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1923



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

BEING CHAPTER 58 OF THE
REVISED STATUTES OF ALBERTA
1922

WITH AMENDMENTS UP TO AND INCLUDING 1923

AND

REGULATIONS

MADE AND ISSUED THEREUNDER

BY THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

EDMONTON:

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1923

CHAPTER 58.

An Act respecting Public Health

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Public Health Act*," Short title
[1910 (2), c. 17, s. 1.]

Interpretation.

2. In this Act and in any order, rule or regulation made hereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions

- (a) "Communicable disease" or "contagious or infectious disease" shall mean any of the following diseases, Communicable disease
that is to say:

Anthrax; actinomycosis; bubonic plague; chicken-pox; cholera (Asiatic); diphtheria (membranous croup); epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis; erysipelas; glanders; hydrophobia (rabies); impetigo contagiosa; leprosy; measles; German measles; mumps; acute polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis); pneumonia; puerperal septicemia; smallpox; scarlet fever (scarlatina, or scarlet rash); septic sore throat (epidemic); trachoma; typhoid fever; tetanus; paratyphoid fever; tuberculosis (all forms); venereal diseases (syphilis, chancroid and gonorrhoea); whooping cough (acute stage); influenza (epidemic); and shall include any of the following diseases or conditions of parasitic origin, that is to say: favus; pediculosis (lice); ring-worm; scabies (itch); and any other disease which the Provincial Board of Health from time to time with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council declares to be a communicable disease;

[1919, c. 46, s. 1.]

- (b) "Council" shall mean the council of any city, town, village or municipal district; Council

[1919, c. 46, s. 1.]

- (c) "Executive officer" shall mean any officer appointed by proper and competent authority for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, or any other law, order or regulation, for the time being in force relating to the public health; Executive officer

- House (d) "House" shall mean any house and shall include a school, factory or other building, or a hut or tent for human habitation, whether used permanently or temporarily and whether stationary or movable, or an outhouse used for any purpose;
- House-drain (e) "House-drain" shall mean any drain used for the drainage of a house or premises and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a private sewage disposal system or other like receptacle for sewage, or with a sewer situated at the junction of the premises with a street;
[1919, c. 46, s. 1.]
- Householder (f) "Householder" shall mean the occupant or person in charge of any house or premises at the time of inspection by an executive officer, or the person in charge of any unoccupied house or premises, whether as owner, tenant, agent or otherwise howsoever;
[1922, c. 33, s. 1.]
- Lands and premises (g) "Lands and premises" shall include messuages, buildings, lands, hereditaments and easements of any tenure;
[1921, c. 46, s. 1.]
- Local Board (h) "Local Board" shall mean the local board of health of any city, town, village or municipal district;
[1913(1), c. 9, s. 30(1); 1919, c. 46, s. 1.]
- Maternity home (i) "Maternity home" shall mean any house wherein one or more pregnant women receive nursing or other care during the confinement period in return for a money payment or other compensation, and shall include every house used or known as a nursing or children's home;
[1921, c. 21, s. 1 (c).]
- Medical Officer of Health (j) "Medical officer of health" shall mean any medical officer of health appointed under the provisions of this Act;
- Minister (k) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Health;
[1918, c. 4, s. 21; 1921, c. 21, s. 1 (a).]
- Owner (l) "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of any lands or premises, whether on his own account or as an agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let;
- Person (m) "Person" shall include any body of persons, whether incorporated or not;
[1919, c. 46, s. 1.]
- Provincial Board (n) "Provincial Board" shall mean the Provincial Board of Health constituted and organized under this Act;
- Provincial medical officer of health (o) "Provincial medical officer of health" shall mean the provincial medical officer of health appointed under the provisions of this Act;

- (p) "Public place" shall mean a hotel, restaurant, church, ^{Public place} railroad station, barber shop, saloon, manufacturing plant, store, hospital, theatre, or other places of amusement, public and private school, public building, public institution, or any other place visited by or accessible to the public; [1919, c. 46, s. 1.]
- (q) "Registered medical practitioner" shall mean a medical ^{Registered medical practitioner} practitioner duly qualified to practise medicine or surgery in the Province;
- (r) "Registered professional engineer" shall mean any ^{Registered professional engineer} person registered or licensed as a professional engineer in that branch of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta which includes in its membership the public health or sanitary engineering members; [1919, c. 21, s. 1 (b).]
- (s) "Sewer" shall include a sewer or drain of any kind ^{Sewer} except a house-drain as hereinbefore defined; [1919, c. 46, s. 1.]
- (t) "Street" shall mean any highway, road, square, lane, ^{Street} mews, court, alley and passage, whether a thoroughfare or not;
- (u) "Supreme Court" shall mean the Supreme Court of ^{Supreme Court} Alberta;
- (v) "Unorganized territory" shall mean territory not ^{Unorganized territory} included in any city, town, village, or municipal district; [1919, c. 46, s. 1.]
- (w) "Waterworks" shall include streams, springs, wells, ^{Waterworks} pumps, reservoirs, cisterns, tanks, aqueducts, cuts, sluices, mains, pipes, culverts, engines and all machinery, lands, buildings, and things for supplying or used for supplying water, and also the stock-in-trade of any water company. [1919, c. 46, s. 1.]
[1910(2), c. 17, s. 2; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1918, c. 4, s. 21; 1919, c. 46, s. 1; 1921, c. 21, s. 1; 1922, c. 33, s. 1.]

Provincial Board of Health.

3. There shall be a board of health in the Province to be ^{Provincial Board} known as the Provincial Board of Health, consisting of the provincial medical officer of health, who shall be chairman, the provincial sanitary engineer and the provincial bacteriologist. [1910(2), c. 17, s. 3.]

4. In the absence of the chairman from any meeting the ^{Acting chairman} Board shall appoint one of its members present to act as chairman during the meeting, and such acting chairman shall perform all duties of the chairman under this Act.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 4.]

Times of
meeting and
quorum

5.—(1) The Provincial Board shall meet three times a year and at such other times and at such places as may be fixed from time to time by the resolution of the Board.

(2) Two members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and they shall have power to make and adopt rules regulating the transaction of business and may provide therein for the appointment of committees to whom they may delegate authority and power for the work committed to them.
[1910(2), c. 17, s. 5.]

Duties of
Provincial
Board

6.—(1) The Provincial Board shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people of the Province; and in particular it shall—

- (a) classify, tabulate and study the vital statistics of the Province and endeavour to make an intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of death and of sickness among the people;
- (b) make investigations and inquiries respecting sanitation, the causes of disease, epidemics and mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, habits and other circumstances upon the health of the people;
- (c) make such suggestions and take such steps for the prevention, limitation and suppression of contagious and infectious diseases as it may deem most effective and proper.

(2) The said Board shall inquire into the measures which are being taken by the local boards for the limitation of any dangerous or contagious or infectious disease and into the performance of any duty by virtue of the powers conferred upon local boards under this Act or any other Act and, should it appear that efficient measures are not being taken or that any such duty or power is not being performed or exercised by a local board, the Provincial Board shall, in the interests of the public health, require the local board to exercise any of the said powers which, in the opinion of the Provincial Board, the urgency of the case demands.

(3) If a local board, after request by the Provincial Board, neglects or refuses to exercise its powers, the Provincial Board may exercise at the expense of the city, town, village or municipal district any of the powers of local boards which under the circumstances the Provincial Board may consider necessary, and the Board shall, if it deems the same necessary, direct officers of the Government and local boards of health with regard to the means to be adopted to safeguard the public health, and to the location, drainage, and water supply of any factory or public building, the disposal of excreta therefrom, and the methods of heating, lighting and ventilation to be adopted therein.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 6; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 2.]

7.—(1) The Provincial Board may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, make and issue orders, rules and regulations for the prevention, mitigation, and suppression of disease, and may alter or repeal the same; and in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing words, in respect of the following matters, that is to say:

Regulations for prevention or mitigation of disease and other enumerated matters

- (a) The management, maintenance, functions, duties, qualifications, appointments, dismissal and jurisdiction of local boards, medical officers of health and executive officers, or any class of executive officers; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (b) The prevention and removal of nuisances;
- (c) The cleansing, purifying, lighting, heating, ventilating, plumbing and disinfecting of houses, factories, churches, schools, public and charitable institutions, buildings and places of assembly, railway stations and carriages, cars and other public conveyances, by the owners and occupiers or persons having the care and ordering thereof; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (d) The inspection of hospitals, gaols, orphanages, maternity, nursing or children's homes, reformatories, houses, factories, churches, schools, buildings and places of assembly, railway stations, and carriages, cars and other public conveyances; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (e) The licensing, construction, maintenance, operation and inspection of and provision for medical attendance at maternity homes and the licensing of midwives; [1921, c. 21, s. 2(a).]
- (f) The construction, maintenance, operation, cleansing and disinfection of all drains, sewers and sewerage systems, and systems of sewage disposal, the location, cleansing, closing and disinfection of wells, water-closets, cesspools and privies, and the cleansing of streets and yards; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (g) The situation of and methods of carrying on all noxious and offensive trades or businesses, and the summary abatement of any nuisance or any conditions injurious to the public health arising or likely to arise therefrom; [1922, c. 33, s. 2 (a).]
- (h) The location, method of construction, furnishing, equipping, maintaining, cleansing, disinfecting, licensing and inspection of all piggeries, slaughter houses and other places in which animals are killed and their meat prepared for sale or to be used for food; and of all canneries, fish-houses, smoke-houses and warehouses in which fish are cured, packed or prepared for sale or to be used as food; and of all starch factories, dye works and factories in which blood, offal, skins, paraffin, tallow, soap, fertilizers or gas are worked up; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]

- (i) The interment or disinterment of the dead, the conduct of funerals, the licensing of undertakers and embalmers and the prescribing of qualifications for the admission of such persons to practise in the Province, the charges that may be made by undertakers for the burial of the dead, price that may be charged for any and all classes of caskets in the Province, and the transportation of corpses; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (j) The isolation or the placing in any hospital or building provided for quarantine or isolation purposes or in any other proper place, of any person having any infectious or contagious disease or any disease dangerous to the public health; and the disposition of any conveyance or person that has been exposed to a contagious or infectious disease or persons who may be living in unhealthy houses or congested, unhealthy or infected localities;
- (k) The reporting to a medical officer of health by every medical practitioner of every person under his treatment for any infectious or contagious disease or any disease dangerous to the public health;
- (l) The vaccination of all, or any class of, children residing within the Province; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (m) The vaccination of any or all persons entering or residing in the Province who are not already vaccinated or not sufficiently protected by previous vaccination; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (n) The supply and quality of vaccine matter and sera;
- (o) The prevention of the use of noxious manures and fertilizers dangerous to the public health;
- (p) The sanitation, inspection and quarantining of all creameries, cheese factories, dairies, cowsheds and stables in connection therewith, and market gardens;
- (q) The prevention of the pollution, defilement, discolouration or fouling of all lakes, streams, pools, springs or waters, and the insuring of their sanitary condition, and the regulation of the cutting and storing of ice therefrom;
- (r) The expropriation, taking possession of or acquiring of land or buildings for the purposes of the public health and the suppression and mitigation of disease, and also the taking possession and acquiring of land, buildings, right-of-way, and easements for the purposes of construction and installation of waterworks, sewerage, sewage purification and disposal works and refuse destructors by cities, towns, villages, or municipal districts; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]

- (s) The prevention and suppression amongst animals of contagious and infectious diseases communicable to man;
- (t) The purification of water for domestic or other uses by any person or body corporate;
- (u) The inspection, licensing, method of construction, furnishing, operating, maintaining, cleansing and disinfection of all dairies and the testing of dairy herds for tuberculosis or any other contagious or infectious disease;
- (v) The prevention and remedying of industrial and occupational diseases; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (w) The sites, design, construction, maintenance and use of cemeteries and nuisance grounds; [1919, c. 46, s. 3; 1922, c. 33, s. 2(b).]
- (x) The sites, design, construction, maintenance and operation of refuse disposal plants, and the alteration, extension or replacement by other structures of any existing refuse disposal plants; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (y) The methods of production, transportation, exposing for sale, inspection, condemnation, and methods of sale of any article intended as food for man; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (z) The qualifications of civil engineers, sewage disposal superintendents, plumbers, plumbing inspectors, sanitary inspectors or matrons of maternity homes and the qualifications, licensing and registering of meat examiners and meat inspectors, doing or performing any work to which the provisions of this Act or of any rule, order or regulation passed thereunder, apply; [1919, c. 46, s. 3; 1921, c. 21, s. 2(b); 1923, c. 5, s. 15.]
- (aa) The prevention and control of the employment of persons suffering from venereal diseases or tuberculosis, and of persons known to be carriers of communicable diseases; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (bb) The prevention of the pollution of soil or water by human excreta or otherwise; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (cc) The prevention of the use, as a sleeping apartment, of any place where food is prepared or offered for sale; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (dd) The prevention of the use by the public of common drinking-cups; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (ee) The prevention of the use in any public place of roller-towels and other towels intended for use by more than one person; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (ff) The charges that may be made by medical practitioners in connection with the inoculation of persons for the prevention of communicable diseases; [1919, c. 46, s. 3.]

- (gg) The persons who may sign any written or printed permit, order, requirement, instruction, warrant, certificate or other document authorized by this Act or regulations of the Provincial Board;
[1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (hh) The employment, maintenance, duties and management of one or more public health nurses in any health district as and when required by the Provincial Board;
[1919, c. 46, s. 3.]
- (ii) The payment of fees by the Department of Public Health to registered medical practitioners for reporting cases of communicable disease; [1921, c. 21, s. 2(c).]
- (jj) The reporting, prevention and treatment of inflammation of the eyes of new-born children;
[1921, c. 21, s. 2(c).]
- (kk) The situation, equipment, maintenance, operation, conduct, lighting, heating, ventilation, sewerage (including plumbing), disposal of excreta, water supply, drainage, cleanliness, and disinfection of all public places and public health utilities, and the inspection thereof;
[1922, c. 33, s. 2(c).]
- (ll) The issue of certificates with regard to sanitary engineering works approved by the Provincial Board of Health for the purpose of affording protection in case of legal action in respect of the situation, construction, maintenance or operation of such works or against their continued use;
[1922, c. 33, s. 2(c).]
- (mm) Generally all such matters, acts and things as may be necessary for the protection of the public health and for ensuring the full and complete enforcement of every provision of this Act;
- (nn) The providing of penalties, by way of fine, or imprisonment, or both, for the violation of any rule, order or regulation passed hereunder, and providing procedure for the imposition or recovery thereof.
[1919, c. 46, s. 3.]

(2) Any order, rule or regulation may be made applicable to a portion or portions of the Province only, and may be enforced at the expense of any city, town, village or municipal district in whole or in part affected thereby, or at the expense of any other portion of the Province affected thereby.

[1919, c. 46, s. 4.]

(3) Every order, rule and regulation made under this section shall take effect upon the approval thereof by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and shall be forthwith published in *The Alberta Gazette* and shall have the force of law and be so recognized by all Courts and shall be sufficiently proved by the production of a copy of *The Alberta Gazette* containing the same or by a

copy purporting to be printed by the King's Printer, or by the production of a type-written or mimeographic copy certified by a member of the Provincial Board as a true copy.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 8; 1919, c. 46, s. 5.]

[1910 (2), c. 17, ss. 7, 8; 1919, c. 46, ss 3, 4, 5; 1921, c. 21, s. 2; 1922, c. 33, s. 2.]

Expenses Incurred for Public Health Purposes.

8.—(1) The expenses incurred by the Provincial Board for the purposes of public health and the suppression, prevention and mitigation of disease, as well as in connection with any epidemic occurring outside of any city, town, village or municipal district, shall be defrayed out of any money appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose; and the expenses incurred by the local boards of health in cities, towns, villages or municipal districts, or by the medical officers of health or executive officers of such boards in connection with any epidemic, or in the execution of or in the superintending of the execution of the provisions of this Act, and the orders, rules and regulations of the Provincial Board shall be borne by the cities, towns, villages or municipal districts having jurisdiction over the respective places affected.

Provisions
for payment
of expenses

(2) The council of any village or municipal district shall have power to borrow from any person, bank or corporation any moneys necessary for the effectual performance of the obligations imposed by this section.

(3) Any moneys borrowed by the council of any village prior to the sixteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, are hereby declared to be lawfully borrowed and the debts created thereby to be as valid and binding upon such council as if such moneys had been borrowed on or after the said date.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 9; 1911-12, c. 4, s. 39(1); 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 6.]

9. In the event of any dispute or uncertainty as to the amount payable by any health district to any other health district, the Minister may from time to time and as often as may be necessary, cause application to be made in a summary way to a judge of the Supreme Court in chambers or to a judge of a District Court where the matter is within his jurisdiction to adjudge the amount payable by the health district, and such judge shall have power to adjudge and fix the same and to give all proper and necessary directions for such purposes, and the order adjudging the amount shall have the operation and effect of a judgment of such Court against the health district, in favor of His Majesty.

Settlement of
proportionate
amounts and
expenses

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 10; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 7; 1921, c. 21, s. 3.]

Establishment of Waterworks, etc.

Duties of persons, etc., before establishing or extending waterworks system

10.—(1) When the establishment of a system or the extension of any existing system of waterworks for the purpose of providing a water supply for public consumption is contemplated by any person or body corporate, it shall be the duty of such person or body corporate, whether incorporated by special or private Act of Parliament or otherwise howsoever, to submit to the Provincial Board the plans and specifications, together with an estimate of the cost of the proposed system of waterworks and an analysis of the water from the proposed source or sources of supply, verified by affidavit stating that the plans and specifications so submitted are those to be used and followed in the construction of such proposed system, that the particulars set forth in the said analysis are true and that the water analyzed was taken from the proposed source or sources.

(2) It shall not be lawful to construct, establish or operate any system of waterworks or any extension of an existing system of waterworks, without first obtaining from the Provincial Board a certificate signed by the chairman certifying that the plans, specifications and analysis so submitted and the source or sources have been considered and approved by the Board and that the proposed system or extension may, with safety to the public health, be constructed and operated.

(3) If in the opinion of the Provincial Board alterations are necessary in the plans or in the specifications of any proposed system, it shall not be lawful to construct, establish or operate the proposed system or extension unless and until such alterations have been made in the said plans and specifications.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 11(1), (2), (3); 1919, c. 46, s. 8.]

Power to Lieutenant Governor in Council to adjust water supply in any locality

11.—(1) When in any locality or place it is necessary in order to obtain a supply of water for the consumption and domestic purposes of the persons resident in such locality or place, to enter upon, take possession of or use in common with the owners any flume, ditch, water system or water course, the waters of which are recorded, diverted or used for irrigation, industrial or mining purposes, the Provincial Board or a member or officer thereof appointed by the Board for that purpose shall, subject to the provisions of *The Irrigation Act*, examine the source of water supply, the flume, ditch, water system or water course aforesaid, the locality or place and shall report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the amount of water, estimated as nearly as may be, actually required for the consumption and domestic purposes of the residents of such locality and the means and measures necessary to be adopted in order to secure the supply of the same.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor may thereupon by Order in Council provide for, direct and enforce the doing of all acts and things and the adoption and continuance of all means and measures necessary for the securing and continuance of the supply of such necessary amount of water.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 11(4).]

12.—(1) When the construction, alteration or extension of a common sewer or system of public sewerage is contemplated by any person or body corporate, such person or body corporate shall submit to the Provincial Board all plans and specifications, together with an estimate of the cost of the construction, alteration or extension of such common sewer or system of sewerage and of the purification and disposal of the sewage.

Duties of persons, etc., before constructing or extending sewer

(2) No common sewer or system of sewerage shall be established or continued unless there is maintained in connection therewith a system of sewage purification and disposal which avoids or removes any menace to the public health, and the Provincial Board may require, and any person or body corporate shall when requested furnish as soon as may be such information and data in relation to such matters under his, or its, control as the Provincial Board may deem necessary.

[1923, c. 5, s. 15.]

(3) It shall not be lawful for any such person or body corporate to construct, alter, extend or operate any common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage purification or disposal without first obtaining from the Provincial Board a certificate signed by the chairman stating that the proposed construction, alteration or extension may be carried out, and that the constructed or extended common sewer or system of sewerage and sewage purification and disposal may be maintained and operated without injury or danger to the public health.

(4) If in the opinion of the Provincial Board for the purpose of guarding against injury or danger to the public health, alterations or additions are necessary in any existing or proposed common sewer or system of sewerage or in the plans or specifications for sewage purification and disposal or in both the plans and specifications submitted as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful to operate the existing common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage purification or disposal or to construct the proposed system or extension, unless and until such alterations and additions have been made and adopted.

(5) With regard to systems in operation on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and ten, the Provincial Board may dispense with the requirements of this Act for a sufficient time in its opinion to permit of compliance therewith.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 12; 1919, c. 46, s. 9.]

13. No by-laws providing for the raising of money for the construction, alteration, operation or extension of any system of waterworks or system of water purification, common sewer or system of sewerage or sewage purification or disposal shall be submitted to the vote of the electors by the council of any city, town or village until the aforesaid certificate has been obtained from the Provincial Board, and the preamble of every such by-law shall declare that such certificate has been duly obtained.

Condition precedent to submission of vote on raising money for construction or alteration of waterworks, etc.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 13.]

Inspection
of works by
Board

14. When any system of waterworks or of water purification, sewerage or sewage purification or disposal, or alteration or extension of the same has been approved of by the Board as hereinbefore provided, the said Board may inspect any such system, alteration or extension, and if it finds that the work is not being carried out in conformity with the approved plans and specifications, or with this Act or the regulations of the said Board it may order the discontinuance of such work until such changes as are ordered by it are made to its satisfaction.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 14.]

Power to make
reservations
in issuing
certificate

15. The Provincial Board may make any condition, set any limitation, or provide any restriction or reservation in any certificate which it may issue to any person for any of the works, matters or things under its jurisdiction.

[1919, c. 46, s. 11.]

Medical Officers of Health.

Temporary
appointment
of medical
officer of
health in
unorganized
districts

16. Whenever the provincial medical officer of health considers the appointment of a medical officer of health in unorganized territory temporarily necessary he may with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council make such appointment and the expenses thereof shall be borne by the Province.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 16; 1919, c. 46, s. 12.]

Powers of
Board in
unorganized
territory

17. In unorganized territory, the Provincial Board may do and perform all matters and things required or authorized by this Act or by any rule, order or regulation passed hereunder to be done or performed by a local board of health.

[1919, c. 46, s. 13.]

Temporary
appointment
of medical
officer of
health in
village or
municipal
district

18.—(1) Whenever the provincial medical officer of health considers the appointment of a medical officer of health in any village or municipal district temporarily necessary, he shall by notice in writing direct the local board of such village or municipal district to make such appointment, and such board shall bear the expense thereof.

(2) The local board shall within three days make such appointment and advise the provincial medical officer of health of its compliance with such notice and the name of the person so appointed.

(3) If the local board neglects to make such appointment in compliance with the conditions contained in the notice, the provincial medical officer of health may, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, make the appointment and arrange the remuneration of such medical officer of health, which shall be paid by the local board, and shall be recoverable by such medical officer of health as an ordinary debt.

[1910(2), c. 17, ss. 17, 18; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 14.]

19.—(1) A medical officer of health, who shall be a registered medical practitioner, shall be appointed in every city and town by the council thereof.

Appointment
of medical
officer of
health in city
or town

(2) Whenever any medical officer of health in a city or town becomes temporarily or permanently incapable of performing his duties, or resigns his office or leaves the locality for which he has been appointed the council shall forthwith appoint another medical officer of health in his place.

(3) In the event of any council failing to make any appointment as in this section provided, the provincial medical officer of health may, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, make the appointment and arrange the remuneration of such medical officer of health, which shall be paid by the council and shall be recoverable by such medical officer of health as an ordinary debt.

[1910(2), c. 17, ss. 19, 20; 1921, c. 21, s. 4.]

Postponement of Elections.

20.—(1) In case the Provincial Board reports to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that on account of the presence in any health district of any epidemic or contagious disease it would be dangerous to hold an election in such health district, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, upon the application of the council of the health district in that behalf, issue a proclamation postponing the holding of any intended election for a period not exceeding three months and may from time to time further postpone such election, if in the opinion of the said Board the necessity for postponement continues.

Postponing
election in
health district
in case of
epidemic

(2) The said proclamation may name days for holding the nominations and polling for the election but in case no days are named therefor the council shall by by-law, as soon as practicable after the period named in such proclamation or the last of such proclamations expires, name days for the nominations and polling.

(3) In case an election postponed under the provisions of this section is the annual election of any city, town, village or municipal district, or an election of the entire council thereof or of all the members of a board of school trustees or other body, the persons holding office shall continue to hold office until their successors are elected.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 21; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 15.]

Local Boards of Health.

21.—(1) There shall be a board of health in every health district which shall be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Local boards
of health
in health
districts

[1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 16; 1921, c. 21, s. 5(a).]

Composition
of local
board

(2) In every city and town the local board of health shall consist of the mayor, the medical officer of health, the municipal engineer (if any), and three ratepayers, who shall be appointed by the council for one, two and three years respectively, and each of whom shall upon his retirement be replaced by a member appointed for three years, from the date of appointment.

[1921, c. 21, s. 5(b); 1923, c. 5, s. 15.]

(3) The local medical officer of health shall be the executive officer of the board and in the intervals between the meetings of the board shall exercise the authority and perform the duties of the board.

[1913(1), c. 9, s. 30.]

(4) In every village or municipal district the local board of health shall be composed of the members of the council and the sanitary inspector (if any), and the secretary-treasurer of such council shall be the secretary of the board.

[1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 16.]

(5) Where any health district is formed within an existing health district, or outside a city, town, village or municipal district, the Minister shall nominate the members of the local board.

[1921, c. 21, s. 5(c).]

Quorum

(6) A majority of the members of any board of health shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

(7) In the case of a local board of health neglecting or refusing to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act or by any rule, order or regulation passed hereunder, every member of such board shall be guilty of an offence under this Act:

[1919, c. 46, s. 16.]

Provided, however, that no such member shall be guilty of such offence if he establishes to the satisfaction of the justice of the peace that he was willing and ready at all times to do such things within his power and authority as were necessary for the proper performance by the board of its duties as aforesaid.

(8) Should the corporation of any city, town, village or municipal district fail to appoint or organize, as the case may be, its local board of health in the month of January of each year, such corporation shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

[1919, c. 46, s. 16.]

(9) The Provincial Board may, where it considers the same necessary within any health district, carry out directly the provisions of this Act or the regulations made hereunder.

[1919, c. 46, s. 16.]

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 22; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 16; 1921, c. 21, s. 5.]

Health Districts.

Establishment
of health
districts

22.—(1) For the purposes of this Act the following are constituted health districts, that is to say, any city, town, village or municipal district.

(2) The Minister may constitute any portion of the Province a health district, whether such portion lies within or without an existing health district, or may add any such portion to an existing health district.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 23; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30; 1919, c. 46, s. 17; 1921, c. 21, s. 6.]

Miscellaneous.

23.—(1) The council of every city, town, village and municipal district shall in each year vote such sums as in the opinion of its local board are necessary for the carrying on of the work of the boards of health of all health districts within its boundaries.

Annual
municipal
appropriation

(2) The Minister of Public Works shall, at the request of the Minister, for the purpose of the carrying on of the work of the board of health within an improvement district, expend out of the district fund collected from such improvement district such sums of money as may be necessary.

[1921, c. 21, s. 7; 1922, c. 33, s. 3.]

24. Any executive officer who is certified by the Provincial Board to be capable of performing vaccination or inoculation may vaccinate or inoculate any person who so desires.

Power of
authorized
officer to
vaccinate

[1921, c. 21, s. 8.]

25.—(1) The provisions of this Act shall prevail over the provisions of any other Act with which they may conflict, and any rule, order or regulation made by the Provincial Board in respect of any matter over which it has jurisdiction shall prevail over any by-law, rule, order or regulation made under the authority of any other Act or Ordinance with which it may conflict.

Prevalence
of Public Health
Act and
regulations,
etc., thereunder

(2) Nothing herein contained shall apply to any such by-law, rule, order or regulation made under the authority of any other Act or Ordinance as aforesaid, if the same has been approved by the Provincial Board.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 25; 1911-12, c. 4, s. 39(3).]

26. Any person defacing, destroying, or removing any notice provided for by this Act or by any regulations made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Destroying
or removing
of notices

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 26; 1913(1), c. 9, s. 30.]

27. Any person who neglects or refuses to obey any order given to him by any executive officer in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of the regulations made hereunder, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Neglect or
refusal to
obey order
of executive
officer

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 27.]

28. Any person who assaults, obstructs, molests or hinders any executive officer, constable or other person in the execution of any duty imposed or the exercise of any power conferred upon him by this Act or any regulation made hereunder, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Assaulting or
obstructing of
executive
officers

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 28.]

General
penalty
for violation
of Act

29. Where no other or different provision is made herein, every person guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act, or the regulations or orders made hereunder shall be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars and costs, and not less than five dollars and costs, and in default of payment thereof to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

[1910(2), c. 17, s. 29; 1911-12, c. 4, s. 39(4); 1921, c. 21, s. 9; 1923, c. 5, s. 15.]

Recovery of
penalties

30. The penalties imposed by this Act shall be recoverable on summary conviction before a justice of the peace or a police magistrate. [1910(2), c. 17, s. 30.]

31. The provisions of Part XV. of *The Criminal Code* shall apply to all prosecutions under this Act. [1910(2), c. 17, s. 31.]

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

REGULATIONS

MADE AND ISSUED BY THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Under power conferred on the said Board by

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

*Approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 9th
day of June, 1911, and amended by subsequent
Orders to July 12th, 1923.*

EDMONTON:
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1923

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INTERPRETATION

1. In *The Public Health Act* and these regulations, if not inconsistent with the context, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say:

(2) "Lands and premises" includes messuages, buildings, lands, easements and hereditaments of any tenure.

(3) "Person" includes any body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(4) "Council" means the council of any health district.

(5) "Engineer" means any person appointed by a council to perform any of the duties of engineer under *The Public Health Act* and these regulations.

(6) "House-drain" means any drain of and used for the drainage of a house or premises, and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a private sewage disposal system or other like receptacle for sewage, or with a sewer situated at the junction of the premises with a street.

(7) "Sewer" includes sewers and drains of every description except drains to which the word "house-drain" interpreted as aforesaid applies.

(8) "Waterworks" includes streams, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, cisterns, tanks, aqueducts, cuts, sluices, mains, pipes, culverts, engines and all machinery, lands, buildings and things for supplying or used for supplying water, also the stock in trade of any water company.

(9) Where the words "contagious or infectious disease" occur in these regulations they shall be taken to mean in addition to

those already named in *The Public Health Act*, whooping cough in the acute stage, Spanish influenza, or epidemic influenza, and mumps.

(10) Where the words "communicable disease" occur in these regulations they shall be taken to mean the following diseases, namely: Contagious or infectious diseases, venereal disease, pulmonary tuberculosis and scabies (itch).

(11) "Health district" shall mean any city, town, village, rural municipality or district organized under *The Local Improvement Act*.

(12) Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only shall also include the singular number.

(13) Words importing the masculine gender shall also include the feminine.

(14) "Notifiable disease" shall mean any disease, the occurrence of which shall be made known to the Provincial Board or local board, as prescribed in these regulations, and shall include smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, German measles, whooping cough, mumps, puerperal fever, ophthalmia-neonatorum, pulmonary tuberculosis, glanders, cholera, erysipelas, anthrax, bubonic plague, hydrophobia, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), cerebro-spinal meningitis and such other diseases as the Provincial Board may declare.

LOCAL BOARDS

2. The appointment of members of the local board shall be made not later than the third regular meeting of the council after its organization, and the names of the appointees shall be forwarded immediately to the Provincial Board, and any vacancy arising from any cause shall be filled at the first meeting of the council thereafter.

3. The local board in every city, town, village or rural municipality shall hold its first meeting within two weeks after appointment, and shall elect a chairman and (except in villages or rural municipalities) a secretary, and shall immediately forward the names of the appointees to the Provincial Board.

4. A majority of the members of a local board shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

5. In every city, town, village or rural municipality a minute book shall be provided by the local board in which the secretary shall record the proceedings of such board.

6. The local board in every city, town, village or rural municipality shall on or before the third day of each month transmit to the Provincial Board a return showing the number of cases of notifiable disease in its district during the month next preceding, together with such additional information as may from time to time be required other than those diseases mentioned in regulation 18.

7. The medical officer of health in every city or town shall present to the local board, not later than the fifteenth day of December in each year, a full report upon the sanitary condition of such city or town for the preceding twelve months.

8. The secretary of every local board shall make a report to the Provincial Board on the work of the local board whenever requested by the said Provincial Board, and also annually for the twelve months preceding the fifteenth day of December, and such annual report shall contain a copy of the annual report of the medical officer of health to the local board, and shall be forwarded to the Provincial Board not later than the said fifteenth day of December in each year.

9. It shall be the duty of the medical officer of health to advise the local board in matters relating to public health, and to secure the enforcement and observance of all health laws within his health district, and to perform such other duties and lawful acts for the preservation of the public health as may be necessary.

10. The engineer of every health district shall make a report to the Provincial Board on the condition and operation of all waterworks, sewerage and sewage disposal works, refuse destructors and any other sanitary works which may exist in such health district whenever so requested by the said Provincial Board, and also annually for the twelve months preceding the fifteenth day of December, and such annual report shall be forwarded to the Provincial Board not later than the said fifteenth day of December in each year.

11. Every local board shall appoint and maintain one or more executive officers for the carrying out of the provisions of *The Public Health Act* and these regulations, and if the number at any time appointed is not sufficient for any circumstances that may arise the local board shall make the necessary additional appointments.

12. Any executive officer under warrant from a local board may enter into and upon any house or premises for the purpose of making inquiry and examination with respect to the said house or premises.

13. Any executive officer, on order of the local board, may enter into and upon any premises within its district and examine such premises.

(2) If upon examination he finds that the premises are in an unsanitary condition, or any matter or thing therein which, in his opinion, may endanger the public health, the local board may order the owner or occupant of the premises, in writing, to abate such unsanitary condition.

14. The executive officer of any local board, at any hour of the day or night, as often as he thinks necessary, may enter into any house which he has reason to suspect is overcrowded or occupied by more people than is reasonably safe for their health, or if he has reason to suspect that any sleeping room in such

house is overcrowded or in an unsanitary state, or that there is any matter or thing therein which may endanger the public health or the health of any of the occupants thereof, then such executive officer may order the owner or occupier of the said house to remove the inmates therefrom, or that which causes the house or any part thereof to be unsanitary or overcrowded.

15. Wherever a local board has any authority to direct that any matter or thing shall be done by any person, such local board may, in default of its being done by said person, direct that such matter or thing shall be done at the expense of the person in default, and in case of non-payment thereof the council, under the direction of the local board, may recover such expense on behalf of the health district in any court of competent jurisdiction, or may assess the amount thereof against the person liable therefor, and such amount so assessed shall be collected as taxes.

15a. Every person who shall use a cellar or basement of a house as a public dance hall or public sleeping apartment shall construct in every such hall or apartment one window, at the least, opening directly into the external air and he shall cause the total area of such window, or, if there be more than one, of the several windows, clear of the sash frames, to be equal at the least to one-tenth of the floor area of such hall or apartment.

Such person shall also construct every such window so that the top half or upper window sash may be fully opened by being dropped down or otherwise fully opened when necessary in order that the opening for ventilation may extend in every case to the top of the window, provided that this shall not apply to the storm sash, if any, which shall be constructed so as to swing out from the bottom by means of hinges at the top.

The top of at least one window in such hall or apartment shall be not more than one foot below the ceiling:

Provided, however, that in the case of a public dance hall it shall not be necessary to construct a window or windows as hereinbefore provided, if, in connection with such dance hall there is installed a system of mechanical ventilation, of a type approved by the local board of the health district or the Provincial Board, and if such system is maintained and continuously operated to the satisfaction of the local board or the Provincial Board.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, QUARANTINE, ETC.

16. Whenever a householder ascertains or has reason to suspect that a person within his family or household is infected with any of the following notifiable diseases, namely: Smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, German measles, whooping cough, mumps, puerperal fever, ophthalmia - neonatorum, pulmonary tuberculosis, glanders, cholera, erysipelas, anthrax, bubonic plague, rabies (which produces the disease in man named hydrophobia), polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis), or cerebro-spinal meningitis, he shall within twelve hours give notice in writing as follows:

- (a) In cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities, to the local board;

- (b) In districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act*, to the Provincial Board.

17. Whenever any physician ascertains or has reason to suspect that any person whom he is called to visit or examine is infected with any of the following notifiable diseases, namely: Smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, German measles, whooping cough, mumps, puerperal fever, ophthalmia-neonatorum, pulmonary tuberculosis, glanders, cholera, erysipelas, anthrax, bubonic plague, rabies (which produces the disease in man named hydrophobia), polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis), or cerebro-spinal meningitis he shall communicate such fact or suspicion to the householder and he shall within twelve hours give notice thereof, according to schedule P, in writing, as follows:

- (a) In cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities, to the local board;
- (b) In districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act*, to the Provincial Board.

18. The local board in every city, town, village or rural municipality shall within twenty-four hours give notice in writing to the Provincial Board of any case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid fever which has appeared within its district.

19. Whenever the local board in cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities receives notice or ascertains the existence of smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, polio-myelitis, cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis or bubonic plague in any house, it shall forthwith cause to be affixed near every entrance to such house, a placard whereon is printed in legible capitals of not less than two-inch type, the name of the disease with which such house is infected and the word "Quarantined." The householder shall keep such placards affixed until the house is released from quarantine, as provided in these regulations.

(2) The house shall be considered under quarantine from and after the time when a householder ascertains or has reason to suspect that a person within his family or household is infected with any of the diseases in this section mentioned, or a physician ascertains or has reason to suspect that any person whom he is called to visit or examine is so infected notwithstanding the fact that the existence or suspected existence of any of the said diseases has not then been reported, nor notice given thereof, nor placard affixed as in this or the following section provided.

20. Whenever a householder ascertains or has reason to suspect that a case of smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, polio-myelitis, cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis or bubonic plague occurs in any house in any district organized under *The Local Improvement Act*, the householder or the physician in attendance shall forthwith affix near every entrance of such house, a placard bearing in legible capitals of not less than two-

inch type, the name of the disease with which such house is infected and the word "Quarantined." The householder shall keep such placards affixed until the house is released from quarantine, as provided in these regulations.

21. Whenever the word "Quarantine" or "Quarantined" is used in these regulations in connection with the existence of any contagious or infectious disease in any house, or on any placard affixed on the house near any entrance to such house, it shall mean that such house, the inmates and contents thereof, shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations for such contagious and infectious disease, and to the following restrictions:

(2) No person therein shall leave, nor shall the contents thereof be removed from any such house, nor shall such person hold any communication that might result in spreading infection with any person outside such house; no person shall enter such house except attendants, until such house, inmates and contents have been properly disinfected and released from quarantine.

(3) Provided that on complying with these regulations in respect to disinfection, any person or article exposed to smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, polio-myelitis, cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis or bubonic plague may leave or be removed from such house if satisfactory reasons are given to, and on securing permission in writing from,—

- (a) The local board in cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities;
- (b) The Provincial Board in districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act*.

(4) Provided further, that any inmate of any infected house may do whatever may be necessary to procure medical or other aid in any emergency.

(4a) Provided further, that a clergyman may, with the written consent of, and in obedience to instructions as to precautions prescribed by the local board of health, enter and leave any infected house.

(5) No person infected with smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, German measles, cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis or bubonic plague shall leave any house except with the written consent and under the direction of the local board in a city, town, village or rural municipality, or of the provincial board or its executive officer in districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act*.

22. Whenever a case of measles, German measles, anthrax, glanders, typhoid fever, mumps, Spanish influenza, or epidemic influenza, or whooping cough in its acute stage occurs in any house such house shall be placed under "Modified Quarantine."

23. Whenever the term "Modified Quarantine" is used in these regulations in connection with the existence of any case of measles, German measles, anthrax, glanders, typhoid fever, mumps, Spanish influenza or epidemic influenza, or whooping

cough in its acute stage in any house or on any placard affixed to a house near any entrance to such house, it shall mean that such house and the inmates thereof shall be, subject to the following restrictions:

(2) The patient shall be isolated therein from the other inmates if possible in a separate room, until released from modified quarantine.

(3) A placard shall be affixed to the house by the local board in cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities, or by the householder or the physician in attendance in districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act*, whereon is printed in legible capitals of not less than two-inch type the name of the disease with which such house is infected and the words "Modified Quarantine." The householder shall keep such placard affixed until the house is released from modified quarantine.

(4) Provided that the local board or the Provincial Board may at any time, if it deems necessary, place under quarantine any house which may have been placed under modified quarantine.

24. Whenever a house has been quarantined or placed under modified quarantine, if situated in a city, town, village or rural municipality the local board on the removal or termination of the case shall direct and see that these regulations as to disinfection are properly carried out and shall raise the quarantine. If situated in a district organized under *The Local Improvement Act* the Provincial Board or executive officer under its instructions shall perform such duties:

Provided that when a house has been placed under modified quarantine and the patient isolated in one room therein, the person responsible for the modified quarantine may at his discretion order the disinfection of that room only.

25. In every city, town, village or rural municipality the local board shall perform all disinfection under these regulations.

26. Where not otherwise provided the expense of disinfection in a city, town, village or rural municipality shall be borne by the city, town, village or rural municipality, and in a district organized under *The Local Improvement Act* by the Provincial Government.

27. The local board in cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities, and the Provincial Board in districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act* may issue a written order for the destruction of any bedding, clothing or other article which has been exposed to infection.

28. The owner or person in charge of any vehicle shall not after entry into same of any person infected with a contagious or infectious disease, allow any other person to enter same without having disinfected said vehicle under the direction of the local board.

29. Every person shall wear an outside suit of overalls or other suitable covering to protect the whole of his clothing when attending any patient suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria, and immediately after such attendance he shall disinfect all exposed parts including hands, face, hair and footwear with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

30. No person shall let or hire any house or room therein in which contagious or infectious disease has recently existed, without having caused the house and premises to be disinfected by the local board.

31. Whenever any local board receives notice that a case of typhoid fever exists in any house, it shall at once furnish the householder with written instructions for the special disinfection and disposition of the discharges from the patient, and such instructions shall include the following:

- (a) The sputum and discharges from the nose and throat shall be received on cloths which shall be immediately burned.
- (b) All discharges from the bladder and bowels shall be received in a vessel containing sufficient quantity of a solution of bichloride of mercury of a strength of two drachms to a gallon of water, or a solution of chloride of lime, five ounces to one gallon of water, to cover them, and the contents of such vessel shall be thoroughly mixed and shall stand for a period of two hours before being discharged into the sewer or otherwise disposed of;
- (c) The nurse or other attendant after handling the patient shall cleanse his hands with a solution of bichloride of mercury of a strength of at least one drachm to one gallon of water;
- (d) All towels, bed linen, clothing and other materials soiled by the discharges from the patient shall be immersed in a solution of bichloride of mercury of a strength of two drachms to one gallon of water, or a solution of carbolic acid, eight ounces to one gallon of water, or a solution of chloride of lime, five ounces to one gallon of water for one hour and then boiled before being used again.

32. Where a local board is required or authorized to disinfect any person or thing, or to isolate any person, such board may employ such assistants and force as it may think necessary.

33. Whenever a case of smallpox occurs in any house in any city, town, village or municipal district, the local board may remove the patient to an isolation hospital, but in such event it shall provide for the necessary nursing, medical and other attendance, and all other necessities for the case.

33a. No case of smallpox shall be allowed to remain in any hotel, rooming house, public lodging house, apartment house or other public place, unless permission is granted in writing by the Provincial Board or the local board of the city, town, village or municipal district wherein the case occurs.

33b. If permission in writing is not granted by the Provincial Board or the local board as provided in the next immediately preceding regulation, the local board of every city, town, village or municipal district shall—

(a) At once have the patient removed to an isolation hospital, temporary hospital or hospital tent;

(b) Provide for proper isolation, nursing, medical and other attendance;

(c) Provide for necessities required for the case;

(d) Disinfect the house where the case arose and the clothing and every other article exposed to infection, or if necessary cause the destruction of the same;

(e) Disinfect every article, railway car, automobile, carriage or other vehicle which may have been exposed to infection;

(f) Detain said case in such isolation hospital, temporary hospital or hospital tent until desquamation is complete and the skin smooth, and thereafter disinfect and release it.

33c. The medical officer of health of every city, town, village or municipal district, when he receives notice of a case of chicken-pox or smallpox, shall visit such a case personally and satisfy himself that the diagnosis is correct.

33d. The local board of every city, town, village or municipal district shall follow up every person who has been exposed to the infection of smallpox, and if any such person has never been vaccinated, the local board shall cause him to be vaccinated. If such vaccination be done within four days of exposure and takes successfully, the person shall then be discharged. If such person be not vaccinated within four days of exposure, he shall be detained in his house or in a detention station provided by the city, town, village or municipal district at the expense of the detained person for sixteen days, and shall then be disinfected and released.

1. If the person so exposed satisfies the local board that he has previously been successfully vaccinated and revaccinated, he shall be disinfected and released.

2. If the local board is satisfied that said person has been vaccinated once successfully, but not revaccinated, he shall be revaccinated, disinfected and released; provided that if such person has been vaccinated within the preceding twelve months, the local board may dispense with the revaccination.

33e. Any person refusing to comply with the regulations as to vaccination or revaccination shall be quarantined in his house at his own expense for the full period of quarantine, then disinfected and released, except in the case of a transient or an occupant of any hotel, rooming house, public lodging house, apartment house or other public place, who may be removed to a detention station and detained there. In this case, however, the city, town, village or municipal district shall provide the detained person with the necessities of life.

33f. The expense incurred in carrying out the provisions of 33 and 33*b*, (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and 33*e* shall be borne by the patient, unless he is an indigent, in which case the expense shall be borne by the municipality of which he is a resident, as defined in the Provincial Board of Health Regulations.

33g. For the purpose of these regulations, a previous attack of smallpox shall be equivalent to successful vaccination.

33h. Whenever the medical officer of health in any city or town, or the physician employed by the local board in any village or municipal district, is in doubt as to the diagnosis of a case of suspected smallpox, he shall quarantine the house and isolate the case in the house, if possible, until a conclusive diagnosis is made.

34. The Provincial Board may order that vaccination and revaccination shall be compulsory within the limits of any specified locality within the province.

35. Every local board shall at all times keep in its possession a sufficient supply of vaccine.

36. Any person, parent or guardian, being a *bona fide* resident of any city, town, village or rural municipality, who is unable to bear the expense of being vaccinated or revaccinated, or of having his children vaccinated or revaccinated, may apply to the local board for free vaccination and shall be entitled to such free vaccination by its medical officer of health, provided the claim of inability to bear the expense is satisfactory to the local board.

37. Upon and immediately after the successful vaccination of any child, the medical practitioner who performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother or other person having the care of said child a certificate according to schedule K.

38. Any executive officer under the direction of the local board may enter in and upon any house or premises in which there exists or is suspected to exist any contagious or infectious disease, for the purpose of making inquiries and examination with respect to the existence of any such disease, and may deal with any person or article found therein infected with any of the said diseases according to the provisions of these regulations.

39. No person delivering bread or milk to any house which is under quarantine or modified quarantine shall permit any article used in the delivery of such to be taken into the house.

40. No householder in a house, which is under quarantine or modified quarantine, shall permit any tickets, checks, coupons or other devices used by vendors in exchange for bread or milk to issue from such house.

41. When a house is quarantined the local board shall see that, where it is necessary, there is a person to do the outside service for the wants of those who reside in such house. The person in charge of such service shall not enter the house but shall take orders verbally at a distance, and deposit near the entrance of such house everything he brings there. The services of such person, as well as everything he is ordered to bring, shall be supplied at the expense of the head of the house so quarantined, excepting in a known case of poverty, when such services, as well as the necessities of life, shall be furnished at the expense of the city, town, village or rural municipality, or in districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act* at the expense of the Provincial Government.

42. No person shall lease any house infected by a contagious or infectious disease without having it disinfected in the manner prescribed in schedule F, and no person shall sell, give, loan or expose for sale, clothing or other articles infected by contagious or infectious disease, without having disinfected them in the manner described in the schedules D and E, and such clothing or other articles shall not be removed from the house or premises before disinfection, without permission from the local board.

43. In case infectious or contagious disease breaks out in any city, town, village or rural municipality, the local board may (in case a temporary hospital or hospital tent shall not have been already provided) immediately provide such temporary hospital, hospital tent or other place for the person infected, as it shall deem proper, at the cost of the city, town, village or rural municipality.

45. When any part of the province becomes exposed to contagious or infectious disease owing to the existence of same in any place outside of the province, the Provincial Board may prohibit all ingress to the province therefrom for a period to be named in such order.

45a. When any communicable disease becomes epidemic in any part of the province, the Provincial Board or local board may by order prohibit the ingress of every person to, or egress from, any specified area described in such order.

45b and 45c.—Repealed by regulation 46d.

45d. No case under modified quarantine for Spanish influenza or epidemic influenza shall be released from quarantine for at least one week after recovery, and until the house and premises are disinfected as set out hereafter, and the local board of health shall be responsible for such disinfection.

45e. All discharges from persons affected by Spanish influenza or epidemic influenza shall be promptly and thoroughly disinfected. All clothing, bedding, and other material which has been soiled by discharges shall be thoroughly disinfected, and all articles, dishes, and cutlery used by the person affected shall be thoroughly boiled before their further use is permitted. All

walls, floors, beds, furniture, mattresses, and material which cannot be boiled shall be wiped over with a solution of bichloride of mercury of the strength of 1-500, and all clothing, books, and other articles which cannot be boiled shall be thoroughly sprinkled with formaldehyde and wrapped up for eight hours in a sheet or blanket and then removed, and, if the weather permits, exposed to the air for eight hours.

45f. Every executive officer of the Provincial Board of Health shall have the right and authority to board all railway trains entering the province, and interrogate all passengers and employees with a view to determine whether or not any passenger or employee is suffering from any communicable disease, and to remain on such train until he has completed his investigation, and such executive officer is empowered to impose the wearing of a mask, which shall be supplied by the executive officer, on all suspects, and all cases suffering from the disease where such appears to him to be necessary while they remain on the train, and until they are removed from the train and further accommodation provided for them, and such executive officer shall have authority to remove all suspects or persons suffering from any communicable disease at any station where he is satisfied he can procure proper hospital accommodation for the proper isolation and treatment of the disease, and shall also have authority, if he thinks the person affected can be moved safely to his own home from any station, to allow him to be taken home, or can send him home if the person affected prefers to go home.

45g. It shall be considered an offence against *The Public Health Act* for any person to cough, sneeze, or expectorate in any public place, railway carriage or street car, unless into a handkerchief or other covering material carried on the person, and where handkerchiefs are used they must be kept apart from other soiled clothes and boiled before being used again, and any other material used must be burned.

45h and **45i.**—Repealed by regulation 46d.

45j. Where the word "mask" is used in these regulations it shall mean a mask made of at least three plies of cheesecloth or buttercloth, and of a design to effectively cover the mouth and nostrils.

45k. The use of a common towel on all premises, except private residences, is prohibited.

45l. No person shall sell or offer for sale a mask at a charge greater than ten cents.

45m, 45n and **45o.**—Repealed by regulation 46d.

45p. The owners and operators of any and all telephone lines in the Province of Alberta shall, from and after the hour of 7 a.m. on the 31st day of October, 1918, equip and furnish every public pay-station with antiseptic appliances by affixing

a sponge to every transmitter in each such public pay-station, and by either furnishing and keeping in such public pay-station a supply of carbolized vaseline, in which case it shall be the duty of all persons, immediately before using any of the aforesaid transmitters or telephones, to use such sponge and wipe out the transmitter or mouth-piece with the said carbolized vaseline, or, instead, every such owner or operator of any telephone line shall at least twice daily disinfect the transmitter or mouth-piece in each such public pay-station belonging to his line with formalin of about the strength of one drachm to eight ounces of water. It shall be the duty of every person conducting an hotel, public house, or rooming house in which the transmitters or mouth-pieces of all telephones have not been so disinfected with the said formalin to affix a sponge to every such transmitter and to keep near said transmitter constantly a supply of the said carbolized vaseline, and in the latter case it shall be the duty of all persons using such telephones to similarly disinfect the transmitter by applying the said carbolized vaseline with the said sponge.

45q. Repealed by regulation 46d.

45r. Any person violating any of the provisions of any regulation already passed and now in force, or any regulation hereafter made and put in force, shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace or a police magistrate, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars and costs.

45s. That for the prevention, mitigation and suppression of contagious and infectious disease, for the better controlling and safe-guarding the public health of the Province of Alberta, and for the enforcement of *The Public Health Act* and the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, every peace officer in the Province of Alberta is hereby appointed by the Provincial Board of Health an executive officer, and the said board doth hereby order and enjoin all such peace officers to exercise all vigilance and to use all legal powers in enforcing the terms of the said Act and the regulations passed thereunder, and in requiring that the terms of the said Act and the said regulations shall be observed by the people of the Province of Alberta.

46. In any dispute as to the diagnosis of any communicable disease, the decision of the Provincial Board shall be final.

46a.—Repealed by regulation 46d.

46b. In the case of the death of any indigent person, the Provincial Board may, out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of the Provincial Board, pay the expenses in connection with the burial of such deceased person to an amount not exceeding twenty dollars. Provided, however, that the Provincial Board may, with the approval of the Minister of Health, in any exceptional case, pay a larger sum than the aforesaid twenty dollars.

46c. Every spittoon or cuspidor in use in any office, factory, workshop, hotel, pool-room, railway car or other public place shall contain a solution of IZAL of a strength of 1 in 200 or other such germicidal solution of at least equal strength, of a depth in the spittoon or cuspidor such that the solution will completely cover all the waste matter in such spittoon or cuspidor.

46d. Provincial Board of Health Regulations 45*b*, 45*c*, 45*h*, 45*i*, 45*m*, 45*n*, 45*o*, 45*q*, 45*t*, 45*u*, 45*v*, 45*w*, 45*x*, 45*y*, 45*z* and 46*a* are hereby repealed.

46e. As soon as any communicable disease becomes epidemic, or shows a tendency to spread, in any city, town, village, or municipal district the local board may order the closing of all schools, churches, theatres, picture shows, pool-rooms, or other places of assembly specified in such order, or any of them, and may prohibit unnecessary gatherings of people in stores, at street corners, or other public places within its jurisdiction. In every district the Provincial Board of Health may carry out directly the provisions of this regulation.

46f. When Spanish or epidemic influenza becomes epidemic, or shows a tendency to spread, in any city, town, village, or municipal district the local board or the Provincial Board may order that every dentist, barber or other person of similar occupation, shall wear a mask whenever such dentist, barber, or other person of similar occupation is attending professionally to any person.

46g. As soon as any communicable disease becomes epidemic, or shows a tendency to spread, the Provincial Board may by order close any or every school, church, theatre, picture-show, pool-room, or other building or place of assembly specified in such order in any or every city, town, village, municipal district, or improvement district in the Province of Alberta, and may prohibit any or every public meeting or gathering consisting of seven or more persons in any or every city, town, village, municipal district, or improvement district.

46h. The Provincial Board of Health may require any or every city, town, village, or municipal district to employ one or more public health nurses, and may define their duties and terms of employment, and fix the amount payable to her or them by way of remuneration and for expenses. The Provincial Board of Health may order that the remuneration and expenses of all such nurses shall be borne by the city, town, village or municipal district employing the same.

46i. The remuneration and expenses of every public health nurse or person, whether male or female, sent by the Provincial Board to perform any of the duties of a public health nurse or other similar auxiliary duties to any city, town, village, or municipal district at the request of the local board, any executive officer, or the mayor, or other municipal official of any such city, town, village, or municipal district, shall be borne by the city, town, village, or municipal district.

46j. The proprietor or manager of every hotel, restaurant, eating-house, ice-cream parlour, or other similar place where food is supplied to the public shall sterilize by boiling before use by any customer, every cup, dish, knife, fork, spoon, or other article used in connection with the service of food.

47. When not otherwise provided, whenever a case of contagious or infectious disease occurs in any hotel, the local board shall immediately quarantine said hotel, remove therefrom the person infected and provide for him as hereinbefore mentioned. Said hotel shall then be disinfected and quarantine raised as provided under the regulations relating to quarantine.

48. The local board in every city, town, village or rural municipality shall provide a conveyance for the removal of any person suffering from contagious or infectious disease therein.

49. In any city or town where an isolation hospital is permanently maintained, a conveyance shall be permanently maintained for the transporting or removing of all cases of contagious and infectious disease, and such conveyance shall not be used for any other purpose after having been so used, and the same shall be disinfected under the supervision of the local board after each such case.

49a. In any city or town where an isolation hospital is permanently maintained, and where a hospital board or a hospital committee of the council has charge of the operation of hospitals in general, including the isolation hospital, the local medical officer of health shall, before raising quarantine in connection with an inmate of such an isolation hospital, examine said inmate and thereafter, if found fit to be released, notify the superintendent of the hospital, in writing, that such inmate after being properly disinfected is released from quarantine. On receipt of such a notification, the superintendent shall arrange for the disinfection of the inmate at as early a date as is reasonably possible and shall disinfect such inmate according to standard instructions laid down by the local board of health. On satisfactory completion of the disinfection the superintendent shall discharge the inmate from the isolation hospital.

50. In any city, town, village or rural municipality where an isolation hospital is not permanently maintained, any conveyance used for the purpose of transporting or removing any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease shall be disinfected under the supervision of the local board after each such use.

51. In case it may be necessary to disinfect a railway car or steamboat, the disinfection shall be carried out under the direction of the local board, but at the expense of the railway or steamboat company respectively.

52. The local board in every health district shall provide each medical practitioner with blank forms on which to report every case of contagious or infectious disease he attends, and said blank forms shall be as shown in schedule P.

53. No person shall work, or require, permit or suffer any other person to work in his bakeshop or laundry who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, scrofula, or with any venereal or any communicable disease.

54. No Chinese laundryman, nor other person shall dampen linen or other articles of clothing by spraying upon same water emitted from his mouth.

RESIDENCE

55. For the purposes of *The Public Health Act*, and these regulations, three months' residence in any city, town, village or rural municipality by any person shall constitute *bona fide* residence of such city, town, village or rural municipality.

COMPENSATION

56. In the event of any property being destroyed under the provisions of *The Public Health Act* or these regulations, the owner thereof shall be paid reasonable compensation therefor, by the city, town, village or rural municipality in which such property was at the time of destruction; and if said property was outside of a city, town, village or rural municipality the same shall be paid by the Provincial Government.

57. In the event of the owner and the city, town, village, rural municipality or government failing to agree on the amount of compensation mentioned in regulation 56, the same shall be fixed by the judge of the District Court in whose district said property was at the time of such destruction, and application may be made in a summary manner to said judge to fix said compensation.

ACQUIRING LANDS

58. In case of actual or apprehended outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease, possession of any land or building may be taken by any local board for the purposes of public health and the suppression and mitigation of disease, with or without the consent of the owner or tenant thereof, and the same may be retained and occupied for such period as may appear necessary to the said board.

59. Where possession is taken as in the preceding regulation mentioned said local board shall within five days thereafter give notice thereof to the owner or tenant, such notice to be according to the form contained in schedule N, or to like effect. In the event of any owner or tenant not being within the Province of

Alberta, or if his whereabouts therein is unknown, such local board shall cause the notice to be published for two insertions in some newspaper published in the locality, and shall mail to the last known address (if any) of the owner a copy of the notice by registered letter, and such publication and mailing shall be sufficient notice to the owner.

60. Where under these regulations any land or building is taken for the use of any city, town, village or rural municipality the owner or tenant of such land or building shall be entitled to such compensation for use and for damages, if any, which may arise therefrom as may be agreed upon between the council of the city, town, village or rural municipality and the owner or tenant, and in case they fail to agree the compensation and the terms of payment may be summarily determined and settled by a judge of the District Court.

61. When any resistance or opposition is made to possession being taken of any land or building under these regulations, a justice of the peace may issue his warrant to any person named in such warrant requiring him to put the local board or its agents in possession of such land or building.

62. No buildings to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in regulations 58 to 61, both inclusive, shall be nearer than one hundred yards to any inhabited house.

SCHOOLS

63. When a case of communicable or contagious or infectious disease exists in any house, any inmate of which attends school, the householder shall, within eighteen hours of the time such disease is known to exist, notify the head or other teacher of such school or schools of the existence of such disease; and no inmate of such house shall attend school until a certificate has been obtained from the local board in cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities, and from a registered medical practitioner in districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act*, that infection no longer exists in said house and that the house, inmates, clothing and other effects have been satisfactorily disinfected; and until such certificate shall have been obtained it shall be the duty of every inmate of the house and of the teacher to use all reasonable efforts to prevent the association of the inmates of the said house with other children.

64. When the local board in cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities is aware of the existence in any house of any communicable or contagious or infectious disease, it shall at once notify the head or other teacher of the school or schools at which any inmate of said house is in attendance, and if any inmate has been exposed to said disease the teacher shall forthwith prevent such further attendance until such inmate presents a certificate stating that infection no longer exists, as hereinbefore provided.

65. When the head or other teacher in any school suspects that any pupil has a communicable or contagious or infectious disease, or that said disease exists in the house of any pupil he shall forthwith notify the local board and the parent or guardian of such pupil, and until a medical certificate is produced that such disease does not exist in said house such pupil shall not further attend said school.

66. When the Provincial Board or local board orders the closing of any school for the purpose of preventing or checking the spread of any contagious or infectious disease, said school shall not be re-opened until ordered by said board.

67. No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall teach in any school.

FOOD AND DRINK

70. No person shall cut or store any ice to be sold or delivered within any city, town, village or rural municipality without first receiving a written permit from the local board, and said permit shall certify that the proposed source of the ice supply has been inspected and approved, and no ice cut or stored without such permit shall be sold in any city, town, village or rural municipality.

71. No person shall sell or offer for sale as food for man, any of the following: Food which is injured, tainted or spoiled, the flesh of animals which have died of sickness or have been killed while sick, the flesh of calves, swine or lambs killed before they are three weeks old, adulterated milk, or milk from cows affected with tuberculosis or any other disease, adulterated or impure food or drink of any kind.

72. Every executive officer may inspect any animal, dead or alive, meat, fowl, game, fruit, vegetables, grease, bread, flour, milk, or other food or drink intended as food for man, offered for sale, or deposited in a place, or being transported in a vehicle for the purpose of being afterwards sold or offered for sale or delivered after being sold; and if, upon inspection, such animal, food or drink is found to be unwholesome, putrid, damaged or infected with the germs of disease, or in any condition such that if used for human consumption they would cause an injury to health, he may seize the same, carry them off and dispose of them so that they shall not be offered for sale or serve for human consumption.

73. In any prosecution under regulation 72 the onus will be on the person charged, that such animal, food or drink was not intended for the food of man.

74. No meat, breadstuff, cake, pastry, fruit, fish, candy, confectionery, or any other article whatever, whether solid or liquid, intended as food for man, shall be kept, sold or offered for sale outside of any store, shop or other building, or in the

open doorways or windows thereof or in any street or public place, unless such article of food shall be kept properly covered so that it shall be protected from dust, dirt and flies, and all vehicles used for the delivery or conveying of any article intended as food for man shall be kept clean, and all such food shall be properly protected from flies, dust or other contamination by suitable covering.

ABATTOIRS

74a. In every city, town or village wherein a municipal abattoir is provided, no person shall sell or offer for sale any meat from an animal which has been killed elsewhere than in such municipal abattoir.

(2) Every city, town, or village providing a municipal abattoir shall also provide in conjunction therewith adequate cold storage.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 1, any *bona fide* farmer not engaged in the butcher business, may sell or offer for sale the meat of any animal which has been killed by him or his employee on his own farm.

(4) No farmer shall sell or offer for sale in any city, town or village, the meat of any animal killed by him or his employee, on or off his own farm, after having received notice in writing from the local board of health of the city, town or village, that such selling or offering for sale on the part of the farmer is forbidden.

(5) In every city, town or village wherein no municipal abattoir is provided, the slaughter houses from which the meat supply for the same is obtained shall be periodically inspected by the executive officer of the local board of health of such city, town or village.

(6) No person shall sell or offer for sale in any city, town or village, any meat from an animal which has been killed in any slaughter house which after inspection has been declared in writing by the local board of health of the city, town or village to be unsanitary or a menace to public health.

DAIRIES AND MILK

75. The expression "dairy" shall include any farm, farmhouse, cow-shed, milk store, milk shop, or other place from or in which milk is supplied or is kept for the purpose of sale, any vehicle used for the delivery or conveying of milk.

76. The expression "dairyman" shall include any person who keeps one or more cows from which milk is offered for sale, any purveyor or vendor of milk.

77. The local board of every city, town or village shall cause every cow kept for the purpose of public milk supply to be inspected as to its general health, and in addition the said board shall provide for the testing of every such cow by tuberculin by an executive officer at the expense of said board.

78. Any cow whose temperature after injection of tuberculin does not exceed 103 degrees Fahrenheit shall be classed as "Healthy," unless clinical symptoms of tuberculosis are present.

(2) Any cow showing a temperature after the injection of 104 degrees Fahrenheit or over shall be classed as "Tuberculous," and every cow which has so re-acted to 104 degrees Fahrenheit or over shall be immediately isolated from the milking herd, and shall not be allowed to return to any milking herd of cattle.

(3) Any cow whose temperature after the injection does not reach 104 degrees Fahrenheit, but rises above 103 degrees Fahrenheit, shall be classed as "Suspicious," and shall be isolated from the milking herd (unless some extenuating circumstances account plainly for the rise), until the executive officer of the local board is satisfied that the animal is not tuberculous and issues a written permit to the owner allowing said animal to return to the milking herd.

79. In the testing of any cow for tuberculosis every local board shall use the tuberculin which is furnished free to the owner of the cattle by the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, under the conditions prescribed by the Veterinary Director General from time to time, in *The Animal Contagious Diseases Act* or regulations, or order made thereunder, and every owner when instructed by the local board shall make application for the tuberculin as aforesaid.

80. No person shall sell or offer for sale any milk from a cow affected with tuberculosis or any other disease; nor shall any person use, give away, trade or otherwise dispose of such milk.

81. Any executive officer may enter in and upon any cowshed, dairy or other building, farm or dairy yard or other place used by any dairyman, and inspect the said premises, the cattle therein or thereon, and may use at such inspection the tuberculin test or such other test as he may deem necessary or expedient, and he may also inspect the stables and premises and all appliances and milk vessels used therein.

(2) The tuberculin test may be employed in all cases, not only with cows giving or intended to give milk for sale as aforesaid, but also with any cattle which are kept within close communication with such cows or any of them.

82. The keeper of any dairy supplying milk in any city, town or village shall obtain a written permit from the local board before he may sell any milk within the boundaries of such city, town or village, or before he may sell any milk from such dairy for the purpose of its being resold therein by any other person.

82a. The keeper of any dairy supplying milk in any city, town or village, or supplying milk for the purpose of its being re sold by any other person in any city, town or village, whose dairy has been reported to the Provincial Board of Health as being unsanitary, by the local board of the city, town or village,

to which he has been supplying milk, and to whom the local board has given notice in writing that his dairy has been so reported, shall not supply milk to any city, town or village, creamery or person for consumption, unless and until he shall have received a written permit from the Provincial Board, permitting him to supply milk or cream for consumption within any city, town or village from which he may receive a permit, or permitting him to supply milk to any creamery or person.

83. No person shall sell or supply any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," nor shall he keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings" nor knowingly sell or supply to any person milk that is tainted or partly sour; provided, that this shall not prevent the sale of "skimmed milk" by any person if the fact that the same is "skimmed milk" is made known to the person to whom such milk is sold.

84. No person shall use a dairy as a sleeping place, nor for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the dairy, and of the milk vessels, and the milk therein, nor in any manner likely to cause contamination of said milk.

85. No dairyman or other person infected with a communicable disease, or who has recently been in contact with a person so infected, shall milk cows or handle milk vessels or containers, nor shall he in any way take part or assist in the business of a dairyman, in the production, handling, distribution or storage of milk, until a certificate has been obtained from the local board that no infection or danger therefrom exists.

86. Every person who is engaged in the business of a dairyman shall keep all cans or other containers used in and about the handling of milk, and all refrigerators or compartments, or other places where milk is kept, stored or handled, in a clean condition and free from the contamination of any article or thing likely to contaminate or injuriously affect the quality or sweetness of the milk, and shall also cause all cans and other receptacles in which milk is kept to be washed clean and sterilized with boiling water or live steam before being used again, and shall cause all pouring cans, dippers, or other vessels used in and about the peddling or vending of milk, to be scalded or sterilized daily, or oftener, if required by the local board, and shall cause all bottles or jars in which milk is sold, offered for sale, or delivered, to be washed clean, scalded or sterilized after each such sale or delivery and before being used again.

87. Milk kept for sale in any store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery or other establishment shall at all times register on test, a temperature not higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit; and shall be stored in a covered cooler, box or refrigerator; no vessel containing milk for sale shall be allowed to stand outside said cooler, box or refrigerator, except while a sale of said milk is being made,

and every such cooler, box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be kept tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of milk or ice, and the same shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the local board.

88. The water used for watering cattle and for washing the milk utensils shall be free from contamination.

89. A milk house shall be provided which is entirely separate from the stable and the dwelling house, and it shall consist of two parts, one for the cooling and storing of the milk, and the other for the cleansing and sterilizing of all pails, cans, receptacles, strainers or other appliances by boiling water or live steam.

90. Every milk house shall be kept clean and frequently lime-washed throughout, and shall not be used for any purpose except for the handling of milk; it shall be provided with screen doors and windows in order to exclude flies and other insects, and shall not be constructed within fifty feet of any privy, manure heap or anything else liable to contaminate milk.

91. All vehicles used for the delivery or conveying of milk shall be kept clean, the milk and milk containers conveyed therein properly protected from flies, dust or other contamination, and shall not be used for hauling any swill, garbage, manure or other offensive material.

92. Every person who sells or purposes to sell milk for use in any city, town or village, shall first obtain a license from the local board.

93. Every vehicle used for the delivery of milk shall have attached to same the license number of the dairyman, which shall be supplied by the local board.

94. Any local board may suspend a license for non-compliance with the provisions of these regulations.

95. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or deliver any skimmed milk containing less than eight and one-half per cent. of total solids, nor less than one per cent. of butter-fat.

96. Milk, other than skimmed milk, intended for sale shall have the following minimum composition—

- (a) Specific gravity not less than 1027.
- (b) Fat not less than 3 per cent.
- (c) Solids, not fat, 9 per cent.
- (d) Total solids 12 per cent.

97. Cows' milk containing water in excess of 88 per cent. shall be an adulteration.

98. All vessels or containers for holding milk shall be of metal, glass or glazed earthenware, and large milk cans provided with a faucet for house to house delivery shall not be used.

99. Any milk vendor or person delivering milk to customers shall, upon request by the local board or any executive officer, permit a sample or samples of milk being so delivered, or intended to be delivered, to be taken for examination upon payment or tender of the value of such sample or samples, and such vendor or person delivering milk may, at the time of taking of such sample or samples, require the person taking the same to seal up and deliver to him a similar sample or samples taken from the same vessel or vessels, and upon request therefor the same shall be sealed up and delivered to him.

100. Milk found to be adulterated, below standard or unfit for human food, shall by the addition of some odorous substance or colouring matter be denatured forthwith.

101. Every dairy cow shall be kept clean.

102. In every dairy stable there shall be a sufficient number of windows for its adequate lighting and ventilation; the floors shall be sound and well drained, and the mangers, stall partitions, walls and ceilings shall be kept clean, and whitewashed at least once every six months.

103. Drinking troughs or individual drinking basins used for the watering of cows, shall be frequently drained and cleaned.

104. Manure shall be removed from the stalls and gutters not less than twice a day, but not within two hours preceding the commencement of milking.

105. Horse manure shall not be used for bedding.

106. In order to prevent dust from settling in the milk, dry fodder shall not be fed to the cows during or just before milking.

107. Manure shall not be allowed to unreasonably accumulate in the barn yard, nor shall it be piled against the stable.

108. No privy shall be allowed within fifty feet of any stable or well.

109. The hands or teats shall not be moistened with milk when milking any cow.

110. Milk strainers shall be kept clean, and scalded before using, and if cloth strainers are used several of them shall be provided in order that they may be frequently changed during the straining of the milk.

111. The pails used for milking shall have as small an opening as can be conveniently used in order to minimize the collection of dust.

112. No can or other utensil for containing or handling milk shall be washed in water in any trough or other receptacle from which any animals are allowed to drink.

113. No pails, cans, utensils, receptacles or other articles used in the dairy, and no milk intended for sale shall be taken into the dwelling house.

114. Milk from diseased cows shall not be used or sold.

115. All milk shall be strained in the milk house.

116. All milk shall be cooled to a temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit immediately after being drawn, and kept thereafter below that temperature.

117. No dairyman or other person shall use any preservative or colouring matter in any milk.

118. The first few streams from each teat (which contain the most bacteria) shall not be received in any pail or other milk vessel.

119. No milk drawn from any cow thirty days before or five days after calving shall be sold or used for man.

120. Milk from cows suffering from violent and constant diarrhoea shall not be sold or used as food for man, and milk of cows suffering from any septic discharge from vulva due to retained after-birth, shall not be mixed with healthy milk, or used as food for man, and such infected cows shall be removed from the milking herd.

121. Regulations 75 to 120, both inclusive, shall apply to dairies and dairymen only.

NURSERY MILK

121d. If in addition to the provisions in the Dairies and Milk Regulations governing the production of good milk the following regulations are also observed, the milk so produced may be classed, labelled and sold as "Nursery Milk," and no milk shall be classed, labelled, and sold as nursery milk unless the milk and the conditions under which it is produced conform to the requirements and standard set forth in these regulations.

121e. The producers of nursery milk may place on the label of each bottle the words "Nursery Milk is a non-pasteurized, wholesome and nourishing milk produced under the special supervision of the Local Board of Health." Milk produced otherwise shall not be so labelled.

121f. The herd shall be free from tuberculosis as shown by a proper application of the tuberculin test.

No cow shall be added to the herd until after she has successfully passed the tuberculin test.

121g. A second tuberculin test shall follow the primary test after an interval of six months. Thereafter a tuberculin test shall be applied at least annually.

121h. Every cow in the herd shall be registered in a herd book, which register shall be accurately kept so that entrance to and departure from the herd and her tuberculin testing can be identified.

121i. A copy of the herd book record shall be kept by the local board of health, and the local board shall be responsible for the accuracy of this record.

121j. Milk shall be supplied only from cows in good health and free from any suspicious udder condition. Cows suffering from any condition that might be a menace to the herd shall be removed from the herd. The milk from such cows shall not be used nor shall the cows be restored to the herd until permission has been given by the local board of health after a careful physical examination.

121k. In the event of the occurrence of any ill health amongst the cows between the visits of the veterinary inspector, or if at any time a number of cows become sick at one time in such a way as to suggest the outbreak of a contagious disease or poisoning, it shall be the duty of the dairyman to withdraw such sickened cattle from the herd, to destroy their milk, and to notify the local board of health immediately.

121l. Cows that are emaciated from chronic diseases or from any cause that in the opinion of the local board may endanger the quality of the milk shall be removed from the herd.

121m. No cows except those receiving the same supervision and care as the herd from which the nursery milk is produced shall be kept in the same barn or brought in contact with them.

121n. Nursery milk shall contain less than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered. In case a count exceeding 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter is found daily counts shall be made, and if normal counts are not restored within ten days the privilege of selling the milk as "Nursery Milk" shall be suspended.

121o. The samples to be examined shall be obtained from milk as offered for sale and shall be taken by a representative of the local board of health. The samples shall be received in the original packages, in properly iced containers, and they shall until examined be so kept as to limit as far as possible changes in their bacterial content.

121p. The methods recommended by the American Public Health Association for the examination of milk shall be observed.

121q. The results of all bacterial tests shall be kept on file by the local board of health.

121r. The fat standard for nursery milk shall be 3.25 per cent. with a permissible range of seasonal variation from 3.25 per cent. to 4.00 per cent.

121s. The fat content of nursery milk shall be determined at least once each month.

121t. The protein standard for nursery milk shall be 3.50 per cent., with a permissible range of variation of from 3 to 4 per cent.

121u. The protein content shall be determined only when any special consideration seems to the local board of health to make it desirable.

121v. Nursery milk shall be free from adulteration, colouring matter and preservatives shall not be added thereto.

121w. Tests for the detection of formaldehyde, borax, and boracic acid shall be applied at least once each month. Application of tests for the detection of salicylic acid, benzoic acid, and the benzoates shall occasionally also be made.

121x. Tests to determine whether such milk has been subjected to heat shall be applied at least once each month.

121y. The specific gravity of nursery milk shall range from 1.029 to 1.034.

121z. The specific gravity shall be determined at least each month.

121aa. The cow stables shall be provided with adequate ventilation either by means of some approved artificial device, or by the substitution of cheese-cloth or other like material, for glass in the windows, each cow to be provided with a minimum of 400 cubic feet of air space.

121bb. A sufficient number of windows shall be installed and so distributed as to provide satisfactory light, 2 square feet of window area to each 400 cubic feet of air space to represent the minimum.

121cc. No dusty or mouldy hay or straw, bedding from horse stalls, or other unclean materials shall be used for bedding the cows. Only bedding which is clean, dry, and absorbent shall be used, preferably shavings or straw.

121dd. The udders and teats of the cow shall be cleaned before milking.

121ee. Only those foods shall be used which consist of fresh, palatable, or nutritious materials, such as will not injure the health of the cows or unfavorably affect the taste or character of the milk. Any dirty or mouldy food or food in a state of decomposition or putrefaction shall not be used.

121ff. A well-balanced ration shall be used, and all changes of food shall be made slowly. The first few feedings of grass, alfalfa, ensilage, green corn, or other green feeds shall be given in small rations and increased gradually to full ration.

121gg. Conveniently located facilities shall be provided for the milkers to wash before and during milking.

121hh. The hands of the milkers shall be thoroughly washed with soap, water, and brush and carefully dried on a clean towel immediately before milking. The hands of the milkers shall be rinsed with clean water and carefully dried as often as may be necessary during milking. The practice of moistening the hands with milk is forbidden.

121ii. While engaged about the dairy or in handling the milk, employees shall keep their fingers away from their nose and mouth, and no milker shall permit his hands, fingers, lips, or tongue to come in contact with milk intended for sale, or with the inside of any utensil used in handling same.

121jj. Milkers are forbidden to spit upon the walls or floors of stables, or upon the walls or floors of milk houses, or into the water used for cooling the milk or washing the utensils.

121kk. Milk from all cows shall be excluded for a period of forty-five days before and seven days after parturition.

121ll. If milk from any cow is bloody and stringy or of unnatural appearance, the milk from that cow shall be rejected and the cow isolated from the herd until the cause of such abnormal appearance has been determined and removed, special attention being given in the meantime to the feeding or to possible injuries. If dirt gets into the pail, the milk shall be discarded and the pail washed before it is used.

121mm. Promptly after the milk is drawn it shall be removed from the stable to a clean room and then emptied from the milk-pail to the container, being strained through strainers made of a double layer of finely meshed cheese-cloth or absorbent cotton thoroughly sterilized. Several strainers shall be provided for each milking in order that they may be frequently changed. Small top milking pails only shall be used.

121nn. A milk house shall be provided which shall be located as prescribed by the local board. The distance of any hog pen, privy, or manure pile or other possible menace, situated near it shall also be prescribed by the local board.

121oo. The milk house shall be kept clean and shall not be used for purposes other than the handling and storing of milk and milk utensils. It shall be provided with light and ventilation, and the floors shall be water-tight. It shall be well screened.

121pp. Proper cooling to reduce the temperature to 45 degrees Fahrenheit shall be used. The milk shall be cooled immediately after being milked, and maintained at a temperature between 35 degrees and 45 degrees Fahrenheit until delivered to the consumer.

121qq. Milk, after being cooled and bottled, shall be immediately sealed in a manner satisfactory to the local board.

121rr. The milk house shall be provided with approved apparatus for the cleansing and sterilizing of all bottles and utensils used in milk production. All bottles and utensils shall be thoroughly cleaned by hot water and sal soda, or equally pure agent, rinsed until the cleaning water is thoroughly removed, then exposed to live steam, or to boiling water for at least five minutes, and then kept inverted until used in a place free from dust and other contaminating materials.

Milking machines after use shall be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized to the satisfaction of the local board.

121ss. The entire water supply shall be absolutely free from contamination, and shall be sufficient for all dairy purposes. It shall be protected against flood or surface drainage, and shall be conveniently situated in relation to the milk house.

121tt. Privies, pig-pens, manure piles and all other possible sources of contamination shall be so situated on the farm as to render impossible the contamination of the water supply, and shall be so attended to as to prevent their becoming breeding grounds for flies.

121uu. In transit the milk packages shall be kept free from dust and dirt. The wagon, trays, and crates shall be kept scrupulously clean. No bottles shall be collected from houses in which communicable diseases prevail, unless under conditions prescribed by the local board of health.

121vv. All nursery milk shall reach the consumer within thirty-six hours after milking.

121ww. Frozen milk or milk that has been frozen shall not be sold as nursery milk.

121xx. Every milker shall, while engaged in milking or handling milk in the dairy, wear a clean, washable suit.

121yy. No person shall be employed in the handling of milk who has not been vaccinated or who upon examination is found to have a sore throat or to be suffering from any form of tuberculosis, venereal disease, conjunctivitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, or who has recently had typhoid fever or is proved to be a typhoid carrier, or who has inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract, or any suppurative process or infectious skin eruption, or any disease of an infectious or contagious nature, or who has recently been associated with any person with contagious disease.

NUISANCES

122. The following are hereby declared to be nuisances:

(2) Any well or other water supply, or any ice to be used for drinking purposes which is or has been contaminated, either directly or indirectly, by sewage, garbage, or other offensive matter;

(3) Any property, building, house or premises which might become or might reasonably be expected to become injurious to the health of the inmates, either by faulty construction or by being unsanitary or overcrowded;

(4) Any house, school, workshop, factory, work-place or premises not kept in a clean state or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless and inoffensive, as far as is reasonable, any gas, vapor, smoke, dust or other impurities, or so over-crowded as to be dangerous to the health of the inmates thereof;

(5) Any pool, stagnant water, ditch, watercourse, urinal, water-closet, house-drain, sewer, refuse-receptacle or cess-pool, improperly constructed or in an offensive state or injurious to health;

(6) Any privy-pit, in cities or towns, unless such pit is properly constructed of concrete or of brick lined with cement, so as to be non-porous;

(7) Any discharge into public sewers of gas from chemical substances or any discharge of chemical substances or their residues, if injurious to health;

(8) Any accumulation or deposit of vegetable or animal matter which may be injurious to health;

(9) Any dairy, cowshed, stable, pig-sty, poultry-yard, slaughter house, abattoir, stock yard, stock pen, or other place which is unsanitary;

(10) Any cemetery or vault therein, which may be injurious to public health by its location, drainage, over-crowding or other improper condition;

(11) In addition to the definitions as set out in subsections (2) to (10), both inclusive, everything declared in writing by the Provincial Board or a local board to be a nuisance or to be injurious to public health.

122a. No person shall maintain a nuisance.

122b. Every executive officer of the Provincial Board of Health shall be deemed to be an agent of the Provincial Board of Health or of the local boards of health, or of any of them for the purpose of prosecuting any person violating any of the provisions of *The Public Health Act* or regulations made there under.

(1) It shall not be necessary for any such executive officer to receive from the Provincial Board specific instructions to prosecute in any particular case.

(2) It shall not be necessary for any such executive officer or local board to notify any person to abate a nuisance previous to such executive officer taking legal action against such person for the maintenance of a nuisance.

123. A complaint that a nuisance exists in or upon any building or land in a health district or that the same are in an unsanitary condition, may be made to the local board by any person affected thereby.

124. Upon receiving a complaint the local board shall forthwith inquire into the matter.

125. When a local board becomes aware of the existence of a nuisance or that any land or building is from any cause whatever in an unhealthy or unsanitary condition, it shall give notice in writing to the person responsible therefor, or to the owner or tenant of such land or building to abate same according to said notice, and if said conditions exist through no fault of the tenant the owner shall be responsible therefor, provided always that this regulation shall not prevent any executive officer of the Provincial Board of Health from prosecuting any person for any violation of *The Public Health Act* or regulations made thereunder.

(2) If the medical officer of health of any city or town, upon due examination, is satisfied that any house has for any reason become or is unfit for the purpose for which it is used, or that it has become a nuisance or is in any way a menace to the health of any occupant thereof or of any person residing in the vicinity thereof, the medical officer of health of the city or town wherein the same is situate may issue a notice addressed to the owner of such premises or the agent or person in charge of the same, or any of them, requiring such premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, including the addition and installation of proper sanitary appliances within a stated time, and pending such alterations the local board may require the occupants thereof to quit the premises within such time as the board may deem reasonable.

(3) If the owner, agent or occupant, refuses or neglects to comply with the terms of any such notice, the medical officer of health may, either before or after the occupants have left such premises, affix to the house placards declaring the same to be unfit for occupation and forbidding the use of the same.

(4) Any owner, agent or person renting or allowing to be occupied or any person occupying any such house or part thereof after the posting of a placard declaring the same unfit for occupation and forbidding the use of the same without the consent of the local board, which consent shall not be given until such house has been so altered and cleansed or repaired as to make it fit for habitation to the satisfaction of the board, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars per day and not more than twenty dollars for each day the same is rented, allowed to be occupied, or occupied, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

(5) In default of the owner of such premises complying with the requirements of the notice of the local board, the said board may, if it deems advisable, cause such premises to be properly cleansed, make sewer and water connections therewith, instal appropriate plumbing therein or make such alterations thereto as shall be necessary to put such premises in sanitary condition, at the expense of the owner, and if necessary for such purpose said board may remove or cause to be removed the occupants thereof forcibly.

(6) Every privy or privy pit situated in premises abutting on any street along which a water main and a sewer are laid shall be removed or abolished, and said pit filled in by the owner. In the event of the owner failing for the space of ten days after service upon him of a notice from the medical officer of health to remove or abolish the same and fill in the pit, the local board of health shall forthwith cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner.

126. In the event of non-compliance with said notice the requirements thereof may be carried out by the local board at the expense of the person responsible therefor, and if the person responsible therefor cannot be found and the local board believes that such conditions exist through no fault of said owner, said requirements may be carried out at the expense of the city, town or village affected thereby, and if in a district organized under *The Local Improvement Act*, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

127. All expenses incurred under regulation 126 may be recovered from the person responsible for such nuisance or unhealthy condition.

128. Every city, town or village shall provide a nuisance ground for the disposal of garbage, swill, refuse, excreta, decaying animal and vegetable matter, and all other such material.

129. No person shall spit on any sidewalk, the floor or walls of any public buildings, place of assembly, railway coach, or other public conveyance, place of employment, place where food is kept or handled for public sale or use, or anywhere else that may be injurious to public health.

130. No person shall keep any hog within the limits of any city, town or village, without the written permission of the local board.

131. No person shall keep or store any rags, bones or other refuse for purpose of sale, in any building used as a dwelling or upon any premises within any city, town or village, unless the same are kept or stored under conditions approved of by the local board.

132. No watercloset, compartment, urinal, slop-sink or other sanitary fixture shall be kept in a filthy or unclean condition.

133. No person shall deposit any filthy matter or allow such to run into or upon any public street or ground.

WATER SUPPLY

134. When in the interest of public health, the examination of any proposed or existing source of public water supply of any city, town, village or rural municipality shows that it is necessary that the water from such source should not be used, unless there is constructed and maintained in connection therewith a system of water purification, the Provincial Board may direct that a system of water purification shall be installed at the expense of the city, town, village or rural municipality affected.

SCAVENGING

135. Every city, town or village shall provide for the proper cleaning of its streets.

136. Every city, town or village shall provide for its proper scavenging.

CAMPS AND MINES

137. Where the word "camp" or "mine" is used in these regulations, it shall include the following, namely: Lumber camps, saw-mill camps, railway and other construction camps, railway and other maintenance works, quarries, mines, smelting or cement works located outside of cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities.

138. Where the word "manager" is used in these regulations it shall include the owner, employer, agent, contractor, foreman or person in charge of a camp or mine.

139. Forthwith after the establishment of a camp or mine, the manager thereof shall advise the Provincial Board in writing, of the location and character of same and of the number of employees engaged therein.

140. Every house, tent, stable, or other building in connection with any camp or mine shall be located in a healthy place, and all premises in connection therewith shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

141. Every house, tent or other building occupied or used by the employees of any camp or mine shall contain at least 300 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof, and shall be properly constructed, lighted and heated.

142. Every camp or mine shall have proper accommodation for the cleanliness of the employees.

143. Provision shall be made for the proper disposal of all slops, swill, garbage, manure, and other refuse from the buildings or premises.

144. Provision shall be made for the exclusion of flies from the dining room, kitchen and other places where food is stored or prepared.

145. Latrines or privy pits shall be provided for the use of the employees, and the same shall be properly constructed and located, so as not to be a possible source of contamination to the water supply and the same shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

146. Every stable and manure heap shall be so located as to be impossible to contaminate the water supply.

147. Provision shall be made for a plentiful supply of pure drinking water for the use of the employees.

148. The employer in every camp or mine shall obtain and keep posted in a conspicuous place in such camp or mine, the regulations of the Provincial Board relating to camps and mines.

149. The manager shall not suffer or allow any employee living or residing on any property of the camp or mine, situated outside a city, town, village or rural municipality to create or maintain any nuisance or to allow said premises to become unsanitary.

150. No employee of any camp or mine, situated outside a city, town, village or rural municipality shall create or maintain any unsanitary condition or nuisance in or about the house or premises he occupies, either by reason of the character of the house, of the water supply, the manner in which he disposes of sewage, excreta, garbage, manure or like material.

151. It shall be the duty of the manager to take every precaution against the spread of contagious or infectious disease in any camp or mine and particularly to see that the conditions imposed in regulations 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 33, 41 and 42, where applicable are carried out and enforced.

152. The expense of disinfection in any camp or mine shall be borne by the manager thereof.

153. The Provincial Board may require the manager of any camp or mine to engage and provide one or more duly qualified medical practitioners to attend and treat any employee infected with a contagious or infectious disease in such camp or mine, and to take such other measures as the said board may deem proper and necessary in the premises.

INTERMENT, DISINTERMENT, AND CONDUCT OF FUNERALS

154. The corpse of every person, who was infected at the time of death with smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, German measles, cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, bubonic plague, anthrax, and such other contagious or infectious diseases as may be declared by the local board or the Provincial

Board, shall be disinfected in the manner described in schedule H, and kept isolated in the room in which the said person died up to the moment of the funeral.

155. No person except the officiating clergyman, undertaker and those whose attendance is absolutely necessary shall attend the funeral or burial of any person who was infected at the time of death with any disease mentioned in regulation 154, or such other contagious or infectious disease as may be declared by the local board or the Provincial Board, unless the corpse of said person has been placed in an air-tight, metal-lined, hermetically sealed coffin or casket.

156. The corpse of every person, which was infected at the time of death with any disease mentioned in regulation 154, or such other contagious or infectious disease as may be declared by the local board or the Provincial Board, shall be buried within thirty-six hours after death, unless such corpse be placed in an air-tight, metal-lined, hermetically sealed coffin or casket, or unless a certificate is obtained from the local board extending said time for burial.

157. Unless written permission is given by the local board or by the Provincial Medical Officer of Health, the corpse of every person, which was infected at the time of death with any disease mentioned in regulation 154, or such other contagious or infectious disease as may be declared by the local board or the Provincial Board, shall not be taken into any church, chapel or public vault, but the same shall be transferred directly from the place of death to the place of burial.

158. Banners, door-drapes or other mourning draperies, ornaments or decorations, shall not be taken by any undertaker or other person into any house infected with any contagious or infectious disease.

159. The corpse of any person shall not be disinterred until a permit signed by the Provincial Medical Officer of Health has been issued therefor.

TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES

160. The corpse of every person which was infected with any contagious or infectious disease, at the time of death, shall not be carried by any transportation company or common carrier without a permit signed by the Provincial Medical Officer of Health.

Said permit may be issued if the corpse has been prepared as follows:

1. (a) Arterial and cavity injection with a proper disinfectant solution;
- (b) Disinfecting and stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton;
- (c) Washing the corpse with an approved disinfectant solution;

- (d) Encasing the corpse in an air-tight, metal-lined, hermetically sealed coffin or casket, enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, which shall be provided with at least four strong handles.
2. Or by such other method or under such other conditions as may be prescribed in said permit.

161. The corpse of any person which was not infected by any contagious or infectious disease, at the time of death, shall not be carried by any transportation company or common carrier without a written permit from the local board in cities, towns or villages, or from the Provincial Medical Officer of Health in districts organized under *The Local Improvement Act*.

Said permit may be issued if the corpse has been prepared satisfactorily to said board or Provincial Medical Officer of Health, and said corpse shall be encased in a sound, non-porous coffin or casket enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided with at least four strong handles.

163. The disinterred corpse of any person which was infected with any contagious or infectious disease, at the time of death, shall not be carried by any transportation company or common carrier without a permit signed by the Provincial Medical Officer of Health.

Said permit may be issued if the disinterred corpse has been prepared satisfactorily to said Provincial Medical Officer of Health, and said corpse shall be encased in an air-tight, metal-lined, hermetically sealed coffin or casket enclosed in a strong, outside wooden box, which shall be provided with at least four strong handles.

163. The disinterred corpse of any person which was not infected by any contagious or infectious disease, at the time of death, shall not be carried by any transportation company or common carrier without a permit signed by the Provincial Medical Officer of Health.

Said permit may be issued if the disinterred corpse has been prepared satisfactorily to said Provincial Medical Officer of Health, and said corpse shall be encased in an air-tight, metal-lined, hermetically sealed coffin or casket, enclosed in a strong, outside wooden box, which shall be provided with at least four strong handles.

PERMITS, CERTIFICATES, ETC.

248 Every written or printed permit, order, warrant, certificate or other document, authorized under these regulations by any local board, shall be signed by the medical officer of health, or the secretary thereof.

249. Every written or printed permit, order, warrant, certificate or other document, authorized under these regulations by the Provincial Board, shall be signed by the chairman thereof or the Provincial Medical Officer of Health.

(a) Any person other than those mentioned in regulation 249 who signs, issues or authorizes any written or printed permit, order, warrant, certificate or other document mentioned in said regulation shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

COMMON DRINKING CUPS

250. On and after the first day of January, 1912, no cup, glass or other utensil used for drinking purposes ordinarily known as a "common drinking cup," in schools, hotels, boarding-houses, apartment houses, tenement buildings, theatres, public buildings, railway coaches, and factories, or in connection with any public drinking fountain or water faucet in any street or park, shall be provided for the common public use.

PENALTIES

251. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall on summary conviction before a justice of the peace or a police magistrate, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars and costs.

252. The provisions of Part XV, Chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906 (*The Criminal Code*), shall apply to all prosecutions under these regulations.

PLUMBING

300. Where the following expressions or words occur in these regulations they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Fixture" shall mean a water closet, sink, wash basin, bath tub or other appliance connected with the plumbing system.

"Sewer connection" shall mean that portion of sewer connecting the house drain to a main sewer laid in a street.

"Plumbing system" shall mean the sewerage system and that portion of any water system essential to the operation of the sewerage system within, or in immediate connection with, any house, and shall include the house drain and also any private sewage disposal system connected therewith.

"Master plumber" shall mean any person carrying on the trade or business of a master plumber in the Province of Alberta.

"House drain" shall mean the pipe conduit between the horizontal soil pipe situated outside the external wall of a house and the property line or a private sewage disposal plant.

301. The council of every city, town or village having a public system of sewerage in use or under construction shall appoint a plumbing inspector having qualifications satisfactory to the Provincial Board.

302. The council of every town, village or municipal district not having a public system of sewerage, but wherein any plumbing is in use or under construction, may appoint a plumbing inspector having qualification satisfactory to the Provincial Board.

303. Every design for the installation of a plumbing system in a health district shall be submitted to and approved by the local board of health of the health district before the installation is made. Any private sewage disposal system included therein shall be of a type approved by the Provincial Board of Health.

304. The plumbing inspector shall examine every design for a plumbing system submitted to the local board of health and shall test all plumbing within the city, town, village or municipal district for which he has been appointed plumbing inspector. The plumbing inspector shall report on all such systems to the local board of the health district.

305. Before a written permit is issued by the local board or plumbing inspector in its behalf for the construction, alteration or extension of the plumbing system in a house, or before any additions are made to said system (excepting necessary repairs), a description of the work to be done shall be filed in the office of the plumbing inspector for the health district in which the construction, alteration or extension is proposed, and no such work shall be commenced until such description shall have been approved by the plumbing inspector.

306. A written permit shall be granted or refused by the local board or plumbing inspector on its behalf within a reasonable time after receipt of the application therefor, and if granted it shall be valid for six months from the date of issue.

307. All work done under such description shall be subject to the inspection of the plumbing inspector of the health district, and no alteration shall be made in the scheme described without a permit in writing from the local board or the plumbing inspector on its behalf.

308. All plans shall be legibly drawn in ink on tracing linen, or may be blue prints, and shall be drawn to a scale of not less than eight feet to one inch. Existing work shall be shown in a different color to that of proposed work.

309. Every plumbing inspector shall attend and inspect all tests of work within his health district for which a permit has been issued in the manner hereinafter set forth.

310. The plumbing inspector of a health district shall be notified in writing by the master plumber executing work for which a permit has been issued when such work is ready for inspection or testing.

311. All work shall be left uncovered and convenient for examination until the same has been inspected and tested. If any such work or any portion thereof has been covered before being inspected and tested, the same shall be uncovered by the master plumber executing such work, and left uncovered until such inspection and testing are completed.

312. The plumbing system and every addition, alteration or extension to any such system shall be subjected to an air or water test in the manner hereinafter provided, before the fixtures have been erected.

313. The air test shall be applied by closing all openings in the plumbing system or part thereof to be tested by filling the same with air at a pressure of not less than five pounds per square inch, this pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than five minutes.

314. The water test shall be applied by closing the lower end of the horizontal soil stack and all other openings in the plumbing system, and by filling the pipes with water to the top of the highest soil stack in the house. Any part of such system may be tested separately, but in such case the head of water shall be at least five feet above all parts of the part so tested. The water test shall not be applied in extremely cold weather unless the premises are heated.

315. Within seven days after the completion of the work authorized by any permit the master plumber executing the same shall give notice in writing of the fact to the plumbing inspector of the health district in which the work is installed. Such work shall thereupon be subjected to a smoke test which shall be made by closing all openings in, and filling the entire plumbing system with smoke injected therein by such suitable appliances for the purpose as the plumbing inspector may from time to time approve of, under a pressure of one (1) inch water column. Provided that in the case of any addition, alteration or extension of any system already installed for which a permit has been issued at the time of installation, such smoke test shall be applied to the whole of such plumbing system if such is deemed necessary in the opinion of the plumbing inspector.

316. In making an air, water or smoke test all openings in pipes shall be stopped by proper testing plugs, screw caps or other plugs; the use of wooden plugs, plaster of Paris or other similar substances for this purpose is prohibited.

317. Air, water and smoke tests shall be carried out by the master plumber, and he shall furnish all material, appliances and labour necessary for the carrying out of such tests. The said tests shall be made in the presence and under the direction of the plumbing inspector.

317a. On completion of the plumbing in a house, the master plumber shall file in the office of the plumbing inspector a plan of the underground portions of the plumbing system.

318. The duly appointed plumbing inspector within the health district for which he has been appointed, and every person authorized by him for that purpose, shall have power at all reasonable hours of the day and upon reasonable notice given and request made for that purpose, to enter upon and have free access to all parts of any house in which there is being installed, or is, a plumbing system.

319. If after such inspection and tests as are prescribed, the work so tested is found to have been properly executed and in conformity with the permit or permits issued in respect thereof, the plumbing inspector shall, if so required by the master plumber executing such work, issue a certificate.

320. The plumbing system of every house shall be separate and independent of that of any other house, and shall be so extended to the property line; provided always that the plumbing system of any house may be extended to serve a private garage or other out-house situated on the same lot or property when such garage or outhouse is used in connection with the house.

320a. The plumbing system of every semi-detached house or terrace house shall be separate and independent of that of every other semi-detached or terrace house, and shall be so extended to the property line.

321. The main horizontal soil pipe shall be not less than four inches in diameter and the fall to the house drain connection shall be not less than a quarter of an inch per foot throughout the length of the said main horizontal soil pipe. It shall be laid in a trench cut to a uniform grade, or it shall be constructed along the foundation walls of the premises above the cellar floor, or it shall be suspended from the ceiling of the basement beams by heavy iron or steel hangers as hereinafter provided. It shall be extended at least three feet outside the external walls of the house before being connected to the house drain connection. No house shall be erected or built over the house drain connection.

322. There shall not be placed on the main horizontal soil pipe any main drain or other trap or obstruction which would prevent a free current of air passing through and out at the top of the vertical soil stack of the plumbing system.

322a. A clean-out shall be placed in all cases on the main horizontal soil pipe as close as possible to the point where it leaves the cellar, the said clean-out shall be extended to, or above, the cellar floor. Where there is no cellar in the house, the clean-out shall be placed at the most convenient point, shall be extended to the first floor of the house and constructed in

such a way that easy access can be had to it. The main clean-out for a main horizontal soil pipe shall be formed by a hand hole, other clean-outs shall be formed by a "Y" and extended without change of direction. A clean-out shall be provided at the foot of each vertical soil stack and shall be so placed as to be easily accessible.

322b. The clean-out on a main horizontal soil pipe or on a vertical soil stack or on a rain water-trap shall be of the full diameter of the pipe or stack or trap on which it is placed, except where the said pipe or stack or trap is more than four inches in diameter, in which case the clean-out shall be not less than four inches in diameter.

323. A clean-out fitted on a cast iron pipe shall be leaded and caulked into a faucet or hub. In no case shall a clean-out be fitted into a plain piece of pipe.

324. Every screwed cover on a clean-out fitted on a cast iron pipe shall be made of brass, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and having a solid square or hexagonal nut not less than one-half inch high, and of at least a diameter of one inch and shall be screwed and properly fitted and made air-tight. The threaded parts of a clean-out fitting shall have not less than five threads of iron pipe size, measuring eight threads to the inch.

325. Every cellar forming a part of any house to which these regulations apply shall have a catch basin trap to receive the surface drainage, including the water from weeping drains, overflow from surface water tanks or rain-water leaders, or other pipes collecting or carrying surface water. Where practicable the catch basin trap shall be placed so that the water line in said trap is six inches above the top of the main horizontal soil pipe, and shall be at least three feet distant from the said pipe.

326. The arrangement of soil stacks, waste and vent pipes shall be as direct as possible. All changes in direction of horizontal pipes shall be made with "Y" branches and one-sixteenth, one-eighth or one-sixth bends.

327. The size of the main horizontal soil pipe shall be determined by the total area of the house and paved surfaces to be drained thereby, according to the following table, viz.:

<i>Diameter of pipe.</i>	<i>Area to be drained.</i>
4 inches	3,106 square feet.
5 inches	4,819 square feet.
6 inches	6,873 square feet.
8 inches	12,210 square feet.
10 inches	19,130 square feet.

Provided that the horizontal stack may be decreased in diameter after passing a rain-water leader or surface inlet proportional to the decrease in area drained and based on an assumed velocity of 3,150 ft. per second in the main horizontal soil pipe, but in no case shall the main horizontal soil pipe be less than four inches in diameter.

328. No inverted joint shall be used below any fixture. No connection to any soil, waste or vent pipe shall be made by boring or tapping the pipe or by a saddle.

329. In every house where fixtures are connected directly with the plumbing system, there shall be a main vertical soil and ventilating pipe known as a stack which shall not be less than four inches in diameter, and shall extend from the main horizontal soil pipe to a point above the roof of such house.

330. Every soil and waste pipe shall be of not less than the respective diameters set out in the following table, viz.:

<i>Pipe.</i>	<i>Diameter.</i>
Main soil stack	4 inches.
Main soil stack, where there are water closets on eight or more floors	5 inches.
Branch soil pipe	4 inches.
Main waste pipe	2 inches.
Main waste pipe, where there are one or more sinks on five or more floors.....	3 inches.
Branch waste pipe for a sink, bath or laundry tub.....	1½ inches.
Or where set in ranges of three or more.....	2 inches.
Branch waste pipe for a wash basin.....	1½ inches.
Or where set in ranges of four or more.....	2 inches.
Branch waste pipe for other fixtures.....	1½ inches.

331. A sink waste pipe shall not be connected to a closet bend or other branch waste pipe, but shall connect directly with a soil or waste pipe. Every horizontal sink or laundry tub waste pipe over five feet in length shall be constructed of iron pipe and be provided with a clean-out suitably placed and easily accessible.

332. Every soil, waste and ventilating stack and pipe shall be constructed of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized steel, or brass pipe, except as provided in the next succeeding section. Every underground soil, waste and vent pipe shall be of cast iron.

333. A branch waste pipe (except a sink or laundry tub waste pipe) and a ventilating pipe not exceeding ten feet in length may be constructed of lead; such lead pipe shall be

of not less than the following weight in proportion to the length, viz.:

<i>Diameter of pipe.</i>	<i>Weight per lineal yard.</i>
1¼ inches	7 pounds.
1½ inches	9 pounds.
2 inches	12 pounds.
3 inches	18 pounds.
4 inches	24 pounds.

334. Every soil, waste and ventilating pipe shall be located inside the premises, and shall not be placed inside the external wall of a frame building, and every terminal of such a pipe shall be located not less than ten feet horizontally distant from two feet above any opening window, door or other opening device in the building and shall not be located closer than ten feet to the property line of any house.

335. Every terminal of a soil, waste or ventilating pipe of three inches, four inches or five inches shall be increased one inch in diameter and each under three inches shall be increased to four inches before passing through the roof, by means of an increaser which shall conform as nearly as possible to the pitch of the roof, and shall project to the outer air not less than one inch and not more than three inches above the roof and be made weatherproof by means of a lead flashing. All lead used for this purpose shall be in weight at least five pounds per square foot and shall be worked over and into the hub of the increaser at least one inch with not less than five inches of cover on the roof on either side of the pipe terminal, and it shall be finished with a cast or wrought iron ring properly caulked with lead or oakum and red lead in the hub thereof.

336. Every vertical stack and pipe shall be properly supported at its base, and at intervals not greater than twenty-five feet. Every horizontal cast iron pipe shall be supported at intervals of not more than five feet by proper cast iron, wrought iron or steel pipe hangers or nine-inch brick piers. Every horizontal lead pipe shall have continuous support throughout its entire length; and every other horizontal pipe shall have supports at intervals of not more than ten feet.

337. Every fixture or inlet to the plumbing system shall be separately and effectually trapped by a water sealing trap placed as near as possible to the outlet of the fixture, in no case shall a trap be more than two feet distant from such outlet; and every floor drain from a lavatory or kitchen shall discharge over a catch basin trap.

338. Every fixture and floor drain trap shall have at least a one and one-half inch water seal and shall be set true to its water level.

339. The discharge from a fixture shall not pass through more than one trap before reaching the soil pipe.

340. Every trap shall be of the same size as the size of the waste pipe to which it is to be attached and shall be properly supported.

341. A vent horn on an earthenware trap shall not be used.

342. No trap (except an earthenware trap) which depends on an interior partition for a water seal shall be used.

343. Every trap on a fixture (except an earthenware trap) shall have a suitable means of access for cleaning purposes.

344. Every iron trap for a rain-water leader and for cellar drainage shall be not less than four inches in diameter in any case, nor less than the size of the rain-water leader, and shall have a seal of not less than four inches.

345. Every clean-out on a lead trap shall be wiped to the trap. The threaded parts of a clean-out fitting shall have not less than five threads of a gauge equal to sixteen threads to an inch. Every part of a clean-out shall be not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

346. Every waste pipe from the kitchen sink of an hotel, eating house, restaurant or other similar establishment shall be connected to a grease trap, which shall be impervious, constructed of iron and so placed as to be easily accessible for the purpose of being opened and cleaned.

347. Every waste pipe of any fixture not in regular use shall be kept effectually plugged.

348. Whenever any plumbing system, or any part thereof, is altered or extended, every dead end or unused pipe shall, as far as practicable, be removed and the openings and connections closed by plugs, screwed, caulked or soldered in.

349. When a soil or waste pipe is placed in any house, for future use the necessary ventilating pipe shall also be put in at the same time and the whole work shall be tested and inspected as if the same were intended for immediate use. Every opening in such pipe not in use shall be closed by a plug, screwed, caulked or soldered in.

350. No waste pipe from any refrigerator, cold storage or other receptacle in which food-stuffs are kept or stored shall be connected with any drain, soil or other waste pipe, but such waste pipe shall discharge into an open water supplied fixture or floor drain properly trapped. Every refrigerator waste pipe shall be trapped separately and so arranged as to admit of frequent flushing and shall be as short as possible. Where two or more refrigerator waste pipes are connected together or to a stack, said waste pipe or stack shall be extended through the roof of the premises for ventilation.

351. The waste pipe from a water filter, gas engine, soft water lift or air compressor shall not be connected directly with any drain, soil or other waste pipe, but shall discharge into an open fixture or floor drain properly trapped.

352. Every overflow pipe from a tank shall discharge into a properly trapped fixture having a waste pipe at least equal in diameter to the overflow pipe or into a floor catch basin. Every emptying pipe from a tank shall discharge in the same manner as required for an overflow pipe, or it may be connected with the overflow pipe.

353. Every waste pipe from a drinking fountain and soda water fountain shall be separately trapped and shall discharge into an open fixture or floor drain properly trapped; provided that in cases where two or more fixtures are connected to a waste line the said waste line shall be extended as a vent through the roof of the house.

354. Every bar fixture shall be separately trapped and shall discharge into an open fixture or floor drain properly trapped, the waste pipe being extended as a vent through the roof of the house.

355. No drainage from a garage shall discharge directly into a soil pipe, but shall discharge into a catch basin of proper dimensions. The discharge pipe from such catch basin may be connected with the soil pipe and shall, where necessary in a public garage, be provided with such traps, or other fixture, as may prevent the ingress of gasoline or solid matters into the soil pipe.

356. Every fixture shall be protected from syphonage by an anti-syphon trap or a trap with a vent pipe. Such a vent pipe shall be constructed according to the following table:

<i>Diameter of pipe.</i>	<i>Max. Length of pipe.</i>	<i>No. and sizes of traps that may be vented thereby.</i>
1¼ in.	25 ft.	1 trap of 1¼ ins. to 2 ins. in diameter.
1½ in.	25 ft.	1 to 3 traps of 1¼ to 2 ins. in diameter.
2 in.	50 ft.	1 to 3 traps of 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter.
2½ in.	75 ft.	4 to 7 traps of 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter.
3 in.	100 ft.	8 to 15 traps of 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter.
4 in.	200 ft.	16 or more traps of 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter.

Four traps of 1¼ or 1½ inches in diameter shall be considered equal to one trap of four inches in diameter.

Where a yoke vent is used not more than three traps shall be inserted on the yoke without an intersecting vent pipe, and the vent pipe at end of line shall be taken off between the last two fixture fittings.

357. Every offset on a ventilating pipe shall, where practicable, be made at an angle of not less than forty-five degrees to the horizontal and every ventilating pipe shall be connected at the bottom with the soil or waste pipe in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust scale. Every branch ventilating pipe shall be kept above the top of the fixture which it serves or be constructed in such other manner so as to prevent its use as a soil or waste pipe.

358. A vent pipe shall not be necessary—

- (a) Where the trap for the upper fixture on a stack is not more than three feet from such stack and the connection of the waste pipe to such stack is not more than three inches below the water level of the trap;
- (b) Where only one water closet is connected with a stack and is located not more than three feet from such stack;
- (c) Where two water closets are located not more than three feet distant from the stack on the same floor and discharge into a double "Y" branch and no other water closet discharges into the stack above such double "Y" branch.

359. Every vent or anti-syphon pipe shall be connected to the waste pipe as close as possible to the outlet of the trap and in no case shall it be more than twelve inches from it; and such a pipe shall not be connected to the crown of the trap. Vent pipe shall, where possible, be constructed on the continuous vent or yoke vent principle.

360. Every vent or anti-syphon pipe shall be extended through the roof or may be connected to a soil or waste pipe at a point above the highest fixture connected therewith.

361. Every fountain cuspidor shall have an anti-syphon trap located as close to the fixture as practicable. The waste pipe from such fixture shall not be less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

362. Every cast iron pipe and fitting must be true to standard, sound, free from cracks, sandholes, blowholes and cold shuts. No filling with metal, cement or other material, or burning of iron shall be permitted.

The inside diameter of the barrel shall not be more than one-eighth of an inch less than the normal size of the barrel. The wall thickness shall be uniform, showing no greater variation than 1-32 inch in extra heavy weight pipe and 1-64 inch in medium weight pipe, and at hub and spigot ends shall present a true circle.

The bore shall be smooth, free from fins, ridges and adhering sand and except for unavoidable irregularities the full nominal bore shall be maintained.

The iron used in its construction shall be of such a quality as will admit of easy cutting with file or chisel. Every pipe and fitting shall be thoroughly coated inside and outside with coal tar, pitch or oil and shall have the manufacturer's name or trademark affixed, and whether medium weight or extra heavy clearly stamped on hub thereof.

363. Every wrought iron and steel pipe shall not be less than the minimum weight per lineal foot set forth in the following table:

<i>Diameter of pipe.</i>	<i>Weight per lineal foot.</i>
1¼ inches	2.24 pounds.
1½ inches	2.68 pounds.
2 inches	3.61 pounds.
2½ inches	5.74 pounds.
3 inches	7.54 pounds.
3½ inches	9.00 pounds.
4 inches	10.66 pounds.
4½ inches	12.49 pounds.
5 inches	14.50 pounds.
6 inches	18.76 pounds.
7 inches	23.27 pounds.
8 inches	28.16 pounds.
9 inches	32.70 pounds.
10 inches	40.00 pounds.

364. Every wrought iron and steel pipe shall be galvanized inside and outside. Every fitting for a wrought iron or steel vent pipe may be either a cast or malleable iron steam or water fitting, every fitting for waste or soil pipe or rain-water leader shall be of heavy cast iron recessed and threaded drainage fittings, with smooth interior water way, and threads tapped so as to give a uniform grade to branch pipes of at least one-fourth inch per foot, and shall be true to standard. Every fitting for wrought iron or steel waste, soil or vent pipes shall be galvanized or asphalted.

365. Every brass pipe used for a soil, waste or vent pipe shall be thoroughly annealed, seamless, drawn tubing having not less than the outside diameter, weight, thickness and gauge as set forth in the following table:

<i>Outside Diameter of pipe.</i>	<i>Weight per lineal foot.</i>	<i>Thickness in inches.</i>	<i>British Imp. wire gauge.</i>	<i>Brown and Sharp gauge.</i>
1¼ inches	0.88 lbs.	1-16 inch	16	14
1½ inches	1.06 lbs.	1-16 inch	16	14
2 inches	1.54 lbs.	1-16 inch	16	14
2½ inches	2.82 lbs.	7-64 in.	12	10
3 inches	3.41 lbs.	7-64 in.	12	10
4 inches	6.74 lbs.	1-8 inch	10	8
5 inches	7.22 lbs.	1-8 inch	10	8
6 inches	8.71 lbs.	1-8 inch	10	8

366. Every brass pipe used for an outlet from a fixture, overflow pipe, flush pipe or any part of a waste pipe on a local side of any trap shall not be less than 16 British Imp. gauge or 14 Brown & Sharp gauge, and every tee, coupling and fitting on such pipe shall be heavy cast brass with iron pipe or standard brass threads and every such tee fitting shall be recessed and of first quality brass having a smooth interior and thickness in walls of not less than twice the wall thickness of tube specified in table of brass pipe sizes.

367. Every cast brass drainage fitting and cast brass trap shall be recessed and of first quality brass having a smooth interior and thickness in their walls of not less than twice the wall thickness given in the table of brass pipe sizes. The recessed parts or sockets shall be at least one and one-half times the thickness of the wall of the fitting.

368. Every brass pipe fitting with screw joint connections shall have not less than the following number of threads per inch and number of inches threaded:

<i>Size of pipe.</i>	<i>No. of threads per inch.</i>	<i>No. of inches threaded.</i>
1¼ inches to 2 inches	20	½ inch
2½ inches to 3 inches	12	¾ inch
4 inches to 6 inches	12	1 inch

369. Every connection between a brass pipe and an iron pipe shall be made by a brass threaded bushing with a standard iron pipe thread outside and a standard brass pipe thread inside, and every brass fitting and trap shall have legibly stamped on it in a conspicuous place the name or trademark of the maker thereof.

370. Every brass supply pipe shall be of iron pipe gauge and all threaded connections on such pipe shall be of iron pipe thread for same size of pipe and shall be tapered. In no case shall a slip joint be made on water supply pipes, except directly at the faucet or bibb. The diameters and weights per lineal foot of all brass tubing used for this purpose shall be not less than is set forth in the following table:

<i>Diameter.</i>	<i>Pounds per lineal foot.</i>
⅜ inch62 pounds.
½ inch90 pounds.
¾ inch	1.25 pounds.
1 inch	1.70 pounds.
1¼ inch	2.05 pounds.
1½ inch	3.00 pounds.
2 inch	4.00 pounds.
2½ inch	5.75 pounds.

371. No slip joint or coupling shall be used for a connection on the sewer side of any trap.

372. Every brass caulking ferrule shall be of cast or drawn brass, not less than four and one-half inches long and one-eighth of an inch thick and shall be free from sand-holes and other defects and shall be recessed for a depth of three-quarters of an inch, the recessed portion to have an inside diameter not less than one-quarter of an inch greater than the size of pipe to which it is to be connected.

373. Every soldering nipple shall be of heavy brass, having hexagon shoulders and be recessed for lead pipe.

374. Every joint between lead pipes or between lead and brass pipes or traps shall be a wiped solder joint. All wiped joints shall be fully wiped plumbing joints not less than two inches long except in the case of floor or wall flange joints. Every joint between an iron and a lead pipe shall be made with a brass solder nipple or ferrule.

375. Every joint on a cast iron pipe shall be made with picked oakum and molten lead, the lead to be not less than three-quarters of an inch deep, thoroughly caulked and made gas and water tight. Every joint on a wrought iron, steel or brass pipe shall be a screwed joint made up with a paste of red lead or other suitable substance and shall be made gas and water tight and the burr formed in cutting shall be carefully reamed out.

376. Every fixture with an earthenware trap connected directly with a soil or waste pipe, shall have a solid brass plate not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick secured to the lead bend or pipe and screwed to the floor where floor is made of wood. Where brass or iron pipe is used the floor plate shall be screwed to the pipe, and in either case the floor plate shall be bolted to the trap flange with brass bolts and nuts. The joint shall be made tight with an asbestos graphite ring, or with red or white lead of the proper consistency, or with a perfect screw joint. In wooden floor construction, the connection between the earthenware and soil pipe shall have a suitable length of lead pipe between the wiped joint and the under side of floor.

377. Every fixture other than a water closet or clinic sink shall have a strong metallic strainer or bar over the outlet to prevent the obstruction of waste pipe.

378. Every water closet shall be fitted with either a syphon discharge, flush, or pressure tank, or automatic flushing valves of a design satisfactory to the Provincial Board of Health. The copper linings of every flush tank shall be of not less than ten-ounce copper.

379. No pan, valve, plunger, washout, latrine or trough water closet shall be used.

380. Every fixture shall be set open and free from all enclosing woodwork.

381. No local vent pipe shall be connected to a main local vent pipe at any point below the level of the local vent pipe from the highest compartment in the house connected with such main local vent pipe.

382. In every house where a water closet room is partitioned off from a room used for other purposes, the partition between such rooms shall be extended to the ceiling or be ceiled over, and such partition shall be reasonably air-tight.

383. Every water closet or urinal room shall open to the outer air by means of a window or skylight having an area of not less than one-tenth of the total floor space of the room in which any such fixture is installed; provided, however, that in no case shall such a window or skylight have an area of less than 432 square inches and at least 50 per cent. of the area of such window or skylight shall be made so that it can be easily opened.

(a) Provided further, however, that where it is not possible to instal a window or skylight as aforesaid a compartment may be ventilated by means of a local vent pipe constructed of metal piping. Such local vent pipe shall have a minimum cross sectional area of seven square inches and shall have at least three square inches in cross sectional area for every water closet or urinal which it serves. Such local vent pipe or the main local vent pipe to which it is connected shall be connected to a chimney flue, by a cast or wrought iron pipe of a diameter not less than the vent to which it is connected, and of at least three feet in length which shall be inserted into the flue and thoroughly cemented.

384. No water closet or urinal shall be located in the sleeping apartment of any house. Every room in which any such fixture is installed shall be separated from all other rooms and hallways by a substantial and reasonably air-tight partition extending to the ceiling.

385. No water closet or urinal shall be placed in the cellar or basement of any house unless such cellar or basement has a cement or other floor impervious to moisture and is well lighted with natural light or is well maintained with artificial light and has easy means of access.

386. Every tank for storing water intended for drinking or cooking purposes shall be covered so as to exclude dust and shall be so located as to prevent the water contained therein from being contaminated by gas or odors and shall be provided with means of access for cleaning purposes. Every such cover shall be of metal and tight fitting.

387. Every urinal installed in any hotel, railroad station, hospital, theatre, public school, public institution or lodging house shall be of vitrified earthenware of the integral stall type only. Every such urinal shall be placed in a room having the floors and the walls to a height of four feet finished in tile laid in cement, and such floor shall be graded to the trough in the urinal. Every urinal shall be fitted with an automatic flush tank so arranged as to discharge at intervals of not less than ten minutes.

388. Wooden baths, wash tubs, sink or metal-lined wooden fixtures shall not be connected to any plumbing system.

388a. No rain-water leader shall be used as a soil, waste or vent pipe, nor shall any soil, waste or vent pipe be used as a rain-water leader. Every rain-water leader inside any premises shall be constructed of cast iron or galvanized wrought iron or steel pipe with roof connection made gas tight by means of a heavy lead or copper drawn tubing, wiped or soldered to a pipe. Every rain-water leader shall be trapped before being connected with the house drain. Any form of construction allowing cement, stone or brick to form a seal or trap is hereby prohibited.

389. No steam exhaust pipe, boiler, blow-off or drip pipe shall discharge directly into a soil pipe. Every such pipe shall connect to a condensing tank of proper dimensions. The discharge pipe from such a tank shall connect with the soil pipe and shall be provided with such a trap as may be necessary to prevent the ingress of sewer air; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to ordinary boilers connected with a cooking range or low pressure heating system in any house. No sediment cock shall directly connect with a soil pipe.

390. No gate or back water valve shall be placed on any soil pipe in such a manner as to interfere with the ventilation of the plumbing system. Every cover on a back water valve shall be bolted or screwed; no "lugged" cover shall be used.

391. Every ejector, sump tank or other receptacle constructed in any house for the reception of sewage or drainage shall be constructed so as to be neither a nuisance nor a menace to health.

391a. Every waste pipe from a laboratory sink or any sink or fixture into which considerable quantities of acid are discharged or deposited shall be provided with an acid or diluting trap and the waste pipe from such acid trap shall be of porcelain, cast iron specially prepared or coated on the inside with porcelain or glass enamel or lead pipe and such waste pipe shall be separate and distinct from the sanitary system of piping throughout the building by connecting with the main sanitary system through a house or disconnecting trap provided with a fresh air inlet. Every acid waste pipe shall be extended to the outside of the building at its upper end.

392. All work in connection with any plumbing system shall be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner. All faulty or defective new work shall be altered to conform with these regulations.

392a. The plumbing inspector of every health district or the local board of health of every health district shall, when he, or it, becomes aware of there being a faulty or defective old plumbing system installed in connection with any house require the same to be altered to conform to these regulations. Notice may be given by delivering or mailing the same by registered mail to any owner.

393. The plumbing system in every house shall be maintained by the owner at all times in good working condition and in conformity with these regulations. In the event of any defect being discovered in such system the same shall, on the order of the plumbing inspector or the local board of the health district, be at once made good.

394. Should the plumbing inspector of any health district refuse to issue any permit required by these regulations, the applicant for such permit shall have the right to appeal from such refusal to the local board of health.

395. Such appeal shall be made by the applicant filing a notice in writing specifying the grounds of such appeal within seven days after such refusal. Said notices shall be filed in duplicate, one copy with the local board of health and the other copy with the plumbing inspector. The said local board of health shall, within seven days from the receipt of the application, decide the matter and may direct the plumbing inspector to issue a permit to the applicant.

396. The plumbing inspector of every health district shall examine and test the plumbing system.

397. The house drain from a point three feet outside the house to the sewer at the boundary line of the street or to a private sewage disposal plant shall be of first quality salt-glazed, vitrified, earthenware pipe or other pipe approved by the Provincial Board. The interior of same shall not be less than four inches in diameter.

398. The pipe shall be laid on an even grade of not less than one in forty for a four-inch pipe and one in seventy for a six-inch pipe.

399. Plumbing regulations 164 to 246, both inclusive, are hereby repealed.

W. C. LAIDLAW, M.B.,
Chairman,
Provincial Board of Health.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA,
August 31, 1923.

SCHEDULE A.

Period of quarantine:

German measles,	1 to 2 weeks
Measles,	2 to 3 weeks
Cholera,	6 weeks

Scarlet fever or Scarlatina, at least four weeks, and until all desquamation, and all discharge from the ears, nose and throat has ceased, and all suppurating glands are healed, when after disinfection of the skin of the whole body by an inunction of camphorated oil B.P. or carbolized oil 2 per cent. followed by a warm bath, the patient may be released from quarantine.

Diphtheria, 4 to 8 weeks or a shorter period if an examination by a bacteriologist approved by the Provincial Board has shown the parts as free from bacilli.

Smallpox and Chickenpox, until all scabs have disappeared and the skin is smooth.

Dated from the commencement of the disease.

SCHEDULE B.

Solutions for disinfecting discharges in the sick room:

- (a) Chloride of lime (fresh), 5 ounces; water, 1 gallon; mix: or
- (b) Carbolic acid, 5 ounces; water, 1 gallon; mix: or
- (c) Quick-lime (fresh), 2 lbs.; water, 1 gallon; mix: or
- (d) Mercuric chloride, 2 drachms; water, 1 gallon.

SCHEDULE C.

Disinfection of mails:

Formalin, 2 ounces, in a mail bag tightly closed for at least four hours.

Puncture of the envelopes and letters with a hat pin or large needle facilitates the penetration of gas.

SCHEDULE D.

Disinfection of clothing and bedding:

- (a) Clothing and bed linen soiled by discharge—
 - (1) Destruction by fire; or
 - (2) Immersion for at least four hours in solution of mercuric chloride, 1 drachm to the gallon of water; or
 - (3) Immersion for at least four hours in solution of carbolic acid, 2 ounces to the gallon, then boiling or exposure to superheated steam; or

- (4) Formalin in air-tight box, at the rate of 8 ounces to 1,000 cubic feet. Exposure for at least four hours.
- (b) Mattresses, blankets, etc.—
- (1) Destruction by fire; or
 - (2) Immersion in boiling water for at least one hour; or
 - (3) Immersion in solution of mercuric chloride, 1 drachm to the gallon, for at least four hours; or
 - (4) Formalin in air-tight box, at the rate of 8 ounces to 1,000 cubic feet. Exposure for at least four hours.
-

SCHEDULE E.

Disinfection of furniture and articles of wood, leather and porcelain:

Thorough washing with—

- (1) Mercuric chloride solution, 2 drachms to the gallon; or
- (2) Fresh chloride of lime solution, 2 ounces to the gallon; or
- (3) Solution of carbolic acid, 2 ounces to the gallon; or
- (4) Formalin in air-tight box or room at the rate of 8 ounces to 1,000 cubic feet.

Exposure at least four hours.

SCHEDULE F.

Disinfection of houses:

- (1) Formalin at the rate of 8 ounces to 1,000 cubic feet sprayed or sprinkled on sheets in various rooms for at least four hours.
- (2) By the formalin-permanganate method (preferred) for at least four hours.

This requires seven and a half ounces of potassium permanganate, powdered or in fine needles, and one pint of formalin for each 2,000 cubic feet of room space to be disinfected. The permanganate must be put in the container before the formaldehyde solution. The vessel in which the mixture is made should be of considerable size, in order that the vigorous foaming will not cause overflowing. A flaring ten-quart tin pail may be used; it need not be high. If the bottom of the dish be so wide that the requisite amount of permanganate just conceals it and the sides be eight inches high there will be no overflow from foaming or spattering.

- (3) After disinfection by methods (1) or (2) wipe over the surfaces of all floors, walls and ceilings with a sponge or cloth, wet with a solution of mercuric

chloride, 1 drachm to the gallon of water (no soap to be used with this solution).

SCHEDULE G.

Disinfection of the person:

Hands and general surface of the body of attendant of sick and of convalescents, to be washed with—

- (1) Solution of carbolic acid, 2 ounces to the gallon;
or
 - (2) Solution of mercuric chloride, 1 drachm to the gallon.
-

SCHEDULE H.

Disinfection of the dead:

Envelop the body in a sheet thoroughly saturated with—

- (1) Mercuric chloride solution, 2 drachms to the gallon;
or
 - (2) Carbolic acid solution, 5 ounces to the gallon;
and place in a coffin and close up permanently,
and inter within 36 hours.
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SCHEDULE I.

Precautions to be taken by physicians and nurses or others visiting cases of contagious and infectious diseases:

- (1) Either disinfection of clothing and exposed parts of the person after leaving the sick room; or
 - (2) The wearing of a garment to completely cover the ordinary clothing, and removal of same and disinfection of exposed parts of the person, before leaving the premises.
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SCHEDULE J.

Disinfection of a stable, enclosure, litters, excrements, blood and other contaminated liquids:

Stable—

- (1) Close all outlets, then fumigate.
- (2) Wash the walls, ceilings and floors with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 2 drachms to one gallon of water.
- (3) Whitewash with lime the walls, ceilings and floors.

Enclosure—

Remove the earth to a depth of three inches and bury it at least a foot deep. Whitewash with lime the walls of the enclosure.

Litter, excrements, blood and other liquids from the sick animal—

Burn them, or bury them a foot deep at least, after covering them with quick-lime.

SCHEDULE K.

Certificate of Vaccination.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that.....child of
....., aged....., residing at.....
....., has been
.....successfully vaccinated by me.

Dated at....., this.....day of.....19.....

(Signature).....M.D.

SCHEDULE L.

Certificate that Child is not fit for Vaccination.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion that
.....the child of.....aged.....
residing at.....
is suffering from.....and is not now in a fit
and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby
postpone the vaccination until the
day of.....

This certificate is valid only for three months from this date.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19.....

(Signature).....M.D.

(Countersigned).....

*Chairman or Executive Officer
of the Local Board of Health.*

SCHEDULE M.

Certificate that Child is not susceptible to Vaccination.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion that
....., child of.....
aged....., residing at.....
....., is insusceptible to
vaccine inoculation.

This certificate is valid only for one year from this date.

Dated at....., this.....day of.....19.....

(Signature).....M.D.

SCHEDULE Q.

The following shall be the form of placard under regulations relating to quarantine:

<p>QUARANTINED (Capitals of not less than 2 inches) NAME OF DISEASE (Capitals of not less than 2 inches) Any person leaving or entering these premises will be prosecuted according to law and liable to a penalty of \$50.00 and costs.</p>
--

The following shall be the form of placard under regulations relating to modified quarantine:

<p>MODIFIED QUARANTINE (Capitals of not less than 2 inches) NAME OF DISEASE (Capitals of not less than 2 inches)</p>

SCHEDULE R.

Important Note:—The chloride of lime solution must be freshly made.

**PRACTICAL STERILIZATION OF WATER IN SMALL QUANTITIES
 BY MEANS OF CHLORIDE OF LIME**

Take one teaspoonful of good chloride of lime, having not less than 25 per cent. free chlorine in it. Make this, with the addition of a little water, into a stiff paste. Place this paste in an ordinary teacup and dilute it with water, making one teacupful of chloride of lime solution.

Take one teaspoonful of this chloride of lime solution and add it to five gallons of water (say to a five gallon gasoline tin full of water). This should give you after fifteen minutes' contact, a sterilized water. To test it, however, take a little of this water in a white saucer and add to it the quantities of potassium iodide and starch solutions, as hereinafter prescribed. If the water in the saucer on the addition of the potassium iodide and starch solutions shows a sky-blue color, sufficient chloride of lime solution has been added to the five gallons of water to sterilize it in fifteen minutes from the time the chloride of lime solution was added.

If it is found that more than two teaspoonsful of the chloride of lime solution must be added to the five gallons of water to give the result in the white saucer as aforesaid, then the water under consideration is not suitable for sterilization by this method.

To make the potassium iodide and starch solution: Take 1 gram of potassium iodide and add it to 100 cubic centimetres of distilled water.

Place 1 gram of starch in 100 cubic centimetres of distilled water and boil until clear.

To perform the test, add three drops of each of these solutions to the water in the white saucer.

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