

(4) The Government and, subject to any objection on the part of the owner, any subscriber to the Telephone Exchange, Stanley, may use, free of charge, any private long distance line connected with the Telephone Exchange.

Maintenance  
of private  
lines.

11. All instruments, wire and accessories on any private line or any private long distance line shall be supplied at the cost of the owner of the line, and the line, instruments, etc., shall be erected and maintained by the owner at his entire cost.

Non-interference  
with  
Government  
equipment.

12. Any person other than a Government employee who shall make any alteration to or connection with a Government wire or instrument shall commit an offence and shall be liable, in addition to the cost of reinstatement of such wire or instrument, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Urgent Calls.

13. No call, except for medical or police services, shall be made between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Maintenance  
of service.

14. Government will maintain the telephone circuit in Stanley but shall not be held responsible for a breakdown in the service owing to any cause whatsoever nor shall any subscriber be entitled to claim rebate in the rental in respect thereof.

Complaints.

15. Subscribers shall report any complaints and irregularities to the Supervisor.

Non-payment  
of rent.

16. (1) In the event of any subscriber not paying the relative rentals provided for under these rules within one month of the due date of payment his wire shall, without further notice to him, be disconnected and shall not be reconnected until he has paid the said rent and a reconnection fee of 5/-.

(2) Should any subscriber not pay the said rent within three months of the said date of payment the Government will remove his instrument and all telephone wires in connection therewith, and the instrument shall not be reinstalled until the said rent and all costs of reinstatement have been paid.

(3) In addition to such disconnection or removal Government may claim a proportionate part of the rent of the instrument for the period during which it has been installed on a subscriber's premises.

17. In these rules where the context so admits —

Interpreta-  
tion.

"subscriber" means the person who is responsible to Government for the telephone rental under these rules;

"private long distance line" means a telephone line extending beyond Stanley erected and maintained by the owner at his entire cost.

### CHAPTER 53.

#### No Subsidiary Legislation.

### CHAPTER 54.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH BY-LAWS.

#### Section 18.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Board of Health By-laws. Short Title.

2. In these by-laws—

Definition.

"ashpit" means any receptacle whether movable or fixed, for the deposit or house refuse, dust, ashes or rubbish;

"public water main, drain or sewer" means any water main, drain or sewer maintained for the public by the Government;

"pail" includes any receptacle in which night soil is deposited.

3. The following shall be the duties of any inspector appointed under these by-laws.

Duties of  
inspector.

(i) He shall perform under the general direction of the Board all the duties imposed upon him by the Public Health Ordinance and by these by-laws.

(ii) He shall keep a diary for the information of all members of the Board of Health, containing full particulars of all inspections made by him.

(iii) He shall furnish monthly reports to the Senior Medical Officer, and shall render such information as he may be able to furnish with respect to any matter to which the duties of an inspector relate.

Chief

He shall attend meetings of the Board when required.

He shall if directed by the Board to do so, superintend the due execution of all works which may be undertaken under the Board's direction.

He shall cause to be removed from all public drains, water-courses, gutters, ditches, streets, lanes or roads any noxious matter which may be found therein.

He shall make frequent visits of inspection to all bakehouses.

In all matters, not specifically provided for in these by-laws, he shall observe and execute all the lawful orders and directions of the Board applicable to his office.

Senior Medical Officer and medical officers to have power of entry.

Appointment of sub-committee and duties of same.

Building Committee

#### Buildings.

4. The <sup>Chief</sup> Senior Medical Officer or any <sup>officer</sup> medical officer duly authorised by him shall be empowered to enter any building, house or premises at any time for the purpose of the enforcement of the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, and of any by-laws made thereunder.

5. A sub-committee of the Board of Health may be appointed by the Board, subject to the approval of the Governor, for the following purposes with a view to the care and preservation of the public health:—

- Consideration of plans and application for new buildings.
- Supervision of such buildings during the course of construction.
- Inspection of completed buildings prior to occupation.
- Inspection of houses and premises with a view to making recommendations as to their structural and sanitary condition.
- Such other duties of a similar description as the Board of Health may think fit and proper for the care and preservation of the public health.

There shall be a Building Committee (in these by-laws referred to as the Building Committee) which shall have the following duties:—

Building Committee

The Building Committee shall consist of:—  
(a) a Chairman who shall be an elected member of Executive Council or his alternate who shall be an elected member of Executive Council both of whom shall be appointed by the Governor Public Health. in Council [Cap. 54. 239

6. This sub-committee shall normally consist of the Chairman of the Board of Health, the Executive Engineer, and one other member, and the sub-committee shall be empowered to enter buildings or premises for the purposes specified at reasonable times between the hours of sunrise and sunset, due notice being given to the occupier beforehand.

Constitution. Power of entry.

7. Any person wilfully obstructing the sub-committee in their discharge of these duties shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Penalty for obstruction

8. No person shall erect or begin to erect any building until he has—

No building to be erected without permission.

- made application to the Board; Building Committee
- furnished the Board with the drawings and other documents specified in the following By-laws; and
- obtained from the Board a written permit to be called a "Building Permit", signed by the President of the Board on behalf of the Board, to erect the building.

Chairman

9. Any person who intends to erect a building shall, except where otherwise provided, furnish the Board with—

Descriptions of drawings and documents required.

- drawings showing elevations, sections and plans of every floor of the intended building drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every eight feet;
- a block plan showing the position of the intended building and of the buildings already existing (if any) on the proposed site, the boundaries of the proposed site, and the position of any buildings immediately adjoining the proposed site as well as the name of the owner of such building. The block plan shall also show the proposed lines of the water supply and the drainage of the intended building; and
- a description in writing of the materials with which it is proposed to erect the intended building and to construct the water supply and drainage of the intended building.

(b) the Chief Medical Officer and representative

(c) the Director of Public Works or his representative



Drawings to be in duplicate and to be signed.

*L Building Committee*

Power of entry.

*L Building Committee*

Erection without or contrary to permit.

*L Building Committee*

Building to be erected within reasonable time.

*L Building Committee*

10. Every document or drawing specified in the foregoing by-law shall be forwarded to the Board in duplicate and one copy of every such drawing or document shall be retained by the Board and shall become the property of the Board. Every such drawing or document or duplicate copy thereof shall be signed by the person who furnishes the same or by his duly appointed agent.

11. The Board shall have the power to inspect any building in respect of which a Building Permit has been granted under these by-laws in the course of erection and on completion and if any portion or detail thereof is in contravention of the provisions of any of these by-laws the Board may by written notice require the person erecting the building to make within a time to be specified in the notice such alterations as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of these by-laws.

12. If any person erects or begins to erect any building and has not first obtained a Building Permit under these by-laws or if any person in the erection of any building in respect of which a Building Permit has been granted under these by-laws contravenes any of the provisions of these by-laws or fails to comply with any written notice duly served upon him, the Board may by written notice require him to demolish and remove the building or any portion thereof or to make any such alterations in the building as the Board may prescribe, within a time to be specified in the notice, and in the same or another notice the Board may notify him that if the requirements of the Board are not satisfied within the time specified the Board will enter upon the building and carry out the said demolition, removal, or alteration and will recover from him all costs and expenses rightly incurred by the Board on that behalf.

13. If any building in respect of which a Building Permit has been granted under these by-laws is not completed within a reasonable time in the opinion of the Board the Board may give notice in writing to the person to whom the said Building Permit has been granted that unless he completes the building on or before a date to be specified in the notice the said Building Permit shall be deemed to have lapsed; provided

that nothing in this by-law shall prevent any person from making a fresh application for a Building Permit in the manner prescribed in these by-laws.

14. No person shall occupy or shall allow to be occupied any new building until the building has been certified by the Board to be in the opinion of the Board in every respect fit for occupation and in the case of a dwelling house fit for human habitation.

Occupation of new buildings.

*L Building Committee*

15. Where any building has been erected either precedent to or under these by-laws no person shall alter the building in such a way that the same as altered would, if at first so erected, have been in contravention of any of the provisions of these by-laws, and no person shall, except with the permission in writing and upon such terms as the Board may prescribe, use the building or allow the building, being the owner thereof, to be used otherwise than for the purposes specified or indicated in the original application and plans in respect thereof as made and furnished to the Board.

No building to be altered.

*L Building Committee*

16. No alteration shall be made in the plans or details of any building to be erected as approved by the Board except with the permission in writing of the Board.

No alteration in plans.

*L Building Committee*

17. The site of a building in respect of which a Building Permit has been granted under these by-laws shall be prepared by removing all animal or vegetable matter and shall be dug out to such depth as the Board may consider necessary.

Preparation of site.

*L Building Committee*

18. Every wall of a building erected under these by-laws shall be constructed so as to rest upon proper footings.

Footings.

19. All concrete used in the erection of a building under these by-laws shall be composed of clean gravel, broken hard brick, broken stone or other hard material approved by the Board and shall be well mixed with freshly burned lime or good cement in the proportion of at least one to six.

Concrete.

20. The underside of any floor joist or plate of a building erected under these by-laws shall be at least 6 inches above the surface of the underlying gravel and shall be efficiently

Air space under floors.

ventilated by the insertion of air bricks, gratings or two inch slots left in the concrete foundations of outer and sleeper walls.

Stability of materials.

21. The several timbers and materials of a timber framed building erected under these by-laws shall be of such size and strength as the Board may consider necessary to secure due stability.

Damp Courses.

22. Any stone or brick building erected under these by-laws for use as a dwelling house shall be constructed with a damp proof course of durable material impervious to moisture. The damp proof course may consist of sheet lead, asphalt three quarters of an inch in thickness, neat cement three quarters of an inch in thickness, slabs embedded in the cement or such other materials as the Board may approve.

Stove Piping.

23. A pipe for the purpose of conveying smoke or other products of combustion shall not be fixed in any building erected under these by-laws unless it is fixed at a distance of at least eight inches from any combustible substance and such combustible substance is protected with asbestos sheeting or steel plate so as to leave an air space at the least of half an inch between such combustible substance and the said asbestos sheeting or steel plate.

Chimneys.

24. Where a chimney is built against a wooden building erected under these by-laws the back of the chimney shall be built of brickwork not less than nine inches in thickness from the floor level to the height of one foot above the arch bar and the remaining portion of the back and the other sides of the chimney shall be built of brickwork not less than four and a half inches in thickness.

Flues against rendered, pargetted or lined.

25. The inside of every brick smoke flue in any building erected under these by-laws shall throughout the whole extent thereof be rendered, pargetted or lined with lime mortar.

Flues to be woodwork similarly to be treated.

26. Where any brick smoke flue in any building erected under these by-laws passes through any floor or roof or behind or against any woodwork the outside of such brick flue shall be similarly rendered, pargetted, or lined with lime mortar or cement.

27. In any building erected under these by-laws the floor under every oven, copper, steam boiler or stove for the combustion of solid fuel and the floor around the same shall for a space of one foot and three inches be formed of materials of an incombustible and non-heat conducting nature.

Floors under ovens, stoves, etc., etc.

28. In any building erected under these by-laws a slab of stone, tiles, bricks, or other incombustible substance shall be laid level with the floor before the opening of every chimney for half the width at the least of the chimney breast jamb on either side of such opening and one foot four inches at the least wide at the breast thereof.

Hearths.

29. The backyard of any building erected under these by-laws for domestic use shall be provided with a pathway extending along and adjacent to the back of the premises and such pathway shall be constructed of concrete flat bricks or rubble bedded in cement and sand or other approved materials and such pathway shall not be less than four feet in width and shall slope half an inch to the foot from the building and shall be drained so as to discharge into the nearest public drain.

Backyard pavings.

30. Any building erected under these by-laws shall be provided with gutters and down pipes, which may be of cast iron, steel, zinc or wood and in every case shall be efficiently jointed with red lead or other suitable composition and shall be laid with a true and even fall of at least one inch in ten feet towards the outlet at the head of the down pipe. The gutters shall be supported at intervals of not more than four feet on strong brackets which shall be securely fastened. Every outlet for waste water shall be connected to the nearest public drain in such manner as may be directed by the Board.

Gutters and down pipes.

31. In any building erected under these by-laws the floor of every water-closet and of every earth closet shall be smooth and made of non-absorbent materials, shall be in every part under or forming the bottom of the receptacle for filth at least three inches above the surface of the adjoining ground and shall have a fall of at least half an inch to the foot.

Closets.



## Water-Closets.

32. In any building erected under these by-laws every water-closet shall be so constructed so as to comply with the following requirements where applicable :—

- (1) If the water-closet is within the building, one of its sides at least shall be an external wall.
- (2) If the water-closet has no external door, it shall be provided with a window of an area not less than one and a half square feet exclusive of the frame set in an exterior wall.
- (3) If the water closet has an external door it shall be provided with a sufficient opening for light and ventilation as near to the top of the door or external wall as practicable.
- (4) It shall be provided with a separate cistern or flushing box of adequate capacity.
- (5) No part of the water-closet apparatus other than the cistern or flushing box shall be directly connected with any pipe leading from a public water-main.
- (6) It shall be provided with a pan, basin or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material so constructed as to receive and retain a sufficient quantity of water adequately to seal or to trap such pan, basin or other receptacle and to allow any filth to fall free from the sides directly into the water.
- (7) It shall be provided with suitable apparatus for the effectual application of the water in the cistern or flushing box to the pan, basin or other receptacle and for the prompt and effectual flushing and cleansing of the pan.
- (8) No container or similar fitting shall be fitted under the pan, basin or other receptacle.
- (9) A water-closet built in a house shall not open directly out of any main room.

## Earth-Closets.

33. In any building erected under these by-laws every closet for pails shall not be less than six feet distant from any dwelling house or public building or any building in which any person is employed in any trade or business, shall be

provided with a window of an area not less than one and a half square feet, exclusive of frame, set in an external wall, shall be provided with a moveable metal pail for the deposit of filth of a capacity sufficient in the opinion of the ~~Board~~ to meet the requirements of the occupier of the building, and shall have facilities for the removal of filth without being carried through any dwelling house, public building or any building in which any person is employed in any trade or business.

*L. Building  
Committee*

34. Any building erected under these by-laws shall be provided with an ashpit or receptacle for ashes and other non-liquid refuse to the satisfaction of the ~~Board~~. Such ashpit shall be maintained by the owner of the building in good order to the satisfaction of the ~~Board~~ and shall—

*Ashpits.  
L. Building  
Committee*

- (1) be constructed at the least ten feet from any dwelling house, public building, or any building in which any person is employed in any trade or business;
- (2) be so constructed as to afford ready means for cleansing and removing its contents without being carried through any dwelling house, public building, or any building in which any person is employed in any trade or business;
- (3) be of such cubic capacity not less than twelve feet as is sufficient to contain all dust, ashes and dry refuse which may accumulate therein during the period of one month;
- (4) be constructed with walls of metal, stones or brick bound together with mortar or cement or otherwise made of non-absorbent materials;
- (5) be constructed with doors capable of being securely closed and fastened to prevent the escape of the contents;
- (6) be properly roofed with non-inflammable materials.

35. In any building erected under these by-laws any room intended to be used as a living room shall not be less than seven feet from floor to ceiling and shall have a clear superficial floor area of not less than one hundred square feet and any room intended to be used as a sleeping room shall have a clear superficial floor area of not less than sixty square

*Height and  
area of rooms.*

feet for every person sleeping therein, subject to a total floor area of not less than one hundred square feet. For the purpose of this by-law two children under twelve years of age shall be reckoned as one person.

Light and ventilation.

*L Building Committee*

36. In any building erected under these by-laws any room intended to be used as a living or sleeping room shall be ventilated and lighted to the satisfaction of the Board, by means of a window or windows in an external wall. The area of such window or windows clear of the frame or frames shall equal at the least one tenth of the superficial floor area. One half of every such window shall open and the opening shall extend to the top. Any room without a fireplace and flue which is intended to be used as a living or sleeping room shall have a special ventilation opening in size at the least one hundred square inches.

Drains.

*L Building Committee*

37. Any drain constructed for the drainage of any building whether erected under these by-laws or already existing, shall be constructed of good sound pipes formed of glazed stoneware, heavy cast iron or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Board. Such drain shall be of adequate size in the opinion of the Board and if constructed or adapted for the purpose of conveyance of sewage shall have an external diameter of not less than four inches and shall be laid with a sufficient fall in the opinion of the Board and with socketted or otherwise watertight joints. No such drain shall be so constructed as to pass under any building or part of a building except in a case where no other mode of construction is practicable and if any such drain shall be so constructed as to pass under any building or part of a building such drain shall be so laid in the ground that there shall be a distance at the least of the full diameter thereof between the top of such drain and the surface of the ground under the building or part of the building aforesaid. No such drain shall be constructed in a manner so as to allow any inlet to be made to such drain within the building except any inlet which may be necessary from the apparatus of any water-closet or slop sink constructed to be used within the building for the reception of liquid or solid filth.

Drains to be approved by the Executive Engineer on behalf of the Board.

38. No drain constructed for the drainage of any building, whether erected under these by-laws or already existing, shall be covered up unless it has been inspected, tested and

approved by the <sup>Director of Public Works</sup> Executive Engineer on behalf of the Board, to whom three days' notice at the least beforehand shall be given of the intention so to cover up.

*Building Committee*

39. Any waste pipe from any bath or lavatory basin or any other pipe for the conveyance of foul or wash water in any building shall be trapped and taken through an external wall and shall discharge in the open air over a trapped gully with proper grating to the satisfaction of the Board, and any overflow pipe from any cistern or water-closet shall be taken through an external wall and shall discharge in the open air.

Waste and overflow pipes.

*L Building Committee*

*Building Committee*

40. All connections made from any building to any water-main, drain or sewer shall be made by the Executive Engineer or his duly authorised agent or agents on behalf of the Board and the cost of every such connection shall be payable to the Executive Engineer by the owner of the building to which such connection is made and no unauthorised person shall interfere in any way with any public water-main, drain or sewer.

Connections to public drains.

*L Director of Public Works*

41. No stable, cowshed, fowl house, fowl coop, pig sty or any building in which any animal or bird is intended to be kept shall be erected within a distance of thirty feet from any dwelling house or in any position where in the opinion of the Board it is or is likely to become a nuisance or injurious to the public health.

*Building Committee*

Stables.

42. Any barrel, cistern or tank intended to hold water for drinking or domestic purposes shall be provided with a good and sufficient cover to the satisfaction of the Board, and where any barrel, cistern or tank is constructed or adapted for the storage of water for drinking purposes it shall not be connected directly with any water-closet.

Tanks.

*L Building Committee*

43. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board that any house, building or other structure of any kind is so ruinous as to be dangerous to the public safety the Board may serve upon the owner of such house, building or other structure a notice in writing requiring him to begin to shore up, secure or otherwise make safe such house, building or structure to the satisfaction of the Board, or to begin to demolish and remove such house, building or structure within seven days of the receipt of the said notice, and to

Demolition of ruinous buildings.

*L Building Committee*



*Building Committee*

continue so to shore up, secure or otherwise make safe or to demolish and remove without intermission until the requirements of the ~~Board~~ are finally completed, and to complete finally the requirements of the ~~Board~~ within a time to be specified in the notice, and if after the lapse of seven days from the receipt of the said notice or of the time specified the owner of such house, building or structure fails in due manner to comply with the requirements of the ~~Board~~, the ~~Board~~ may thereupon carry out the work of demolition and removal prescribed and may recover from the owner of such house, building or structure the cost properly incurred in connection with the work of demolition and removal.

Vacation of dangerous building.

*Building Committee*

44. Where any house, building or structure in the opinion of the ~~Board~~ is in a dangerous condition or is endangered by the condition of any other building the ~~Board~~ may require the occupier of such house, building or structure to vacate it and if a requirement of the ~~Board~~ to vacate any house, building or structure under this By-law is not forthwith complied with the ~~Board~~ may bring the matter before a Court and upon sufficient cause being shown may obtain from the Court an order for the ejection from the house, building or structure of the occupier thereof.

### Sanitation.

Animals.

*Building Committee*

45. No horse, cow, sheep, pig, fowl, duck, goose or other similar domesticated animal or bird shall be kept within a distance of thirty feet from any dwelling house or in any place where in the opinion of the ~~Board~~ it is or is likely to become a nuisance or injurious to the public health.

Yards.

*Building Committee*

46. If the back premises of any house or building are, or any passage leading thereto is, in a dirty or insanitary condition or improperly drained or of such construction as to render a dirty or insanitary condition likely to exist, the ~~Board~~ may serve upon the owner or the occupier of the premises or the passage a notice in writing requiring him to remedy the said condition or defect in drainage or construction within a time to be specified in the notice and if the owner or occupier as aforesaid fails to comply with the notice or with any part thereof he shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

47. Night soil shall be removed and deposited in a manner approved by a medical officer.

Removal of night soil.

48. The occupier of any premises in or on which there is any escape of night soil, urine or filth of similar description from any latrine, closet or urinal shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Escape of night soil prohibited.

49. Any person who deposits any night soil, urine or filth of similar description in any ashpit or in any hole or place or digs or constructs any hole or place for the reception of any night soil, urine or filth of similar description except with the permission of the ~~Board~~ in writing or throws any night soil, urine or filth of similar description or allows any night soil, urine or filth of similar description to be deposited or to flow on any yard, plot, street, footpath or public place or into any drain not constructed for the reception of night soil, urine or filth of similar description shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Disposal of night soil prohibited.

50. The occupier of any premises to which is attached any closet or closets not flushed with water, shall—

Requirements in respect of earth closets.

- (1) provide every such closet with a movable metal pail for the deposit of night soil of a capacity sufficient in the opinion of the Board to satisfy the requirements of the household;
- (2) cause the seat or sides of every such closet to be so constructed as to admit of the convenient removal of such pail;
- (3) provide every seat with a close fitting lid which shall be kept shut;
- (4) cause every such closet to be provided with sufficient peat coom, dry earth, ashes, or other deodorant and with suitable means for the effectual application of such material to the contents of the pail used in such closet;
- (5) afford proper facilities to the servants of the Government engaged in removing night-soil for gaining access to the premises.

Ashpits to be emptied.

51. (1) The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in every month, remove from such premises the contents of any ashpit belonging thereto.

(2) The deposit of any wet refuse, vegetable or animal matter in ashpits is prohibited.

Disposal of refuse prohibited.

52. Any person who throws or deposits or causes to be thrown or deposited any accumulation of dust, refuse, garbage or decaying animal, vegetable or other noxious matter in or upon any street, footpath, or other public place shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws. Any such accumulation in the immediate vicinity of any building or premises shall be *prima facie* evidence that it has been there thrown or deposited by the occupier of such building or premises.

Quarries and excavations.

53. Any person who without the permission of the Board in writing makes any quarry, excavation, or hole in the ground of a description likely to be injurious or dangerous to the public health or safety shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws. Where the permission of the Board is given such quarry, excavation or hole in the ground shall be made subject to any condition with regard to the fencing, lighting, filling up, or otherwise making secure thereof which the Board may consider necessary in the interest of the public health and safety.

Damage to streets and watermains.

54. Any person who wilfully or negligently damages or otherwise interferes with any public street, footpath, watermain, drain or sewer in such a manner as to cause injury or danger to the public health shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

#### Infectious Diseases.

Persons responsible for notification of infectious diseases.

55. Persons responsible for notification are:—

- (a) Managers of a station.
- (b) Head of the family, parent or guardian.
- (c) Person present in attendance on the patient.
- (d) Occupier of the building.

56. The occupier of any dwelling house in which a case of a disease which appears to be infectious occurs, or the parents or guardian of any child suffering from a disease which appears to be infectious, shall, within twenty-four hours of the appearance of such disease, notify the Senior Medical Officer of the appearance of such disease.

Infectious diseases to be notified.

57. Any person, on whose premises any case of a disease of a contagious or infectious nature occurs, shall take whatever precautions the Board may deem necessary to order such person to adopt for the purpose of preventing the spread of such contagious or infectious disease.

Precautions deemed necessary by Board to be taken.

58. If the Board considers it necessary to order the destruction of any article, in order to prevent the spread of any disease, the owner of such article shall be entitled to receive compensation not exceeding five pounds, with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Compensation to be paid for destruction of articles by order of the Board.

59. Books from public or circulating libraries shall not be used by persons suffering from any contagious or infectious disease. If such a book has been exposed to infection, it must not be returned to the library until it has been disinfected by an inspector, who may destroy the book if he thinks fit on payment to the library of its value.

Disinfection of library books.

60. The Senior Medical Officer or medical officers shall severally have power to isolate any persons suffering from an infectious disease and may order the removal to an isolation hospital or building set aside for such a purpose of any person suffering from an infectious disease, and that person will remain in isolation until such time as the said officers may consider advisable.

Isolation of infected cases.

61. In the case of any widespread infectious disease in Stanley or any other town or any station or premises, a medical officer may, with the approval of the Governor declare the town, station or premises to be in quarantine until such time as it is deemed to be clear of the said infection. A copy of such a declaration shall be published in the Gazette and affixed to the public notice boards in Stanley.

Town, Station or premises to be quarantined on the approval of the Governor.



Penalty for  
breaking  
bounds.

62. Any person leaving a town, station, or any premises declared to be infected as in the last preceding section without a written permit from a medical officer stating that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, such person is free from infection, shall be guilty of an offence against these by-laws.

Notice of  
infected areas.

63. The Senior Medical Officer or any medical officer authorised by him may give notice in writing to the manager of any station or occupier of any premises in the Colony or Dependencies, declaring such station or premises or any portion thereof to be infected or free from infection and a copy of such notice shall be published in the Gazette and on the Public Notice Boards.

Disposal of  
infected  
bodies with  
subsequent  
disinfection.

64. (i) No person without sanction in writing from the Senior Medical Officer or medical officer may keep unburied, elsewhere than in a public mortuary or in a room not used at the time as a dwelling place, sleeping place, or workroom, for more than 48 hours after death the body of any person who has died from any infectious disease.

(ii) Unless the Senior Medical Officer or medical officer so authorises, the body of any person who has died from any infectious disease in a hospital may not be removed from such hospital except for the purpose of being taken direct to some place of burial.

(iii) In the case of a contravention of (i) above, or of a dead body likely to endanger the inmates of a house, the Senior Medical Officer or medical officer may apply to the magistrate or a justice of the peace for an order for its removal within a fixed time to any available mortuary, and in the case of the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease the magistrate or justice of the peace may direct the body to be buried immediately.

(iv) Any public conveyance used for the conveyance of a body dead of any infectious disease, must be disinfected immediately afterwards.

(v) Every person in charge of premises in which is lying a body dead of any dangerous infectious disease must take all reasonable steps to prevent persons from coming into contact with the body unnecessarily.

(vi) Any person who knowingly lets any house or part of a house in which an infectious person has been without having the premises and articles therein disinfected, as testified by the certificate of a medical officer, shall commit an offence.

#### General:

65. If the owner of any animal which dies within the limits of the Common or of Stanley shall fail to bury the carcass of such animal within forty-eight hours of its death to a depth of at least three feet the inspector, on receipt of information to such effect shall serve on him a notice in writing calling upon him to bury the carcass within a further period of forty-eight hours and if the owner as aforesaid shall still fail to bury the carcass within such period the inspector shall forthwith cause the carcass to be buried and the owner shall pay to the inspector on demand the cost of burial, not exceeding one pound.

Burial of  
carcasses  
compulsory.

66. The owner or occupier of any premises shall take such steps as may from time to time be necessary and reasonably practicable to keep such premises free from rats and mice.

Premises to  
be kept free  
from rats and  
mice.

67. Any person who shall—

(a) discharge or deposit in or upon any public road or street or in any water course, drain or ditch any stones, earth, weeds, sweepings, filth, paper, rags, or rubbish of any kind; or

Discharging  
filth, etc.

(b) drive or lead or take horses, cattle or vehicles over open drains, or tether horses or cattle in the vicinity of such drains, or

Driving ani-  
mals over  
drains.

(c) carry on any noxious or offensive trade which in the opinion of the Board may be injurious to public health, without the permission in writing of the Board first obtained, or neglect, fail or omit to observe or comply with the terms and conditions of such permission, or

Obnoxious  
trades.

## Markets.

- (d) hold any market without the permission of the Board in writing first obtained, or neglect, fail or omit to observe or comply with the terms and conditions of such permission

shall commit an offence.

Protection of  
water supply.

68. The owner or occupier of any premises who shall not—

- (a) keep in a thorough state of cleanliness and repair all water courses, open ditches, or gutters upon his premises and prevent the accumulation of noxious matter by removing it to a place of deposit as the Board may order;

- (b) protect the water supply to such premises in such manner as the Board may consider necessary to secure the utmost possible purity

shall commit an offence.

Control of  
new burial  
grounds.

69. If it shall become necessary to alter the existing burial grounds or to lay out any new burial grounds, the plans for the alterations or the laying out of the same shall be submitted by the Cemetery Trustees or Committee of Management to the Board for its approval and shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Control over  
vessels in  
the Harbour.

70. An inspector may board and inspect any vessel other than one of H.M.'s ships and report in writing to the Senior Medical Officer, and the Board may make such order for cleaning and disinfecting the vessel as the Board may deem fit. Any owner or master of such vessel who neglects, fails or omits to comply with any order of the Board shall commit an offence.

71. (a) By-laws 55 to 65 inclusive shall be in force in Stanley but otherwise these by-laws shall be in force in the areas outside Stanley only;

- (b) By-laws 5, 8—16 inclusive and 38 shall not come into force until the Governor in Council shall so order:

Provided that the plans of any building to be used as a dwelling house and of the drainage in connec-

tion therewith shall be submitted to and approved by the Board before any person shall begin to erect such building;

- (c) any person who shall neglect, fail or omit to submit plans as required under (b) hereof shall commit an offence.

## Hospital Regulations.

## Section 57.

1. These regulations may be cited as the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital Regulations.

2. The Nurse Matron of the Hospital shall be responsible to the Senior Medical Officer for the proper nursing care of the inmates; for the domestic cleanliness of the Hospital and for the general observance of the rules by every nurse, servant, patient and visitor.

3. Every patient shall be admitted to and discharged from the Hospital by the Senior Medical Officer. The Senior Medical Officer may grant applications for admission to Hospital at his discretion.

4. Visitors to the inmates of general wards of the Hospital, unless by the express permission of the Senior Medical Officer, shall not be admitted save on such days and between such hours as the Senior Medical Officer may from time to time permit.

Patients who occupy a private ward may receive visitors between certain hours on every day of the week provided always that this does not inconvenience the Hospital staff in the nursing care of the patient.

The Senior Medical Officer may at his discretion forbid all visitors or limit the number of visitors or the length of visits to patients whether in general or private wards.

5. Any patient who in the opinion of the Senior Medical Officer misbehaves or breaks the regulations or refuses the medical treatment ordered may be discharged from the Hospital.

No. 1 of 1943.

4/57  
6/78



6. Any person who enters the King Edward Memorial Hospital, or the adjacent premises without just or reasonable cause, or having gained admission refuses to leave immediately when requested to do so by the Senior Medical Officer or Nursing Sister on duty at the time, commits an offence.

7. Any patient, visitor or other person who refuses to leave the Hospital when requested to do so by the Senior Medical Officer or Nursing Sister on duty may be evicted.

8. Any patient or visitor who carries food or drink into the Hospital without the previous consent of the Nurse-Matron commits an offence.

9. Any person who conceals food or drink while in the Hospital commits an offence.

~~10. Anyone who commits an offence under these regulations shall be liable to prosecution before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.~~ *revoked and replaced by 4/57*

#### Medical Fees Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Medical Fees Regulations.

2. In these regulations—

“medical officer” means a qualified medical practitioner employed by the Government;

“household” means those living under one roof as a family;

“subscriber” means a household, the head of which subscribes an annual sum towards the cost of Government medical service;

“child” means a person under 15 years of age;

“Government servant” means any person appointed to an established post and whose appointment is published in the Gazette;

“Government employee” means any employee not so appointed whose wages are paid from “Other Charges”;

Provided that any Government employee having the same privileges in respect of medical fees as Government servants on the 1st of May, 1938, shall not be deprived of such privileges while in the employment of the Government;

“normal visit” means the professional visit ordinarily paid by a medical officer to a household in Stanley.

3. Charges levied under these regulations may be remitted in whole or in part by the Governor.

Remission of Charges.

4. Charges shall be paid or arranged for, save in emergencies, at the time or before the service is rendered.

Charges to be paid at time or before service rendered.

5. Persons not normally resident in the Colony shall, at the discretion of the Senior Medical Officer, be liable to pay double the charges provided for in Schedules A, B, D and E hereof.

Persons not normally resident in Colony.  
No. 2 of 1948.

6. The following schedules of charges shall apply:—

Fees to be charged.

#### SCHEDULE A.

##### Scale of Charges for Medical Services performed outside the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

1. Attendance by a medical officer at the household of a person in Stanley whose income exceeds £200, but is less than £500, between 7.0 a.m. and 7.0 p.m.:—

(a) For the first visit 2/6.

(b) For each subsequent visit 1/6.

2. Attendance by a medical officer at the household of a person in Stanley whose income exceeds £200, but is less than £500, between 7.0 a.m. and 7.0 p.m.:—

(a) For the first visit 5/-.

(b) For each subsequent visit 2/6.

3. Attendance by a medical officer at the household of a person in Stanley whose income exceeds £500 per annum, between 7.0 a.m. and 7.0 p.m.:—

(a) For the first visit 7/6.

(b) For each subsequent visit 5/-.

No. 3 of 1962.  
Short Title.

Definitions.

4. Attendance by a medical officer at the household of a person during the night 7.0 p.m. to 7.0 a.m. shall be double the charge made for a day visit.

5. Requests for visits, except in cases of emergency, shall be made to the K.E.M. Hospital by noon for a visit on the same day, otherwise double fees may be charged, as for night visits.

6. Attendance by a Sister or Staff Nurse at the residence of any person in Stanley:—

(a) For the first visit 1/- to 15/-.

(b) For each subsequent visit 1/- to 5/-.

7. (a) When a Nursing Sister or Staff Nurse is employed on full time service outside the King Edward Memorial Hospital but in Stanley, a charge of 9/- to 15/- per day shall be made and the Nurse shall be provided by her employer with suitable board and lodging free of charge.

(b) When the same service as in (7) (a) is performed outside Stanley, free transport and free board and lodging shall be provided for the Nurse, and there shall be payable in advance a charge of 3/- to 15/- per day.

8. When a medical officer is required to remain with a case in excess of the time spent in a normal visit, renders special service or treatment, performs any kind of operation, obstetrical or surgical, a fee varying from £1 to £20 may be charged at the discretion of the Senior Medical Officer.

9. When a medical officer visits a patient outside Stanley who is not a subscriber to a Government Medical Service, there shall be made, in addition to medical charges, a *one-way* mileage charge of 3/- per mile or, in lieu, transport both ways shall be provided, as required by the Senior Medical Officer.

10. When a medical officer is requested to visit a ship in Stanley Harbour or elsewhere there shall be made a charge of £1 1s. for the first patient and 5/- for each additional patient seen. When the ship is in Port William the charges shall be £1 10s. 6d. and 7/6 respectively.

Free transport to the ship shall be provided by the Master where necessary.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Scale of Fees chargeable at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

1. Medical consultation as an out-patient:—

(a) For the first consultation 1/6 to 5/-.

(b) For subsequent consultations 1/- to 3/-.

2. Special services, diagnostic, medical, surgical or laboratory, as an out-patient, 1/6 to £2, depending on the character of the work at the discretion of the medical officer doing the work.

3. For ordinary medical attendance:—

(a) In-patient in a general ward, 2/- per day.

(b) In-patient in a private ward, 3/- per day.

4. (a) For special services in addition to attendance, diagnostic, medical, surgical or therapeutic, a special service charge shall be made depending on the nature of the work done, status of the patient, etc. This charge shall include post-operative attendance fees.

(b) Maternity patients who have attended the ante-natal clinic and are admitted as in-patients shall pay an inclusive fee of £4 4s. in the general ward or £6 6s. in a private ward.

5. There shall normally be no charge for ordinary medicines or dressings supplied to an in-patient but a charge shall lie where these are unusual in quantity or type and shall be such as the Senior Medical Officer may consider appropriate.

#### SCHEDULE C.

##### Fees for Maintenance.

1. Persons normally resident in the Colony admitted to a general ward shall be charged 8/- per day, or £2 2s. per week, and odd days in excess of a week 8/- per day; if admitted to a private ward, 10/- per day or £3 3s. per week and odd days in excess of a week, 10/- per day.

2. Camp subscribers shall be charged general maintenance fees on the same scale as ordinary residents in the Colony.

3. Persons not normally resident in the Colony shall be charged 10/6 per day when admitted to a general ward or 20/- per day or £5 5s. per week when admitted to a private ward.

4. Half fees shall be charged for the maintenance of children.

5. At his discretion the Senior Medical Officer may remit half of any of the fees set forth in Schedules B and C and the Governor may remit more than half, but there shall be no remission of fees charged with respect to private wards.

#### SCHEDULE D.

##### Dental Fees.

1. Scaling and polishing, or scaling and polishing with gum treatment, 2/6 to 7/6.

2. Fillings:—

3/52 (a) Amalgam, <sup>5/-</sup> ~~2/6~~ to <sup>15/-</sup> ~~10/-~~.

(b) Cement, 5/- to 10/-.



\* (c) Gold, but excluding cost of gold, 10/6 to £1 1s.

(d) Temporary, 2/-.

3. Root treatment, per tooth, 7/6 to £2 2s.

\*4. Crowning, per tooth, £2 2s. to £5 5s.

5. Extractions:—

(a) Under local anæsthetic, per tooth, from ~~1/-~~ <sup>2/6</sup> to £2 10s. <sup>2/6</sup>

(b) With general anæsthetic, per tooth, ~~2/-~~, but in no case in excess of 30/-. This does not include a fee for anæsthesia and for maintenance if the patient is admitted to the Hospital.

6. Children:—Scaling, polishing, gum treatment, amalgam and cement fillings, extractions under local anæsthetic, free. Any treatment more extensive shall require half the usual charges for adults. Children of parents whose income exceeds £200 per annum, half adult fees.

\*7. Dentures:—

(a) Full upper or lower denture, £3 3s. to £5 5s.

(b) Partial denture, £1 1s. to £2 2s. <sup>8/- to 30/-</sup>

(c) Repairs to fractured dentures, ~~up to 15/-~~, without guarantee of resultant repair. <sup>8/- to £5.0/- depending on the number of</sup>

(d) Additions on partial dentures, ~~per tooth, 1/- to 2/-~~. <sup>Each to be added.</sup>

(e) Obturator in addition to the plate, £1 1s. to £2 2s.

(f) Splints, vulcanite or metal, each £1 1s. to £2 2s.

Note.—Special compounds including acrylic resin, *double*, and precious metals, *treble* the fees above.

8. Visits in Stanley, in addition to any work, 2/6 to 10/-.

Special visits outside Stanley:—Transport shall be provided free for the dentist and a fee charged for his time from £1 1s. to £10 10s.

### SCHEDULE E.

#### Miscellaneous Charges.

1. General anæsthesia, including spinal anæsthesia and intravenous anæsthesia, 10/6 to 21/- regardless of the purpose for which it is required. No special fee for local anæsthetic.

2. For examination for Benefit Societies, with a certificate, 10/6.

3. For examination for Life Assurance with a certificate, 31/6.

4. Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against any disease, free.

5. Medical comforts, wines, spirits, any special apparatus, food or medicines shall be paid for by the patient.

6. Common galenical prescriptions:—

Bottle of 10 ozs. in  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. doses, 1/6 to 3/-.

Common ointments, per oz., 3d.

Common liniments, per oz., 3d. to 6d.

Common tablets and pills, per doz., 2d.

Other preparations shall be charged according to cost and quantity.

7. The following charges for radiography shall be made:—

(a) Simple screening, 5/- to 20/-.

(b) Skiagram, 5/- to 20/-.

(c) Barium series, 10/6 to 42/-.

8. Physiotherapy treatment, i.e., radiant heat, vapour baths, etc., Out-patients, 1/- per session, In-patients no charge.

9. For use of the medical car as an ambulance or conveyance, 2/6 to 21/- depending on time and distance.

### SCHEDULE F.

#### Scale of Charges for Special Classes.

1. Government servants—No charge shall lie against a Government servant for the cost of medical care except:—

(a) For maintenance in the King Edward Memorial Hospital, when half the normal charges shall be collected.

(b) For dental charges of a special character, indicated in the Schedule by an asterisk, when half the normal charges shall be collected.

(c) For general anæsthesia and special services as outlined in Schedule B (4) or B (2), half the normal charges.

(e) Ambulance charge, see Schedule E (9).

(d) Medical comforts, see Schedule E (5).

2. Wives and children of Government servants, excluding those gainfully employed, shall be treated as Government servants.

3. Recognised Ministers of Religion and Sisters of Charity shall be similarly regarded.

4. Camp subscribers:—With the exception of the charges prescribed in Schedule B (4) (b), no charges shall lie for medical services under Schedules A, B and E.

5. Government employees:—As for Government servants, as in Section 1 above.

6. Children:—Half the normal charges.

7. No charge for medical or dental care shall lie against a member of the Falkland Islands Defence Force when on active service except :—

- (a) In the case of a man who has been technically embodied but is not actually serving with the Force, when the regulations for civilians shall apply.
- (b) In the case of a man who requires medical or dental treatment for conditions ante-dating enlistment and not arising from military service.

Members of the Falkland Islands Defence Force injured while on duty with the Force, except as a result of their own misconduct, who, in the opinion of the Senior Medical Officer require treatment in Hospital, shall receive free hospital maintenance in a private ward in the case of a commissioned officer and in a public ward for all other ranks.

## CHAPTER 55. RADIO-ACTIVE MINERALS. ORDER.

No. 10 of 1948. Section 13.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 13 of the Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Schedule to the said Ordinance shall be amended to read as follows :—

- (1) Any mineral containing uranium or thorium and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of this paragraph, the substances hereinafter set out in this schedule.
- (2) Minerals of the pitchblende group, including pitchblende, uraninite, ulrichite, broeggerite, cleveite, and related mineral species.
- (3) Secondary uranium minerals including tobernite, autunite, uranite, rutherfordine, uranophane, gummite, thorogummite, uranocircite, kasolite, becquerelite, and other silicates, hydrates, carbonates, phosphates or arsenates of uranium.
- (4) Carnotite, tyuyamunite, and related uranium-bearing vanadate ores.

- (5) Uranium-bearing niobate-titanate-tantalate ores, including euxenite, polycrase, blomstrandine, priorite, samarskite, fergusonite, betafite and related minerals.
- (6) Monazite, thorite, and thorianite.

Made by the Governor in Executive Council on the 20th day of December, 1948.

## CHAPTER 56. *No Subsidiary Legislation.*

## CHAPTER 57. REGISTRATION. REGULATIONS.

### Section 12.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Registration Regulations.

2. (1) The Registrar General shall maintain—

- (a) General Index Books which shall contain a complete record of all instruments relating to grants of Crown land numbered consecutively in the order they are presented for registration. Each entry shall be signed by the party registering the instrument.
- (b) Record Books which shall contain complete copies of all registered instruments entered and numbered consecutively in the order in which they are received in the Central Registry.

(2) The name of every party to each instrument shall be entered in the index to the General Index Book and the Record Book containing the registration thereof.

(3) The Registrar General shall certify on each instrument the date of registration thereof and such certificate shall be admissible in evidence.

3. The Registrar General shall also maintain separate registers of births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages numbered consecutively in the forms A, B, C and D as set out in the First Schedule and indexed alphabetically in the name of the person whose birth, marriage or death is registered.

No. 2 of 1949.  
2 of 1955.  
4 of 1973  
Short title.  
6 of 1979

General Index  
Books,  
Records,  
Registers, etc