RETURN

Of Rules, Orders and Regulations issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the authority of the "Health Act," together with an account of all sums expended in connection therewith.

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,

Provincial Secretary's Office, *Provincial Secretary.*

4th February, 1893.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
9th July, 1892.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the "Health Act," to appoint JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIE, Esquire, M. D., of the City of Victoria, to be Health Officer for the Province.

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REGULATIONS ISSUED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SMALL-POX.

[L.S.] HUGH NELSON.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS by virtue of the "Health Act" the respective Corporations of the Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo are created Local Boards of Health within their respective limits and jurisdiction, and by the same Act it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time define the duties, functions, and powers of Local Boards of Health in anywise relating to endemic or contagious diseases or disorders, and may make rules and orders for the inspection of dwelling houses, curtilages, hospitals, gaols, and other places, and generally for the regulation of all matters and things whatsoever in relation to or in connection with sanitary matters, including the infliction of fines and penalties for the enforcement of any such rules and regulations:

And whereas in view of danger of an invasion by small-pox the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has, pursuant to section 5 of the said Act, been pleased by Order in Council, dated the 9th July, 1892, to appoint a Health Officer for the Province, and it is advisable to make rules and regulations under the said Act:

Therefore His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. It shall be the duty of each of the Corporations of the Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo to appoint a duly qualified medical practitioner to be designated and to act as Municipal Health Officer for the Corporation, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Provincial Health Officer in arresting the spread of small-pox and, in his absence, to act in his stead; and it shall also be the duty of such Corporations to detail such number of policemen, and to appoint such other persons as may be required by the Provincial Health Officer, or the Municipal Health Officer, for such duties from time to time as may be indicated by such Health Officers, or either of them, and in the event of the Local Board of Health neglecting to make any required appointment, the Provincial Health Officer or, in his absence, the Municipal Health Officer, may make such appointments. Where in either of the said cities a Health Officer has before the date of these rules been appointed by the Local Board, such Health Officer shall be the Municipal Health Officer during the will of the Local Board without further appointment.

2. When small-pox breaks out, or in cases where it has broken out, in either of the said cities the Local Board of Health, if not already provided, shall immediately, at the cost of the Municipality, provide such temporary hospitals, hospital tents, or other place, or places of reception for the sick and infected as they shall judge best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants.

3. On the occurrence of the first or any case of small-pox, the Municipal Health Officer shall at once remove the person attacked to the hospital, tent, or other place provided under the preceding rule, or shall cause such person to be otherwise efficiently isolated, and shall take proper measures for the disinfection, or, if necessary, the destruction of all clothing, which may have been exposed to contagion, and for the disinfection and purification of every conveyance, rail, or tramcar, steamboat, sailing vessel, carriage, or other vehicle which may have been exposed to contagion.

4. The Municipal Health Officer shall further place, in another building or tent which shall be provided by the Local Board of Health, all persons (other than the nurses and necessary attendants upon the infected persons) who may have been exposed to the contagion, and shall supply them with all necessaries until the period of incubation of the disease shall have elapsed, and no such person shall go, or be permitted to go, abroad until he has given satisfactory proof of successful vaccination within the preceding seven years, or shall have obtained a medical certificate of insusceptibility to the vaccine disease, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion.

5. Whenever an infected person shall, under the provisions of Rule 3, be isolated in a house or place other than the general hospital, tent, or place provided by the Local Board, under Rule 2, it shall be incumbent on the Municipal Health Officer to appoint and employ a proper person or persons, to keep constant watch over the house or place where such infected person shall be kept, and not to permit ingress or egress to or from such house or place, except to a duly qualified medical man attendant upon such infected person (or to a clergyman under regulations to be made by the Municipal Health Officer), or other person by the permission of the Municipal Health Officer, and any person accepting the duty of watchman under this rule, who shall depart from his duty as watchman, or shall neglect his duty, or who shall permit of ingress or egress to or from the affected premises, or any communication therewith contrary to this rule, or who shall disobey, or fail to observe any direction of the Municipal Health Officer relative to the duties of such watchman, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered upon summary conviction, or in default of payment, to three months imprisonment with or without hard labour.

6. Any person who shall, contrary to the preceding rule, depart from or enter any such hospital, tent, or place, as is mentioned in Rule 2, wherein there shall be any person infected with small-pox, or who shall carry or remove, or permit to be carried or removed, any article or thing from such hospital, tent, or place, shall be subject, on summary conviction, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or to six months imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

7. When any vessel coming from an infected locality enters any port the Municipal Health Officer shall make or cause to be made a strict inspection of the vessel and examination of the passengers, officers, and crew, before any person, luggage, or freight, or other thing is landed, or allowed to be landed from it, and where any infected or exposed person is found on board, he shall be dealt with in the manner directed in Rule 3, and no luggage, freight, or other thing shall be landed from the vessel until they shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

8. No vessel shall be permitted to depart from the harbours of the said cities until an inspection shall have been had in manner provided by the preceding rule, and removal of any person who shall be found to be infected.

9. The Provincial Health Officer, or in his absence the Municipal Health Officer, may appoint Medical Inspectors, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Provincial Health Officer, and may board all trains and vessels arriving within the limits of the respective jurisdictions for which they are appointed; and every such Inspector may take, in respect of any person's baggage, freight, or effects arriving by any train or vessel, any sanitary precautions authorized by the Provincial Health Officer, which, in the opinion of such Inspector, are necessary or expedient for guarding against the further introduction of small-pox into British Columbia. The Inspector may require any person travelling on any such train or vessel, either to produce for examination by the Inspector a medical certificate of such person having been vaccinated, within the preceding seven years, or not being susceptible to the

vaccine disease, or to exhibit to such Inspector the marks on his person of successful vaccination, such as to satisfy the Inspector that the same has been performed within seven years, and on default the Inspector is hereby empowered to vaccinate such person, or cause him to be vaccinated, either before he is permitted to leave the train or vessel, or immediately thereafter, at his discretion; and each person so travelling shall answer truthfully all reasonable questions which an Inspector shall, in the performance of his duty, ask such person with reference to the places such person has been at, and his stay there, during the fourteen days next preceding such inquiry being made; and in case such person refuses to answer, or does not satisfy the Inspector by his answers, the Inspector shall be justified in presuming that such person has been within such time exposed to infection, and shall act accordingly.

10. Health Officers and Medical Inspectors, as the case may be, shall, in respect of the duties herein mentioned, be governed by the following rules:—

(1.) An Inspector shall attend at the railway station or steamboat wharf a reasonable time prior to the departure of every boat or train going out, and shall, whenever he deems it expedient, take passage on such boat or train:

(2.) If the Inspector believes that any such person is infected, or that his or her clothing or other effects contain infection, the Inspector shall detain such person and his or her clothing and effects aforesaid, at some convenient point *en route*, until the period of incubation is over, and the clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected:

(3.) If the Medical Inspector only suspects that any person on board, or the effects of any such person have been exposed to infection, the Medical Inspector shall notify the Municipal Health Officer of the locality to which the person is going, or other the proper authority, to meet the train or boat, and to keep the said person thereafter under observation:

(4.) In either of the cases mentioned in the two next preceding rules, unless the person believed to be conveying, or suspected of conveying contagion, shows satisfactory proof of vaccination within seven years, or of insusceptibility to the vaccine disease, he shall be forthwith vaccinated; and, if necessary, shall be detained until vaccinated:

(5.) The action to be taken in the event of a case of small-pox being discovered is shortly as follows:—(*a.*) Detention and isolation of persons affected; (*b.*) Fumigation of car or boat; (*c.*) Vaccination of all persons who have been exposed to the contagion; (*d.*) Detention of any person who refuses to be vaccinated; (*e.*) Notification of Local Health Officers at places of destination.

11. Any person wilfully making any misstatement to any Provincial Health Officer, Municipal Health Officer or Inspector, in any matter relating to the efforts of any such officer or Inspector to prevent the introduction or spread of small-pox, shall be subject, upon summary conviction, to a fine of fifty dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment for one month, with or without hard labour.

12. Either the Provincial Health Officer, or any Municipal Health Officer, may himself act as an Inspector under these rules, and the Provincial Health Officer shall have all the powers of a Municipal Health Officer.

13. The Local Board of Health of each of the said Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo shall each contract with some legally qualified practitioner or practitioners for the period of one year, and so from year to year as such contract expires, for the vaccination, at the expense of the municipality, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons resident in the city who come to such medical practitioner or practitioners for that purpose.

(2.) It shall be a condition of every such contract that the amount of the remuneration to be received under the same shall depend on the number of persons who, not having been previously successfully vaccinated, are successfully vaccinated by such medical practitioner or practitioners, respectively, so contracting.

14. It shall be incumbent upon the Local Board to arrange suitable times and places for vaccination, and to give public notice thereof.

15. The father or mother of every child born in either of the said cities shall, at some appointed time within three months after the birth of such child, or in the event of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, then the person who has the care, nurture, or custody of the child shall, at some appointed time within four months after the birth of the child, cause the child to be taken to some medical practitioner appointed under the preceding sections of these Rules, at an appointed time and place, for the purpose of being vaccinated, and then and there shall permit the child to be vaccinated, unless the child has

been previously vaccinated by some legally qualified medical practitioner, and the vaccination duly certified; and the medical practitioner so appointed shall, and he is hereby required thereupon to vaccinate the child, or to do so as soon afterwards as it can conveniently and properly be done.

(2.) This Rule and Rules 16 and 17 shall also apply to all children over the age of three months becoming resident in either of the said cities, and such children shall, for the purposes of these rules, be considered as children born in the city at the date that they became resident within it.

16. Upon the eighth day following the day on which any child has been vaccinated as aforesaid, the father or mother, or other person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, shall again take, or cause the child to be taken, to the medical practitioner by whom the operation was performed, or other similarly appointed medical practitioner in attendance as aforesaid, in order that the medical practitioner may ascertain by inspection the result of the operation.

17. Upon and immediately after the successful vaccination of a child born in either of the said cities, the medical practitioner who performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother, or other person as aforesaid, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule A to these rules, that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and shall also transmit a duplicate of the said certificate to the Clerk of the city wherein the operation was performed.

18. If any medical practitioner appointed as aforesaid is of opinion that a child brought to him as aforesaid is not in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, he shall deliver to the father or mother of the child, or other person having its custody, on demand, and without fee or reward, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B to these Rules, that the child is in an unfit state for successful vaccination.

19. Such certificate, or any similar certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner, respecting any child born as aforesaid, shall remain in force for two months from its delivery; and the father or mother of the child, or the person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, shall (unless they have, within each succeeding period of two months, obtained from a legally qualified medical practitioner a renewal of such certificate), within two months after the delivery of the said certificate as aforesaid, and if the child is not vaccinated at or by the termination of such period of two months, then during each succeeding period of two months until the child has been successfully vaccinated, take or cause to be taken to the medical practitioner so appointed as aforesaid such child to be vaccinated by him; and if the said medical practitioner deems the child to be then in a fit and proper state for such successful vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate it accordingly, and shall, upon or immediately after the successful vaccination of the child, deliver to the father or mother of the child, or the person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule A to these Rules, that the child has been successfully vaccinated; but if the medical practitioner is of opinion that the said child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination, then he shall again deliver to the father or mother of the child, or to the person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B to these Rules, that the child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination, and the said medical practitioner, so long as the child remains in an unfit state for vaccination and unvaccinated, shall, at the expiration of every succeeding period of two months, deliver, if required, to the father or mother of the child, or to the person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child, a fresh certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B to these Rules.

20. The production of such certificate, or of any similar certificate, from any legally qualified medical practitioner, shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of such child, for non-compliance with the provisions of these Rules.

21. In the event of a medical practitioner employed under the provisions of these Rules, or any other duly qualified medical practitioner, being of opinion that any child as aforesaid that has been vaccinated by him is insusceptible of the vaccine disease, he shall deliver to the father or mother of the child, or to the person having as aforesaid the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule C to these Rules; and the production of the cerficate shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint which may be brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, for non-compliance with the provisions of these Rules.

22. If a father or mother, or person so having as aforesaid the care, nurture, or custody of any child as aforesaid, does not cause the child to be vaccinated within the periods prescribed by these Rules, or does not on the eighth day after the vaccination has been performed take, or cause to be taken, the child for inspection, according to the provisions in these Rules respectively contained, then the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, so offending, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars, recoverable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace sitting and having jurisdiction in the municipality in which the offence is committed.

23. The production of a certificate, in the form of Schedule A or C, under the hand of a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall be a sufficient defence against any such complaint; but the production of a certificate in the form of Schedule B shall not be a sufficient defence, unless the vaccination is thereby postponed to a day subsequent to that on which the complaint is brought.

24. Every person resident in either of the said Cities at the time of the coming into force of these Rules of the age of fourteen years or upwards, and who has not been successfully vaccinated (the proof by marks upon the body or otherwise whereof shall lie upon the person alleging himself to have been so vaccinated) within seven years shall, within two months from the passage of these Rules, present himself or herself for vaccination to a medical practitioner appointed under these Rules, and every father or head of a family resident in the municipality, and every school-master or person keeping a school within the City, and every other person having the care and charge of children and young persons, shall cause all persons under the care of any such head of a family, school master, or other person who have not been successfully vaccinated, as provided by these Rules, to be brought within two months from the passage of these Rules, or sooner if so required by the Provincial Health Officer, or a Municipal Health Officer, or an Inspector appointed under these Rules, for the purpose of vaccination to a medical practitioner appointed under these Rules.

25. The Provincial Health Officer, or in his absence the Municipal Health Officer, shall have power to order any public meeting or gathering of more than six persons in any of the said Cities forthwith to disband, or may prohibit any proposed assemblage, picnic or excursion.

26. Any persons theretofore assembled at any meeting or gathering continuing together to the number of six after any order or direction has been given to disband, pursuant to the preceding section, shall be subject to arrest without warrant or process by any constable or peace officer, and every such person shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

27. All expenses incurred by any Provincial Health Officer, or Municipal Health Officer, or Inspector, and within the scope of his duties, shall be borne and paid by the City where such expenses are incurred, but nothing herein contained shall impose upon any City the obligation to pay the salary of the Provincial Health Officer.

And whereas by the said "Health Act" it is also, among other things, provided that the Council of every municipality shall be the Local Board of Health for such municipality, and that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, by writing under his hand, to appoint such and so many persons as he may think fit to form a Local Board for any place in the Province not being a municipality.

28. Therefore it is hereby ordered that in each district of the Province not being a municipality the Government Agent for the time being in charge of such district shall be the Local Board for such district, and shall have, within and for his jurisdiction, in the absence of the Provincial Health Officer, all the powers vested by law, whether under these rules or otherwise, in the Provincial Health Officer.

29. The Local Boards, other than those of the Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo, shall in regard to the cases of small-pox arising within their respective jurisdictions follow, as nearly as may be, the rules and regulations hereby enacted and made applicable to the said Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo, and these Rules, *mutatis mutandis*, shall apply to the municipalities throughout the Province other than the cities aforesaid.

30. The Provincial Health Officer may from time to time adopt such regulations, and make such orders, and give such directions regarding small-pox in places outside of the said cities as he may see fit, and such regulations, orders and directions shall be carried out by the Local Boards respectively.

31. The trustees, governors, directors or other officers or persons having at any time the control and management of any hospital or dispensary receiving aid from the public funds of this Province, shall keep at all times in such hospital or dispensary an adequate supply of vaccine matter for the following purposes, viz.:—

First.—For the vaccination, by a legally qualified medical practitioner attached to such hospital or dispensary, at the expense of the same, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons, who attend at such hospital or dispensary for that purpose during one day in every week ; the fee to be charged for such vaccination not in any case to exceed fifty cents, and to be used and applied for the benefit of the hospital or dispensary :

Second.—For the purpose of furnishing, on application, to each and every legally qualified medical practitioner, such reasonable quantities of the said matter as he from time to time requires :

Third.—For the purpose of furnishing, on application, to the Indian Agent, or his assistant, such reasonable quantities of the said matter as he may from time to time require for the use and benefit of any settlement of Indians.

32. Any Local Board of Health may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, issue regulations for taking possession of any land, or any unoccupied building thereon, for any of the purposes mentioned in these Rules; but such regulations shall not authorize the taking or obtaining for the hospital of any Municipality any land or buildings outside the limits of such Municipality.

33. In case of actual or apprehended emergency such possession may be taken without a prior agreement with the owner of the land or building, and without his consent, and may be retained for such period as may appear to the Board to be necessary.

34. Where possession is taken without the consent of the owner, the Board shall, within five days thereafter, give notice thereof to the owner. In the event of the owner not being known, or not being resident within the Province, or of his residence therein being unknown to the Board, such Board shall cause the notice to be published for two insertions in some local newspaper having a circulation within the municipality wherein the property is situate, and shall mail to the last known address (if any) of the owner a copy of the notice in a registered letter prepaid, and such publication shall be sufficient notice to the owner.

35. The owner of any land or building shall be entitled to compensation for the use and occupation thereof, including any damages arising from such use and occupation, such compensation to be agreed upon between the Board and the owner; and in case they do not agree, the Judge of the County Court of the County wherein the property is situate shall summarily determine the amount of the compensation, and the terms of payment, in such manner, and after giving such notices, if any, as he sees fit.

36. Where any resistance or forcible opposition is offered or apprehended to possession being taken of any land or building under these Rules, the Judge of the County Court may, without notice to any person, issue his warrant to the Sheriff of the County, or to any other person as he may deem most suitable, requiring him to put the Board, their or his servants or agents, in possession, and to put down such resistance or opposition, which the Sheriff or Bailiff (taking with him sufficient assistance) shall accordingly do.

37. No land or building to be used as a hospital, or hospital tent, for the purposes of these Rules, shall be nearer than 150 yards to an inhabited dwelling.

38. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any Public School or High School, to provide that no child shall be permitted to attend school without producing a certificate of successful vaccination, or that the child is insusceptible of vaccination.

39. Any person wilfully contravening any provision of these Rules, or wilfully disobeying, or failing to obey any general or special regulation, direction or order of the Provincial Health Officer, or Municipal Health Officer, or Inspector, in relation to any of the powers and duties reposed in any such Provincial Health Officer, Municipal Health Officer or Inspector by law, or according to these Rules, shall be subject forthwith to arrest and detention, without warrant or process, by any constable or peace officer, and shall also be liable, upon summary conviction (if no other penalty is herein provided), to a fine of fifty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate to both fine and imprisonment; and any city constable or peace officer disobeying, or failing to obey, the lawful orders of the Provincial Health Officer, or the Municipal Health Officer, shall be subject to dismissal forthwith by the Provincial Health Officer, and thereafter during the term of office of the Provincial Health Officer the Corporation shall no longer employ any such constable or peace officer.

40. It shall be the duty of every medical practitioner who shall attend upon or know of any case of small-pox to forthwith give notice of the particulars of the case to the Board of Health, or to the Provincial Health Officer, or Municipal Health Officer, as the case may require; and every householder, knowing that a person within his house is infected with small-pox, shall likewise immediately give notice.

41. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to supersede any law, rule, or regulation heretofore promulgated by lawful authority, and not inconsistent with these Rules.

42. These Regulations may be cited as the "Provincial Health Rules, 1892."

Dated at Victoria, this 11th day of July, A.D. 1892.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,

Deputy Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that , the child of aged , of Ward, in the City of *(or as the case mag be)*, has been successfully vaccinated by me

(Signed) *A. B.*

Dated this day of , 18 .

SCHEDULE B.

CERTIFICATE OF UNFITNESS FOR VACCINATION.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion that , the child of , of Ward, in the City of *(or as the case may be)*, aged , is not now in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the vaccination until the day of

(Signed) *A.B.*

Dated this day of , 18 .

SCHEDULE C.

CERTIFICATE OF INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO VACCINE DISEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion that , the child of , of Ward, in the City of *(or as the case may be)*, is insusceptible of the vaccine disease.

(Signed) *A. B.*

Dated this day of , 18 .

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVICIAL HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1892.

[L.S.] HUGH NELSON.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the 11th day of July, A. D. 1892, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased, by virtue of and acting under the "Health Act," to issue certain Regulations in the matter of small-pox, which Regulations are cited as the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892:"

And whereas it is advisable to amend and supplement the said Regulations in particulars as hereinafter appears:

Therefore His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, by and with the advice of His Executive Council, been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. So much of the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892," as authorizes and requires the Corporation of the City of Victoria to appoint a Municipal Health Officer, and any municipal by-law, regulation, or resolution authorizing, or purporting to authorize, the appointment of a Health Officer for the said city is hereby discharged, and any existing appointment heretofore made of a Health Officer by the said Corporation is hereby vacated and annulled.

2. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Health Officer to appoint a duly qualified medical practitioner to perform within the limits of the Municipality of the City of Victoria the duties allotted by said Regulations to the Municipal Health Officer for the Corporation, and to cancel and revoke such appointment at pleasure, and from time to time to make new appointments to fill the vacancy caused by any such cancellation or revocation, and such officer shall be designated the "Victoria Local Health Officer."

3. The Provincial Health Officer may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, fix the salary or remuneration to be received by the "Victoria Local Health Officer."

4. The Provincial Health Officer may, and he is hereby authorized in and for the City of Victoria to annul or supersede the appointment of any person whose duties are to carry out health regulations, and may and is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable person to fill any vacancy thereby created, and to cancel and revoke any such appointments at pleasure, and from time to time to make new appointments to fill any vacancies which may happen. He may also make any appointments which under the Regulations ought to be made by the Municipal Council, or some officer thereof, and has not been made, and may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, fix the salary or remuneration attached to any such office. Any appointment to office by the Provincial Health Officer shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. Every person who was appointed as watchman prior to the issue of the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892," shall be subject to the said Regulations and shall perform the duties required of him in compliance with such regulations, and be subject to all penalties thereby imposed for neglect or breach of duty or otherwise.

6. It shall be the duty of every Municipal or Local Health Officer, Medical Inspector, or other officer appointed for or engaged in the performance of duties in connection with the preservation of the public health, in what locality soever, and whether appointed by Provincial or municipal authority, or by the authority of some local board, or by whomsoever else, to afford every information upon health matters in his possession, or which he may acquire, which may be asked or required of him by the Provincial Health Officer, and whether so asked by letter, telegram, or otherwise howsoever, and all reasonable dispatch shall be used in the furnishing of such information; and any officer or other person neglecting to or unreasonably delaying in the affording of the information demanded, to the full extent of his knowledge, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to the penalties imposed by section 11 of the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892."

7. It shall be lawful for the Provincial Health Officer, in his discretion, at any time during the continuance in force of the said regulations, to appropriate, use and cause to be used by any other person or persons under his authority and direction, any building or real property owned or leased by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as a place for the custody and detention until discharged of any person or persons known, suspected, or reported to have been in any way exposed to variolic contagion or infection.

8. On the receipt by the Mayor or the City Clerk of the said City of a written notice, under the hand of the Provincial Health Officer, of his intention to appropriate any building or real property as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said Corporation, and of all persons acting for or under the authority of the said Corporation, to forthwith surrender up to the Provincial Health Officer, and all persons acting under his authority and direction, the building or other real property named in the said notice, and admit him and them into full and quiet possession of the same.

9. All the powers and authority that are vested in a Local Board of Health under and by virtue of sections 32 to 36, both inclusive, of the said Regulations are hereby declared to be vested in and exercisable by the Provincial Health Officer within the said City of Victoria.

10. These Regulations may be cited as the "Supplementary Provincial Health Regulations, 1892."

Dated at Victoria, 18th July, 1892.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

DECLARATORY AND AMENDING HEALTH RULES, 1892.

[L.S.] HUGH NELSON.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.*

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated 11th day of July, A.D. 1892, and by Order in Council dated the 16th day of July, A.D. 1892, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased, by virtue of and acting under the "Health Act," to issue certain Rules and Regulations which are styled respectively the "Provincial Health Rules, 1892," and the "Supplementary Provincial Health Regulations, 1892:"

And whereas there may be doubts as to the true construction and intent of the said Rules and Regulations as to the matters hereinafter referred to, and it is expedient to declare the true construction and intent of the said Rules and Regulations as to the said matters:

And whereas expense has been and will be incurred by virtue of the appointment of a Municipal Health Officer for the City of Victoria under the said Regulations, which expense should be met and defrayed by the Corporation of the said City:

And whereas it was and will be necessary to provide proper hospital accommodation for persons found within the City of Victoria afflicted with small-pox, including the services of physicians, nurses, attendants and servants, and including food, bedding, clothing, medicines and other necessaries, as well as to provide proper places and tents for the reception and isolation of persons exposed to contagion, and generally to employ physicians, officers, men and servants, and to provide food, clothing, bedding, medicines and other necessaries to secure the due enforcement and carrying out of the said Rules and Regulations, as well as the provisions of the Consolidated Health By-Law, 1886, of the said Corporation relating to contagious and infectious diseases:

And whereas the said Corporation ought to meet and defray all the expenses hereinbefore mentioned:

And whereas the Municipal authorities of the said City are apparently unable or unwilling to make provision for and defray the said expenses, and it is expedient for the Province to make such provision for the time being:

Therefore His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, by and with the advice of His Executive Council, been pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, as follows:—

1. It shall and may be lawful for the Minister of Finance of the Province of British Columbia from time to time to advance in the first instance, out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, the sums requisite to meet and defray all salaries, wages, costs or expenses whatsoever incurred, or to be incurred, in connection with the treatment and suppression of

small-pox within the said City of Victoria, under the said Rules and Regulations, and under the Consolidated Health By-Law, 1886, upon warrants from time to time duly certified by the Provincial Health Officer, or by the Municipal Health Officer for the said City, appointed under the said Regulations and approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The said sums shall be a debt due from the said City of Victoria to Her Majesty, and shall form a charge, until fully paid and satisfied, upon all the revenues of the said City from whatever source arising.

3. On the third Monday in each month, commencing with the month of August, 1892, or on such other days as shall from time to time be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a statement, showing the amount so paid out of the Consolidated Revenue up to and inclusive of the date of such statement, shall be made up and signed in duplicate by the Provincial Auditor, and shall be countersigned by the Minister of Finance; one of such statements shall be mailed at Victoria in a prepaid registered letter addressed to the Mayor of the said City.

4. If, within fourteen days from the day of the mailing of such letter, the said City shall not pay into the Provincial Treasury at Victoria the full amount shewn by such statement to have been paid, the other of such statements shall be delivered to the Sheriff for the County of Victoria.

5. The said Sheriff shall then proceed to levy execution against the said City for the said amount, in the same manner as if the statement had been a writ of *fieri facias* upon a judgment of the Supreme Court obtained against the said City, and in the event of his being unable to make the said amount, he shall have full power and authority, in his own name, to sue for, receive and recover any moneys due to the said City, including taxes on real property and license fees, and payment to the Sheriff thereof shall be a good answer in respect of any such moneys, taxes, or license fees, to any action or process brought or taken for the recovery thereof by or on behalf of the said City against the persons paying the same; and such Sheriff shall be, for the purposes of these Rules and for the collection of moneys due thereunder, a Receiver of all the revenues of the said City, from whatever source arising, and he shall also have the powers and authority conferred by sections 305 to 310, both inclusive, of the "Municipal Act, 1892;" and the Sheriff shall hold the moneys to be recovered or received by him upon trust, in the first place, to pay or retain the costs of levying, recovering and collecting the same; next in payment in to the Provincial Treasury of the amount so paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, and the remainder (if any) shall be paid to the said City.

6. Where there is any ambiguity or uncertainty in any of the said Rules or Regulations as to any offence defined, or purporting to be defined, or as to any penalty or punishment imposed, or purporting to be imposed, it shall be and be deemed to have been lawful for the Court making a conviction to convict and adjudicate under section 39 of the said Rules.

7. No conviction, order, or other proceeding, matter or thing made, done, or transacted in or relating to the execution of the said Rules and Regulations, or of these Rules, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form, or be removed or removable by *certiorari* or other writ or process whatsoever into the Supreme Court, and no appeal shall lie in any case from any conviction to any Court by any process whatsoever unless the consent in writing of the Attorney-General thereto shall have been first had and obtained.

8. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary appearing in the said Rules and Regulations, the maximum term of imprisonment for any infraction of, or neglect of, or disobedience to, the said Rules and Regulations that shall be awarded by any Court shall be the term of three months and no more.

9. Notwithstanding anything in the said Rules and Regulations appearing to the contrary, and subject to the next preceding Rule, all penalties, whether by way of fine, imprisonment, or otherwise named therein, shall be deemed to be the maximum penalties in respect of the offences for which they are respectively imposed, and it shall be lawful for the Court making any conviction under the said Rules and Regulations, having regard to the circumstances of the offence, to award any less penalty than the maximum.

10. These Rules may be cited as the "Declaratory and Amending Health Rules, 1892."

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,

8th August, 1892. *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

REPEALING HEALTH RULES, 1892.

[L.S.] HUGH NELSON.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General*, } WHEREAS the epidemic of small-pox recently prevailing has been brought under effective control, and there appears to be no longer any necessity for the continuance in office of the Provincial Health Officer appointed under Order in Council bearing date the 9th of July, 1892, or for the further exercise and performance by him of the powers and duties conferred on and assigned to the Provincial Health Officer by the "Provincial Health Rules, 1892," and the "Supplementary Provincial Health Regulations, 1892":

Therefore, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, by and with the advice of His Executive Council, been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The said Order in Council is hereby repealed, and the therein mentioned John Chapman Davie, and the officer appointed by him under section 2 of the said Regulations, are, and each of them is, hereby relieved and discharged from the further exercise of any and all powers on them or any of them conferred, and from the further performance of any and all duties to them or either of them assigned, under and by virtue of the said Rules and Regulations, or any of them, and the powers and duties of the Provincial Health Officer under the said Rules and Regulations shall devolve upon and be performable by the Municipal Health Officer in each of the Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo, and in other cases by the Local Boards of Health in and for their several Districts, and the powers and duties of the officer appointed under section 2 of the said Regulations shall henceforth devolve upon and be performable by the Municipal Health Officer for the City of Victoria.

2. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 of the "Supplementary Provincial Health Regulations, 1892," are hereby repealed.

No order, act, or thing hitherto made, done, or transacted anywise howsoever under or by virtue of the said Rules or Regulations, or any of them, shall in any way whatever be invalidated, avoided, or made ineffectual by reason only of any repeal contained in these Rules.

3. These Rules may be cited as the "Repealing Health Rules, 1892."

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,

22nd August, 1892. *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

[L.S.] HUGH NELSON.

A. G. SMITH. *Deputy Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS it is advisable, in view of the threatened invasion of infectious and contageous disease, to make better provision for the due observance of sanitary laws:

Therefore, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, been pleased under and by virtue of the "Health Act, 1888," to make the following Rules and Regulations, and to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, as follows:—

1. The Rules and Regulations hereinafter contained shall be in force, except in City Municipalities and as hereinafter provided, in all parts of British Columbia, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Health in any Health District already created or to be created, and of every Government Agent now and hereafter to be appointed, within the district of which he shall be in charge for the time being, and of the Superintendent or Sergeant of Provincial Police in those portions of the Province not in charge of any such Board of Health or Agent, to enforce and cause to be enforced the said Rules and Regulations; and every such Board of Health and Agent and the said Superintendent shall have power, whenever and as often as

necessary, to call upon any person to assist in the enforcement of same. And the powers and duties conferred on and assigned to Government Agents in the said Rules and Regulations shall be, and be deemed to be; *mutatis mutandis*, conferred on and assigned to Councils of Municipalities, Boards of Health for Health Districts, and the Superintendent or Sergeant of Police, as the case may be; and the expressions "Government Agent" and "Agent," wherever they occur in the Rules and Regulations, shall include the Board of Health for any Health District, the Council of a Municipality, and the Superintendent or Sergeant of Provincial Police, as the case may require.

2. The said Rules and Regulations shall also be in force in every District and Township Municipality as a by-law thereof, and as if enacted by the Council of the Municipality, except in so far as they shall hereafter be amended, altered, or repealed by the Council, and until the Council makes provision for their enforcement they shall be enforced by the chief constable of the Municipality.

3. The following are the Rules and Regulations referred to:—

(1.) No person shall suffer the accumulation upon his premises, or deposit, or permit the deposit, upon any land belonging to him or under his control of anything so as to endanger the public health, or shall deposit, or suffer or permit to be deposited in, upon, on or into, any street, square, lane, by-way, wharf, dock, slip, lake, pond, bank, harbour, river, stream, or water, any manure or other refuse, or vegetable or animal matter, or filth of any kind.

(2.) It shall be the duty of the Government Agent to keep a vigilant supervision over all streets, lanes, by-ways, lots, or premises, upon which any such accumulation as aforesaid may be found, and at once to notify the parties who own or occupy such lots or premises, or who either personally or through their employees have deposited such manure, refuse, matter, dirt or filth, in any street, lane, or by-way, or who permit or suffer the accumulation thereof, to cleanse the same and to remove what is found thereon; and such parties shall forthwith remove the same, and if the same be not removed within twenty-four hours after such notification, the Agent may cause the parties so offending to be prosecuted, and he may also cause the same to be removed at the expense of the person or persons so offending. He may personally, or by deputy, also inspect at intervals all premises occupied by persons residing within his jurisdiction.

(3.) Whenever the Agent shall have received a notice signed by one or more inhabitant householders of his district, stating the condition of any building in his district to be so filthy as to be dangerous to the public health, or that upon any premises in his district there is any foul or offensive ditch, gutter, drain, privy, cesspool, ash-pit or cellar kept or constructed so as to be dangerous or injurious to the public health, or that upon any such premises an accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water or other matter or thing is kept so as to be dangerous or injurious as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Agent, personally or by deputy, to enter such buildings or premises for the purpose of examining the same, and if necessary he shall order the removal of such matter or thing as aforesaid. If the occupant or proprietor, or his lawful agent or representative having charge or control of such premises, after having had twenty-four hours' notice from any such Agent or deputy to remove or abate such matter or thing as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate the same he shall be subject to the penalties imposed under Rule 26 of these Rules. The Agent shall also have power to abate or cause to be abated summarily, and by force if necessary, any nuisance likely to be injurious to the public health.

(4.) If the Agent is satisfied upon due examination by himself or deputy that a cellar, room, tenement or building within his jurisdiction, occupied as a dwelling place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, the existence therein of a contagious or infectious disease or other cause, unfit for such purpose, or that it has become a nuisance or in any way dangerous to the health of the occupants or of the public, he may issue a notice in writing to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the said premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, or, if he sees fit, requiring the occupants to quit the premises within such time as he may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending shall be liable to the penalties imposed by Rule 26 of these Rules, and he may cause the premises to be properly cleansed at the expense of the owners or occupants, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises, and the same shall not again be occupied as a dwelling place until put into proper sanitary condition; or the Agent, if he sees fit, may cause such premises to be destroyed, with the consent of two Justices of the Peace.

(5.) No proprietor or tenant of any shop, house or outhouse shall, nor shall any butcher or other person, use any such house, shop or outhouse at any time as a slaughter-house, or for the purpose of slaughtering any animals therein, unless such shop, house or outhouse be distant not less than two hundred yards from any dwelling house, and distant not less than seventy yards from any public street.

(6.) All slaughter-houses shall be subject to regular inspection under the direction of the Agent, and no person shall keep any slaughter-house unless the permission in writing of the Agent for the keeping of such slaughter-house has been first obtained, and remains unrevoked. Such permission shall be granted, after approval of such premises upon inspection, subject to the condition that the said houses shall be so kept as not to impair the health of persons residing in their vicinity, and upon such condition being broken the said permission may be revoked by the Agent; and all animals to be slaughtered, and all fresh meat exposed for sale, shall be subject to like inspection.

(7.) No person shall offer for sale as food any diseased animal, or any meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk, or other articles of food which, by reason of disease, adulteration or impurity, or any other cause, shall be unfit for use.

(8.) All wells which are in use, whether such wells are public or private, shall be cleaned out on or before the 15th days of March and October in each year; and in case the Agent certifies that any well should be filled up, such well shall be forthwith filled up by the owner of the premises.

(9.) No privy-vault, cesspool, or reservoir, into which a privy, water-closet, stable, or sink is drained, shall be established until the details of such establishment shall have been submitted to and obtained the approval in writing of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(10.) Earth privies or earth closets without a vault below the surface of the ground do not come within Rule 9, but sufficient dry earth, wood ashes or coal ashes to absorb all the fluid parts of the deposit must be thrown upon the contents of such earth privies and closets daily; the contents when removed from the closet must be placed in a shed or box with rain proof cover, and removed from the premises at least twice a year, on or before the 15th days of March and October.

(11.) If the exigencies or circumstances require that pivy-vaults, cesspools, or reservoirs shall be allowed in accordance with Rule 9, they shall be cleaned out at least once a year, on or before the 15th day of March, and from the 15th day of March to the 1st day of November in each year they shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the vault, cesspool, or reservoir, once a month, not less than two pounds of sulphate of copper dissolved in two pailfuls of water, or other suitable disinfectant.

(12.) No night-soil or contents of any cesspool shall be removed unless previously deodorized as above, and during its transportation the material shall be covered with a layer of fresh earth, except the removal shall have been by some "Odorless Excavating Process."

(13.) All putrid and decaying animal or vegetable matter must be removed from all cellers, buildings, and outbuildings, at least once a month, between the 15th days of March and November in each year.

(14.) Every householder, and every hotel and restaurant keeper or other person, shall dispose of all garbage, for the disposal of which he is responsible, either by burning the same or by placing it in a proper covered receptacle for swill and house offal, the contents of which shall, between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of November, be regularly removed as often as once a week.

(15.) Between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of November, no hog shall be kept except in pens seventy feet from any house, with floors kept free from standing water, and regularly cleansed and disinfected.

(16.) The keeper of every livery or other stable shall keep his stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit, between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of November, more than two waggon loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time.

(17.) No house shall be built in or upon any site, the soil of which has been made up of any refuse, unless such shall have been removed from such site, and the site disinfected, or unless the said soil shall have been covered with a layer of charcoal, covered by a layer of concrete at least six inches thick and of such additional thickness as may be requisite under the circumstances to prevent the escape of gases into such proposed house.

(18.) No pipe carrying air or gas from any drain or soil-pipe shall be connected with any chimney in a dwelling-house, unless the same be a furnace chimney used exclusively for the purpose of ventilating such soil-pipe or drain.

(19.) Every house drain shall be constructed of vitrified earthenware or iron pipe, and every soil and waste-pipe of iron pipe, rendered impervious to gas or liquids, the joints thereof being run with lead and caulked, or of lead pipe weighing at least six pounds to the square foot; and the waste-pipe from every closet, sink, tub, wash-basin, safe or other service shall have, as near as may be to the point of junction with such service, a trap so constructed, vented and furnished that it shall at no time allow of the passage of gas into such house. All joints shall be so constructed as to prevent gas escaping through them.

(20.) The construction of any closet or other convenience which shall allow of the escape into the house of air or gas which has been confined in any part of it, or from the drain or soil-pipe, is hereby prohibited.

(21.) No pipe supplying water directly to a water-closet or urinal shall be connected with the pipe supplying water for drinking purposes.

(22.) The Agent shall provide each medical practitioner, practicing within his district, with blank forms on which to report to the said Agent any case of diphtheria, small-pox, scarlet fever, cholera, typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, or other disease dangerous to the public health; and also, with other blank forms on which to report death or recovery from any such disease.

(23.) The Agent, within six hours after he shall have received a notice of the existence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, cholera or whooping cough, in any house, shall affix or cause to be affixed by the head of the household, or by some other person, near the entrance of such house, a card at least nine inches wide and twelve inches long, stating that such disease exist in the said house, and stating the penalty for removal of such card without the permission of the Agent.

(24.) No person shall remove such card without the permission of the Agent.

(25.) No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within British Columbia.

(26.) Any person who violates, by act either of omission or commission, any provision in the foregoing Rules and Regulations contained, or any order or direction of the Agent, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding $100, in the discretion of the convicting Justice or Magistrate, besides costs, which may also be inflicted if the convicting Justice or Magistrate sees fit to impose the same. Every such penalty may be recovered by any person before any Justice of the Peace or a Stipendiary Magistrate having territorial jurisdiction, and shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, with the costs of such distress and sale, by warrant under the hand and seal of the Justice or of the Stipendiary Magistrate before whom the same are recovered, or under the hand and seal of any other Justice having territorial jurisdiction, and in default of sufficient distress the said Justice or Magistrate may commit the offender to the nearest common gaol or lock-up for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, unless the amount imposed be sooner paid.

4. These Rules and Regulations may be cited as the "Sanitary Regulations, 1892."

Dated at Victoria, this 17th day of September, A.D. 1892.

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,

Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

30th September, 1892.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the "Health Act," to appoint JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIE, Esquire, M. D., of the City of Victoria, to be Health Officer for the Province.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B. C., September 10th, 1891.

The following is published for general information.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Mayor and Municipal Councillors:

As Cholera has been, since a few days, more and more imminent, and may break out at any moment in our midst, it becomes a pressing duty to protect ourselves and to take, in each municipality, those measures which will prevent its spreading in the Province with its usual devastation.

The present Circular will indicate to your Municipal Council and its local Board of Health, what preventive measures must immediately be taken to protect your fellow-citizens from the dreaded disease. The law gives you all necessary powers to insure the sufficient protection of your municipality, and it is your duty to use them in the interest of the whole community.

PRELIMINARY PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

1. Have your Board of Health in readiness to enforce the execution of our by-laws; appoint a reliable Health Officer—preferably a physician, if there is one residing within the municipality—and let him and the Local Board exercise strict surveillance over the whole municipality, so as to be able to act at the first occurrence of the disease. In thus organizing your defence in advance, you will not be embarrassed in a case of emergency.

Your local Board must meet, at least, once a week, and even more frequently, if necessary, to study the sanitary condition of your municipality, and see to the execution of the measures hereafter described.

2. Have the water examined, and see that every family be supplied with pure unpolluted water; remedy too all possible cause of pollution, this being of especially great importance when Cholera is about. Cause all suspicious wells to be emptied, cleansed and disinfected with lime, and order the filling up of all wells in too close proximity to stables or privy-pits. If water works exist in your municipality, see that all those who cannot pay for their water be supplied at the expense of the municipal corporation, at all events during the prevalence of Cholera, so that each family will have pure water.

3. Have an inspection made of all dwellings, cellars, dependencies, yards, alleys, stables, and other buildings, drains, sewers, gutters, sinks, and privy-pits, in short, of any place or thing which may, by its unsanitary condition or faulty construction, become injurious to health. These places must immediately be rendered healthy, so that all what is liable to become breeding places for Cholera germs may disappear.

Consequently, you must ascertain that all cellars, yards, alleys, stables and other dependencies be thoroughly cleansed and kept clean, that filth of any kind be burnt or removed and buried. Every day, kitchen and other refuse must be likewise burnt, or collected in a box to be removed, and its contents buried, in order that no decomposing matter may remain near dwellings.

Order all manure to be removed from the vicinity of the house, all drains and sewers to be put into perfect condition and privy-pits to be emptied and disinfected.

Stagnant pools of water and street ditches containing liquids in putrefaction or sewage must receive your careful attention. If impossible to fill up, the pools must be rendered as healthy as possible by drainage or disinfection. Street ditches must be cleansed, especially in towns and villages, and the draining into them of slops, urine, and particularly the contents of privies, must be stopped.

4. Have an inspection made of all markets, factories, and cemeteries in your municipality.

Ascertain, every day, through your inspector, that no animal or vegetable refuse remains inside or outside markets. Order any such refuse to be burnt or buried. Have the meats, vegetables, and fruits offered for sale examined, and, if found to be unsound and dangerous, have them confiscated and destroyed.

Enforce the observance of the sanitary requirements of the laws respecting factories and workshops. No dirt or refuse must be tolerated inside or outside the buildings; the privies

must be kept in a perfect condition; there should be no overcrowding and no accumulation of manufactured goods, in order that occupants may have all available breathing air.

See that cemeteries be in such a condition as will prevent their becoming a source of infection to the neighbourhood, and, above all, let them not contaminate, by their drainage, any well or other source of drinking water.

5. In order that all these preventive measures, although preliminary, yet so important, be conscientiously and effecutally executed, it is necessary for your Health Officer to personally visit each house and working establishment, and give the instructions needed in each place for the guidance of those living or working there, so that, knowing what is expected of them, they may act accordingly. Give your careful attention to every thing, and suffer no negligence from any one in the performance of their duties.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN CHOLERA HAS MADE ITS APPEARANCE.

1. Institute an active surveillance so as to be able to discover and control any doubtful or genuine case of Cholera. Bring before the Courts of Justice those neglecting to give you the notification required by law.

2. Notify this Board immediately, by telegram, if possible, should any case occur in your municipality.

3. Placard immediately infected premises.

4. See that, whenever it is possible, Cholera patents be immediately removed to the isolation hospital, if there is one. It would be most desirable for your municipality to have a special building, shed, or tent (barns have sometimes been used with advantage) for the isolation of the sick. The number of infected places in the locality can then be greatly reduced.

5. Superintend the immediate quarantine of the house and inmates and the lot upon which it is situated. Place a guardian near the house to do the outside service, and see that quarantine be continued until ten complete days after the disinfection of the premises.

6. Provide an ambulance or carriage for the exclusive conveyance of infected patients to the isolation hospital, as also hearses or carriages to be used only for the transportation of corpses. These carriages shall be disinfected after each use.

7. Superintend personally, or through your Health Officer or other qualified person specially appointed for the purpose, the disinfection of infected houses and contents, their dependencies, stables (evacuations may have been thrown there), ambulances or carriages. Such disinfections are to be made according to the methods described in the by-laws of our Board.

8. Provide suitable shelter for families who have to leave their houses during the disinfection.

9. Superintend the removal and interment of infected corpses and allow no one to attend the funeral except the clergyman, a member of the family, the person removing the body, and the gravedigger.

10. Discourage public meetings and assemblies and generally any large congregation of individuals.

For any information you may require, apply to the Board of Health of the Province, No. 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

Such are briefly the preventive measures which you must take in the interest of all those entrusted to your care, and to whom you are in law bound to give all possible protection. There is no difficulty whatever to be met with in carrying out the above prescribed measures which it is your duty to execute. You have only to *set to work firmly* and at once, being convinced that the means offered to you are the only ones by which you can prevent and fight Cholera, and that there is not a moment to be lost if you desire to protect your municipality promptly and efficiently.

Therefore, the Board of Health of the Province hopes that, under the circumstances, you will do your duty with courage and resolution, and that nothing will be neglected by you to help in averting the threatened danger and keeping back the common foe, if possible, or in fighting with energy against it if it comes amongst us. Every family in your municipality relies upon your zeal and activity for its protection, and it is your duty to act so as to impress upon the mind of the whole community that confidence and security which is so useful and necessary during an epidemic.

We have the honour to be

Your obedient servants,

E. P. LACHAPELLE, *President.*

ELZEAR PELLETIER, *Secretary.*

Montreal, September 1st, 1892.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WHEN CHOLERA IS IMMINENT.

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(INSTRUCTIONS TO FAMILIES.)

Precautions against Cholera.

Avoid hardships and exhaustion.

Avoid excesses in every form, and be particularly moderate in drinking and eating.

Avoid unripe or unsound fruits; beverages of inferior quality; uncooked or underdone food, especially vegetables.

Avoid dampness and chills, iced food and drinks.

Avoid uselessly attending public assemblies.

See that your drinking water be pure. Boil it, if you doubt its purity; this should always be done with well-water. It is well also to always boil the milk especially as it is often adulterated with water.

Have your food always of good quality, sound and well cooked.

Pay a great attention to personal cleanliness and also to that of your clothing.

Your house, from cellar to garret, must be kept scrupulously clean, especially the cellar, which is most generally neglected. Give free entrance to air, light, and sun, for they are the best means of making a house healthy.

Be particular that the soil around your house is not contaminated by stagnant pools of water or animal and vegetable refuse. Remove from the vicinity of your house all rubbish in state of decomposition. Burn all filth and refuse, or have them removed and buried.

Empty, clean and disinfect all what may be soiled in your house or in its vicinity: cess-pools, privy pits, water-closets, sinks, drains, gutters, manure boxes, stables, and other dependencies. An excellent practice would be to lime-wash the walls and ceilings of the cellars, stables, and other dependencies.

Have all defective drains renewed or repaired.

All the preventive measures against Cholera are outlined in the following axiom: *Live healthily in a healthy home.*

The symptoms of Cholera are diarrhœa, the discharges successively showing the rice water characteristics, vomiting, cramps, exhaustion and fall of the temperature (algid stage.)

How to oppose Cholera.

When a case of Cholera declares itself in your household notify immediately the Health Officer or the Secretary-Treasurer of your municipality.

If there is, in the municipality, an isolation hospital, house or tent, it is most advisable to remove the patient to it. The quarantine of your house is thus shortened as also the exposure of your family, the disinfection of the house being then made immediately after the removal of the patient.

If the patient is not removed to the isolation hospital, house or tent, have your house placarded, and isolate immediately the patient with his nurse in a separate room, from which curtains, carpets and needless furniture have been removed and into which the physician and clergyman only shall be admitted.

All other members of the household must remain quarantined on the premises until disinfection is made, that is to say: shall not leave the lot upon which the house is situated or put themselves in communication with people outside, except with the guardian in attendance at the door, who will do the outside service for the inmates.

Doubtful cases of Cholera should be treated as genuine cases.

When Cholera is about, looseness of the bowels should never be overlooked, as diarrhœa either predisposes individuals to Cholera or is the first symtom of Cholera itself. Thus, especially if there are cases of Cholera in the vicinity, the slightest attack of diarrhœa must be attended to at once.

Disinfection.

The principal disinfectants are the following :—

1. Fire.
2. Steam.
3. Boiling water.
4. Bichloride of mercury : two drachms in a gallon of water.
5. Carbolic acid : 4 ounces in a gallon of water.
6. Milk of lime, which is prepared as follows :

   Sprinkle gradually quick lime of good quality with one-half its weight of water; dilute the powder so obtained with twice its volume of water. Keep in a carefully closed vessel.

7. Chloride of lime in powder or in solution—six ounces in a gallon of water.
8. Sulphurous acid, by burning 3 pounds of sulphur for each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

The above disinfectants *only* are recommended by the Board of Health of the Province, and it is in your interest not to put too much confidence in the so called disinfectants of the trade, most of them being merely deodorizers.

Disinfectants No. 2 and No. 8 are used only in the general disinfection of the house and its contents, which disinfection must always be made under the supervision of the local Board of Health of the municipality.

Is considered *infected* by Cholera: whatever has been soiled by the stools, the vomit or urine of choleric patient, whatever has remained in the patient's room or has been in contact with his clothing or anything that has been used by him.

METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

Disinfect immediately everything coming out from the patient's room.

Crockery and utensils must be washed in boiling water. Remains of food, together with rags or linen, if of little value, which have been used by the patient, must be burned.

Underclothing, sheets, towels, soiled or not by the evacuations, must, in the room, be put into a tub containing solution No. 4 or No. 5, to steep therein for 4 hours, and then be washed in boiling water.

The evacuations of the patient (vomits, stools, and urine) must be received in a vessel one-third full of one of the solutions No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6, and immediately thrown into the water-closets or privies. It is most important that those evacuations be disinfected, for they, more than anything else, contain the Cholera poison. As long as the disease exists, water closets and privy-pits must be daily disinfected with solution No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6.

To disinfect themselves, persons must wash the whole of their bodies with a solution of carbolic acid : two ounces in a gallon of water. The nurse shall often wash his hands with the same solution, particularly before eating, and frequently rinse his mouth with a solution of carbolic acid : one ounce in a gallon of water.

To purify any place, that has been soiled by filth or refuse, etc., sprinkle with solution No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6.

The body of a person who has died from Cholera must be wrapped in a sheet saturated with solution No. 4 or No. 5, and put in a coffin with 2 pounds of chloride of lime. The body must remain completely isolated in the room and be interred within 24 hours after death.

No one is allowed to attend the funeral or burial except the clergyman, one member of the family, the person removing the body to the cemetery, and the gravedigger.

Every vehicle used in transporting such body together with the outside garments of the persons who have dressed or buried it, must be immediately disinfected under the direction of the local Board of Health.

After the death or recovery of the patient, your house, all the inmates and effects contained therein must be disinfected under the direction of the local Board of Health and according to the regulations of the Board of Health of the Province.

The quarantine of your house shall not be raised until 10 complete days after its disinfection.

For other information which you may need, apply to the Health Officer or Secretary-Treasurer of your municipality.

Make it your special duty, in your interest as well as in the interest of the whole community, to strictly follow the instructions which are given out to you, and to help, by your co-operation, the work of the sanitary authorities.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

For the six months ending 31st December, 1892, of the Province of British Columbia, as required by Section 3 of the "Health Act," to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

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QUARANTINE OF SMALL-POX.

*Vouchers paid on behalf of Corporation of Victoria City	$4,214 75	
Dr. Davie, services as Provincial Health Officer, 9th July to 22nd August, 1892	1,000 00	
Vaccine points	278 00	
Vaccination Expenses, etc., Victoria City	596 00	
,, ,, Victoria District	311 38	
,, ,, Yale	10 00	
,, ,, Kamloops	9 00	
,, ,, Nicola	83 00	
,, ,, East Kootenay District	529 50	
,, ,, New Westminster District	5,292 19	
,, ,, Nanaimo District	3,167 49	
,, ,, Cowichan District	141 70	
,, ,, Esquimalt District	8 10	
,, ,, Comox District	55 00	
,, ,, Fort Simpson	20 00	
Total amount of vouchers paid	$15,716 11	
Outstanding claims in course of payment and adjustment, estimated at	2,000 00	
	17,716 11	
*Less amount refunded by Corporation of Victoria City	4,214 75	
		$13,501 36

SANITATION EXPENSES.

Vouchers paid, Nicola	$17 50	
,, Yale	3 00	
,, East Kootenay District	62 20	
		82 70
		$13,584 06

JNO. ANDERSON,
Assistant Auditor.

Audit Office,
24th January, 1893.

VICTORIA, B. C.:
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