



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NANAIMO, B. C.

BY / LAW No. 374.

A BY-LAW RELATING TO HEALTH.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo enacts as follows:-

1. This By-Law may be known and cited as the "Health By-Law, 1923".

Interpretation.

2. In this By-Law, unless the context otherwise requires, "City" means the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo.

"Province" means the Province of British Columbia.

"Provincial Board" means the Provincial Board of Health.

"Council" means the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo.

"Board of Health" means and consists of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo.

"Medical Health Officer" means the Medical Health Officer for the City of Nanaimo for the time being.

"Chief of Police" means the Chief of Police for the city of Nanaimo for the time being.

"Police Officer" means a member of the police force of the City of Nanaimo for the time being.

"Inspector" means the Sanitary Inspector of the City of Nanaimo for the time being.

"person" includes any body, corporate or politic, or party, association, society, co-partnership, whether by themselves or by servant, agent or employee, and the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, or other legal representatives of such person to whom the context can apply according to law.

"Words" importing the singular number or the masculine gender only shall include more persons, parties or things of the same kind than one, and females as well as males, and the converse.

"Notice" means a notice in writing, and whenever in this By-Law it is provided that notice shall be served on any owner or owners of land or property, in the event of such owner or owners being non-resident in the City, service of such notice upon his or her or their agent or agents, or by posting the same on some conspicuous part of the property effected shall be deemed good and valid service of such notice and as effectual as if the same had been personally served on such owner or owners.

3. This By-Law is for convenience divided into parts respectively relating to the subject matters following:-

Part 1 relates to the prevention of disease and to the control and regulation of diseased persons.

Part 2 relates to sanitation.

Part 3 relates to the protection of infants.

Part 4 relates generally to the keeping and exposing of food for sale.

Part 5 relates to restaurants.

Part 6 relates to horses and other beasts of burden.

Part 7 relates to penalties.

P A R T 1.

Relating to the Prevention of Diseases and to
the Control and Regulation of Diseased Persons.

Interpretation.

4. In this part, unless the context otherwise requires, "Contagious or Infectious Disease" includes small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, typhoid or enteric fever, measles, whooping cough, mumps, poliomyelitis, chicken-pox, tuberculosis, epidemic, cerebro-spinal meningitis, plague, beri-beri, erysipelas, leprosy, membranous croup.

5. There shall be appointed by the Council a Medical Health Officer, and such number of assistants as may from time to time be deemed necessary.

6. The Board of Health, on the advice of the Medical Health Officer may at any time, call in and avail itself of medical or scientific advice or assistance when, in the exercise of sound discretion, it is deemed advisable to seek such advice or assistance for carrying into effect the provisions of this part, and a return of all fees or expenditure incurred in obtaining such advice or assistance shall from time to time be made to the Council.

7. Whenever any hospital shall be established for the reception of persons having any contagious or infectious disease, which may be dangerous to the public health, the physicians attending the same or attending the sick therein, and the nurses, attendants, or persons who shall approach or come within the limits of such hospital, and all such furniture and other articles as shall be used or brought there, shall be subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Board of Health and the Medical Health Officer.

8. The Medical Health Officer shall have charge of any City quarantine or small-pox hospital, and shall have power to employ such assistants and nurses as he may deem necessary, and it shall be the duty of the Medical Health Officer to see that any such hospitals are provided with suitable furniture, nourishment, fuel and medicines, and that persons dying therein or elsewhere under the charge of the City are decently buried, and if necessary at the expense of the City, provided however, that all the powers conferred by this Section on the Medical Health Officer shall only be exercised by him under the direction of the Board of Health.

9. Whenever any person having contagious or infectious disease is in any building in the City, the Medical Health Officer shall at once cause placards to be put up conspicuously at the front and rear entrances of such buildings; such placards shall have printed on them in letters at least four inches in height the name of such disease.

10. No person shall remove, mar, deface, or destroy any such placard and it shall remain in place until after the person having such disease has been removed from such building or has recovered and is no longer capable of communicating such disease and until the building and the contents thereof have been properly disinfected by or under the direction of the Medical Health Officer.

11. Whenever a person having any contagious or infectious disease is in a building which has been placarded as provided by Section 9 hereof, the Medical Health Officer may, at the expense of such person, prevent by guards or other suitable means any person from having access to or egress from such building.

12. No person except the attending physician and such other person as the Medical Health Officer may permit, shall enter any building which has been placarded as provided by Section 9 hereof, or any place which has been quarantined or isolated.

13. Grocers, butchers, or other persons delivering merchandise to any house or premises placarded as required by Section 9 hereof, or quarantined or isolated, or in which any contagious or infectious disease is known to exist, shall make delivery of all such merchandise by leaving the same on the outside of such house or premises and shall on no account or for any reason enter into such house or premises.

14. No person collecting or delivering fabrics to be laundered or fabrics already laundered, as the case may be, shall enter any building or premises placarded as required by Section 9 hereof, or wherein any person having any contagious or infectious disease, or shall remove any fabric from such premises until such fabric has been first boiled or otherwise sterilized. In any event the permission of the Medical Health Officer shall first be obtained before any such removal.

15. No householder in whose dwelling there occurs any contagious or infectious disease shall permit any person having any such disease, or any laundry, milk bottles, clothing or other property to be removed from such householder's dwelling without the written consent of the Medical Health Officer, and the Medical Health Officer shall prescribe the conditions of such removal.

16. The Medical Health Officer may, if he deems it expedient to do so, remove any person having any contagious or infectious disease from the place where such person is, to the quarantine or other hospital, or to such other place as may be provided by the City for that purpose.

17. No person having any contagious or infectious disease shall be removed at any time except by permission and under the direction and supervision of the Medical Health Officer; nor shall any occupant of any house in which there exists such disease change his or her residence to any other place without the consent of the Medical Health Officer, who shall prescribe the conditions of such change.

18. No person who has or has lately been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease shall come in contact with any other person or shall mingle with the general public until such precautions as may be prescribed by the Medical Health Officer shall be complied with.

19. No person having, or exposed to, any contagious or infectious disease, who has been quarantined or isolated, shall leave such place of quarantine or isolation without the written permission of the Medical Health Officer.

20. The Medical Health Officer and his assistants or any of them, may visit and enter any house or building or premises in which is

any person, either having or suspected of having any contagious or infectious disease.

21. No person other than the Medical Health Officer shall terminate or release any quarantine or isolation established by the Medical Health Officer, or under his direction.

22. No person shall take or carry into any dwelling or house in which there is any person having any contagious or infectious disease, any goods, fabrics or materials to be manufactured, made up, finished, or worked upon and to be returned to any person outside of such house or dwelling; and no owner or occupant of any such house or dwelling shall allow any such goods, fabrics or materials or any goods, fabrics or materials taken or carried into such house or dwelling previous to the existence therein of any such disease, to be taken or carried out of such house or dwelling after the existence therein of any such disease, except and unless such goods, fabrics or materials have been disinfected under the direction and with the consent of the Medical Health Officer.

23. No owner or occupant of any house or premises in which any contagious or infectious disease exists shall allow or permit any cat, dog, or other pet, including any bird, to be or remain in any room in which is any person having any such disease, or allow any such cat, dog or pet already in or upon any such house or premises when any such disease has existed, to leave such premises until after all danger or infection from such disease has ceased.

24. Every physician in attendance upon any person having any contagious or infectious disease shall give all necessary instructions for the thorough ventilation, disinfection and cleansing of the building or any particular part thereof wherein such person is or has been, and the owner or person in charge of such building or particular part thereof shall, unless and until otherwise directed by the Medical Health Officer, carefully cause such instructions to be carried out and cause such ventilation, disinfection and cleansing to be done.

25. No person recovering from any contagious or infectious disease and no nurse or other assistant who has been in attendance upon such person, and no person suffering from any such disease shall leave the premises where such contagious or infectious disease has been or existed, until he shall have received from the Medical Health Officer a certificate that in his opinion such person or nurse has taken such precautions as to his person, clothing and all other things which are proposed to be brought from such premises as are necessary to insure the immunity from contagion or infection of other persons with whom he may come in contact; nor shall any such person or nurse expose himself in any public place, shop, street, hotel, church, theatre, street car or public conveyance without having first taken such precautions, and every such person or nurse shall be required to take for the disinfection and disposal of excreta and for the destruction of utensils, bedding, clothing and other things which have been exposed to infection, such measures as have been or may hereafter be advised by the Board of Health or by the Medical Health Officer.

26. The Medical Health Officer shall have power to destroy or disinfect, as in his judgment may be deemed proper, any furniture, wearing apparel, goods, wares, merchandise or other articles or things which have been exposed to or infected with any contagious or infectious diseases.

27. It shall be unlawful for any person to give, lend, transmit, sell or expose any bedding, clothing or other articles likely to convey any contagious or infectious disease without having first notified the Medical Health Officer and received from him instructions as to disinfection or other treatment thereof, and without having carried out such instructions.

28. No person shall let or hire or allow any other person to occupy any building or part of any building in which any contagious or infectious disease has recently existed without first having such building and the premises used in connection therewith, disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, and for the purposes of this Section the keeper of a hotel, inn or building for the reception of lodgers shall be deemed to let part of the building to any person admitted as a guest or lodger into such hotel, inn or building.

29. Every person having superintendence over any public or private hospital, and every innkeeper, lodging-house, hotel keeper and boarding house keeper, shall, within 24 hours of his knowledge of the existence of, or of his having reason to believe the existence in such hospital, inn, lodging-house, hotel, or boarding house of any contagious or infectious disease, notify the Medical Health Officer in writing thereof. Such notice shall state the name and address of the person having or believed to have such disease, the name of the disease, if known, and the name and address of the person giving the notice.

30. Whenever any person knows or suspects, or has reason to know or suspect that any other person within his family or household has any contagious or infectious disease, he shall, within 24 hours, give notice thereof in writing, to the Medical Health Officer. Such notice shall state the name and address of the person having or suspected of having such disease, the name of the disease, if known, and the name and address of the person giving the notice.

31. Whenever any physician knows or suspects, or has reason to know or suspect that any person whom he is called upon to visit, has any contagious or infectious disease, such physician shall, within 24 hours, give written notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer, and shall also forthwith give notice thereof to the person having such disease and to those who live in the same house with such person.

32. Whenever any physician knows or suspects or has reason to know or suspect that any person not being attended by some other physician has died, having any contagious or infectious disease, such first mentioned physician shall, within 24 hours, give written notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer.

33. Any person knowing that any other person has any contagious or infectious disease, and that such last mentioned person is not being properly cared for, shall forthwith report the matter in writing to the Medical Health Officer, specifying the disease and the condition and address of the person having such disease.

34. Whenever any assistant or employee of the Health department of the City or any Officer, agent or employee of the City, knows of the existence of, or has reason to suspect that there exists in any building any contagious or infectious disease, he shall at once make known to the Medical Health Officer that he knows or has

reason to suspect that such disease exists in such building; and the Medical Health Officer shall cause an investigation to be made to ascertain whether or not such disease does actually exist in such building.

35. No person shall bring into the City from any vessel, building, place, railway, tram car or other conveyance, in which there has lately been any person having any contagious or infectious disease, any person or thing whatsoever without permission in writing, first obtained from the Medical Health Officer, and no person shall bring into the City any vessel, railway or tram car or other conveyance in which there has been lately any person having any contagious or infectious disease without first having secured permission in writing from the Medical Health Officer.

36. In case any person coming from without the City has, or has lately before been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, the Medical Health Officer or Board of Health may make effective provision in the manner which to him or them shall seem best for the public safety by removing such person to a separate house or place or by otherwise isolating him.

37. No owner, driver or person in charge of any cab, omnibus, railway car, or train, tram car, motor car, carriage or any other public or private conveyance, shall knowingly use or permit the same to be used for the conveyance of any person having any contagious or infectious disease, nor for the conveyance of the body of any person who at the time of his death had any such disease, without the written permission of the Medical Health Officer.

38. The owner, driver, or person in charge of any conveyance in which has been conveyed any person having any contagious or infectious disease, shall not, after the entry of any such person into such conveyance, allow any other person to enter the same without having first sufficiently disinfected such conveyance under the direction of the Medical Health Officer, or some person authorized by him.

39. Every undertaker or other person who, with a hearse or other conveyance, conveys therein the body of any person who has died, having any contagious or infectious disease, shall immediately thereafter have such hearse or other conveyance thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, and before such hearse or other conveyance is further used.

40. Where there is reason to suspect that any person who has any contagious or infectious disease, in or upon any railway car, vessel, stage, street car, tram or motor car, or any other conveyance whatsoever used by the Public, the Medical Health Officer, or any person having authority from the City, or from the Medical Health Officer, either generally or for such special purpose, may enter any such railway car, vessel, stage, street car, tram car, motor car or other conveyance, and cause any person therein having any contagious or infectious disease, to be removed therefrom and may detain and take exclusive charge of such railway car, vessel, stage, street car, tram car, motor car or other conveyance, until it is properly disinfected; or such officer or authorized person may, if he think fit, remain on or in such railway car, vessel, stage, street car, tram car, motor car or other conveyance, together with any assistants he may require for the purpose of disinfecting the same.

41. The Medical Health Officer is empowered to visit and inspect all schools, whether public or private, and to make or cause to be made an examination into the health of the persons in attendance at such schools as often as he may deem necessary.

42. The Medical Health Officer may give to the person in charge of any such school, reasonable directions as to ventilation and cleanliness, and as to matters of health generally, and such persons shall carry out all such reasonable directions.

43. Whenever any contagious or infectious disease exists in any house or household belonging to which are persons attending school, whether public or private, the householder shall within 18 hours of the time such disease is known to exist, give notice to the head teacher of such school, and also the Medical Health Officer of the existence of such disease and no member of such household shall attend, nor shall any such householder permit or allow any such member to attend school until a certificate has been obtained from the Medical Health Officer that infection no longer exists, and that the clothing and other effects in connection with such case have been disinfected to his satisfaction; and until such certificate shall have been obtained it shall be the duty of the parent or other person acting as guardian, to prevent the association of members of such household with other persons.

44. Whenever a teacher in any school, or Sunday School, has reason to suspect that any pupil under his charge, has, or that there exists in the home of such pupil, any contagious or infectious disease, such teacher shall forthwith notify the Medical Health Officer, in writing, on a form as follows:-

Notice of Infectious Disease.

To the Medical Health Officer,
Nanaimo, B. C.

Sir,

I have reason to suspect that a case of
exists at number _____ Street, in the family of
The child or children attending this school from said family or
premises are named _____ Age _____ Sex _____

I have therefore forbidden the attendance at school of
the children living at that address.

Name of School _____

Signed. _____

and such forms shall be supplied by the school, or Sunday School authorities; and such teacher shall be further required to prevent the attendance at school or Sunday School of such pupil or any member of his family until medical evidence has been obtained, that such pupil has not such disease or that such disease does not so exist.

45. If any teacher in any public or private school resides or lodges in any house where contagious or infectious disease exists, such teacher shall at once inform the Secretary of the School Board or his employer as the case may be, and he shall not again enter his school or any other public place until he shall obtain from the Medical Health Officer a certificate stating that all danger of such teacher carrying infection has ceased.

46. If the Board of Health or Medical Health Officer is satisfied upon due examination that a house, cellar, room, cabin,

tenement or building, occupied as a dwelling place has become, by reason of the number of occupants; want of cleanliness; the existence therein of any contagious or infectious disease; lack of proper ventilation; or other cause; unfit for occupation as a dwelling place, or that it has become a nuisance or in any way dangerous to the health of the occupants or of the public, the Board of Health or the Medical Health Officer shall give notice to the owner or to such occupants or any of them, requiring the said premises to be put in a fit condition to be occupied as a dwelling place, or to abate such nuisance or to remove such danger. If the owner or occupants, as the case may be, fail to comply with such notices within 24 hours after it has been given, he or they shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof, and such house, cellar, room, cabin, tenement or building shall not be occupied as a dwelling place until the Medical Health Officer certifies that it has been made fit for such purpose, or that such nuisance has been abated, or that such danger has been removed as the case may be.

47. Where the Board of Health, on the certificate of the Medical Health Officer, or the Medical Health Officer, is of the opinion that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house or part thereof, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check disease, the Board of Health may cause the owner or occupant of such house or part thereof, to be notified in writing to cleanse and disinfect to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, and such owner or occupant shall forthwith cleanse and disinfect accordingly.

48. Where the owner or occupant of any house or part thereof, is unable from poverty or otherwise to efficiently carry out the requirements of the preceding sections, the Medical Health Officer may, without requiring such requirements from such owner or occupier, cleanse or disinfect such house or part thereof, and such articles, and defray the expense thereof.

49. (1) The corpse of any person who has died having small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, plague, cholera, erysipelas, poliomyelitis, epidemic, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or anthrax, shall not be taken into a church or chapel or deposited in a public vault or in any morgue, but shall be transferred from the place of death to the place of burial and be buried within 24 hours of death, unless written permission to the contrary be first obtained from the Medical Health Officer.

(2) Where any such person dies, as aforesaid, in any hospital in the City, the person having superintendence over such hospital shall forthwith and within eight hours of the death give or cause to be given (by telegram, special messenger or other speedy means) notice of such death to the wife, husband, parent, child, sister, or brother of such person so dying, if the whereabouts or place or residence of any such wife, husband, parent, child, sister or brother is known to such person having such superintendence.

(3) Where any such person dies as aforesaid, elsewhere in the City than in a hospital, the Medical Health Officer shall forthwith and within eight hours of the death give or cause to be given (by telegram, special messenger or other speedy means) notice of such death to the wife, husband, parent, child, sister or brother of such person so dying, if the whereabouts or place

of residence of any such wife, husband, child, sister or brother is known to the Medical Health Officer.

50. The corpse of any person who has died having small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, plague, cholera, erysipelas, poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or anthrax, shall be disinfected by wrapping the corpse well in a well sewn sheet, completely saturated with an antiseptic solution approved of by the Medical Health Officer.

51. The corpse of any person who has died having any contagious or infectious disease shall not be exhumed, except by permission of the Medical Health Officer, and subject to the conditions by him imposed.

52. No junk or second-hand dealer or person who deals in cast-off clothing or rags, shall take or remove any clothing, rags or other thing from any place wherein there is any person having any contagious or infectious disease, or from any place from where there has lately been any person having such disease; and the Medical Health Officer may, at any hour, cause an inspection to be made at any place where junk or second-hand commodities are kept or stored, and may, if he deems it necessary, cause such junk or second-hand commodities to be fumigated or otherwise treated in order to prevent the spread of disease or vermin, and such fumigation or treatment shall be done at the expense of the person having the custody of such junk or second-hand commodities.

53. No junk or second-hand dealers or person who deals in cast-off clothing or rags, shall make or keep or sell or offer for sale any clothing, rags or other thing that contains or is infested with vermin, and if vermin be discovered in any such clothing, rags or other thing, the person having the custody thereof shall forthwith notify the Medical Health Officer, who may cause such clothing, rags or other thing to be fumigated, disinfected or destroyed, at the cost of such second-hand dealer or person, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer such fumigation, disinfection or destruction is necessary to prevent the spread of such vermin. The Medical Health Officer shall inspect all stores or places where second-hand goods are kept or offered for sale, every six months or oftener as he may see fit, and shall order such places to be fumigated or disinfected, if he thinks it advisable so to do. The expense shall be borne by the owner or occupier of such store or premises. The fumigating or disinfecting shall be done by the City or the owner or occupier of the premises as the Medical Health Officer may direct. All fumigating and disinfecting shall be done under the supervision of the Medical Health Officer.

54. In the event of it becoming known to the Medical Health Officer that any person is by reason of his physical condition, although not having any contagious or infectious disease, carrying or disseminating or likely to carry or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease, such person shall be liable to quarantine, but not until the Medical Health Officer and any physician that such person may wish to call to his aid, shall have conjointly arrived at a definite conclusion that such person is a disseminator or carrier of infection to the danger of the public health, and all expense incidental to such examination and detention shall be at the cost of the City.

55. In case any person neglects or refuses to obey any lawful order given by the Medical Health Officer, such Medical Health Officer or any of his assistants may call to his assistance for the

purpose of enforcing such order, all constables and police officers, and such other persons as he may think fit, and may, with or without such assistants, enter into any dwelling, premises or place and do all such acts and things as may be necessary to fully and effectually carry out the provisions of this part of this By-Law.

56. The Board of Health or any member thereof, or the Medical Health Officer or any of his assistants may, when obstructed in the performance of the duty of any of them, call to their or his assistance any constable he or they may think fit and it shall be the duty of every such constable so called upon to render assistance.

57. Nothing in this part contained shall relieve any person from complying with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other part of this By-Law or with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other By-Law of the City.

P A R T 2.

Relating to Sanitation.

58. No person within the City Limits shall suffer the accumulation upon, or the escape from, or deposit, or permit the deposit, upon any land, premises or place belonging to, or occupied by him, or under his control, of anything which may endanger the public health, or deposit or permit to be deposited upon, on or into any street, square, lane, highway, wharf, dock, slip, pond, bank, stream, sewer or water or waters within the City, any dead animal, fish, ashes, dirt, rubbish, excrement, dung, manure, offal, or other refuse or vegetable or animal matter or other filth or offensive thing.

59. Whenever two or more householders shall send to the Medical Health Officer a complaint in writing, or whenever the Medical Health Officer may deem it proper to enquire as to the sanitary condition of any building or premises, or of any grounds, yard, cellar, drains, sink, cess-pool, privy or other matter or thing in connection with such building or premises, the condition of which is likely to be dangerous to the public health, the Medical Health Officer, or some person authorized by him, may and shall enter such building or premises, and inspect same, and such grounds, yard, cellar, drains, sink, cesspool, privy or other matter or thing, and if the Medical Health Officer, or such other person authorized, finds, that such building or premises, or such grounds, yard, cellar, drains, sink, cesspool, privy or other matter or thing is in an unsanitary condition, he may order the owner, lessee, or person in charge of such building or premises, to put the same and such grounds, yard, cellar, drains, sink, cesspool, privy or other matter or thing into proper sanitary condition. If within seven days thereafter, such building or premises and such grounds, yard, cellar, drains, sink, cesspool, privy or other matter or thing are not put into proper sanitary condition, such owner, lessee or person in charge shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and subject to the penalties thereof, and the Council may put such building or premises and such grounds, yard, cellar, drains, sink, cesspool, privy or other matter or thing into proper sanitary condition at the expense of such owner, lessee or person in charge of such building and premises.

60. The Medical Health Officer may post or cause to be posted upon such building or premises, a notice stating that such building or premises is unsanitary, and after the posting of such notice no person shall go into such building or upon such premises without the permission of the Medical Health Officer.

61. Whenever two or more householders shall send to the Medical Health Officer a complaint in writing, or whenever the Medical Health Officer may deem it proper to enquire, as to the sanitary condition of any premises or vacant lot, caused by an accumulation thereon of any dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water or other matter or thing likely to be dangerous to the Public health, the Medical Health Officer, or any person authorized by him may and shall go upon such premises or lot and inspect the same, and if the Medical Health Officer, or such person so authorized, finds that such premises or lot are in an unsanitary condition by reason of such accumulation as aforesaid, he may order the owner, lessee or person in charge of such premises or lot, to put the same into proper sanitary condition.

If within seven days thereafter, such premises or lot are not put into proper sanitary condition, such owner, lessee, or person in charge of such premises or lot shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law, and subject to the penalties thereof, and the Council may put such premises or lot into proper sanitary condition at the expense of such owner, lessee or person in charge of same.

62. The owner or lessee of any grounds, yard or vacant lot shall drain such grounds, yard, or lot, if required by the Medical Health Officer in writing so to do, provided that suitable facilities by way of drains are provided on any street or public thoroughfare abutting such lot, so that the same may be drained.

63. No distiller, tanner, brewer, soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, meat-packer, fish-canner, oil manufacturer, dyer, livery-stable keeper, garage owner, wash-house keeper, slaughter-house keeper, or other person shall discharge out of, or permit to flow from the building or place wherein he carries on his business or trade, any foul or other nauseous liquids, slops, or other substances whatever into any private grounds or into any street, lane or public place, or fresh water stream, pond or lake within said City.

64. No soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, candle or oil manufacturer, or fish-canner, shall keep or use any stale, putrid or stinking fat, grease, fish, or meat which is a public nuisance,

65. No owner or occupant of any grocery, whether wholesale or retail; cellar; tallow-chandler's shop; soap factory; slaughter-house; tannery; garage; fruit store; brewery, distillery; pork or beef packing house, fish cannery, fertilizer or oil manufactory; stable or barn; laundry or wash-house; shall suffer the same to become foul, nauseous or offensive.

66. When any dumb animal shall die within the limits of the City, the owner or person in possession of it shall cause the carcass to be removed forthwith.

67. If any person shall own, occupy or keep any lot or ground, building, stable or other premises in such a bad or filthy condition as to be offensive and a nuisance to the neighborhood, or to any person or family, such first-mentioned person shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and subject to the penalties thereof.

68. All privies, septic tanks or privy vaults within the limits of the City that are foul, emitting smells and odors, are hereby declared nuisances, and the Medical Health Officer shall have power to order the same to be abated, and to order the same to be filled up or closed, and if the owner or occupier of the premises on which the same may be situate fail to fill up or close the same forthwith, upon being so ordered, he shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof, and the Council may cause the said privies or vaults to be filled up at the expense of such owner or occupier.

69. Whenever any nuisance shall be found on any premises, or in any building or place within the City, the Medical Health Officer is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to order the owner or occupant of such premises, building or place to abate such nuisance, and in default of the person abating such nuisance

the Medical Health Officer may cause the same to be abated summarily at the expense of such person, and such person shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof.

70. In all cases where no provision is herein made defining what are nuisances, and how the same may be removed, abated or prevented, in addition to what may be declared such herein, those offences which are known to the common law of the land and the Statutes of British Columbia or any order-in-Council, as nuisances, may, in case the same exist within the City, be treated as such, and proceeded against as in this By-Law provided, or in accordance with any other law which shall give the Court trying the same, jurisdiction.

71. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit upon any of the Streets, lanes, or public places of the City, or upon any land or lot within the City, any night soil or filth or refuse matter of any kind.

72. No privy-closet shall be established or constructed unless the same be an earth closet of a pattern approved by the Medical Health Officer. The contents of all cess-tanks and earth-closets shall be emptied and ultimately disposed of as may be directed by the Medical Health Officer.

73. All privy-closets, privy pits, or vaults, septic tanks, cess-tanks or cess-pools now in use, are hereby declared nuisances, unless passed by the Medical Health Officer as hereinafter provided, and the same shall be thoroughly emptied, cleansed and disinfected and filled with clean earth as may be required by the Medical Health Officer. The contents of such privy-vaults or cess-pools shall be disposed of as prescribed by the Medical Health Officer.

74. In all cases where any premises are not required to connect with the City sewerage system in accordance with the provisions of the "Sewer Connection & Rental, By-Law, 1914", a septic tank may be installed providing same is constructed to the approval of the City Engineer or Plumbing Inspector.

75. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other By-Law of this City where septic tanks have been installed and are operating to the satisfaction of the plumbing inspector or Medical Health Officer, same may continue to be maintained and used and the owner of the premises served by such septic tank shall not be required to connect with the City Sewerage system, unless the Board of Health, direct the owner to connect with the sewerage system, in which event the use of the septic tank shall be discontinued and shall be properly cleaned out, disinfected and filled with clean earth to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, but nothing in this section shall effect the liability of such owner to pay sewer rental and sewerage frontage tax.

76. Every householder shall dispose of all chamber slops, waste waters from kitchen, sink, laundry, bath or wash bowls, or other liquid waste by means of the City sewer system, or by some method approved of by the Medical Health Officer.

77. Every person shall dispose of all sweepings, dust, waste, paper, rags, and similar dry refuse not liable to putrefaction, either by burning it or disposing of it as provided by by-law.

78. In case the owner or occupant of any dwelling or premises neglects or refuses, contrary to the provisions of this part, to obey the orders given by the Medical Health Officer, or any person duly authorized by him, such Medical Health Officer, or any person duly authorized, may call to his assistance all constables and peace officers, and such other persons as he thinks fit, and may enter into such dwelling or premises and cleanse the same, and execute or cause to be executed therein the provisions of this part, and may remove therefrom and destroy whatsoever it is necessary to remove or destroy for the preservation of the public health, and the cost of such removal and destruction shall be borne and paid by such owner or occupant.

79. Where under the provisions of this part, the Medical Health Officer or anyone authorized by him, removes any dirt, filth, refuse, debris or other thing which is likely to endanger the public health, or become or cause a nuisance or which is or is causing a nuisance; such dirt, filth, refuse, debris or other thing shall be subject to the disposition of the Medical Health Officer, and the owner of such thing shall have no claim against any person in respect thereof.

80. If, upon investigation by the Medical Health Officer, or other person authorized by him, any nuisance or thing dangerous to the public health is found to exist in the City, and if, after the Medical Health Officer, or other person so authorized by him, has required the removal or abatement of the same within a specified time, it is found that default in such removal or abatement has been made, and that, owing to the fact that such removal or abatement involves the expenditure or loss of a considerable sum of money, or that any trade or industry would be seriously interfered with, or owing to other circumstances such default has been made, the Medical Health Officer may report the circumstances to the Council, and it shall be the duty of the Council to direct the Medical Health Officer as to the course he shall take.

81. No person shall establish in the City, without the consent of the Council, any offensive trade; that is to say, the trade of boiling, bone crushing, oil burning, refining coal oil, extracting oil from fish, curing or storing hides, soap boiling, tallow boiling, tripe boiling; gas manufacturing, lime making, horse skinning, cow skinning, glue making, gut cleaning, fat rendering, boiling fish, swill or offal; treating, drying or storing of blood, scrap, fat, grease or offensive animal or vegetable matter; or manufacturing material for manure or fertilizer purposes, or any other obnoxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture, or any other trade, business or manufacture that may become offensive.

82. No person shall build or erect within the City any slaughter house.

83. No person shall keep or store any rags, bones or other refuse in any building used as a dwelling, or upon any premises within the City, unless the same are kept or stored in a suitable building approved of by the Medical Health Officer.

84. It shall be unlawful for any person to use from and out of any well within the City, any water for drinking or cooking purposes, or the watering of any domestic animals, or for any use whatever, unless such well has been first inspected by the Medical Health Officer and by him certified to be fit for the use for which it is to be put.

85. It shall be unlawful for any person to have or keep any live poultry or fowls in the City, so as to be a nuisance in the opinion of the Medical Health Officer, but in no case shall any pen or other place or building in which such chickens are kept be at a distance of less than 12 feet from any dwelling.

86. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or house any foxes, pigs, hogs or swine within the City Limits.

87. Any person who shall keep dogs, poultry or other animals on his premises shall keep the houses, buildings or pens in which the same shall be kept in such a clean state that there shall be no offensive smell therefrom;

88. No person shall wash or clean any animal in any street, lane or public place within the City.

89. It shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate on any street crossing, sidewalk or in any public building in the City.

90. All persons shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this By-Law, and any person who fails to comply in any respect with the provisions of this part, or any of them, shall be guilty of an infraction of this part and subject to the penalties of this By-Law.

91. Nothing in this part contained shall relieve any person from complying with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other part of this By-Law, or with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other By-Law of the City.

P A R T 5.

Relating to persons who undertake for hire or reward to nurse and maintain infants under the age of seven years, apart from their parents.

Interpretation.

92. In this part, unless the context otherwise requires.

"Infant" means a child of either sex, under the age of seven years.

93. Whenever any person undertaking for hire or reward to nurse and maintain any infant, apart from its parents, or having no parents, he shall within 48 hours from the reception of any such infant, give notice in writing thereof to the Medical Health Officer, provided, that this Section shall not apply with respect to any infant where the period for which it is received is 48 hours or less.

94. The notice required under this Section shall state the name, sex, and date and place of birth of the infant, the name of the person receiving the infant, and dwelling within which the infant is being kept, and the name and address of the parents or the person from whom the infant has been received.

95. If any person who has undertaken the nursing and maintenance of any such infant, changes his residence, he shall, within 48 hours thereof, give to the Medical Health Officer notice in writing of the change.

96. If any such infant dies or is removed from the care of the person who has undertaken its nursing and maintenance, such person shall, within 48 hours thereof, give to the Medical Health Officer notice in writing of the death or removal, and in the latter case the name and address of the person to whose care the infant has been transferred.

97. Where, at the time this part comes into force, any infant is under the care of any person who has before this part came into force, undertaken its nursing and maintenance, under such circumstances, that if its nursing and maintenance has been undertaken after this part came into force, he would have been required to give notice to the Medical Health Officer under this Section, such person shall within one month after the coming into force of this part, give to the Medical Health Officer, the like notice as if the nursing and maintenance of the infant had been undertaken after the coming into force of this part.

98. This part shall apply to an infant whose nursing and maintenance has been undertaken for hire or reward before the coming into force of this part in like manner as it applies to an infant whose nursing and maintenance has been undertaken after the coming into force of this part.

99. If any person required to give a notice under this part, fails to give the notice within the time specified for giving the notice, he shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof.

100. It shall be the duty of the Medical Health Officer to provide for the enforcement of this part, and for this purpose he shall from time to time make inquiry whether there are any

persons residing in the City who undertakes the nursing and maintenance of infants in respect of which notice is required to be given under the foregoing sections.

101. If in the City persons are found who undertake nursing and maintenance of such infants as aforesaid, the Medical Health Officer may, in writing, appoint one or more persons of either sex, to be "Infant Protection" visitors, whose duty it shall be from time to time to visit any infant referred to in any notice given under this part, and the premises in which they are kept, in order to satisfy themselves as to the proper nursing and maintenance of such infants, or to give any necessary advice or directions to their nursing and maintenance, provided that the Medical Health Officer may either, in addition or in lieu of appointing Infant Protection Visitors, authorize, in writing, one or more suitable persons of either sex, to exercise the powers of Infant Protection Visitors under this part, subject to such terms and conditions as may be stated in the authorization.

102. If any person undertaking the nursing and maintenance of any such infant, refuses to allow any such visitors or other person to visit or examine the infants or the premises in which they are kept, such person shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof.

103. No infant in respect of which notice is required to be given under this part, shall, without the written sanction of the Medical Health Officer, be kept in any premises from which any infant has been removed under this part by reason of the premises being dangerous or unsanitary, or by reason of such premises being unfit as to endanger its health, and any person keeping or causing to be kept an infant, contrary to this Section, shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof.

104. The Medical Health Officer may limit the number of infants under the age of seven years which may be kept in any dwelling in respect of which notice has been received under this part, and any person keeping any infant in excess of the number so fixed, shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof.

105. If any infant in respect of which notice is required to be given under this part is kept:

(1) In any premises which are overcrowded, dangerous or unsanitary, or

(2) By any person who, by reason of negligence, ignorance, drunkenness, immorality, criminal conduct or other similar cause, is unfit to have care of it, or,

(3) By any person or in any premises in contravention of any of the provisions of this part; any visitor or other person appointed or authorized to execute the provisions of this part, may, with the consent of the Medical Health Officer, remove such infant to a place of safety until it can be restored to its relatives or otherwise lawfully disposed of.

106. If any person required to give notice under this part knowingly or wilfully makes or causes any other person to make any false or misleading statements in any such notice, he shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof.

107. Every person who keeps, nurses or maintains or undertakes to keep, nurse or maintain, any infant for hire or reward, or keeps or maintains any premises for any such purposes, shall, and such place or premises shall comply with all the provisions of this part, and any such person who fails to comply, or whose premises fail to comply with any of the provisions of this part, shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and liable to the penalties thereof.

108. The provisions of this part shall not extend to any relative or any legal guardian of any infant who undertakes the maintenance or nursing of the infant or to hospitals or convalescent homes, and for the purposes of this Section the expression "relative" means guardian, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts, by consanguinity or affinity, and in the case of illegitimate infants, the persons who would be so related if the infant were legitimate.

109. Nothing in this part contained shall relieve any person from complying with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other part of this By-Law, or with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other By-Law of the City.

P A R T 4.

Relating to the keeping and exposing of food for sale.

Interpretation.

110. In this part, unless the context otherwise requires, "Food", means and includes every article used for food or drink by men, whether mixed or not.

111. "Meat" means any part of any animal used for food for man. "Poultry" means and includes ducks, geese, pigeons, turkeys, fowls, rabbits, hares, deer, and all other fowls and game, whether wild or tame, and which are used for food for man.

"Fish" means and includes all species and kinds of salt and fresh fish used as food for man.

"Fruit" means any edible part of vegetation used as food for man.

"Public Place" means any street, lane, avenue, way, drive, boulevard, sidewalk, square, driveway, right-of-way, or other place open to the use of the public and the space above or beneath the same or the surface of the same.

112. A. It shall be unlawful for any person to hang, place, expose or display any food or edibles intended for human consumption in the open air outside of any shop, store or other place where same is kept for sale or storage unless same is protected by an adequate covering to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to have or expose for sale any food or edibles intended for human consumption in any store, shop, store room or safe, unless same is protected by an adequate covering to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, and is placed above the floor of such building a distance of at least 6 inches unless a greater height is directed by the Medical Health Officer.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry through any public place in the City any food or edible intended for human consumption unless the same is properly wrapped in a covering or the vehicle carrying same protects such food or edible from the open air.

113. It shall be unlawful for any person to hang, expose, display, or have to keep for sale in any place whatsoever in the City any fish, shell fish, or crustaceans, unless same are so kept as to be fresh at the time of sale or offering for sale of same to any person whatsoever.

114. It shall be unlawful for any person to use or permit to be used, any materials, covering or protection for or upon, or any place or receptacle for enclosing or keeping, or any vehicle or any receptacle for the conveyance of any meat-food, cooked foods, candies, pastries, fruit, vegetables, fish, shell fish, crustaceans, poultry, food stuffs or articles of food of any kind, had, kept, or intended for sale, unless such materials, covering, protection, place, receptacle or vehicle is clean, free from dirt and in no way or manner tainted.

115. It shall be unlawful for the Medical Health Officer or anyone by him duly appointed and authorized for the purpose, at any time to inspect any such meat, food, cooked foods, candies, pastries, fruit, vegetables, fish, shell fish, crustaceans, poultry, food stuffs or articles of food of any kind, and for the purpose of such inspection, at any time to enter in and upon any shop, store, house,

building, premises or place whatsoever, and it shall be unlawful for any person to hinder or prevent or refuse to allow such Medical Health Officer or person by him duly appointed and authorized from so inspecting or so entering.

116. Nothing in this part contained shall relieve any person from complying with the provisions (where they are applicable,) of any other part of this By-Law, or with the provisions (where they are applicable) or any other By-Law of the City.

P A R T 5.

Relating to Restaurants.

Interpretation.

117. The word "restaurant" shall be held and construed to mean and include, and the term "eating house" shall be held and construed to mean and include any place, whether permanent or temporary, or fixed or movable, in which prepared food for man is served to the public for an exchange in money, money's worth or services, or any place to which the public have access for the purchasing of prepared food for consumption.

The word "proprietor" when used in this section, shall mean and include the person in whose name the business of a restaurant or eating house is being conducted, or who is entitled to receive the profits of the business, and shall also mean and include the person named in any license issued under the License By-Law of the City of Nanaimo.

The expression "sanitary conveniences", where used in this section, shall mean and include any water-closet, sink, urinal or any other fixtures of a like nature.

118. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to furnish to the Medical Health Officer, within seven days after the granting of a license for a restaurant, the name or description of each restaurant and eating house in respect of which a license has been issued, together with the situation of same, and the name and address of the proprietor; and it shall be the duty of the Medical Health Officer to enter, or cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose, such name or description and situation of each restaurant and eating house, so that regular and periodical inspection may be carried out by the Medical Health Officer.

119. The Medical Health Officer, or any agent of the City Council appointed for that purpose, may, when necessary, enter any place used as a restaurant or eating house for the purpose of examining the whole or any part of the premises, and the condition thereof, at any hour during the time that business is carried on therein, and without notice to the proprietor; and the proprietor shall, on request, allow him full and free access thereto for such purpose.

120. All restaurants and eating houses shall be kept well and efficiently ventilated and lighted.

121. All utensils used in any restaurant or eating house shall be kept at all times absolutely clean.

122. All meat blocks in any restaurant or eating house shall be kept in such condition that the surface thereof used for cutting the meat shall be at all times free from cracks and crevices, and when necessary any such block shall be sawn off smooth to prevent the presence of any impurity thereon, and all meat blocks shall be kept absolutely clean.

123. The kitchen floor of all restaurants and eating houses shall be thoroughly cleansed with hot water and soap, and all grease and dirt removed from the same, once in every twenty-four hours.

124. All premises and parts of any premises used in a restaurant or eating house shall be efficiently drained, and the plumbing thereof shall at all times be kept free from defect and in efficient working and sanitary condition.

125. All restaurants and eating houses shall be provided with sufficient water-closet accommodation in connection therewith for the use of the employees, and patrons, and separate sets of water-closets shall be provided for the use of the male and female employees, and shall have respectively separate approaches.

126. No water-closet or urinal shall have ventilation through any room in which food is stored or kept, or through any room in which any food is prepared or being prepared for human use; but all water-closets and urinals shall be properly ventilated, and all water-closets and urinals in, or in connection with any restaurant or eating house shall be kept free from incrustation from faecal matter and urine.

127. No compartment within a restaurant or eating house used for the purpose of keeping or storing food, or for the purpose of preparing or cooking food for human consumption, shall be used as a sleeping room.

128. The walls and ceilings of all kitchens and places in any restaurant and eating house in which food is being prepared or cooked for human consumption, and all places in any restaurant or eating house where food is kept or stored, shall be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed twice a year, unless such walls and ceilings are painted, in which event they shall be washed down with soap and water at least once in every ninety days.

129. There shall be provided in or in connection with every restaurant and eating house an ice box or cool room, or other such suitable receptacle, in which all articles of food requiring preservation and prevention against contamination shall be kept; and such receptacles shall be lined on the interior with some non-absorbant materials, such as zinc or enamelled metal, and the interior shall be cleansed as often as is necessary to maintain the same in a sweet and clean condition, but no milk or cream or butter shall be kept in any compartment of any such ice box, cool room, or receptacle in which any other article of food is kept.

130. No live poultry, fowls, or animals shall be kept in any kitchen or cooking apartment within or in connection with any restaurant or eating house.

131. All garbage and refuse, in or from any restaurant or eating house, shall be placed in water-tight receptacles; each receptacle shall be provided with a tight cover; and such receptacles shall be placed on a stand or water-tight floor so that the ground shall not become impregnated with liquid or other refuse matter, and so as to prevent such receptacle from becoming a nuisance, and the ground adjoining any such receptacle shall be kept in a clean state.

132. It shall be the duty of the Medical Health Officer, or other authorized agent of the City of Nanaimo to regularly inspect all restaurants and eating houses within the City, for the purpose of seeing that these regulations are being carried out and observed.

133. No person shall obstruct or impede any official or authorized agent of the City of Nanaimo in carrying out his duties under this By-Law.

134. Every tent, van, shed, or any other structure on wheels, or moveable body, being used as a restaurant or eating house, shall be subject to the provisions of this part of this By-Law, excepting as to water-closet accommodation and such other sections of this by-law as shall not be applicable to such tent, van, shed or structure

135. Every article of food exposed for consumption or sale in any restaurant or eating house shall be effectually screened and protected from flies, and every restaurant and eating house shall have wire screens to keep flies away.

136. No restaurant or eating house shall be kept or maintained by any person unless the same shall comply in all respects with the provisions and requirements of this By-Law; and any person keeping or maintaining a restaurant or eating house who shall fail, or whose restaurant or eating house shall fail to comply with any provisions or requirements of this By-Law, shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law, and liable to the penalties thereof.

P A R T 6.

Relating to Horses and Other Beasts of Burden.

Interpretation.

137. In this part unless the context otherwise requires:

The word "horse", means and includes horse, mare, gelding, mule, donkey and any other animal used by man as beast of burden or draught.

"Stable means and includes any stable, building or place in which any horse is kept.

138. All stables erected after the passing of this By-Law shall conform to all the requirements of these regulations, and all stables already erected at the time of the passing of this By-Law shall, after eighteen months notice in writing, from the Medical Health Officer to the owner or occupier so to do, conform to the requirements herein contained.

139. The ground floors of the stable shall be constructed of cement or some other such impervious material, so that the floor shall be water-tight at all times, but planking may be used for the floors of the stalls, providing it is laid on top of the cement or other impervious material in such manner that it can be taken up for cleansing or repairing, and a fall of 2 per cent. shall be provided for the whole floor so that all liquid matter shall drain to a gully trap situate on the outside of the stable; which shall connect into the City sewerage system as hereinafter mentioned, and the lowest part of such floor shall not be less than six inches above the lowest level of ground adjoining the stable.

140. There shall be maintained at all times, stall areas and spaces for horses as follows:-

(a) For each animal weighing 800 pounds or over, a stall area of not less than 32 square feet (8 feet x 4 feet) and a cubic air space of 500 cubic feet.

(b) For any two animals weighing together 800 pounds or under, a stall area of not less than 32 square feet (8 feet x 4 feet) and a cubic air space of 500 feet.

141. The height of the ceiling shall, in the inside of each stable, be not less than 8 feet, measured perpendicularly from the floor to the ceiling.

142. Each stable shall be lighted by a window admitting unobstructed natural daylight, the glass area of which shall equal one-tenth of the total floor area.

143. Each stable shall be ventilated either by openings in the walls near the ceiling or by a shaft ventilator (continued throughout the entire length of the shaft and carried to a point at least two feet above the highest point of the roof of the stable) and such openings or shaft ventilator shall be of not less area than 144 square inches for each animal.

144. Each stable shall be provided with city water, laid to the stable and provided with a bib tap, so that the stable may be periodically cleansed by flushing.

145. All stables situated within 150 feet of any public sewer shall be efficiently drained by connection to a gully trap which gully trap shall be connected to the public sewer in accordance

with the Health and Plumbing By-Laws in force at the time within the City, and where it is not reasonably possible to connect with such public sewer, then such drainage shall be provided as may be ordered by the Medical Health Officer, and it shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain any stable within the City which does not comply with and conform to all the provisions applicable thereto of this and any other By-Law of the City which does not comply with and conform to all the provisions applicable thereto of this and any other By-Law of the City in respect to sewers, drain, plumbing and water connections.

146. Every person using a stable shall notify the Medical Health Officer of the City in writing, of any outbreak of any infectious or contagious diseases occurring amongst the animals in his charge, or in his care, or at any time in his stable.

147. The owner or person using a stable shall, when notified in writing so to do, disinfect such stable to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer.

148. The owner or person using any stable shall limewash such stable during the first week of March and August of each year, and oftener if notified so to do by the Medical Health Officer.

149. All manure pits or receptacles for manure, urine or other stable refuse and all stacks or piles of manure or other stable refuse shall be built, used and maintained as directed, and to the approval of the Medical Health Officer.

150. No stable and no such pit or receptacle and no pile of manure shall be placed, built, had or maintained within a distance of 30 feet of any dwelling or within 10 feet of any street line or public property.

151. The owner of, or person using any stable shall keep the same clean by sweeping and cleansing.

152. Any act or duty to be performed under this By-Law by the Medical Health Officer may be performed by any assistant of the Medical Health Officer, by him authorized so to do, or by any Inspector or other official appointed by the City for the performance of such act or duty.

153. No person shall keep any horse or keep or maintain any stable unless he comply and unless such stable comply in all respects with the provisions of this part.

154. Nothing in this part contained shall relieve any person from complying with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other part of this By-Law, or with the provisions (where they are applicable) of any other By-Law of the City.

P A R T 7.

Relating to Penalties.

155. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this By-Law, or who suffers or permits any act or thing to be done in contravention or in violation of any of the provisions of this By-Law, or who neglects to do or refrains from doing anything required to be done by any of the provisions of this By-Law, or who does any act which violates any of the provisions of this By-Law, shall be deemed to be guilty of an infraction thereof, and shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars.

Any prosecution under this By-Law may be brought pursuant to the terms of the Summary Convictions Act and Amendments thereto, if any, or under any act of the Province of British Columbia pertaining to Summary Convictions which may be then in force.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of
the City of Nanaimo on the sixteenth day of November, 1923.

Reconsidered and finally adopted on the third day of
December, 1923.

H. Hackwood.

City Clerk.

F. A. Busby.

Mayor.