) at all times keep the said premises in a fly-proof condition,

(*i*) not employ or allow any person to be employed or engaged in making and baking bread on the said premises who is not licensed as a baker or baker's assistant,

(*j*) not allow any person to be engaged in the making and baking of bread unless wearing a clean full length apron and baker's cap.

(xiv) A copy of this paragraph of this By-Law shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every bakery within the limits of the City licensed to make or bake bread for sale.

(xv) Any person guilty of an offence against this paragraph of this By-Law for which no punishment has been hereinbefore provided shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

14. EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS. All cottages and all other buildings of whatsoever description which at the commencement of this By-Law are erected, or which hereafter shall be erected, on land of Gambles Estate and within that area included in the Northern and Eastern Limits

of the City of Saint John's, as defined by the Public Health Act, shall be and are hereby declared to be, part of the said City.

S.R.O. 7/194

*THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES REGULATIONS, 1942, DATEI MARCH 24, 1942, MADE UNDER SECTION 20 OF THI INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT, 1888, (No. 5 of 1888).

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1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Infectiou Diseases (Infantile Paralysis) Regulations.

2. PREVENTION AGAINST SPREAD OF DISEASE. Every perso arriving in Antigua and Barbuda from any place which is infected wit infantile paralysis shall after examination by a Medical Officer preser himself for surveillance at such place and time as may be appointed b a Medical Officer and any such person while undergoing such surveillanc may be removed to any hospital or place of reception as may be directed

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* Saved by Section 188 of the Public Health Act.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (YELLOW FEVER) REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations
Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Application of regulations.
4. Isolation of persons suffering from or exposed to yellow fever infection.
5. Declaration of existence of potable pipe water.
6. Storage of water.
7. Drinking receptacles for animals and poultry.
8. Prevention of mosquito breeding.
9. Premises to be free from stagnant water.
10. Disinfection and cleansing of cesspools and catchpits.
11. Prohibition of articles, etc. liable to breed mosquitoes.
12. Maintenance of gutters, etc.
13. Removal of bush and undergrowth.
14. Roof gutters.
15. Wells.
16. Covered drains, etc.
17. Construction of buildings to avoid retention of water.
18. Residual and perifocal spraying by direction of health authorities.
19. Residual spraying of premises and notice of intention to spray.
20. Perifocal spraying of premises in absence of owner or occupier.
21. Provisions as to spraying where occupier unknown or cannot be found.
22. Inspection and spraying may be carried out at any time with consent of owner.
23. Absence of occupier after receipt of notice.
24. Authorisation of entry on premises during prescribed hours.
25. Person assisting to have rights of authorised person.
26. Duty of ocupier with respect to spraying of premises.
27. Duty of authorised person on discovering receptacle capable of breeding mosquitoes.
28. Receptacles in cemeteries.
29. Duty to comply with regulations to rest upon both owner and occupier of premises.
30. Hindering or obstructing authorised person.
31. Offences and penalties.

S.R.O. 40/1956.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

* THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (YELLOW FEVER) REGULATIONS, 1956, DATED AUGUST 14, 1956, MADE UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT, 1888 (No. 5 of 1888).

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1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Infectious Diseases (Yellow Fever) Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these Regulations—

"authorised person" means any Health Inspector or other officer duly authorised by the Board;

"Board" means the Central Board of Health;

"Central Board of Health" means the Central Board of Health constituted under the Public Health Act;

"Chief Health Inspector" means the officer for the time being performing the duties of Chief Health Inspector of the Health Department;

"Health Inspector" means the officer for the time being performing the duties of a Health Inspector of the Health Department;

"Medical Officer of Health" has the same meaning as in the Public Health Act;

"premises" includes messuages, buildings, houses, lands, easements and hereditaments of any tenure whether open or enclosed and whether built on or not and also any ship, boat or aircraft;

"spraying" includes perifocal and residual spraying;

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* Saved by Section 188 of the Public Health Act.

"spraying team" means two or more persons occupied as a unit in the operation of spraying, and includes the person in charge of the spraying team.

3. APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS. These regulations shall apply throughout Antigua and Barbuda and in the territorial sea thereof.

4. ISOLATION OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM OR EXPOSED TO YELLOW FEVER INFECTION. The Medical Officer of Health may order the removal to a place of reception or to a hospital of any person suffering from or likely from exposure to infection to suffer from yellow fever, if in his opinion the isolation of such person cannot be efficiently carried out on the premises of that person.

5. DECLARATION OF EXISTENCE OF POTABLE PIPE WATER. (1) The Board may, for the purposes of these regulations, declare by resolution to be published in the *Gazette* and at least two newspapers circulating in Antigua and Barbuda that an adequate supply of potable piped water exists in any area of Antigua and Barbuda described in the resolution, and may, by a like resolution, cancel or vary any such declaration.

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

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

(*b*) if any person acting under the authority of these regulations finds, in water so stored, mosquitoes in their aquatic stages, he may cause any barrel, tub, tin or other vessel in which the water is stored to be made incapable of holding water.

6. STORAGE OF WATER. No water shall be stored on any premises unless efficiently protected against mosquitoes by the following method, that is to say, all tanks, barrels or other receptacles for storing water shall have all openings except the draw-off opening covered with wire gauze (18 meshes to the inch) or with a piece of cheese cloth or fine mosquito netting, or protected in such other way as may be approved by the Board.

7. DRINKING RECEPTACLES FOR ANIMALS AND POULTRY. All receptacles used to provide drinking water for animals or poultry shall be such as can be quickly and completely emptied at any time.

8. PREVENTION OF MOSQUITO BREEDING. All fountains, pools, ponds, excavations, openings or structures made for any purpose whatever,

containing water, shall be kept stocked with larvivorous fish, or shall be kept covered with a film of petroleum oil, or the water therein shall be mixed with a suitable insecticide in sufficient strength to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

9. PREMISES TO BE FREE FROM STAGNANT WATER. All premises shall be kept free from stagnant water liable to breed mosquitoes.

10. DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING OF CESSPOOLS AND CATCHPITS. All cesspools on any premises shall be disinfected and oiled at least once a week and as often as the Board may require, and all catchpits shall be cleaned out as often as the Board may require.

11. PROHIBITION OF ARTICLES, ETC., LIABLE TO BREED MOSQUITOES. All premises shall be kept free of all articles, appliances, trees or plants liable to breed mosquitoes.

12. MAINTENANCE OF GUTTERS, ETC. All roof gutters and eaves gutters and downpipes attached to any premises shall be maintained in good repair and free from obstruction so as to allow the ready passage of water from the roof.

13. REMOVAL OF BUSH AND UNDERGROWTH. All bush or undergrowth liable to harbour mosquitoes on any premises shall be cut down and removed.

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

(2) Whenever there are roof gutters on any premises, the roof gutters shall be accessible for inspection.

(3) If any authorized person finds any roof gutter to be in a state capable of retaining water in which mosquitoes are likely to breed, he shall give notice thereof in writing to the owner or occupier of the premises and if immediate action be not taken by such owner or occupier to remedy the condition or conditions complained of or if such roof gutter is subsequently found to be in a condition liable to breed mosquitoes, it shall be lawful for that or any other authorized person to perforate the roof gutter in order to ensure the drawing off of any water which might collect in it.

15. WELLS. All wells shall be rendered and kept mosquito-proof or permanently stocked with larvivorous fish of a species to be approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

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

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

17. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS TO AVOID RETENTION OF WATER. (1) No part of any building shall be so constructed as to be capable of retaining water.

(2) The owner of any building upon being duly notified in writing that any part of the building is capable of retaining water, shall forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to remedy that condition.

18. RESIDUAL AND PERIFOCAL SPRAYING BY DIRECTION OF HEALTH AUTHORITIES. Residual and perifocal spraying shall be carried out as the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Health Inspector may from time to time direct for the purpose of these regulations.

19. RESIDUAL SPRAYING OF PREMISES AND NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SPRAY. (1) It shall be lawful for the Health Inspectors to spray residually all premises and the process of spraying shall include the spraying of mosquito nets, mattresses and food safes.

(2) The Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Health Inspector or other authorized person shall give at least forty-eight hours' notice of his intention to spray residually any particular premises.

20. PERIFOCAL SPRAYING OF PREMISES IN ABSENCE OF OWNER OR OCCUPIER. Where the owner or occupier of any premises cannot be found, or where the Medical Officer of Health has reasonable cause to believe that the owner or occupier of the premises is intentionally absenting himself from the premises it shall be lawful for the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Inspector to give forty-eight hours' notice of his intention to do perifocal spraying of the premises.

21. PROVISIONS AS TO SPRAYING WHERE OCCUPIER UNKNOWN OR CANNOT BE FOUND. (1) Where the occupier of any premises is unknown or cannot be found, any notice required to be given under regulation 19 or regulation 20 shall be given in writing and shall be given by affixing the notice to some conspicuous part of the premises.

(2) If after the expiration of seventy-two hours from the time of affixing a notice in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), all efforts made to find the occupier have failed, any authorized person may apply to the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Health Inspector for further directions.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Health Inspector upon being satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken to find the occupier of the premises and that all such efforts have failed may authorize a spraying team to enter, if necessary by force, and in the presence of a police officer to inspect or spray or to inspect and spray any premises.

(4) Adequate measures shall be taken by the spraying team to ensure that the premises and all articles therein are treated with due care during the spraying.

22. INSPECTION AND SPRAYING MAY BE CARRIED OUT AT ANY TIME WITH CONSENT OF OWNER. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations the inspection or spraying of any premises may be carried out at any time if the owner or occupier of the premises consents in writing to the inspection and spraying of his premises.

23. ABSENCE OF OCCUPIER AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTICE. (1) If the occupier of premises who has received a notice in accordance with regulation 19 or regulation 20 is absent from the premises at the time specified in the notice, the person in charge of the spraying team shall affix in some conspicuous part of the premises another notice of his intention to inspect or spray or to inspect and spray the premises at some other time not being earlier than twenty-four hours from the time specified in the first notice.

(2) If the occupier is again absent from the premises at the time specified in the second notice the person in charge of the spraying team shall apply to the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Health Inspector for further directions.

(3) If after due inquiry there is reasonable cause to believe that the occupier is wilfully absenting himself from the premises for the purpose of preventing the inspection or spraying of the premises, the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Health Inspector may authorize the spraying team to enter in the absence of the occupier, by force if necessary, and to inspect or to spray or to inspect and spray the premises in the presence of a police officer from the nearest police station.

24. AUTHORIZATION OF ENTRY ON PREMISES DURING PRESCRIBED HOURS. It shall be lawful for an authorized person to enter any premises between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. for the purpose of inspecting such premises to discover whether the provisions of these regulations are being complied with, and of carrying out such works as may be provided for or authorized under these regulations.

25. PERSON ASSISTING TO HAVE RIGHTS OF AUTHORIZED PERSON. Any person assisting an authorized person acting under these regulations shall have all the rights, powers and immunities of an authorized person.

26. DUTY OF OCCUPIER WITH RESPECT TO SPRAYING OF PREMISES. (1) Any occupier of premises who has received a notice or who has been notified that his premises are to be sprayed, or who has consented in writing to the spraying of his premises shall, before spraying commences—

(*a*) extinguish all fires or naked flames in the premises;

(*b*) put away all foodstuffs, clothing and other articles likely to be damaged by the spraying;

(*c*) leave or place mosquito nets, mattresses, bedding and food safes in such a position that they can conveniently be sprayed;

(*d*) leave or place all receptacles intended for the storage of water or capable of holding water in such positions that they are reasonably accessible for the inspection or spraying of their contents;

(*e*) take such steps as may be required by the notice.

(2) No fire shall be lighted or naked flames allowed to burn in any premises during the spraying of the premises.

27. DUTY OF AUTHORIZED PERSON ON DISCOVERING RECEPTACLE CAPABLE OF BREEDING MOSQUITOES. If any authorized person discovers any receptacle capable of breeding mosquitoes, he shall, according to his judgment and to the circumstances of the case—

(*a*) apply the larvicide or insecticide used by the Board; or

(*b*) require the owner or occupier of the premises to stock the water with larvivorous fish of a species approved by the Chairman of the Board; or

(*c*) require the owner or occupier to apply an approved larvicide or insecticide; or

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

28. RECEPTACLES IN CEMETERIES. Flower vases, jars or other receptacles in cemeteries shall not be allowed to contain water, and all such receptacles shall be filled with sand or earth.

29. DUTY TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS TO REST UPON BOTH OWNER AND OCCUPIER OF PREMISES. Where in respect of any premises any act or thing is by any of these regulations either to be done or declared to be prohibited, the duty of seeing that such requirement or prohibition is complied with shall rest upon both the owner and the occupier for the time being of the premises; and in the event of a breach of any regulation either the owner or the occupier or both shall be liable to be prosecuted.

30. HINDERING OR OBSTRUCTING AUTHORIZED PERSON. Any person who hinders or obstructs an authorized person in the execution of any duty under these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

31. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES. any person who commits an offence against any of these regulations, shall be liable on summary conviction for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and in addition shall be liable, in the case of a continuing offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for every day during which the offence is continued.

THE PRIVY REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations
Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Privy Buildings.
4. Pits.
5. Pail Closets.
6. Earth Closets and Bucket Latrines.
7. Water Closets.
8. Maintenance and Repair.
9. Penalty.

S.R.O. 23/1958.

THE PRIVY REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

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1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Privy Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations the expression "Board" means the Central Board of Health.

3. PRIVY BUILDINGS. (1) The varieties of privy may be pit, pail or water closet, and shall in each case be subject to the approval of the Board.

(2) Every privy building shall be of such size and constructed on such site, on such design and of such materials as the Board may approve.

(3) The access of flies, rats and other vermin to the contents of any pit or pail closet shall be prevented, to the satisfaction of the Board.

(4) The floor of the privy shall be at a height of not less than 12 inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the privy.

4. PITS. (1) Pits are allowed in rural areas, and every pit shall be 4 feet deep and 4 feet by 4 feet wide, or such other size and depth as the Board may approve and shall be constructed on such design and of such materials as the Board may approve.

(2) A raised concrete tapia wall or properly rammed earth bank not less than 12 inches above the ground level shall be built around the top of such pit so as effectively to prevent the entrance of storm or waste water or other drainage and shall, as far as practicable, slope away from the base of the seat.

(3) The contents of any privy shall at no time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage from storm or waste water, or liquid refuse on the premises.

(4) Every pit shall be so constructed as to afford easy means of access for the purpose of emptying, cleansing and removal of filth therefrom, if necessary, without such filth being carried through any dwelling house or public building.

(5) Whenever any pit in use on any premises shall have been filled to within 18 inches of the surface of the ground, such pit shall forthwith be emptied cleansed and disinfected, or filled with earth by the owner or occupier of the premises.

(6) Before any pit shall be filled with earth as required by the last preceding paragraph a fresh pit shall be provided by the owner of such premises, and the privy building shall be erected over it and maintained in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

5. PAIL CLOSETS. (1) Moveable receptacles such as metal pails or buckets when used shall fit properly under the privy seat and there shall be ready access from the back of the privy to the pail for the purpose of removal and cleansing. In exceptional cases, with the approval of the Board, access may be from the front. Pails shall be provided with properly fitting covers when not in actual use.

(2) No pail shall be allowed to become full, but shall be removed with the contents from the premises and replaced by a clean pail at such intervals as the Board may approve. Pails shall not be cleansed or washed at the premises but only at the place of disposal.

(3) The contents of a pail shall be disposed of by removal in closed receptacles to the place of disposal and be there buried or burnt or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Board.

6. EARTH CLOSETS AND BUCKET LATRINES. Earth closets and bucket latrines shall be entered only from the external air. They shall be properly lit and ventilated, with floors of a non-absorbent material laid to falls and at least three inches above the ground. The receptacle for fæcal matter shall be of a non-absorbent material and of a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet. Earth closets shall be at least forty feet away from any well in order to avoid pollution, twelve feet from any dwelling and eight feet from the boundary of any lot.

7. WATER CLOSETS. (1) Where there is a sufficient supply of water, the owner or occupier of any dwelling house may construct, to the satisfaction of the Board, a water closet with suitable water closet basin, flush tank, soil pipe, traps or any other necessary apparatus in connection with such dwelling house.

(2) Water closets in dwellings shall not open off a kitchen, larder or habitable room except when the room is used solely for sleeping purposes, unless separated by a ventilated lobby. Water closets shall have an external wall with a window of not less than two square feet opening directly into the external air, or be mechanically ventilated and lighted to the satisfaction of the Board. Water closets shall discharge into a septic tank or sewer and shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Board.

(3) Subject to the approval of the Board in each case, the water closet shall discharge through the soil pipe and underground pipe or drain into the sea or into a ventilated cesspool or a soakaway pit with gravel bottom, or a septic tank:

Provided that a privy building may be erected directly over the tank.

(4) No water closet soil pipe shall be erected which is less than three inches in its internal diameter, and every such pipe shall extend upwards to not less than eighteen inches above the eaves of any house.

(5) All water closet pipes laid down to carry drainage water shall be efficiently trapped to the satisfaction of the Board.

(6) In the case of a septic tank or any modification of a septic tank, or in the case of a urinal, arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Board for the provision of underground or subsoil drains for the

absorption and soaking away of the effluent, or of a suitable catchpit or movable receptacle for receiving the effluent which shall be disinfected and safely disposed of in such a manner as the Board may approve.

(7) The owner or occupier of any premises shall, whenever required by the medical officer of health, thoroughly cleanse every cesspool or soakaway pit belonging to such premises, and shall have such cesspool and soakaway pit and contents, if any, regularly disinfected.

(8) All vent openings in connection with water closet drainage shall be effectively covered with wire gauze at all times.

(9) The manhole covers of septic tanks shall be tightly sealed to prevent mosquito and other nuisances.

8. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR. (1) The owner or occupier of any premises shall keep every privy and every pit and all accessories appurtenant thereto in or on such premises clean and in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Board, and for that purpose shall cleanse the flooring, seats and internal walls or partitions of every privy belonging to such premises and shall supply oil or other substances to every pit belonging to such premises and in such manner and as often as the Board may require.

(2) Every privy shall be limewashed internally whenever necessary to keep it in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Board.

(3) Owners of premises shall maintain in proper condition and repair every privy and the accessories belonging thereto upon such premises.

9. PENALTY. Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall on summarry conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence continues after written notice from the Board.

THE HOUSE REFUSE REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations
Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. House Owner to place Refuse Conveniently in Receptacle.
4. Trade Refuse.
5. Refuse Property of the Board.
6. Removal of Refuse by Occupier of Premises.
7. Penalty.

S.R.O. 24/1958

THE HOUSE REFUSE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the House Refuse Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations—

"Board" means the Central Board of Health;

"house refuse" means dust and sweepings of a dwelling house, hotel or common lodging house in the ordinary course of living therein, waste paper, bottles (whole or broken), broken glass, whole or broken crockery, tins, kitchen refuse and flower garden refuse when contained in refuse receptacles as hereinafter described but does not include refuse of any other nature or refuse in excess of the quantity contained in such prescribed receptacles.

3. HOUSE OWNER TO PLACE REFUSE CONVENIENTLY IN RECEPTACLE. (1) The owner of every dwelling house in the City of Saint John's and the owner of every common lodging house in that City shall, not later than 8 o'clock in the morning of every day, deposit within the gateway

of such premises in a conveniently accessible position a moveable receptacle in which shall be placed the house refuse of such premises for the purpose of removal by the Board.

(2) The receptacle to be provided shall be of a type satisfactory to the Board.

4. TRADE REFUSE. If the owner or occupier of any premises requires the removal of any bottles, whole or broken glass of every description, discarded chinaware and crockery, whole or broken, and all articles of metal, whole or broken, he shall place such rubbish in a proper receptacle and ready for removal by the Board's cart before 9 a.m. on Thursday of each week, and such receptacle shall not contain any matter or thing other than the rubbish enumerated in this regulation.

5. REFUSE PROPERTY OF THE BOARD. (1) All street sweepings, sand, house refuse and all refuse placed for removal or removed by the scavengers or in any other manner by the Board shall become the property of the Board after its removal.

(2) Any person taking possession of such refuse or part thereof after its removal by servants of the Board shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

6. REMOVAL OF REFUSE BY OCCUPIER OF PREMISES. In all places other than in the City of Saint John's all sweepings of yards and highways, all organic refuse, broken glass, excremental matter and other refuse except that which is contained in properly constructed privies, shall be removed twice weekly by the occupier to the places appointed by the Board for their deposit.

7. PENALTY. Any person who shall offend against the provisions of any of these regulations shall be liable for every such offence to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of one hundred dollars for every day during which the offence continues after written notice thereof from the Board.

THE FOOD (SELLING IN OPEN AIR) REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations

Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Registration of Persons Selling Foods.
4. Protection from Contamination of Articles for sale for Human Consumption.
5. Penalty.

S.R.O. 25/1958.

THE FOOD (SELLING IN OPEN AIR) REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTIONS 98 AND 99 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Food (Selling in Open Air) Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations—

"Board" means the Central Board of Health.

3. REGISTRATION OF PERSONS SELLING FOODS. (1) No person in the City of Saint John's shall place any stall or standing, or any tray, box, basket or other receptacle containing any articles whatever for sale, or shall loiter or sit on steps or otherwise for the purpose of handling, or shall hand or offer for sale, any article whatever—

(*a*) in or near the side of Market Alley or on the sidewalks thereof or under any gallery or in any public place therein; or

(*b*) in or near the side of any of the following streets, namely, Long Street, High Street, Market Street, and Thames Street, or on

the sidewalks thereof, or under any gallery or in any public place therein,

except under and in accordance with a licence in writing granted to such person in that behalf by the Board.

(2) Every licence granted under this regulation shall be renewable quarterly in advance of the first days of January, April, July, and October, or within seven days thereof.

(3) No licence under this regulation shall be granted by the Board unless the consent in writing has been given by any merchant, storekeeper or shopkeeper carrying on business in a building or premises immediately behind the place or location in respect of which the licence is to be granted.

(4) The provisions of this regulation shall not extend to the exposure of articles for sale, by a person possessing a valid trade licence in respect of the building or premises to which such licence relates.

(5) Every licence under this regulation may be cancelled at any time by the Board in its discretion.

(6) The Board shall keep a register of all persons licensed under these regulations.

(7) Every person licensed under these regulations shall carry and exhibit his licence when required by the Board to do so.

4. PROTECTION FROM CONTAMINATION OF ARTICLES FOR SALE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. (1) Every tray, box, basket, breadcart or other receptacle used for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, in the open air, any bread, cake, pastry or other confectionery or any other article intended for human consumption, shall be provided by the owner of such receptacle with a cover of wood, gauze, glass or metal to the satisfaction of the Board in order that such article may be protected from contamination by dust, flies or otherwise and no person may sell, expose or offer for sale in the open air any such article in any receptacle as aforesaid unless the receptacle is protected from contamination as aforesaid:

Provided that articles of food (such as vegetables or fruit) which require to be peeled, pared or cooked before consumption need not be covered.

(2) Every such tray, box, basket, breadcart or other receptacle and every cover thereof shall, at all times, be kept by its owner and every person

in charge of it in a clean and wholesome condition to the satisfaction of the Board.

(3) All articles of food exposed in accordance with the provisions of this regulation shall be kept at a height of not less than one foot from the ground.

5. PENALTY. Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of fity dollars for each day during which the offence continues after written notice thereof by the Board.

THE CEMETERIES AND DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations
Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Dead Bodies.
4. Laying out of Cemeteries.
5. Size and Distance of Graves.
6. Depth of Graves.
7. Maintenance of Cemeteries.
8. Impounding of Animals found within a Cemetery.
9. No animals to be in Cemeteries.
10. Church Authorities to Maintain their Cemeteries.
11. Wilful Damage or Nuisance.
12. Restrictions as to use of Cemetery.
13. Furnishing Information of Death.
14. Register of Burials.
15. Prohibition of Burials without Permission.
16. Licensing of Cemeteries. Burial Unlawful except in Licensed Cemetery or Place Approved by the Board.
17. Wheeled Vehicle not to enter Cemetery without Permission.
18. Monuments, etc.
19. Reopening of Graves.
20. Times of opening of Cemetery.

Regulation

21. Unseemly Behaviour within Cemetery.
22. Fees.
23. Importation of Dead Body or Human Remains.
24. Transportation of Corpses and Human Remains from Antigua and Barbuda.
25. Cemetery Servant.
26. Penalty.
SCHEDULE.

S.R.O. 26/1958.
S.R.O. 32/1959.
S.R.O. 16/1974.

THE CEMETERIES AND DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 159 AND 160 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Cemeteries and Disposal of the Dead Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these Regulations—

"Board" means the Central Board of Health;

"grave" means a burial place formed in the ground by excavation and without any internal wall or brickwork, stonework or any artificial lining.

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

3. DEAD BODIES. No dead body shall be kept for more than thirty hours after death without interment except by warrant under the hand of a coroner, and if any dead body be kept contrary to this regulation, the

occupier of the house in which the death occurred shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

4. LAYING OUT OF CEMETERIES. The sites of graves and tombs in every cemetery shall, as far as possible, be laid out in parallel rows and each site for a grave or tomb in each row shall occupy the numbered site as shown on the plan, if any, in respect of such cemetery.

5. SIZE AND DISTANCE OF GRAVES. Every grave or tomb in any cemetery shall have allotted to it a space of not less than seven feet in length by three feet in breadth and there shall be provided a clear space of not less than three feet between each grave or tomb.

6. DEPTH OF GRAVES. Every grave for a coffin more than three feet long shall be dug to a depth of six clear feet from the surface of the ground, and for a coffin three feet long and under to a depth of five feet; and the Cemetery Attendant shall be responsible for seeing that this rule is adhered to:

Provided that in the Island of Barbuda every grave for a coffin more than three feet long shall be dug to a depth of four clear feet from the surface of the ground, and for a coffin three feet long and under to a depth of three feet.

7. MAINTENANCE OF CEMETERIES. (1) Every cemetery shall at all times be kept properly and efficiently drained and free from bush, weeds and long grass.

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

8. IMPOUNDING OF ANIMALS FOUND WITHIN A CEMETERY . Police constables are authorized, and persons appointed to take care of the cemeteries are directed to impound all animals found within the cemetery, and to drive out all fowls and dogs found within the cemetery.

9. NO ANIMALS TO BE IN CEMETERIES. It shall be the duty of the Board in the case of every Public Cemetery, and of the appropriate Church body in the case of cemeteries belonging to churches, to see that no cattle, swine or other animals stray or graze therein.

10. CHURCH AUTHORITIES TO MAINTAIN THEIR CEMETERIES. (1) It shall be the duty of the person or persons having the charge, management or control of a cemetery belonging to any church to—

(*a*) maintain the general orderliness and appearance of the cemetery;

(*b*) cause to be repaired, reconstructed, set upright or otherwise put in order any tomb, tombstone or other superstructure which is not private property so as to prevent the collection of water therein;

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

(2) The provisions of this regulation shall apply to disused cemeteries.

11. WILFUL DAMAGE OR NUISANCE. Any person who damages any grave, tomb, tombstone, coffin, headboard or other superstructure or disturbs any grave in any cemetery or other place or removes any corpse, portion of a corpse, or remains of a corpse from any grave or tomb, or damages any path, seat, tree, shrub, flower, lamp or water tank or who otherwise causes a nuisance within any cemetery, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

12. RESTRICTIONS AS TO USE OF CEMETERY. No ground that has been or is used as a cemetery, may be used for any other purpose at any time without the permission of the Board.

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

14. REGISTER OF BURIALS. (1) The occupier of a cemetery or a person duly appointed by him in writing shall keep a register of all burials in such cemetery and such register shall record the name, designation, sex and age as far as may be practicable, the number of the grave and the date of the burial together with the signature of the person making the entry.

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

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

15. PROHIBITION OF BURIALS WITHOUT PERMISSION. No person shall dig any grave or construct any tomb, tombstone, headboard or other superstructure, or bury any corpse in any cemetery without first having obtained, in the case of a public cemetery, the permission of the Cemetery Attendant and, in the case of other cemeteries, the permission of the owner or occupier thereof.

16. LICENSING OF CEMETERIES. BURIAL UNLAWFUL EXCEPT IN LICENSED CEMETERY OR PLACE APPROVED BY THE BOARD. (1) Upon the recommendation of the Board and with the approval of the Cabinet, the Minister may by proclamation publish in the *Gazette*, license any parcel of land as a public or private cemetery.

(2) The cemeteries used as such at the commencement of these regulations shall be deemed to be and are hereby declared to be licensed cemeteries within the meaning of these regulations.

(3) It shall not be lawful for any person to bury or inter the body of any person except within a licensed cemetery or in any other place as may be approved by the Board in writing.

17. WHEELED VEHICLE NOT TO ENTER CEMETERY WITHOUT PERMISSION. No wheeled vehicle may enter a public cemetery except by permission of the Board, or any other cemetery except by permission of the owner or occupier thereof, and such permission shall only be granted on condition that any damage done shall be made good.

18. MONUMENTS, ETC. (1) No monument, tomb, tomb railing or other structure shall be allowed to be placed in a public cemetery except by permission of the Cemetery Attendant.

(2) Whenever any existing structure shall fall or be taken down, the permission of the Board must be obtained before it can be replaced.

(3) Whenever any existing structures are decaying or likely to fall or decay, the Board shall call on the owner thereof to make the same safe and decent, and in default of his so doing, they may remove or destroy or otherwise dispose of such defective structures.

19. REOPENING OF GRAVES. (1) In every case where, in any part of a cemetery, the body of a person whose age at the time of death did not exceed twelve years has been buried in a grave, no person shall, except with the permission of the Board, at any time within a period of five years of the date of burial of the body, cause or suffer the grave to be opened for the purpose of burying therein the body of any other person.

(2) In every case where, in any part of a cemetery, the body of a person whose age at the time of death exceeded twelve years has been buried in a grave, no person shall, except with the permission of the Board, at any time within a period of seven years after the date of burial of the body, cause or suffer the grave to be opened for the purpose of burying therein the body of any other person.

(3) In cases where persons have been buried, having died from infectious diseases such as yellow fever, small pox, cholera or plague, their graves shall not be opened at any time without special permission of the Board.

20. TIMES OF OPENING OF CEMETERY. The gates of public cemeteries shall, subject to any special order of the Board, be open to the public from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day.

21. UNSEEMLY BEHAVIOUR WITHIN CEMETERY. (1) Any person found drunk in a cemetery or guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour or of any violent or profane language or who by his conduct causes any annoyance to any other person shall be instantly removed from the cemetery.

(2) No person shall pick flowers in any cemetery.

(3) No game shall be played in any cemetery.

(4) No person shall offer for sale any article or thing within any cemetery.

(5) No person shall deposit or throw dirt, filth or noisome things into any cemetery.

22. FEES. (1) No person shall bring or cause to be brought or deposited at a public cemetery any dead body until the fees for burial have been paid to the Board, or there has been delivered to the Secretary of the Board a certificate given by the Relieving Officer stating that the deceased was not at the time of his death in a position to pay for his burial.

(2) If after the burial of any person certified by the Relieving Officer as in paragraph (1) the Board is satisfied that such person was, at the time of his death, in a position to pay his funeral expenses, the Board may recover as a civil debt from the personal representatives, if any, or from the next of kin of such deceased person such fees in respect of the burial of the deceased as are set out in the Schedule.

(3) There shall be payable to the Secretary of the Board the fees set out in the Schedule for the purposes mentioned in the said Schedule.

23. IMPORTATION OF DEAD BODY OR HUMAN REMAINS. It shall not be lawful to import into Antigua and Barbuda or land in Antigua and Barbuda a dead body or human remains from any place outside Antigua and Barbuda by any means of conveyance whatever without the permission of the Board, or, in an emergency, the Chairman of the Board, and the applicant for such permission shall furnish the Board or the Chairman of the Board as the case may be with all information as to the cause of death, reasons for the importation into Antigua and Barbuda, and other particulars as he may be required to give.

24. TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES AND HUMAN REMAINS FROM ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA. (1) Corpses may be transported from Antigua and Barbuda to any other part of the Leeward Islands in caskets or coffins which are not hermetically sealed.

(2) Corpses shall not be transported from Antigua and Barbuda to any place other than the Leeward Islands except they are containd in caskets or coffins which are hermetically sealed; provided that if it is not possible for such caskets or coffins to be hermetically sealed, the Board may permit such corpses to be transported enclosed within outside sealed packing or travelling cases.

(3) Corpses or human remains which have been exhumed shall not be transported from Antigua and Barbuda to any place except they are contained in caskets or coffins which are hermetically sealed.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this regulation shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

25. CEMETERY SERVANT. There shall be appointed as servants of the Board one cemetery attendant, gardeners and grave diggers whose duties shall be allocated by the Board from time to time.

26. PENALTY. Except as in these regulations expressly provided, any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction for every such offence to a fine of one hundred dollars, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of fifty dollars for each day after written notice thereof from the Board.

SCHEDULE r.22.

1. For digging a single grave—

(*a*) for each still born child and each child under 3 years $5.00

(*b*) for each child of three years but under fifteen years $15.00

(*c*) for each person of fifteen years and upwards $25.00

2. For the purpose of graves in perpetuity for a single grave ... $50.00

3. For the care of a single grave for one year or part thereof ... $6.00

4. For care of a private burial place containing space for more than one grave, for one year or part thereof in respect of—

(*a*) the first grave $10.00

(*b*) every grave space after the first $5.00

THE MARKET REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations
Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Hours of Opening.
4. Bells to be Rung at Closing.
5. Duties of Market Supervisor.
6. Disorderly or Sick Persons to be Removed from Market.
7. Fees for Stalls.
8. Conditions under which Stall may be Used.
9. Produce not to be sold until dues have been Paid.
10. Market Tickets.
11. Board Members to have no Pecuniary Interest in Disposal of Animals.
12. All Meat etc. to go to the Market.
13. Meat from Slaughterhouse to go to Stall.
14. Meat etc. to be sold only at Stalls.
15. Licence to sell Meat, Fish or Turtle in the City.
16. Power to examine suspected Persons.
17. Seller of Meat etc. to be Cleanly Dressed.
18. Meat etc. to be chopped upon Blocks.
19. Turtle, Meat and Fish to be Separated.
20. Fish to be Disposed of on Day of Arrival.
21. Market Supervisor may Refuse an Application for Stall.
22. One Stall One User.
23. Use of Counters, Stalls and Stands.
24. Licensee to Cleanse His Stall.
25. Licensee to Remain at His Stall.
26. Damage to Stalls or Stands.
27. Rental of Stalls.
28. Stall or Stand to Sell only that for which it is Licensed.
29. Licensee Liable for Offences Committed at His Stall.
30. Licensee to provide Ticket on Demand.
31. Licensee to Keep his produce within His Stall.
32. Ticket Holder Liable for Offences Committed at His Stand.
33. Only Property essential to the Business to be Placed at or about Stall.
34. Market Supervisor Empowered to Seize Certain Articles.
35. A Person may Dispose of Anything in the Market.
36. Market Supervisor to Seize Unwholesome Food.
37. Offences.
38. Board not Responsible for Losses.
39. Forms.

Regulation

40. Penalty.
41. Who may Prosecute.
FIRST SCHEDULE.
SECOND SCHEDULE.
THIRD SCHEDULE.

S.R.O. 1/1959.
S.R.O. 46/1959.
S.R.O. 15/1974.
S.R.O. 9/1978

THE MARKET REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 140 (2) OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Market Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations—

"animal" means any bull, cow, calf, steer, bullock, heifer, ox, pig, sheep, lamb, goat, kid, turtle or poultry;

"Board" means the Central Board of Health;

"disposal" means sale, barter, offering or exposing for sale or barter;

"dispose of" means sell, barter or offer or expose for sale or barter or cause to be sold, bartered or offered or exposed for sale or barter;

"fish" means any kind of salt water fish;

"food" includes every article used for food or drink by man;

"fresh meat" includes meat preserved in its fresh state by means of refrigeration over any period of time;

"huckster" means any person who disposes of any produce in any part of the market;

"loiterer" includes any person in or about the market—

(*a*) for any lewd, idle, vicious, or disorderly purpose, or

(*b*) otherwise than in the regular performance, or in the pursuance, or some lawful calling or object, or

(*c*) to the annoyance, or obstruction of any person therein, or

(*d*) who not having any authority to remain there fails to quit the market at the time of closing, or

(*e*) who does not leave the market when required by a market supervisor so to do, or

(*f*) who is found in the market after the time of closing;

"market" means the market in the City of Saint John's save and except the slaughterhouse and includes the meat, fish, fruit, and vegetable markets as well as all market buildings, pavements, steps and approaches thereto; tanks and any land or building on such land which may be erected or appropriated at any time for use in connection with the market;

"market supervisor" means the person appointed by the Board as such, and shall include any person acting in his place;

"meat" includes flesh, bones, heart, lungs, tripe or any part whatsoever of the carcase, whether the same be fresh, corned, salted or otherwise, of any pig or (the hide, horns and hoofs excepted) of any bull, ox, steer, cow, heifer, calf, goat, kid, sheep, lamb or poultry;

"produce" means—

(*a*) sucking pigs;

(*b*) live and dead game;

(*c*) shell-fish, including lobster;

(*d*) land and sea crabs;

(*e*) turtle eggs;

(*f*) any other article of food found, produced, grown or manufactured in Antigua and Barbuda or any other Commonwealth Carib-

bean country excepting bread, cakes, chocolate, coffee, cooked food, drinks, honey, molasses, peanuts and sugar:

Provided that milk shall be subject to the provisions of the Milk Regulations;

(*g*) brooms manufactured in Antigua and Barbuda;

(*h*) charcoal burnt or prepared in Antigua and Barbuda;

"refuse" includes animal refuse, blook, offal, dirt, leavings, filth, shavings, sawdust, broken bottles, or debris of any kind or description whatsoever;

"stall" means such place in the market as may from time to time be appointed as such;

"stand" means such place in the market as may from time to time be appointed as such.

3. HOURS OF OPENING. The market shall be open to the public on all days from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. except on public holidays when it shall be open from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. and on Saturdays when it shall be open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. It shall be kept closed on Sundays.

4. BELLS TO BE RUNG AT CLOSING. With respect to the closing of the market, two notice bells shall be rung, the first, one hour, and the second one half hour before the closing thereof; and a closing bell at the closing hour.

5. DUTIES OF MARKET SUPERVISOR. There shall be such number of market supervisors as the Board shall deem fit. A market supervisor shall—

(*a*) be subject to the direction of the Secretary to the Board;

(*b*) have the general superintendence and charge of the market, and shall be responsible for the due and proper management thereof and for the due enforcement of these Regulations;

(*c*) attend at the market during such hours as the Board shall determine;

(*d*) inspect all scales, weights and measures of any description whatsoever, used in the market, and shall see that the same are in conformity with the standard and duly stamped according to law;

(*e*) keep a correct list and account of all property delivered to him for the use of the market, and be responsible for same;

(*f*) make up and enter into a book every day an account under distinct and separate heads of all his receipts for such day;

(*g*) pay into the Treasury daily all moneys received by him, and if for any cause the Treasury shall not be open, then he shall pay the same into the Treasury on the next day on which it shall be open, before the hour of 11 a.m.;

(*h*) produce his books or any other property under his charge whenever called upon to do so by any officer of the Board and shall give to the Secretary all such information as he may require with respect to such books and property;

(*i*) during market hours produce his books or any property under his charge whenever called upon to do so by the Board and shall give to the chairman all such information as he may require with respect to such books and property;

(*j*) make a monthly report of the working of the market in such form as shall be from time to time indicated by the Board.

6. DISORDERLY OR SICK PERSONS TO BE REMOVED FROM MARKET. (1) A market supervisor may arrest or eject, or cause to be arrested or ejected by any constable, servant of the Board or other person—

(*a*) any disorderly person, or person acting indecently, or person dirtily or indecently dressed, or using obscene, abusive or insulting language, or swearing or behaving in a manner calculated to disturb the peace of the market;

(*b*) any person afflicted with leprosy, yaws, sores or any other loathsome disease whatsoever; or

(*c*) any loiterer.

(2) It shall be lawful for a market supervisor to eject or have ejected any dog from the market.

7. FEES FOR STALLS. (1) Every person who desires to use a stall shall before using such stall, obtain from a market supervisor a certificate showing the number of the stall which he is to use and pay to a market supervisor stall dues thereof at the rate specified in the First Schedule.

(2) A market supervisor shall on receipt of such sum as he shall be entitled to claim for stall dues under the First Schedule issue a receipt (in this regulation called a stall dues receipt), for the same, which receipt shall be produced by the stall holder to a market supervisor or any agent of

the Board whenever called upon to do so, at any time, during the perio for which the stall holder is authorized to use the stall.

(3) Every stall dues receipt shall—

(*a*) state the name of the person on whose behalf it has been applie for, the amount for which it is issued, the number of the stall in respe of which it is issued, and the period during which such stall is to be use

(*b*) entitle the person mentioned therein to use the stall designate during the period stated and not otherwise.

8. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH STALL MAY BE USED. No perso shall use a stall—

(*a*) without having previously paid for and obtained a stall due receipt therefor; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period mentioned in any stall due receipt in respect of such stall; or

(*c*) after having been served with a notice under regulation 24

9. PRODUCE NOT TO BE SOLD UNTIL DUES HAVE BEEN PAID. N person shall dispose of any produce until after such produce has been brough to the market, and market dues have been paid thereon, and no perso shall knowingly purchase any produce upon which market dues have n been paid:

Provided that a person who pays rent for a lock-up stall under th provisions of regulation 27 may dispose of any produce without the pay ment of market dues thereon after such produce has been brought to th market.

10. MARKET TICKETS. (1) No huckster shall dispose of any pr duce without having in his possession a market ticket obtained in respe thereof.

(2) Every person who brings to the market any product for disposa shall on each occasion of his so doing pay in advance to a market supe visor, market dues (in this regulation called ticket dues), in respect thereo at the rate specified in the First Schedule.

(3) A market supervisor shall on receipt of such sums as he shall b entitled to claim for such ticket dues, give a ticket (in this regulation calle a market ticket) for the same.

(4) Every market ticket shall entitle the holder—

(*a*) to the use of a stand in the market until the closing thereof on the day of issue, unless the produce in respect whereof such ticket shall have been issued, be earlier disposed of;

(*b*) to dispose of such produce in the City of Saint John's outside the market during that day:

Provided that such ticket shall not entitle the holder after he has once left the market with such produce to use again any stand in the market without further payment:

Provided further that the right to dispose of produce outside the market given by this regulation shall be read with and subject to any prohibitions contained in the laws of Antigua and Barbuda or any regulation of the Board.

(5) Any person who carries from the market any produce for sale shall have in his possession while carrying the same and while disposing of the same the market ticket given in respect thereof.

(6) Every person shall produce such ticket to any officer of the Board immediately on his being requested so to do.

11. BOARD MEMBERS TO HAVE NO PECUNIARY INTEREST IN DISPOSAL OF ANIMALS. No member of the Board shall have any pecuniary interest in—

(*a*) the disposal of slaughtered animals;

(*b*) the disposal of the meat of such animals;

(*c*) the disposal of any fish or turtle;

(*d*) the disposal of any produce whatsoever brought to the market.

12. ALL MEAT ETC. TO GO TO THE MARKET. Except as provided in regulation 15 no person shall without the written permission of the Secretary to the Board bring or cause to be brought into the City of Saint John's any meat or turtle slaughtered elsewhere than at the market, or any fish except for the purpose of taking such fish to market.

13. MEAT FROM SLAUGHTERHOUSE TO GO TO STALL. No person shall—

(*a*) without the written permission of the Secretary to the Board, take any meat or turtle from the slaughterhouse elsewhere than to the stall;

(*b*) carry any meat, turtle or fish otherwise than in clean receptacles;

(*c*) dispose of any meat, turtle or fish before showing the same to a market supervisor.

14. MEAT ETC. TO BE SOLD ONLY AT STALLS. No person shall except as is hereinafter otherwise provided dispose of at any place other than at the stalls provided by the Board for the purpose—

(*a*) any meat other than at the meat stall;

(*b*) any turtle other than at a meat or fish stall;

(*c*) any description of fish other than at a fish stall:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to imported meat or poultry other than fresh meat or poultry or to imported fish other than fresh fish.

15. LICENSE TO SELL MEAT, FISH OR TURTLE IN THE CITY. (1) The Board may, in their absolute discretion, issue under the hand of the Secretary to the Board and in the form set forth in the Second Schedule, a licence to any person to sell or dispose of in the City of Saint John's—

(*a*) fresh fish and turtle; or

(*b*) fresh meat and turtle.

(2) A licence granted under sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph (1) of this regulation may be either—

(*a*) a huckster's licence which will permit the licensee to sell or dispose of the fish or turtle at any dwelling house in the City of Saint John's; or

(*b*) a licence to sell or dispose of the fish or turtle at an appointed place in the City of Saint John's.

(3) A licence granted under sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be a licence to sell or dispose of the meat or turtle at an appointed place in the City of Saint John's.

(4) A licence granted under this regulation shall be for a period of three months from the date of the commencement thereof, and may on conviction of the licensee or any of his employees of an offence under any

of the provisions of these regulations, be revoked in their absolute discretion by the Board.

(5) There shall be paid to the Secretary to the Board in respect of licences granted under this regulation the following fees—

(*a*) for a huckster's fish and turtle licence ..... 48c.

(*b*) for a licence to sell or dispose of fish and turtle at an appointed place $2.40

(*c*) for a licence to sell or dispose of meat and turtle at an appointed place $5.00

16. POWER TO EXAMINE SUSPECTED PERSONS. (1) Any officer of the Board, who suspects that any person in the City of Saint John's is carrying or has any meat, turtle or fish in his possession which is intended for disposal and which has not come from the market, or some place licensed or appointed by the Board for the disposal of meat, turtle or fish, may stop such person and search anything carried by him or in his possession.

(2) Every person shall stop when requested so to do and shall allow such search to be made.

17. SELLER OF MEAT ETC. TO BE CLEANLY DRESSED. Every seller of meat, turtle or fish, and every person who carries meat, turtle or fish, into the market shall be cleanly dressed. Every butcher and every butcher's assistant shall, whilst handling meat wear a clean apron to the satisfaction of a market supervisor.

18. MEAT ETC. TO BE CHOPPED UPON BLOCKS. No person shall chop any meat, turtle or fish except on the blocks provided for the purpose.

19. TURTLE, MEAT AND FISH TO BE SEPARATED. Every seller of turtle shall keep the same separate from meat or fish.

20. FISH TO BE DISPOSED OF ON DAY OF ARRIVAL. No person shall dispose of any fish on any day other than that on which it has been caught and brought into the market without the permission in writing of the Secretary to the Board or a market supervisor, who shall before granting such permission carefully examine such fish or cause the same to be carefully examined.

21. MARKET SUPERVISOR MAY REFUSE AN APPLICATION FOR STALL. A market supervisor may refuse any application for any stall or stand in the market:

Provided that any person aggrieved by such refusal shall be entitled to appeal to the Board whose decision shall be given as soon as possible and shall be final.

22. ONE STALL ONE USER. Except in the case of a registered company or a *bona fide* partnership no stall or stand shall be rented or used by more than one person at the same time.

23. USE OF COUNTERS, STALLS AND STANDS. No person shall—

(*a*) use any counter in the market for the purpose of chopping; or

(*b*) use any counter, stall or stand or any other place in the market for any purpose other than that for which it is appointed by the Board.

24. LICENSEE TO CLEANSE HIS STALL. Every licensee of a stall and every seller shall—

(*a*) before leaving the market for the day thoroughly cleanse, to the satisfaction of a market supervisor, his stall or stand as well as his counter, tools and other trade appliances, and shall remove all refuse therefrom and place the same in the receptacle provided for the purpose;

(*b*) keep his stall both inside and outside, stand and tools and all other trade appliances thoroughly clean at all times;

and every such licensee or seller who shall persistently neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this regulation may after one week's notice in writing from the Secretary to the Board be debarred from the use of his stall; and shall also be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

25. LICENSEE TO REMAIN AT HIS STALL. Every seller at a stall or stand, shall remain within such stall or stand while attending to the business of the same.

26. DAMAGE TO STALLS OR STANDS. Stall holders shall be held liable to pay for any wilful damage done to their stalls or stands.

27. RENTAL OF STALLS. Lock-up stalls may be rented at a monthly rental of twenty-four dollars per stall. The rent shall be payable to a market supervisor.

28. STALL OR STAND TO SELL ONLY THAT FOR WHICH IT IS LICENSED. No person shall—

(*a*) without the permission of a market supervisor be in any meat stall or fish stand except the seller and his assistant:

Provided that a market supervisor may, at any time, enter any stall or stand in order to inspect the same;

(*b*) at any meat stall dispose of anything but meat or turtle;

(*c*) at any fish stand dispose of anything but fish or turtle;

(*d*) at any time keep in any meat stall anything but meat or turtle;

(*e*) at any time keep in any fish stand anything except fish or turtle.

29. LICENSEE LIABLE FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED AT HIS STALL. The licensee of every stall shall be liable for any offence committed in respect of such stall. No person other than the holder of a ticket for a stand or his authorized agent shall occupy the same.

30. LICENSEE TO PROVIDE TICKET ON DEMAND. Every seller at a stand shall produce his ticket to any officer of the Board on being required so to do.

31. LICENSEE TO KEEP HIS PRODUCE WITHIN HIS STALL. No person shall allow any produce belonging to him to exceed the prescribed limits of his stand.

32. TICKET HOLDER LIABLE FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED AT HIS STAND. Every ticket holder shall be liable for any offence committed in respect of his stand.

33. ONLY PROPERTY ESSENTIAL TO THE BUSINESS TO BE PLACED AT OR ABOUT STALL. No barrels, blocks, or other private property whatsoever shall be placed in or about the market other than such as may be absolutely requisite for stall holders and sellers in the execution of their business.

34. MARKET SUPERVISOR EMPOWERED TO SEIZE CERTAIN ARTICLES. It shall be lawful for a market supervisor to seize as forfeited—

(*a*) anything found on any stand where no ticket is produced or payment therefor made by any person in respect of such stand; or

(*b*) anything found after the closing of the market on or about any stand.

35. A PERSON MAY DISPOSE OF ANYTHING IN THE MARKET. Any person may on payment of the dues imposed by these regulations and subject to the approval of a market supervisor, dispose of any article in the market which, in the opinion of a market supervisor, is not produce.

36. MARKET SUPERVISOR TO SEIZE UNWHOLESOME FOOD. (1) A market supervisor shall seize, detain and destroy all food in the market which is in his opinion of a bad and unwholesome quality:

Provided that the same shall not be destroyed until two hours after the seizure thereof; during which time, the owner thereof may summon a veterinary surgeon or medical practitioner to inspect the same and, should such surgeon or practitioner certify in writing that the same is wholesome and fit for human food, it shall be released.

(2) Such owner shall pay in advance to such surgeon or practitioner the fee charged by him for his services:

Provided that when the article seized is released as aforesaid, the Board shall refund such fee to the owner, not exceeding the sum of five dollars in any one case.

37. OFFENCES. No person shall—

(*a*) smoke or spit in the market;

(*b*) sit or lie on any block, counter, table or stand in the market, or on the pavement thereof;

(*c*) sharpen any instrument on any part of the market structure;

(*d*) use any blasphemous, obscene, abusive or insulting language, or swear or otherwise misbehave in the market;

(*e*) fight or create or cause to be created any row, riot or disturbance in the market;

(*f*) throw filth, dirt, rubbish, or litter in the market;

(*g*) break, cut, pull down, destroy, remove, injure, or spoil any part of the market;

(*h*) be a loiterer in or about the market;

(*i*) be in the market during the hours that the market is not open to the public without the permission of a market supervisor;

(*j*) dispose in any part of the market of anything other than that which is allowed at that part for the time being;

(*k*) dispose in any part of the market not being a stall or stand of any article whatsoever;

(*l*) solicit custom or cause custom to be solicited in any part of the market not being a stall or stand;

(*m*) advertise in any part of the market any produce or wares by cries or shouts or cause the same to be done;

(*n*) introduce, dispose of, or consume any wine, malt liquor, spirits or intoxicants of any kind in the market;

(*o*) take or bring any dog; or permit any dog to follow or accompany him into the market;

(*p*) light any fire in the market or cook therein, except in such parts thereof and under such conditions as may be from time to time pointed out and allowed by a market supervisor;

(*q*) commit any nuisance in, or at any part of the market;

(*r*) use any water closet or urinal otherwise than for the purpose for which it was intended;

(*s*) being a male, go into, make use of, or be in any water closet or urinal provided for the use of females;

(*t*) being female, go into, make use of, or be in any water closet or urinal provided for the use of males;

(*u*) remove refuse from any part of the market in such a manner as to create a nuisance in the process of removal;

(*v*) without the consent of a market supervisor place, deposit or throw anything in or on any part of the market other than at the place appointed from time to time for the purpose;

(*w*) destroy, deface or remove any public notice posted within the market.

38. BOARD NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSSES. Neither the Board nor any of their officers nor servants shall be responsible for the loss or damage to any property left in the market.

39. FORMS. Every form in the Third Schedule shall be the prescribed form for the purpose for which it is intended and every such form may be amended by the Board at any time.

40. PENALTY. Except as in these regulations expressly provided any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regula-

tions shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence continues after written notice thereof from the Board.

41. WHO MAY PROSECUTE. All offenders against these regulations may be prosecuted by a market supervisor before a magistrate's court.

FIRST SCHEDULE

STALL DUES r.7 (1).

For every stall for a week or part of a week 60 cents.

TOLL OR TICKET DUES r.10 (2).

For entrance to the market and permission to use a stand

For every day or part of a day for:

1. Headload
2. Barrel, bunch of bananas, charcoal in bag
3. Sack, basket
4. Tin, box, crate, bag or similar container 25cents.

SECOND SCHEDULE r.15 (1).

No .....

Licence is hereby granted to of to sell or dispose of fresh fish and turtle (or fresh meat and turtle) in the City of Saint John's at (or at any dwelling house).

This licence shall terminate on the day of 19 .

Given under my hand this day of 19 .

Secretary to the Board of Health.

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORMS

r.39.

RECEIPT COUNTERFOIL

NOTE: Every receipt shall have a counterfoil as follows—

No .....
Date
Amount
From
For

STALL DUES RECEIPT.

No .....

Received from the sum of dollars and cents for the use of Stall No. up to the day of 19 .

St. John's (date)

Market Supervisor.

CERTIFICATE FOR THE USE OF A STALL

I hereby certify that is authorised to use stall No. being (describe stall)

for and during (state period) ending

Market Supervisor.

MARKET TICKET FOR A STAND IN THE MARKET FOR ONE DAY OR FOR PERMISSION TO DISPOSE OF PRODUCE IN THE CITY FOR A LIKE PERIOD

No. St. John's Market, No. St John's Marke

Checked. Market ticket.

cents.

N.B. This ticket is issued subject to the conditions and penalties imposed by the Market Regulations.

PERMISSION TO REMOVE MEAT FROM THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Permission is hereby granted to
to remove the following meat on the day of
into the City of Saint John's; namely

Secretary to the Board of Health.

THE MILK REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations
Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Licensing of Dairies.
4. Licensing of Dairymen.
5. Inspection of Cattle in Dairies.
6. Precautions to be taken for Protecting Milk against Infection or Contamination.
7. Persons Suffering from Tuberculosis not to Milk Cows.
8. Notification of Disease among Employees.
9. No person under age of Sixteen to Handle Milk.
10. Milk Seller to be Licensed.
11. Badges.
12. Seller to Furnish Health Certificate.
13. Sickness in Seller's Family.
14. Milk Can to have Proper Tap.
15. Cleansing of Grade A Dairies.
16. Drainage of Grade A Dairies.
17. Situation of Grade A Dairies.
18. Construction of Grade A Dairies.
19. Water Supply to Grade A Dairies.
20. Use of Grade A Dairies.
21. Milk Rooms for Grade A Dairies.
22. Places for Milking Cows in Grade A Dairies.
23. Sanitary Facilities in Grade A Dairies.
24. Disease among Licence Holder's Employees.
25. Animal Health.
26. Grade A Milk not to be Mixed with Other Milks.
27. Grade A Milk may be so Labelled.
28. Grade B Milk not to be Mixed with other Milks.
29. Grade B Milk may be so Labelled.
30. Calf not to Suckle its Mother.
31. Containers of Milk.
32. Mechanical Milkers.
33. Conditions to be Observed while Milking an Animal.
34. Cleanliness of Milk Vessels.
35. Health Certificates.
36. Infected Person not to carry on Occupation Connected with Milk.
37. Removal and Destruction of Diseased Cattle.
38. Admission of Animals to the Dairy Herd.

Regulation

39. Power to Stop the sale of Milk.
40. Penalty.
SCHEDULE.

S.R.O. 14/1959.

THE MILK REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTIONS 87 AND 96 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Milk Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations—

"Board" means the Central Board of Health;

"grade A dairy" means a dairy having not less than five cows and which is licensed as a grade A dairy;

"grade B dairy" means a dairy having not less than five cows and which is licensed as a grade B dairy;

"dairy herd" means all bulls, cows, calves and steers kept on any farm attached to a licensed dairy;

"inspector" means any person appointed by the Board as an inspector for the purpose of these regulations;

"impure", "unwholesome", or "adulterated milk" mean—

(*a*) milk containing less than 3% of milk fat;

(*b*) milk containing less than 8.5% of milk solids other than milk fat;

(*c*) milk in any stage of putrifaction or having any abnormal colour, consistency or smell;

(*d*) milk which has been diluted with water or other fluid, or to which any foreign substance whatever has been added;

(*e*) milk drawn from cows within ten days before or ten days after parturition;

(*f*) milk drawn from any diseased cow;

(*g*) milk which has been produced under insanitary conditions or which has been contaminated by contact with any unclean substance or by being handled by any sick or unclean person;

"officer of the board" means the Government Veterinary Officer, the Secretary to the Board, any member, officer or servant of the Board and any police constable.

3. LICENSING OF DAIRIES. (1) No person may operate any premises as a dairy unless such premises are licensed by the Board as a dairy.

(2) Such licence shall not be granted unless the dairy premises are constructed in accordance with these regulations and are otherwise satisfactory to the Board.

(3) Application for such licence shall be made in the appropriate form set out in the Schedule.

(4) Such licence shall be a grade A licence if it is in respect of a grade A dairy and a grade B licence if it is in respect of a grade B dairy; it shall be issued in duplicate and shall be in the appropriate form set out in the Schedule.

(5) Such licence may, at any time, be cancelled by the Board for any breach by the owner or occupier of a licensed dairy of any of these regulations which relate to him.

(6) The name of every licensed dairy and of the owner or occupier thereof shall, as soon as possible after a dairy has been licensed, and thereafter annually in the month of January, be published by the Board in the *Gazette* and at least two newspapers published in Antigua and Barbuda.

(7) The owner or occupier of a licensed dairy shall exhibit one copy of every licence granted under this regulation in a prominent place in the milk room of such dairy.

4. LICENSING OF DAIRYMEN. (1) No person may engage in the occupation of grade A or grade B dairyman unless he is licensed as a dairyman by the Board.

(2) Application for every licence shall be made in the appropriate form set out in the Schedule.

(3) Such licence shall be in the appropriate form set out in the Schedule.

(4) The fee payable for a licence shall be five dollars in respect of a grade A dairyman and three dollars in respect of a grade B dairyman.

(5) Such licence shall be renewable annually on the first day of January or within seven days thereof and the Board may at any time, in the interest of the public health, withhold, suspend or cancel such licence.

(6) The Board shall not issue any such licence to any person unless such person holds a certificate of good health from a medical practitioner; such certificate shall be renewable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October or within seven days thereof.

5. INSPECTION OF CATTLE IN DAIRIES. The Medical Officer of Health, the Government Veterinary Officer or any other person appointed by the Board may, at any reasonable time and without notice, either together or severally, inspect cattle in dairies and owners or occupiers of dairies shall afford all reasonable assistance which may, for the purpose of such inspections, be required of such owner or occupier.

6. PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN FOR PROTECTING MILK AGAINST INFECTION OR CONTAMINATION. (1) Every milk producer, dairyman or licensed seller of milk shall take all responsible and proper precautions, in connection with the collection and storage of milk, and otherwise, to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection and contamination.

(2) He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale—

(*a*) in any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air or by any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance, or by flies, dust or dirt; or

(*b*) in any room or building or part of a building communicating directly by door, window or otherwise with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there is any person suffering from any infectious disease, or which has been used by any person suffering from any such disease and has not been properly disinfected; or

(*c*) in any room or building or part of a building in which there is any direct inlet to any underground or covered drain or house sewer, or in which there is direct communication with a urinal or latrine.

(3) He shall not keep milk for sale, or cause or suffer any such milk to be placed in any vessel, receptacle or utensil which is not thoroughly clean or which is not made to the satisfaction of the Board.

(4) Any person who shall sell any impure, unwholesome or adulterated milk shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(5) The Medical Officer of Health, the inspector or the Board may at any time stop the sale of any milk which in the opinion of any or all of them has been exposed to contamination.

7. PERSONS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS NOT TO MILK COWS. (1) No person who is aware that he is suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract shall do any work involving the milking of cows, the treatment of milk or the handling of milk vessels.

(2) If the Board on the written report of a medical officer is satisfied that a person is so suffering and is so engaged, and is in an infectious state, they may by notice in writing, signed by the Secretary to the Board or by the Medical Officer of Health require such person to discontinue his occupation.

8. NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE AMONG EMPLOYEES. Every licensed seller of milk shall immediately notify the Board of any infectious disease occurring among his employees engaged in the handling or selling of milk, and no person suffering from an infectious disease, or who has recently been in contact with a person so suffering, shall be permitted by such licensed seller to handle milk or utensils for milk for sale.

9. NO PERSON UNDER AGE OF SIXTEEN TO HANDLE MILK. If any person carrying on the trade of selling or offering milk for sale shall employ any person under the age of sixteen years in such trade he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

10. MILK SELLER TO BE LICENSED. (1) No person shall sell or hawk milk for sale at any shop or other place appointed for selling or hawking milk for sale except such person is licensed by the Board to sell or hawk milk for sale.

(2) Application for such licence shall be made in the appropriate form set out in the Schedule.

(3) Such licence shall be in the appropriate form set out in the Schedule.

(4) No person shall be granted such a licence unless the Board is satisfied that the milk sold or offered for sale by such person will be sold or offered for sale under such sanitary conditions as may be approved by the Board.

(5) Such licence shall be renewable annually on the first day of January or within seven days thereof, and the Board may, at any time in the interest of the public health, hold, suspend or cancel such licence.

11. BADGES. (1) Every person actually selling or carrying milk on behalf of a licensed seller or hawker shall wear a badge issued by the Board.

(2) Such badges shall be returned to the Board by the licensed milk seller or hawker to whom they were issued before new badges may be issued.

12. SELLER TO FURNISH HEALTH CERTIFICATE. Every licensed seller or hawker of milk shall furnish the Board annually with a certificate from a registered medical practitioner that every person employed in handling his milk is free from infectious and contagious disease.

13. SICKNESS IN SELLER'S FAMILY. Every licensed seller or hawker of milk shall forthwith notify the Board of the existence of any communicable disease among any member of his family, his milk attendants or persons actually selling or carrying milk on his behalf; and he shall not permit any person suffering from an infectious disease, or who has recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to handle milk for sale or utensils for such milk.

14. MILK CAN TO HAVE PROPER TAP. All sellers or hawkers of milk shall keep their milk in locked cans fitted with a draw off tap from which only the milk may be dispensed; or in stoppered bottles not exceeding a quart in size.

15. CLEANSING OF GRADE A DAIRIES. (1) The owner or occupier of every grade A dairy shall cause every part of the interior of his dairy to be cleansed at least once in every day and as often as may be necessary to secure that such dairy shall be at all times clean.

(2) Such owner or occupier shall cause the ceiling or interior of the roof and the walls of his dairy to be whitewashed at least twice in every year; that is to say, once during the month of June and once during the month of December, and at such other time as may be necessary.

(3) Paragraph (2) of this regulation shall not apply to any part of any ceiling, roof or walls which is properly painted or varnished or constructed of or covered with any material which would render whitewashing unsuitable or inexpedient.

(4) Such owner or occupier shall cause the floor of his dairy to be thoroughly swept, and all refuse, dung or other offensive matter to be removed from such dairy as often as may be necessary and not less than once in every day.

(5) No articles other than those used in connection with a grade A dairy shall, except with the permission of the Board, be kept in such dairy.

16. DRAINAGE OF GRADE A DAIRIES. The owner or occupier of every grade A dairy shall cause the drainage of such dairy to be arranged in such a manner as may be satisfactory to the Board so as to enable all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor of such dairy to be conveyed in a suitable open channel to a drain inlet situate in the open air at a proper distance from any window of such dairy or to some other suitable place of disposal which is so situated and he shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such dairy to be within such dairy.

17. SITUATION OF GRADE A DAIRIES. No grade A dairy shall be erected at a distance of less than twenty feet from any part of any house or kitchen forming part thereof, or from any privy or cesspit.

18. CONSTRUCTION OF GRADE A DAIRIES. (1) The floor of a grade A dairy shall not be in any part lower than the level of the adjoining land; it shall be so laid with stone, brick, concrete or other material as to be impervious to moisture and the surface thereof shall be so graded that liquid matter shall flow towards an outlet communicating with a drain outside the dairy.

(2) Every such dairy shall be wholly or partly provided with a roof so constructed as to be watertight.

19. WATER SUPPLY TO GRADE A DAIRIES. Every grade A dairy shall be provided with an adequate supply of good and wholesome water for the cleansing thereof and of any vessels that may be used therein for

containing milk and for all other reasonable and necessary purposes in connection with the use of such dairy.

20. USE OF GRADE A DAIRIES. No grade A dairy shall be used for any other purpose than the stabling and milking of dairy animals.

21. MILK ROOMS FOR GRADE A DAIRIES. (1) The lower five feet of the wall of any milk room or milk shop in a grade A dairy shall be made or so treated that its interior surface will be impervious to water.

(2) No bird or animal shall be allowed in any such milk room or milk shop in any circumstances.

(3) The door of such milk room or milk shop shall be self-closing and shall open outwards.

(4) The owner or occupier of a grade A dairy shall provide a suitable flyproof milk room for placing the milk in containers, the washing of utensils and otherwise for the handling of the milk produced at such dairy.

22. PLACES FOR MILKING COWS IN GRADE A DAIRIES. A person shall not milk a cow in a grade A dairy elsewhere than in such dairy or in some other properly paved place adjacent to such dairy.

23. SANITARY FACILITIES IN GRADE A DAIRIES. The owner or occupier of any licensed grade A dairy shall provide thereon the following facilities for persons employed in his dairying business, namely—

(*a*) readily available facilities to wash and cleanse themselves, including an adequate supply of fresh, clean water;

(*b*) an adequate supply of soap and clean towels;

(*c*) latrine accommodation satisfactory to the Board.

24. DISEASE AMONG LICENCE HOLDER'S EMPLOYEES. The owner or occupier of a dairy shall forthwith notify the Board of any infectious disease among persons working in or at his dairy, among persons actually selling or carrying milk on his behalf or any of his milk attendants; and no person suffering from an infectious disease or who has recently been in contact with a person so suffering, shall be permitted to handle milk or utensils for milk.

25. ANIMAL HEALTH. (1) Dairy herds in grade A or grade B dairies shall be subjected to tuberculin tests by the inspector at intervals

of not less than two months and not longer than six months, and no milk of any cow in such herd shall be used, sold or offered for sale for human consumption unless such cow shall be certified by the inspector as being free from bovine tuberculosis.

(2) Such dairy herds shall be subjected to a general veterinary examination by the inspector twice annually.

(3) Milk producers in grade A or grade B dairies their agents and employees shall give all necessary assistance to enable the inspector to carry out such tuberculin tests and general veterinary examination.

(4) The owner or occupier of a grade A or grade B dairy shall forthwith notify the inspector of the existence of any disease among the cows from which he draws his milk supply.

26. GRADE A MILK NOT TO BE MIXED WITH OTHER MILKS. No grade A licence holder may mix his milk with milk of other grades before sale.

27. GRADE A MILK MAY BE SO LABELLED. A grade A licence holder may indicate on the containers of his milk or otherwise, that his milk is grade A milk.

28. GRADE B MILK NOT TO BE MIXED WITH OTHER MILKS. No grade B licence holder may mix his milk with milk of other grades before sale.

29. GRADE B MILK MAY BE SO LABELLED. A grade B licence holder may indicate on the containers of his milk or otherwise, that his milk is grade B milk.

30. CALF NOT TO SUCKLE ITS MOTHER. No person shall allow any calf to nose or suckle its mother or other animal already prepared for milking either before or during the milking of such animal.

31. CONTAINERS OF MILK. The containers of milk used in licensed dairies shall be of a type approved by the Board.

32. MECHANICAL MILKERS. Mechanical milkers shall not be used on any animal for the purpose of extracting milk unless such mechanical milkers are treated to chlorination or some other disinfecting process approved by the Board.

33. CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED WHILE MILKING AN ANIMAL. The owner or occupier of a licensed dairy shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(*a*) unless at the time of milking the flanks, legs, tail, udder and teats of such animal are thoroughly clean; and

(*b*) unless the person milking such animal is personally clean and his hands have been thoroughly cleansed with soap and water before milking such animal; and

(*c*) unless the person milking such animal at the time of such milking wears a clean outer garment.

34. CLEANLINESS OF MILK VESSELS. (1) Every licensed dairy farmer and every person selling milk by retail shall cause every milk vessel that may be used by him or his employees to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water, or with an antiseptic approved by the Board, and shall otherwise take all proper precautions for the maintenance of such milk vessels and the milk therein in a constant state of cleanliness.

(2) No one shall use a milk pail or can for conveying water for the washing down of flanks or udders of cows or for any other purpose than for the containing of milk.

(3) All milk vessels and mechanical appliances for milking shall, after cleansing, and when not in use, be stored in a clean place in which there are no other goods or stores, and shall be protected from flies, dust and dirt.

(4) Bottle discs or caps shall before use be stored in a clean place and be protected from flies, dust and dirt.

35. HEALTH CERTIFICATES. No milk for sale shall be extracted from any animal by any person unless such person holds a certificate of health from the Medical Officer of Health or from a medical practitioner and such certificate shall be renewable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October or within seven days thereof.

36. INFECTED PERSON NOT TO CARRY ON OCCUPATION CONNECTED WITH MILK. A person who knows himself to be suffering from an infectious disease, or who is nursing or attending on a case of infectious disease, shall not milk any animal or engage in any occupation connected with the production and handling of milk.

37. REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTION OF DISEASED CATTLE. (1) Any cattle on a licensed dairy certified by the inspector as showing a positive reaction to a tuberculin test shall forthwith be removed and slaughtered at any slaughterhouse authorized by the Board.

(2) Any cattle on a licensed dairy certified by the inspector to be suffering from any disease other than bovine tuberculosis which is liable to affect or contaminate milk shall be removed and isolated from the rest of the dairy herd and shall either undergo such treatment as shall be ordered by the inspector or slaughtered in accordance with the directions of the inspector.

38. ADMISSION OF ANIMALS TO THE DAIRY HERD. No animal shall be admitted to a dairy herd unless it has been tuberculin tested by the inspector and certified by him to be free from bovine tuberculosis.

39. POWER TO STOP THE SALE OF MILK. It shall be lawful for the Board or the inspector to stop the sale of any milk at any time which in the opinion of either or both of them has been exposed to contamination.

40. PENALTY. Except as in these regulations expressly provided any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence is continued, after written notice thereof from the Board.

SCHEDULE

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE FOR GRADE A OR GRADE B DAIRY — r.3 (3).

To

The Central Board of Health

I of , do hereby apply for a licence in pursuance of the Milk Regulations to use the place hereinafter described for the keeping of cows for the sale of milk. And I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the several particulars hereunder set out with respect to the said place are true and correct.

PARTICULARS

1. Situation of premises and description of the proposed place.
2. Number of milking stanchions.
3. Number of cows.
4. Full name and address of owner of the premises.

Signature of applicant.

Address of applicant.

Date .....

GRADE A AND GRADE B DAIRY LICENCE r.3 (4).

*

A Grade A Dairy
A Grade B Dairy

Licence is hereby granted to of
in respect of the dairy situated at
in the Parish of in
Antigua and Barbuda known as

Date the day of 19 .

Inspector.

For the Central Board of Health.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE AS A DAIRYMAN r.4 (2).

I of hereby apply for a dairyman's licence, and hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the several particulars hereunder set out are true and correct—

---

* Delete that which does not apply

1. Name of applicant in full.
2. Address of applicant.
3. Date of application.
4. Situation of premises where I shall be employed.

Signature of applicant.

Signature of applicant's employer.

DAIRYMAN'S LICENCE r.4 (3).

of is hereby licensed to carry on business as a dairyman at during the year ending 31st December 19 .

Fee paid: dollars

Secretary

Central Board of Health.

Date .....

APPLICATION FOR MILK SELLER'S OR MILK HAWKER'S LICENCE r.10 (2).

I of do hereby apply for a milk seller's or milk hawker's licence, and I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the several particulars hereunder set out are true and correct.

1. Name of applicant, in full.
2. Address of applicant.
3. Date of application.

4. The following are the names and addresses of all persons from whom I obtain my milk.

.....
.....
.....

Signature of applicant

Address of applicant

Date .....

MILK SELLER'S OR MILK HAWKER'S LICENCE r.10 (3).

of is hereby licensed to carry on the business of milk seller or hawker within the during the year ending the 31st December 19 .

Fee paid: dollars

Medical Officer of Health

Date .....

THE ICE AND AERATED WATER FACTORIES REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations

Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Factories to be Registered.
4. Application for Registration.
5. Inspection and Registration of Factories.
6. Powers of Entry.
7. Power to require Factories to be kept in Sanitary Condition.
8. Cleanliness of Rooms and Freedom from Effluvia.
9. Infected Persons not to be Employed in or about Factory.
10. Certificate of Health.
11. Removal of Refuse.
12. Ventilation, Light, Drainage, Sanitary Conveniences and Clothing.
13. Precautions against the Contamination of Water used for Manufacturing Ice and Aerated Waters.
14. Bottles, Syphons etc. to be thoroughly Cleansed.
15. Factories not to be used as Sleeping Places or Living Rooms.
16. No Animal allowed within a Factory.
17. Penalty.

S.R.O. 31/1959

THE ICE AND AERATED WATER FACTORIES REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 87 (*m*) OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Ice and Aerated Water Factories Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations the expression "Board" has the meaning which is assigned to it in section 2 of the Public Health Act, and the expression "factory" means an ice or aerated water factory.

3. FACTORIES TO BE REGISTERED. No ice or aerated water made in Antigua and Barbuda shall be offered for sale unless the same shall have been made in a factory duly registered as such by the Board.

4. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION. Any person desirous of operating a factory shall make application in writing to the Board to have the same registered as such, also to have himself registered as owner or manager thereof, stating in such application particulars of the building, its suitability for the purpose and its situation.

5. INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF FACTORIES. On receiving an application to register a factory, the Board shall, within seven days thereafter, inspect the premises indicated in such application and if the premises are in condition satisfactory to the Board, register and certify the same in the name of the applicant.

6. POWERS OF ENTRY. Any person duly authorized by the Board may, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening or at such other time as any factory may be in operation, enter any premises used as a factory for the purpose of inspecting such factory and the machines, implements and bottles used therein.

7. POWER TO REQUIRE FACTORIES TO BE KEPT IN SANITARY CONDITION. If any factory is found to be insanitary the owner or manager thereof, being called upon by the Board so to do, shall, within twenty four hours thereof, cause such premises to be put in a sanitary condition.

8. CLEANLINESS OF ROOMS AND FREEDOM FROM EFFLUVIA. (1) The walls and floor of every factory shall be built of good cement concrete, smoothly rendered so that such walls and floors may be capable of being effectively washed and cleansed.

(2) The owner or occupier of a factory shall cause every part of the interior of such factory to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to ensure that such factory shall at all times be clean and free from effluvia. He shall cause the floors of such factory to be thoroughly swept and washed at least once in every day.

9. INFECTED PERSONS NOT TO BE EMPLOYED IN OR ABOUT FACTORY. No person who shall be afflicted with any infectious or communicable disease or any sores shall be employed in or about a factory, and any manager or owner of a factory employing any person so afflicted shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

10. CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH. (1) No person shall work in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate from a registered medical practitioner stating that he is in a sufficiently good state of health to be employed in such a factory without any danger to public health and that he is in possession of a valid anti-typhoid certificate.

(2) Such certificate shall be renewable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October or within two days thereof.

(3) Such certificate shall be shown by the holder thereof to any officer of the Board who may request that such certificate be shown to him.

11. REMOVAL OF REFUSE. The owner or occupier of every factory shall cause all refuse and waste matter to be forthwith removed in a covered metal or metal lined receptacle and disposed of.

12. VENTILATION, LIGHT, DRAINAGE, SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND CLOTHING. (1) The owner or occupier of every factory shall cause every room in such factory to be supplied with sufficient windows or other openings for ventilation and light to the satisfaction of the Board.

(2) Drains constructed to the satisfaction of the Board shall be provided in every factory for the drainage of waste liquids from the premises.

(3) The owner or occupier of every factory shall ensure sufficient sanitary accommodation to the satisfaction of the Board for the persons employed in every such factory.

(4) The owner or occupier of every factory shall provide on the factory premises one latrine for every ten or less persons employed in the factory and the type and position of every privy in the factory shall be subject to the approval of the Board. Such owner or occupier shall also provide and maintain on the factory premises adequate and suitable facilities for washing which shall include one wash basin for evey ten or less persons employed at the factory and a sufficient quantity of soap and clean towels; these conveniences shall be readily accessible and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

(5) The owner or occupier of every factory shall supply each employee in such factory with a clean overall satisfactory to the Board.

13. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CONTAMINATION OF WATER USED FOR MANUFACTURING ICE AND AERATED WATERS. The owner or occupier of every factory shall take proper precautions to the satisfaction

of the Board that only filtered, clean, potable water free from impurities, dust, dirt and other extraneous substances shall be used in the manufacture of ice and aerated waters. Every factory shall have its supply of water taken direct from a service tap on its premises, or from any cistern on the said premises (such cistern having been approved by the Board) and water intended to be used in the manufacture of ice or aerated products shall be chlorinated or otherwise sterilised to the satisfaction of the Board, and shall not be passed through pipes or allowed to collect in any vessel made of any material capable of contaminating the products of such factory.

14. BOTTLES, SYPHONS ETC. TO BE THOROUGHLY CLEANSED. The owner or occupier of every aerated water factory shall take steps to maintain and shall at all times maintain all bottles or syphons containing aerated water manufactured for human consumption in a clean and wholesome condition, and the type of all such bottles and syphons shall be subject to the approval of the Board. Such owner or occupier shall also ensure that all bottles and containers of aerated waters shall be properly washed and sterilised to the satisfaction of the Board.

15. FACTORIES NOT TO BE USED AS SLEEPING PLACES OR LIVING ROOMS. The owner or occupier of a factory shall not use or suffer or permit a factory to be used as a sleeping place or living room, nor shall any sleeping place or living room be directly ventilated by means of any doors, windows or other openings into a factory.

16. NO ANIMAL ALLOWED WITHIN A FACTORY. No person shall take or bring any animal or permit any animal to accompany him into a factory or into any enclosed ground around a factory.

17. PENALTY. Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence is continued after written notice thereof from the Board.

THE EMBALMING REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations

Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Embalmer's Licence.
4. Who may be Issued with a Licence.
5. Display of Licence.
6. Coroner's or Medical Practitioner's Permission for Embalming.
7. Requirements for an Embalmer's Premises.
8. Embalmer's Premises subject to Inspection.
9. Preparations for Embalming.
10. Duties of Embalmer after contact with Dead Bodies.
11. Process of Embalming to be Private.
12. Certificate of Preparation of Embalming of Body.
13. Certain Practices Forbidden.
14. Penalty.

S.R.O. 33/1959.

THE EMBALMING REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 160 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

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1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Embalming Regulations

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations—

"Board" means the Central Board of Health;

"embalmer" means any person to whom a licence as such has been issued by the Board;

"embalming" means the preservation of the dead human body, entirely or in part, by the use of chemical substances fluids or gases ordinarily used prepared or intended for such purpose, either by the outward application of such chemical substances fluids or gases on the body or by the introduction thereof into the body by vascular or hyperdermic injection or by direct application into the organs or cavities and "embalm" shall have a corresponding meaning.

3. EMBALMER'S LICENCE. No person shall embalm unless he has previously obtained from the Board a licence to do so; such licence shall be renewable annually on the first day of January or within seven days thereof and shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next following and the fee for such licence shall be $10.00, payable to the Board.

4. WHO MAY BE ISSUED WITH A LICENCE. (1) Upon payment of the prescribed fee, the Board may grant a licence as aforesaid to any person who—

(*a*) is the holder of a valid certificate of qualification to embalm from an institution or authority recognized by the Board as being competent to give such a certificate;

(*b*) is not less than twenty-one years of age; and

(*c*) satisfies the Board that he will conduct his business in a place which satisfies the requirements of regulation 7.

(2) Such licence may be granted upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board shall deem fit and may be cancelled by the Board for a breach of any such term or condition or a breach by an embalmer of any of the provisions of these regulations.

5. DISPLAY OF LICENCE. Every person who holds a licence granted under regulation 4 shall cause it to be displayed at all times at his place of business and failure so to do shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not the holder of such a licence.

6. CORONER'S OR MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S PERMISSION FOR EMBALMING. No dead human body shall be embalmed that has met with a sudden, violent or untimely death or that has been found dead (the cause of death being unknown) unless permission to embalm such body has been obtained from a medical practitioner or coroner as the case may be.

7. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EMBALMER'S PREMISES. An embalmer's place of business shall have at least one room which shall be

used only for the keeping, embalming, and preparation for burial or transportation, of human dead bodies and the room shall be equipped with—

(*a*) sanitary drainage or facilities for the disposal of fluids to the satisfaction of the Board;

(*b*) adequate ventilation to the satisfaction of the Board;

(*c*) adequate sanitary receptacles and conveniences to the satisfaction of the Board;

(*d*) such instruments and supplies as are necessary for embalming; and

(*e*) floors constructed of or covered with tiles, concrete, rubber or other covering or surfacing satisfactory to the Board.

8. EMBALMER'S PREMISES SUBJECT TO INSPECTION. Any building or part thereof in which is conducted or intended to be conducted any embalming shall be at all times open for inspection by the Board; and such building, its equipment and all instruments for embalming in such building shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Board.

9. PREPARATIONS FOR EMBALMING. In the preparation of a body for embalming an embalmer shall observe the following precautions, namely, at the time that he is called to care for the body of a dead person, he shall ascertain whether or not the deceased was quarantined, or had died from any of the following diseases, that is to say, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, plague, poliomyelitis, or from any other infectious disease which he may be from time to time instructed by the Chairman of the Board to add to the said diseases and if death had occurred while in quarantine or from any of the said diseases the embalmer shall take every precaution possible in the handling of such body.

10. DUTIES OF EMBALMER AFTER CONTACT WITH DEAD BODIES. After contact with a dead human body an embalmer shall—

(*a*) thoroughly disinfect his hands and remove all his soiled clothing;

(*b*) properly disinfect all instruments, gloves, and other articles or utensils used in the embalming room immediately after they have been used;

(*c*) mix with an equal quantity of a five per centum solution of either formalin or carbolic acid all fluids and other matters removed from such dead body before finally disposing of them;

(*d*) finally dispose of all fluids and all other matters removed from such dead body within such time and in such manner as may be approved by the Board.

11. PROCESS OF EMBALMING TO BE PRIVATE. (1) Except with the permission of the immediate relatives of the deceased or their representatives, no person other than an embalmer, a medical practitioner or a member of the Board shall be present in any embalming room during the actual process of embalming:

Provided that a female, other than a female embalmer or medical practitioner, shall not be permitted to be in an embalming room during the actual process of embalming except a female corpse is being embalmed.

(2) A copy of this regulation shall be permanently affixed in a conspicuous place to the main door of every room used for embalming or the preparation of dead human bodies therefor.

12. CERTIFICATE OF PREPARATION OF EMBALMING OF BODY. No embalmer shall sign a certificate attesting the preparation for embalming or the actual embalming of any body unless such body has been prepared or embalmed by him.

13. CERTAIN PRACTICES FORBIDDEN. (1) No embalmer shall directly or indirectly offer or give any money or other valuable consideration to any person for suggesting to or advising, requesting or inducing any person to engage, arrange with or employ him as an embalmer.

(2) No person shall receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration for suggesting to or soliciting, advising, requesting or inducing any person to engage, employ or arrange with an embalmer for the funeral of any person or burial of any dead body.

(3) No embalmer shall advertise his business as an embalmer in any manner which shall be deceptive, misleading, improbable or unethical.

(4) Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

14. PENALTY. Except as in these regulations expressly provided any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence continues after written notice thereof from the Board.

THE SWINE REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations

Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Swine not to be at Large.
4. Keeping of Swine.
5. Situation of Pigsties.
6. Construction of Pigsties.
7. Cleansing of Pigsties.
8. Penalty.

SCHEDULE.

S.R.O. 34/1959

THE SWINE REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 31 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

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1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Swine Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations the expressions "Board" and "district" have the same meanings as those assigned to them in section 2 of the Public Health Act.

3. SWINE NOT TO BE AT LARGE. No person shall loose or suffer to be at large in the city, town, village, district or road any hog, sow or pig.

4. KEEPING OF SWINE. (1) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, hogs, sows and pigs may be kept in any part of Antigua and Barbuda except the portion thereof described in the Schedule.

(2) Any person who keeps any hog, sow or pig shall comply with any direction in writing given by the Board as to the manner in which such hog, sow or pig is to be kept which may appear to the Board to be necessary for the safeguard of the public health.

(3) No person shall keep any hog, sow, pig or pigsty in such manner as shall, in the opinion of the Board, be a nuisance or a danger to the public health, and the Board may by notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of such hog, sow, pig or pigsty require the abatement of such nuisance or the removal of such hog, sow, pig or pigsty to a more suitable spot.

5. SITUATION OF PIGSTIES. Except with the permission of the Board, no pigsty shall be erected and maintained at a distance less than ten feet from any part of any house, or kitchen or from any cowshed, nor in such a situation as to be likely to pollute any well or source of water supply for domestic or dairy purposes.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF PIGSTIES. The floor of any pigsty shall not in any part be below the level of the adjoining ground; it shall be so laid with stone, concrete or other material, as to be impervious to moisture and the surface shall be so graded that liquid matter shall flow toward a channel leading to a catchpit outside the pigsty.

7. CLEANSING OF PIGSTIES. Every owner of a pigsty and every person for the time being having the care and control of such pigsty or any pigs therein, shall cause the floor and partitions of such pigsty to be thoroughly cleansed daily and shall take all necessary steps to prevent the pollution of the grounds immediately around such pigsty.

8. PENALTY. Any person who shall fail to comply with any direction of the Board given under and by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations or who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence continues after written notice thereof from the Board.

SCHEDULE

r.4.

All that portion of the City of Saint John's which is bounded as follows—

On the north by a line parallel to and one quarter of a mile in a northerly direction distant from a line drawn from the north-east corner of the causeway leading to the Citadel, continued eastward along the north bank of the main drain in Dickenson's Bay Street until it meets the eastern boundary;

On the east by a line drawn along the eastern boundary of the pauper cemetery and produced northwards and southwards until it meets the northern and southern boundaries;

On the south by a line drawn along the north side of the public road between the Valley Road and Grays Farm Village and produced to meet the eastern and western boundaries;

On the west by the east side of the portion of road immediately to the east of Grays Farm Village and running between the public road and the Harbour and otherwise by the Harbour of St. John's but excluding the Citadel and its Causeway; all as defined by concrete piers built into the ground.

THE FOOD (HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL SHOPS) REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations
Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Inspection of Hotels, Restaurants and Retail Shops.
4. Cleanliness of Premises.
5. Protection from Contamination of Articles intended for Human Consumption.
6. Precautions against the spread of Infection or Communication of Disease.
7. Painting, Varnishing, Distempering or Limewashing.
8. Duties of Owners and Occupiers with regard to Removal of Refuse and Waste Matter.
9. Penalty.

S.R.O. 35/1959.

THE FOOD (HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL SHOPS) REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 98 (1) OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

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1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Food (Hotels, Restaurants and Retail Shops) Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these Regulations, the expressions "Board" "infectious disease", "Medical Officer of Health", "occupier", "owner", "premises", and "public health inspector" have the meanings which are assigned to the said expressions in section 2 of the Public Health Act.

3. INSPECTION OF HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL SHOPS.(1) The Medical Officer of Health or any public health inspector may inspect any hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place where any article cooked

or uncooked and intended for human consumption, is exposed or offered for sale at any time while such place is open for business, and may at such time also inspect all or any instruments, appliances, furniture, utensils, fixtures and accessories used in connection with the business carried on in such hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other such place.

(2) The owner or occupier of such hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place shall afford every facility to the Medical Officer of Health or any public health inspector for such inspection.

4. CLEANLINESS OF PREMISES. (1) The owner or occupier of any hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place where any article cooked or uncooked, and intended for human consumption, is sold exposed or offered for sale shall cause the floors and walls of such premises to be swept and cleansed and kept clean at all times and all instruments, appliances, furniture, utensils, fixtures and accessories used in connection with the business carried on in such premises to be cleansed and, at all times, kept in a clean state to the satisfaction of the Board.

(2) The owner or occupier of any hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place where any article cooked or uncooked, and intended for human consumption, is sold, exposed or offered for sale shall provide on the said premises, washing and latrine facilities to the satisfaction of the Board.

5. PROTECTION FROM CONTAMINATION OF ARTICLES INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. The owner or occupier of any hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place where any article cooked or uncooked, and intended for human consumption, is sold, exposed or offered for sale shall take steps to ensure that all such articles are at all times properly protected (in cupboards, bins, boxes, barrels or other containers by means of suitable covers or hinged lids or doors) from contamination by flies, dust or otherwise; and all such cupboards, bins, boxes, barrels or other containers shall at all times be maintained in a clean state to the satisfaction of the Board.

6. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF INFECTION OR COMMUNICATION OF DISEASE. (1) The owner or occupier of any hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place where any article cooked or uncooked, and intended for human consumption, is sold, exposed or offered for sale shall not employ on such premises any person suffering from any infectious disease, nor shall any person so suffering engage in any employment on any such premises; and it shall be the duty of such owner or occupier to report forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health the occurrence of any infectious disease or of any disease the symptoms of which may raise a

reasonable suspicion that it may be an infectious disease in any person entering, residing in, or occupied on, such premises.

(2) The owner or occupier of any hotel or restaurant shall ensure that each employee at such premises shall present to him, once in every three months, an up to date health certificate from a registered medical practitioner certifying that such employee is free from any infectious disease and from any sores and such owner or occupier shall keep the said health certificates for inspection by a public health inspector.

7. PAINTING, VARNISHING, DISTEMPERING OR LIMEWASHING. The Board may order the owner or occupier of any hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place where any article cooked or uncooked, and intended for human consumption, is sold, exposed or offered for sale to paint, varnish, distemper or limewash the inner and outer walls, doors, windows, partitions and all fixtures, counters and shelves of any premises when, in the opinion of the Board such painting, varnishing, distempering or limewashing is necessary to keep such premises in a clean and wholesome condition.

8. DUTIES OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS WITH REGARD TO REMOVAL OF REFUSE AND WASTE MATTER. The owner or occupier of any hotel, restaurant, retail shop or other place where any article cooked or uncooked, and intended for human consumption, is sold, exposed or offered for sale shall cause all refuse and waste matter to be collected from any such premises and deposited in a covered moveable metal receptacle, or wooden box lined with tin, not exceeding twelve cubic feet in capacity and shall cause all such refuse and waste matter to be removed from the said premises as often as may be necessary to the satisfaction of the Board.

9. PENALTY. Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence continues after written notice thereof from the Board.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE REGULATIONS

Arrangement of Regulations

Regulation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Duties of Slaughterhouse Supervisor.
4. Slaughterhouse Dues.
5. Slaughterhouse Dues Receipt.
6. Registration of Butchers.
7. Butchers to be Healthy.
8. No Sick Person to be in the Slaughterhouse.
9. Butchers Apparel.
10. No Unauthorised Person to be in Slaughterhouse.
11. Licence to be shown on Demand to Member of Board.
12. Meat brought into the City.
13. Carrying and Disposing of Meat.
14. Animals Brought to Slaughterhouse.
15. Registration of Time of Arrival of Animals.
16. Hours for Slaughtering.
17. Inspection of Animals before Slaughter.
18. Animals kept longer than Sixty Hours to be Re-examined.
19. Removal of Animal Unfit for Slaughter.
20. Hours of Attendance of Inspectors.
21. Inspection after Slaughter.
22. Condemning of Meat Unfit for Food.
23. Removal of Meat from Slaughterhouse.
24. Owner of Animal to Afford every assistance.
25. Slaughtering of Animals for Her Majesty's Ships.
26. Licensed Slaughterhouses.
27. Veterinary Officer.
28. Offences.
29. Forms.
30. Penalty.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

S.R.O. 47/1959.
S.R.O. 14/1974.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 140 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. SHORT TITLE. These Regulations may be cited as the Slaughterhouse Regulations.

2. INTERPRETATION. In these regulations—

"Board" means Central Board of Health;

"inspector of animals" means any person appointed by the Public Service Commission to be the inspector of animals for the purposes of these regulations;

"meat" includes flesh, bones, heart, lungs, tripe, or any part whatsoever of the carcase, whether the same be fresh, corned, salted or otherwise, of any pig or (the hide, horns and hoofs excepted) of any bull, ox, steer, cow, heifer, calf, goat, kid, sheep, lamb or poultry;

"slaughterhouse" means the slaughterhouse provided by the Board.

3. DUTIES OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE SUPERVISOR. The slaughterhouse supervisor shall—

(*a*) attend at the slaughterhouse at such times and under such conditions as may be fixed by such rules as the Board may make from time to time for the regulation of the slaughterhouse and with respect of the slaughtering of animals;

(*b*) inspect all scales, weights and measures of any descripion whatsoever used in the slaughterhouse, and shall see that the same are in conformity with the standard and duly stamped according to law;

(*c*) keep a correct list and account of all property and animals delivered to him at the slaughterhouse, and be responsible for the safety of the same;

(*d*) make up and enter in a book every day an account under distinct and separate heads of all his receipts for such day;

(*e*) pay into the Treasury all moneys received by him, as often and at such times as shall be specified by the Board;

(*f*) produce his books or any property under his charge when called upon to do so by the Secretary to the Board, to whom he shall give all such information as the Secretary may require with respect to such books and property;

(*g*) during slaughterhouse hours produce his books or any property under his charge whenever called upon to do so by any member of the Board and shall give to such member all such information as he may require with respect to such books and property;

(*h*) make a monthly report of the working of the slaughterhouse in such form as shall from time to time be indicated by the Board;

(*i*) perform such other duties as the Chief Medical Officer shall direct.

4. SLAUGHTERHOUSE DUES. Slaughterhouse dues shall be payable in keeping with the provisions of the First Schedule.

5. SLAUGHTERHOUSE DUES RECEIPT. (1) The slaughterhouse supervisor shall, on receipt of such sums as he shall be entitled to claim under Regulation 4, give a receipt (herein called a slaughterhouse dues receipt) for the same which receipt shall be produced to the slaughterhouse supervisor or other officer of the Board by any butcher, on his being requested to produce the same at any time by the slaughterhouse supervisor or other officer of the Board.

(2) Every slaughterhouse dues receipt shall—

(*a*) state the name of the person on whose behalf it has been applied for, and the amount for which it is issued;

(*b*) designate the weight of the carcase;

(*c*) entitle the person mentioned in such receipt to receive the carcase so designated or any portion thereof subject to such rules and conditions as the Board may from time to time make with respect to the sale of such carcase.

6. REGISTRATION OF BUTCHERS. (1) No person shall exercise the trade of a butcher or act as a butcher's assistant unless he is duly registered as such as hereinafter provided.

(2) Every person who shall be desirous of exercising the trade of a butcher must be of twenty-one years of age or more and in the case of a butcher's assistant must be of seventeen years of age or more and shall produce to the Secretary of the Board a certificate in writing signed by a medical practitioner that he is medically fit to exercise the trade of a butcher, or to act as a butcher's assistant. Such certificate may be obtained free of cost and will be required to be renewed at intervals of six months.

(3) The Secretary to the Board shall enter in a book to be called the "register of butchers" the names and addresses of all persons registered as butchers and butcher's assistants, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by the Board and shall issue a certificate of registration to every such butcher or butcher's assistant.

(4) If any person registered as a butcher or butcher's assistant shall have, by using any forged certificate or other fraudulent means, caused himself to be so registered, or shall misconduct himself in the exercise of his trade, or shall be three times convicted of offences against these regulations, or shall be convicted of a felony in connection with his trade, it shall be lawful for the Board to order that his name be expunged from the register of butchers and thereupon such person shall be disqualified from exercising the trade of a butcher or acting as a butcher's assistant until such time as he may be reinstated by the Board:

Provided that before the name of any such person is removed from the register he shall be given an opportunity of appearing before the Board and defending himself.

(5) Every certificate of registration shall be renewed every six months on the first day of January and the first day of July or within seven days thereof.

(6) If any person shall exercise the trade of a butcher or act as a butcher's assistant without being duly registered as hereinbefore provided he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

7. BUTCHERS TO BE HEALTHY. Should the slaughterhouse supervisor or any officer of the Board at any time suspect that any registered butcher or registered butcher's assistant is suffering from an infectious disease, he shall at once make a report to this effect to the Medical Officer of Health and any such butcher or butcher's assistant shall, if required by the Medical Officer of Health, produce a medical certificate of his freedom from infectious disease.

8. NO SICK PERSON TO BE IN THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed in any part of the slaughterhouse, and it shall be lawful for the Veterinary Officer, any public health inspector, the slaughterhouse supervisor or any police constable to cause such person to be removed from the slaughterhouse.

9. BUTCHERS APPAREL. Every registered butcher and every registered butcher's assistant shall, at such times as may be required by the Board, wear a distinctive overall and washable cap of a type approved by the Board and, when selling meat, shall wear a clean white apron and cap approved by the Board.

10. NO UNAUTHORIZED PERSON TO BE IN SLAUGHTERHOUSE. Except by written permission of any duly authorized officer of the Board, no person shall enter the slaughterhouse building or any part thereof except for the purpose of slaughtering, feeding or watering any animal, and only at such times as may be fixed for these purposes, and no such person shall remain therein for a longer time than is reasonably necessary for any such purposes.

11. LICENCE TO BE SHOWN ON DEMAND TO MEMBER OF BOARD. Any member or officer of the Board may at all reasonable times call for and examine any licence or certificate of registration issued under these regulations.

12. MEAT BROUGHT INTO THE CITY. No person shall without the written permission of the Secretary to the Board, bring or cause to be brought into the City of Saint John's any meat slaughtered elsewhere than at the slaughterhouse or at a licensed slaughterhouse.

13. CARRYING AND DISPOSING OF MEAT. No person shall—

(*a*) carry meat otherwise than in the manner approved by the Board.

(*b*) dispose of any meat before showing the same to the slaughterhouse supervisor.

14. ANIMALS BROUGHT TO SLAUGHTERHOUSE. Every animal brought into the slaughterhouse for the purpose of being slaughtered—

(*a*) shall be kept publicly exposed during a minimum period of twelve daylight hours (*i.e.* between sunrise and sunset);

(*b*) shall not be kept therein longer than sixty consecutive hours;

(*c*) shall not be slaughtered prior to the expiration of the period mentioned in paragraph (*a*) without the written consent of the inspector of animals; and any person who shall commit any act contrary to this paragraph shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations;

(*d*) if considered by the inspector of animals to be sick or likely to become sick shall be kept by him under observation for a period not exceeding seven days.

15. REGISTRATION OF TIME OF ARRIVAL OF ANIMALS. Every person bringing any animal for slaughter to the slaughterhouse shall forthwith take the same to the slaughterhouse supervisor who shall, in addition to the other requirements under these regulations, keep a register of the time when such animal was brought in to the slaughterhouse.

16. HOURS FOR SLAUGHTERING. The hours for slaughter shall be such as may be fixed by the Board from time to time.

17. INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. All animals, the meat of which is intended for human consumption, shall be subjected to examination by the inspector of animals both before and after slaughter and no animal shall be slaughtered unless it has been examined and passed by the inspector of animals:

Provided that where in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer there is reason to fear that an animal may die, or that the meat of such animal may become reduced in value owing to alteration of existing conditions, or where in consequence of an accident, an animal must be killed immediately, inspection before slaughter may be omitted.

18. ANIMALS KEPT LONGER THAN SIXTY HOURS TO BE RE-EXAMINED. If slaughter does not take place within sixty hours after an animal has been examined and passed by the inspector of animals then the animal may not be slaughtered without being re-examined.

19. REMOVAL OF ANIMAL UNFIT FOR SLAUGHTER. Any animal which the inspector of animals declares to be unfit for slaughter shall forthwith be removed from the slaughterhouse by the owner or person in charge thereof.

20. HOURS AT ATTENDANCE OF INSPECTORS. The inspector of animals shall attend at the slaughterhouse at such times as the Board shall determine.

21. INSPECTION AFTER SLAUGHTER. (1) No part of a slaughtered animal shall be taken away before inspection by the inspector of animals.

(2) If such inspection shows no ground for the condemnation of the meat the inspector of animals shall declare it fit for human consumption and shall stamp it in such manner as may be authorized by the Board.

22. CONDEMNING OF MEAT UNFIT FOR FOOD. (1) If an inspection shows that meat or any part thereof is unfit for human consumption the inspector of animals shall condemn it and inform the slaughterhouse supervisor thereof who shall in turn convey such information to the owner of the meat.

(2) All meat condemned as aforesaid shall be immediately seized by the slaughterhouse supervisor and shall be destroyed in such manner as the inspector of animals shall direct.

23. REMOVAL OF MEAT FROM SLAUGHTERHOUSE. No meat shall be removed from the slaughterhouse until it is inspected and stamped in a manner approved by the Board.

24. OWNER OF ANIMAL TO AFFORD EVERY ASSISTANCE. The owner or person in charge of every animal or of every carcase of every animal shall afford to the inspector of animals every assistance with respect to the examination of such animal or carcase and shall furnish him with all such information as he may require in relation thereto; and every owner or other person who shall refuse to assist the inspector of animals or to give him such information, or who shall give him any false information, or who shall in any way resist, hinder or obstruct him in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

25. SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS FOR HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS. (1) Animals the meat of which is intended for consumption on board Her Majesty's ships, may, on the application of any contractor, be admitted into the slaughterhouse and slaughtered at any time on payment of the ordinary dues; but the examination of such animals or of the meat thereof shall be conducted according to the direction of the naval authorities:

Provided that no part of such meat shall be brought into the slaughterhouse or sold for local consumption unless it is examined by the inspector of animals and declared by him to be fit for human consumption.

(2) Whenever under the last preceding paragraph any animal is slaughtered at any time other than at the ordinary opening hours of the

slaughterhouse, the contractor shall pay to the slaughterhouse supervisor for his attendance such fee as may be prescribed by the Board.

26. LICENSED SLAUGHTERHOUSES. (1) Any duly authorized officer of the Board may, at any time, enter any licensed slaughterhouse in order to inspect the same.

(2) The fee for a licence for a slaughterhouse shall be $5.00 per quarter; such fee shall be payable upon the grant of a licence and, thereafter, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October in every year or within three days thereof.

(3) The Board may, at any time, suspend, revoke or cancel any licence in respect of a licensed slaughterhouse.

27. VETERINARY OFFICER. For the purposes of these Regulations the Government Veterinary Officer shall have all the powers and privileges of a member of the Board.

28. OFFENCES. No person shall—

(*a*) fight or assault any other person in the slaughterhouse or the approaches thereto, or in the grounds, or any part thereof and any person who offends against this regulation may, in addition to the penalty incurred by him for the offence, be forcibly removed from such buildings or grounds by the slaughterhouse supervisor or a police constable;

(*b*) having been removed from the slaughterhouse or grounds for a breach of this regulation enter the slaughterhouse buildings or grounds or any part thereof during the remainder of the day on which he was so removed except by the express permission of the Board, or their duly authorized officer;

(*c*) in the slaughterhouse building or any part thereof, or in the grounds thereof, curse or swear, or make use of any violent, abusive or offensive, indecent or obscene language;

(*d*) by quarrelling or other noisy behaviour, cause any disturbance in the slaughterhouse or any part thereof;

(*e*) behave in an indecent manner or make any unnecessary noise in the slaughterhouse or any part thereof;

(*f*) bring any intoxicating liquor within the precincts of the slaughterhouse;

(*g*) molest, hinder or obstruct the slaughterhouse supervisor or other officer of the slaughterhouse in the performance of his duties;

(*h*) having resorted to the slaughterhouse, at any time refuse, neglect or omit to comply with any reasonable direction of the slaughterhouse supervisor or the inspector or animals or other officer of the Board for the maintenance of order or regularity or for carrying any of these regulations into effect;

(*i*) by any contrivance or device, or in any manner whatsoever tamper with any scale, balance, beam or weight whether or not the same is the property of, or in the possession of or under the control of such person;

(*j*) in any way damage any part of the slaughterhouse or any table, bench or other furniture, appliance or thing thereon belonging to the Board;

(*k*) smoke in any part of the slaughterhouse;

(*l*) take or bring any dog or permit any dog to accompany or follow him into the slaughterhouse;

(*m*) spit on the floor of the slaughterhouse;

(*n*) destroy, deface or remove any public notice posted within the slaughterhouse.

29. FORMS. The Forms set out in the Second Schedule shall be the prescribed forms for the purposes for which they are intended.

30. PENALTY. Except as in these regulations expressly provided any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of these regulations shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence continues, after written notice thereof from the Board.

FIRST SCHEDULE

r.4.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE DUES

1. For permission to slaughter every bull, ox, steer, cow, heifer or calf $5.00
2. For permission to slaughter every sheep, lamb, goat or kid $1.00
3. For permission to slaughter every swine $3.00
4. For permission to slaughter every turtle $2.00

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORMS

r.29.

RECEIPT COUNTERFOIL

NOTE: Every receipt shall have a counterfoil as follows—

No. .....
Date
Amount
Form
For

Slaughterhouse Supervisor.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE DUES RECEIPT

No .....

Received from the sum of
dollars and cents for
permission to slaughter the following animal,
St. John's this day of 19 .

Slaughterhouse Supervisor.

PERMISSION TO SLAUGHTER ANIMALS

Permission is hereby granted to
to slaughter at on the day of
19 , the following animal,

Secretary to the Board of Health.

Date .....

PERMISSION TO REMOVE MEAT FROM SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Permission is hereby granted to to remove the following meat, namely , on the day of 19 , from the slaughterhouse without taking the same to the stalls.

Secretary to the Board of Health.

Date .....

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A BUTCHER

Office of the
Board of Health,
St. John's,
Antigua.

19 ,

I hereby certify that of
has been this day (or was on the day of 19)
registered as a butcher (or butcher's assistant).

Secretary to the Board of Health.

REGISTER OF BUTCHERS

Name	Address	Whether butcher or butcher's assistant	By whom certificates signed	Date of registration	Remarks

S.R.O. 20/1962.

THE DISINFESTATION OF FOOD REGULATIONS, MADE UNDER SECTION 57 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Disinfestation of Food Regulations.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations—

"food" means any article used as food or drink for human consumption, other than drugs or water; and includes any substance which ordinarily enters into, or is used in, the composition or preparation of, human food, and any flavouring matter and

condiment which could be used in the composition or preparation of food;

"infestation" means the prescence of rats, mice, insects or mites in numbers or under conditions which involve an immediate or potential risk of danger to health; and "infested" shall be construed accordingly.

Powers of Medical Officer of Health or public health inspector with regard to inspection detention and disinfestation of food.

3. (1) The Medical Officer of Health or any health inspector may—

(*a*) enter any warehouse or place in which any food is stored or kept for the purpose of ascertaining whether such food is infested.

(*b*) detain such food, if infestation is found to be present.

Infested food to be disinfested before removal.

4. No person shall remove any food which has been found to be infested from any warehouse or storage place until such food has been disinfested to the satisfaction of a public health inspector.

Charge by Board for disinfestation.

5. Where the Board is required by the owner of any infested food to carry out the disinfestation of such food, the charge for such service shall be $3.00 per ton or part of a ton, of any food disinfested.

Penalty.

6. Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 4 of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars.

Confirmed the 22nd day of October, 1962.

S.R.O. 6/1960.

PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CEMETERIES AND DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD REGULATIONS (MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT) DATED 22ND JANUARY, 1960 LICENSING A PARCEL OF LAND AT BOLANS VILLAGE AS A PUBLIC CEMETERY.

WHEREAS by paragraph (1) of Regulation 16 of the Cemeteries and Disposal of the Dead Regulations, it is provided that upon the recommendation of the Central Board of Health and with the approval of the Cabinet, the Minister may by proclamation published in the *Gazette*, license any parcel of land as a public or private cemetery:

WHEREAS a certain parcel of land, situate lying and being at Bolans Village in the Parish of St. Mary in Antigua and Barbuda measuring on the South side five hundred and eighty-nine feet, on the West side one hundred and twenty feet, on the North side five hundred and ninety-eight feet and on the East side one hundred and twenty feet and abutted and bounded on the East by a Public Road; on the West by a Public Road; on the North by lands of Jolly Hill Estate; and on the South by Bolans School Recreation Grounds (or howsoever otherwise the said parcel of land may be abutted, bounded, known, distinguished or described); is required for the purpose of a public cemetery.

NOW THEREFORE the Minister doth hereby license the said parcel of land as a public cemetery, and the same is hereby proclaimed to be licensed accordingly.

S.R.O. 7/1960.

PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CEMETERIES AND DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD REGULATIONS (MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT) DATED 22ND JANUARY, 1960 LICENSING A PARCEL OF LAND AT LIBERTA VILLAGE AS A PUBLIC CEMETERY.

WHEREAS by paragraph (1) of Regulation 16 of the Cemeteries and Disposal of the Dead Regulations, it is provided that upon the recommendation of the Central Board of Health and with the approval of the Cabinet, the Minister may by proclamation published in the *Gazette*, license any parcel of land as a public or private cemetery:

WHEREAS a certain parcel of land, situate lying and being at Liberta Village in the Parish of St. Paul in Antigua and Barbuda measuring on the South side two hundred and one feet, on the West side one hundred and ten feet, on the North side one hundred and sixty-two feet and on the East side one hundred and twenty feet and abutted and bounded on the East by a Public Road; on the West by lands of Horsford Estate; on the North partly by land of the Methodist Church and partly by lands of Horsford Estate; and on the South by lands of Horsford Estate (or howsoever otherwise the said piece or parcel of land may be abutted, bounded, known, distinguished or described); is required for the purpose of a public cemetery.

NOW THEREFORE the Minister doth hereby license the said parcel of land as a public cemetery, and the same is hereby proclaimed to be licensed accordingly.

S.R.O. 25/1965.

PROCLAMATION DATED 10TH JUNE, 1965 LICENSING A PARCEL OF LAND AT PARHAM VILLAGE AS A PUBLIC CEMETERY.

WHEREAS by paragraph (1) of Regulation 16 of the Cemeteries and Disposal of the Dead Regulations, it is provided that upon the recommendation of the Central Board of Health and with the approval of the Cabinet, the Minister may by proclamation published in the *Gazette*, licence any parcel of land as a public or private cemetery:

WHEREAS a certain parcel of land, situate lying and being at Parham Village in the Parish of St. Peter in Antigua and Barbuda measuring on the North side eighty feet, on the South side eighty feet, on the East side one hundred feet and on the West side one hundred feet, and abutted and bounded on the North by a Public Road; on the South by lands of W. Griffin on the East by a Public Road and on the West by lands of Antigua Syndicates Estates Ltd. (or howsoever otherwise the said piece or parcel of land may be abutted, bounded, known, distinguished or described); is required for the purpose of a public cemetery.

NOW THEREFORE the Minister doth hereby proclaim that the said parcel of land is a public cemetery and that the same is licensed accordingly.

S.R.O. 50/1974.

PROCLAMATION DATED 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1974 MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT LICENSING CERTAIN LANDS AT TYRELLS AS A PRIVATE CEMETERY.

WHEREAS it is provided by sections 159 and 160 of the Public Health Act that the Central Board of Health may make regulations concerning the establishment of cemeteries and the interment of corpses:

AND WHEREAS under the aforesaid sections the Central Board of Health made the Cemeteries and Disposal of the Dead Regulations and amending Regulations thereto:

AND WHEREAS under Regulation 16 of the aforesaid Regulations it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Central Board of Health and with the approval of the Cabinet, to issue a Proclamation licensing any parcel of land as a public or private cemetery.

AND WHEREAS the Central Board of Health duly recommended and the Cabinet duly approved that the parcel of land specified in the Schedule hereto be licensed as a private cemetery.

NOW THEREFORE the Minister upon the recommendation of the Central Board of Health and with the approval of Cabinet doth hereby licence the parcel of land specified in the Schedule hereto to be a private Cemetery.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land at Tyrells situated in the Parish of St. Paul measuring on the north side 575 feet, on the east side 212 feet, on the south side 543 feet and on the west side 110 feet which said lands are abutted and bounded on the north side by lands of John I Martin, on the east side by a public road, on the south side by a public road and on the west side by lands of John I Martin.

THE COUNTRY HEALTH RULES

Arrangement of Rules
Rule

1. Short title.
2. Application.
3. Interpretation.
4. Bakers.
5. Slaughter of Animals.
6. Storage of Water.
7. Drainage of Waste Water.
8. Horse Pond.
9. Removal of Rubbish, etc.
10. Inspection of Premises.
11. Offences and Penalties.

S.R.O. 10/1936.
S.R.O. 7/1940.

*THE COUNTRY HEALTH RULES, 1940, DATED MAY 3, 1940, MADE UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE COUNTRY HEALTH ORDINANCE, 1902 (No 7/1902).

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1. SHORT TITLE. These Rules may be cited as the Country Health Rules.

2. APPLICATION. These Rules shall apply to all districts outside the City of Saint John's and to any place which under the Public Health Act is within the limits of the said City for certain purposes, in so far as these Rules are not in conflict with those purposes.

3. INTERPRETATION. In these Rules—

*Saved by Section 188 of the Public Health Act.

"Board" means the Central Board of Health;

"bread" shall include cakes and fancy bread of all kinds;

"infectious disease" means any of the following diseases, namely, smallpox, cholera, the plague, diphtheria, measles, leprosy, pulmonary tuberculosis, alastrim, poliomyelitis, (infantile paralysis), and fevers known as yellow fever, bilious remittent, puerperal, typhus, typhoid, relapsing dengue or enteric, and scarlet and includes any infectious, contagious or communicable disease as may be declared by any law to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases;

"member or officer" includes any member, the secretary or any duly authorized officer of the Board.

4. BAKERS. (1) No person shall make or bake bread or assist in making or baking bread for sale until he has obtained a licence from the Board.

(2) Such licence shall be issued by the Board only upon the production of a medical certificate that the applicant is free from any form of cutaneous, contagious or infectious disease and shall be in a form approved by the Board and be valid for a period of six months expiring on the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December next following the day of issue thereof.

(3) No person, whether licensed or not, suffering from any cutaneous, contagious or infectious disease shall make or bake or assist in making or baking bread for sale.

(4) Any member or officer of the Board may at all reasonable times enter and inspect any bakery, and call for and examine any licence issued hereunder.

5. SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS. (1) No person shall slaughter animals for sale or sell or offer for sale any meat, or practise the trade of a butcher or butcher's assistant until he has obtained a licence from the Board.

(2) Such licence shall be issued only upon the production of a medical certificate that the applicant is free from any cutaneous, contagious or infectious disease and shall be in a form approved by the Board and be valid for a period of six months expiring on the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December next following the day of issue thereof.

(3) No person, whether licensed or not, suffering from any form of cutaneous, contagious or infectious disease shall slaughter animals for sale, or sell or offer for sale any meat, or practise the trade of a butcher or butcher's assistant.

(4) Any member or officer of the Board may at all reasonable times enter and inspect any slaughter house, butcher's shop or other premises wherein animals are slaughtered as aforesaid and call for and examine any licence issued hereunder. For the purposes of this rule and of the sections of the Public Health Act relating to traffic in meat and the slaughtering of animals, the Government Veterinary Officer shall be deemed to be and shall possess all the powers of a member of the Board.

(5) All animals, the meat of which is intended for local consumption, shall be subjected to an examination by the Inspector of Animals before or after slaughter and before any part thereof is sold. If the slaughter does not take place within 48 hours after the animal has been examined and passed by the Inspector of Animals such animal shall not be slaughtered unless it is re-examined.

(6) No animal which the Inspector of Animals declares to be unfit for slaughter shall be slaughtered.

(7) If after an animal has been slaughtered the inspection shows that the meat or any part thereof is unfit for human consumption the Inspector shall condemn the same and shall inform the owner or person in charge thereof of the fact and shall notify the Secretary of the Board who shall immediately seize and destroy the same.

6. STORAGE OF WATER. (1) All tanks, barrels and other like receptacles for storing water shal have all openings (except the draw off opening) covered with wire gauze — 18 mesh to the inch — or with cheese cloth or mosquito netting or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Board, and all pools, ponds or artificial excavations made for any purpose whatever which may contain water shall be stocked with mosquito-destroying fish, or shall be kept covered with a film of petroleum oil.

(2) The occupier of any premises or in the case of unoccupied premises the owner thereof shall keep such premises free from stagnant water or water liable to breed mosquitoes or water containing larvæ.

(3) The occupier of any premises or in the case of unoccupied premises the owner thereof shall keep such premises free from all articles (broken or whole bottles, conch shells, old tins, boxes or any other article of the

like nature) which may retain water and so become breeding places of mosquitoes.

(4) All cess pits shall be disinfected or oiled, and all catch pits cleaned out.

(5) All eaves-gutters and down-pipes shall be maintained in good repair and free of obstruction so as to allow the ready passage of water from the roofs of houses.

7. DRAINAGE OF WASTE WATER. The Board may require the owner or occupier of any premises by notice in writing to lay down drains for carrying off any waste water or surface or subsoil drainage in such manner as the Board may direct:

Provided that any person who considers himself aggrieved by any of the requirements set out in any such notice, shall have the right to appeal to the Cabinet.

8. HORSE POND. It is hereby declared lawful to discharge the waste water from the Fiennes Institute and Holberton Hospital into the public pond, known as the Horse Pond, adjacent to the public road leading from St. John's to Vernons.

9. REMOVAL OF RUBBISH, ETC. (1) All sweepings of yards and highways, all organic refuse, broken glass, etc., excremental matter and other refuse, except that which is contained in properly constructed privies, shall be removed twice weekly to the places appointed by the Board for their deposit. Such refuse shall be removed from all premises in towns, villages or districts at the expense of the occupiers.

(2) All rank reeds, grass or shrubs growing near to any dwelling so as to obstruct the free circulation of air, or cause dampness, shall be cut down and removed if the Board so directs, due regard being had to trees planted for ornament or shade.

(3) The owner or occupier of each lot of land in any town, village or district shall keep the same clean and clear of all rank weeds or shrubs, all decaying or other noxious matter whatsoever, and shall keep the trenches or open watercourses clear and free from obstruction.

(4) It shall not be lawful for any person to clean fish or throw offal of any kind of animals or refuse of any description whatever or commit any act, or, do anything calculated to cause a nuisance, on any "road" as defined by section 2 of the Vehicles and Road Traffic Act.

(5) No person shall loose or suffer to be at large in any public place, or in any village, town, district, road or thoroughfare, any hog, sow or pig, or keep any hog, sow or pig, or any sty in the village, town or district in such manner as shall, in the opinion of the Board, be a nuisance and (or) danger to the public health, and the Board may by notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of any such hog, sow, or pig or sty require the abatement of such nuisance, or the removal of such hog, sow or pig or sty to a more suitable spot.

10. INSPECTION OF PREMISES. (1) Any member of officer of the Board may at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of these rules are being carried out.

(2) The Board may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any premiss, require any act to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of these rules, and if after the expiration of seven days from the serving of such notice, the owner or occupier aforesaid, shall fail to comply with the said notice, the Board may institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate:

Provided that the Board may institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate against any person without the service of notice as aforesaid in respect of a subsequent or similar neglect to comply with any regulation applicable to the same premises and for which previous neglect such person was served with a notice.

11. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES. Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any of these Rules, or with any order, or notice given by the Board under these Rules shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of one hundred dollars for each day during which the offence continues after written notice thereof from the Board.