

Tramway
rates and
operation.

"l. in any dispute that a tramway company and one or more municipalities agree by resolution to submit to the Quebec Public Service Commission, relating to tramway rates and operation, whether or not a contract exists between them; and the order of the Commission shall be binding on all parties. This provision does not apply to The Montreal Tramways Company."

Coming into
force.

2. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

CHAP. 29

An Act to establish the Provincial Bureau of Health and to amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, accordingly

[Assented to, 21st of March, 1922]

HIS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

DIVISION I

DECLARATORY AND INTERPRETATIVE

Short title. **1.** This act may be cited as the "Quebec Public Health Act".

Interpretation. **2.** The following words, whenever used in this act or in any regulation made under its authority, shall have the following meanings:

"Minister"; 1. The word "Minister" means the Provincial Secretary;

"Director"; 2. The word: "Director" means the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health and the President of the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec;

"Inspector in Chief"; 3. The words: "Inspector in Chief" mean the Inspector of the Provincial Bureau of Health;

"Board of Health"; 4. The words "Board of Health" mean the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec;

"Secretary"; 5. The word: "Secretary" means the secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Health, who shall be also secretary of the Quebec Board of Health;

"Municipal sanitary authority"; 6. The words "municipal sanitary authority" mean: (a) the municipal council, or (b) any board of health constituted in a municipality, either under this act, the charter of

the municipality, the Municipal Code, or the general laws respecting city and town corporations, whether known under the name of health committee, board of health, local board of health, health board or department, and to which the municipal council has delegated the powers conferred upon it by this act or by the regulations made thereunder;

7. The words "executive officer" mean the person upon whom the duty of carrying out the decisions of the sanitary authority is imposed by the municipal council, and, in the absence of municipal initiative, by this act;

8. The word "municipality" means any city, town, village or other municipality governed by special charter or by the laws respecting cities and towns, or by the Municipal Code.

DIVISION II

PROVINCIAL BUREAU OF HEALTH

§ 1.—*Organization of the Bureau*

3. A Provincial Bureau of Health is established, under the authority of the Provincial Secretary, charged with the application of the provisions of this act.

§ 2.—*Officers and Employees of Bureau*

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint a Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, an Inspector in Chief and a Secretary.

5. Such officers shall receive a salary not to exceed five thousand dollars for the Director, four thousand dollars each for the Inspector in Chief and the Secretary.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall also appoint analysts, a sanitary engineer, a statistician, inspectors, and the other necessary officers, with remuneration, fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, proportionate to the amount of work performed by them.

In case of the temporary absence of any officer, the Director shall appoint a person to replace him during his absence.

7. Under the control of the Minister, the Director shall exercise authority over the officers of the Provincial Bureau of Health, over the Board of Health, over municipal councils and the municipal sanitary authorities.

Duties of the Director and officers: **8.** Under the control and direction of the Minister, the Director shall carry out the provisions of this act, and especially, either himself or through the officers of the Provincial Bureau of Health,—

As to vital statistics; 1. Make a study of the medical statistics and vital statistics of the Province, and endeavor to apply for the benefit of public health all the facts collected respecting mortality and the causes and spread of disease;

Sanitary investigations, etc.; 2. Cause to be made by the officers of the Provincial Bureau of Health or through the municipal councils or their boards of health, sanitary investigations and inquiries into the existence and causes of disease and especially of epidemics, into the causes of death, and the effect which the employment, conditions, habits and other circumstances of the people may have upon their health, and, in general, upon everything that may concern the public health;

Local boards of health; 3. Superintend the formation of local boards of health in municipalities; keep a register of such local boards and of the names of their members; inquire into the measures which are being taken by municipal councils or their local boards of health for checking any dangerous, contagious or infectious disease, or for the removal of unsanitary conditions, in virtue of the powers conferred upon such municipal councils, or their local boards of health, by any public health act, or by the Municipal Code, or by special charters, or by the general laws respecting city and town corporations, or by any by-law of the Board of Health; and, in the interest of public health, compel municipal councils to exercise and enforce such of their powers as, in his opinion, the urgency of the case demands;

Instruction respecting public health, etc.; 4. Instruct, when required or when he deems it expedient, the officers of the Government and municipal councils and their local boards of health and officers, respecting public health and sanitation, and upon the measures to be taken to protect them;

Distribution of circulars upon hygiene, etc. 5. Cause to be distributed to the public, and especially when any epidemic, endemic or contagious disease is prevalent in any part of the Province, by means of the press, and to local boards of health, health officers, municipal councils, public schools and the clergy, by means of circulars, or in any other way deemed advisable, writings upon hygiene and practical information on the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, and also on the means of preventing and checking the same.

Inquiry in certain cases. **9.** When deemed necessary, the Director may send the Secretary, the Inspector in Chief, or one or more of

the officers of the Provincial Bureau of Health, to any place in the Province to inquire into the causes of any particular epidemic, endemic or contagious disease, or into the causes of mortality, or into any other fact or condition considered prejudicial to the health of the public.

Such inquiry may be made by sworn depositions or in How made. any other manner which the investigating committee, the Secretary, or the Inspector in Chief deems necessary; and, in the case of an inquiry under oath, the Secretary, or the Who may Inspector in Chief, or any officer of the Provincial Bureau administer of Health present may administer such oath.

The persons holding such inquiry may compel such witnesses as they require to appear before them, by summon- Power to ing them in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil compel Procedure, and, in the event of refusal to appear or answer, attendance of witnesses, may punish them in the manner prescribed by such Code.

10. Besides the duties which are assigned to him under Special the foregoing sections, the Director shall perform any other duties of the duty prescribed by this act, by the Lieutenant-Governor Director. in Council, or by the Minister.

11. The Inspector in Chief shall have a general control Control and of sanitary inspection in the Province, and shall perform the duties of the duties which the Director may delegate to him for the Inspector in accomplishment of the measures required by this act and Chief. by any sanitary regulation or by-law.

12. The Secretary shall keep his office in the place Office and assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, duties of and perform the duties imposed upon him by this act or Secretary. prescribed by the Minister, or by the Director, and, when he acts as secretary of the Board of Health, such duties as are required by the latter.

He shall keep a register of the decisions and orders of the Register. Director and a register of the proceedings and notices of the Board of Health, and, as far as possible, place himself in communication with boards of health, federal or foreign, health officers, municipal councils and other public bodies, with a view of collecting and spreading useful ideas upon public health.

He shall also keep a register in which he shall enter Idem. notifications from municipalities respecting cases of contagious disease.

He shall prepare the annual report upon the medical Annual and vital statistics of the Province, and upon the work of report. the Board of Health, and perform all other duties and functions assigned to him by the Director.

Signature. He shall sign, when required to do so by competent authority, all notices, documents and proceedings required to carry out the decisions of the Director.

Oaths. **13.** The Director, the Secretary or the Inspector in Chief, may each tender and receive any oath provided for or required by this act or by any sanitary regulation, as well as by the law respecting interments and disinterments.

§ 3.—*Board of Health*

“Board of Health of the Province of Quebec”. **14.** A board composed of eight members is hereby created under the name of “Board of Health of the Province of Quebec”.

De jure members. The following shall be *de jure* members: the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health who shall be president of the Board *de jure*, the Inspector in Chief and the Secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Health.

Other members, how appointed. The other five members shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and be chosen from among the doctors of the Province having at least five years of practice. They shall remain in office during pleasure.

Vacancies. **15.** Notwithstanding any vacancy, the remaining members of the Board in office shall continue to act.

How filled. Vacancies shall be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Secretary. **16.** The Secretary shall be the secretary of the Quebec Board of Health.

Duties of the Board of Health. **17.** The duties of the Board of Health shall be to deliberate and give its advice on any question affecting public health.

On what matters it shall be consulted. It shall be consulted on the matters enumerated in sections 20, 23, 24, 40, 97, 99, 138 and 139, and may be consulted on any other subject, in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of the Minister or of the Director.

Meetings of the Board. **18.** The Board shall meet quarterly in the city of Quebec or in the city of Montreal, as it may deem necessary. For special purposes, meetings may also be held in other places in the Province, as the Minister prescribes.

Quorum. Five members of the Board, including the Director, the Inspector in Chief and the Secretary, shall form a quorum.

Board may The Board may make by-laws to govern its action

and to provide for the appointment of committees to make by-laws, etc. which it may delegate its authority.

The secretary of the Board shall call a special meeting of the Board, under instructions from the Minister or the Director. Special meeting.

19. The members of the Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall receive ten dollars a day for each of their meetings, besides their travelling expenses and board. Members' indemnity.

Members *de jure*, under the terms of the second paragraph of section 14, who attend the meetings of the Board, shall be entitled only to their travelling expenses and board. *De jure* members' indemnity.

§ 4.—Regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

20. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister given after consulting the Board of Health, may make regulations for the following purposes: Regulations of the Lt.-Gov. in C. respecting:

1. To insure the good sanitary condition of educational institutions, workshops, hospitals, asylums for the insane, charitable institutions, barracks, prisons and asylums; Sanitary condition of certain institutions;

2. To prevent the pollution of lakes, rivers, water-courses, wells, reservoirs and other sources of water-supply, and to insure their sanitary condition, and to regulate the cutting and storing of ice; Pollution of lakes, rivers, etc.;

3. To prevent and abate all nuisances and causes of unhealthiness or disease; Nuisances, etc.;

4. To regulate the manner of constructing public and private sewers, drains, water-closets, privies, and cess-pools; Construction of sewers, etc.;

5. To regulate the sanitary condition of houses, dairies, cow-sheds, places where milk is sold, butter factories, cheese factories, slaughter-houses, stables, pig-sties and yards, and insure the sanitary condition thereof; Sanitary condition of houses, etc.;

6. To regulate the manner of disposing of carcasses of animals, garbage and refuse, filth and manure, as well as the keeping of dumping-grounds; Disposing of carcasses, etc.;

7. To determine the manner of building and keeping slaughter-houses, places where food products are prepared or stored, as well as establishments which are not provided for by the provisions respecting industrial establishments, and to improve their sanitary condition; Building, etc., of slaughter-houses etc.;

8. To define the causes which render animals, meat or other food products, unsuitable for consumption or pre- What articles unsuitable for

consumption, etc.;

Epidemic and other diseases.

Penalty for infringement of regulations.

judicial to health, and to prohibit the sale, consumption or use of such meat or products;

9. To prevent as far as possible epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases of men and animals.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulation, enact that every infringement of any of such regulations shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars and an additional fine of not more than twenty dollars per day for each day above two, during which such infringement continues.

Coming into force of regulations.

22. Every such regulation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall come into force fifteen days after its publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

In case of urgency.

In cases of urgency, however, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enact that a regulation shall come into force before the expiration of such delay of fifteen days. In such case, the regulation shall be published with all due diligence, in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and mention shall be made of the date of the coming into force thereof.

Incompatibility of regulations and by-laws.

23. When any municipal sanitary by-law is contrary to the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the latter alone shall remain in force.

Municipal by-law to remain in force in certain event.

24. If the manner of doing anything prescribed by any municipal by-law is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as efficient as that ordered by the regulation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the municipal by-law shall remain in force.

§ 5.—*Local Boards of Health and Municipal Sanitary Service*

Existing municipal boards of health to be local boards of health.

25. In any municipality in which there is a local board of health, whether it be known under the name of health committee, board of health, local board of health, health commission or health department, constituted in virtue of its charter, the Municipal Code, or the general laws respecting city and town corporations, such board of health shall be the local board of health for the purposes of this act.

Special council meeting for appointment of local board.

The mayor, secretary-treasurer or clerk of any municipality which has not established a board of health, shall, after being notified by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, within the delay fixed by the latter, call a special meeting of the municipal council, at which meeting

not less than three persons, resident within the municipality, shall be nominated to be the local board of health for such municipality.

The notice, hereinabove mentioned, shall be given by registered letter addressed to the mayor, the secretary, treasurer, or the clerk of the municipality. Notice, how given.

26. Two or more municipalities may, by resolution of their respective councils, after reaching an understanding, join in appointing and maintaining a common board of health. Common board for two or more municipalities.

The resolution must provide for the appointments and for such measures as are required for the proper working of such joint board. Resolution.

27. The mayor, the secretary-treasurer or the clerk of each municipality shall, within the eight days following the establishment of a local board of health, and sooner if required by the Director, send to the latter the names of the members composing the local board, at the same time as he notifies the latter of their appointment. Names of members of local board to be transmitted to the Director.

Once formed, no local board of health can be abolished, but its members may be changed by the municipal council. Local board not to be abolished.

28. Local boards of health shall be the advisers of the municipal council in sanitary matters, and shall further act in the place and stead of the latter, whose full authority they shall possess, whenever required by them to carry out this act. Functions of local boards.

Nevertheless, unless the municipal council has ordered otherwise, every municipal board of health may and shall carry out and cause to be carried out within the municipality, this act and the regulations and by-laws made thereunder. Powers of municipal sanitary authority.

29. Every municipal council may make by-laws for the internal management of its local board of health, and, when it does not do so, such local board of health may make them. Their internal management.

30. Every municipal council shall appoint an executive officer empowered to carry out the decisions of the municipal sanitary authority. Appointment of executive officer.

31. Every municipal council shall carry out this act and cause it to be executed, as well as all the regulations and by-laws made under the authority thereof, whether it has or has not a board of health or executive officer to aid it in such duty. Duties of municipal councils.

Power of certain municipal officers, if no local board organized.

32. If no local board of health has been organized in a municipality, or if the council has not appointed an executive officer, the secretary-treasurer, if he resides therein, and, if not, the mayor, shall, *ex officio*, have all the powers and shall perform all the duties, in the first case, of the local board of health, and, in the second case, of an executive officer.

Execution of orders of Director.

33. Every municipal council shall execute the orders given to it by the Director in virtue of paragraph 3 of section 8.

Proceedings in urgent cases.

The Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, when, for forty-eight hours after any order has been given by him to a municipal council, the same has not been executed, may, in urgent cases, upon being authorized thereto by two justices of the peace, cause his order to be executed at the cost of the municipality in default.

Powers of representative of Director.

The representative of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health entrusted with its execution shall have, while carrying out such order, the same rights and powers as the municipal council which he replaces.

Interments and disinterments.

34. The municipal sanitary authority shall see to the observance of the sanitary provisions contained in the law governing interments and disinterments, contained in articles 4427 and following of the Revised Statutes, 1909.

Certain powers vested.

35. The municipal council of every municipality however incorporated, is vested with the powers and attributions regarding sanitary matters conferred upon municipal councils by articles 182, 193, 194, 371, 392, 404, 408, §§ 1, 2 and 6, 409, 412, §§ 2 and 3, 417, §§ 2 and 3, 418, 550, 551 and 555 of the Municipal Code, and articles 5639 and 5683 of the Revised Statutes, 1909.

Appointment of medical health officer in municipalities.

36. When a municipality is threatened with an epidemic, the Director may insist upon the appointment of a medical health officer for such municipality, who shall be the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority in the municipality until the epidemic or all danger therefrom is removed.

Id., by Director.

If such medical health officer is not appointed within the delay determined by the Director, the latter may make the appointment and assign to such health officer the powers which he may deem expedient; and such officer shall remain in office until replaced by a medical health officer appointed by the municipal council.

Payment of

The medical health officer shall be paid by the munici-

pality, whether he be appointed by the municipal council or by the Director. medical health officer.

37. Municipal councils may repay to their health officers the expenses they have incurred in attending conventions of the sanitary services of the Province. Councils may pay expenses.

38. During the month of January in each year, municipal councils shall send to the Director a report upon the sanitary operations of the year ending on the previous thirty-first of December. Reports by municipal councils.

§ 6.—*Sanitary Services in unorganized Territories*

39. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, appoint, with the salaries he deems expedient, health officers to act in any territory of the Province not erected into a local municipality or the municipal council of which is not organized, and may define their powers. Such officers shall be under the control of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health. Appointment, etc., of health officers in unorganized territory.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulation, require the employment of duly qualified practising physicians by the proprietors or contractors in charge of shanties, mining camps, railroad construction camps, or others. Physicians for camps, etc.

Such regulations shall, however, apply only to such industries, proprietors or contractors of shanties, mining camps, and railroad construction and other works, as employ at least twenty-five men at the same place. Where not less than 25 men are at same place.

Such regulations shall come into force fifteen days after their publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Coming into force of regulations.

§ 7.—*Duties of the Provincial Bureau of Health, the Municipal Sanitary Authority and Individuals respecting certain unhealthy conditions*

I.—NUISANCES

41. Everything declared by regulation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by by-law of a municipal council or its board of health, to be a nuisance or to be injurious to public health, shall be considered to be such. What is a nuisance.

An appeal may, however, be taken to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health as to the definition given by a municipal council or by its board of health. Appeal to the Director.

Visit by
municipal
executive
officer of
immoveable
property in
municipali-
ty.

42. The municipal sanitary authority shall cause the immoveables situated within the municipality to be visited, from time to time, by its executive officer or the other officers in its service, to ascertain whether there are any accumulations of filth, dirt, rubbish or other matter deleterious to health, or whether there are any nuisances, and to take the necessary measures to remove and abate the same, as hereinafter provided.

Complaint
respecting
nuisances.

43. A complaint that there are any nuisances in or any unhealthy conditions about an immoveable situate within the municipality, may be made to the municipal sanitary authority, either by the injured person or by two persons residing in the municipality, or by a constable.

Proceedings
upon com-
plaint.

44. Upon receiving the complaint, the municipal sanitary authority shall inquire into the facts giving rise thereto, cause the place complained of to be visited by its executive officer or by any other health officer, and hear, if necessary, the evidence of any person in a position to give information respecting the complaint; and, for the purpose of compelling witnesses to appear and to answer, it shall have all the powers conferred upon a justice of the peace by the Quebec Summary Convictions Act.

Notice to be
given of
existence of
nuisance.

45. When, upon a complaint or the inspection of its officers, the municipal sanitary authority has become aware of the existence, upon an immoveable situated within the municipality, of a nuisance or of unhealthy conditions, it shall give notice in writing to the person responsible for such nuisance or unhealthy condition, or, if such person cannot be found, to the proprietor or occupant of the immoveable, requiring him to abate the same or to do the necessary work to prevent its return, within the delay mentioned in the notice.

Notice if
nuisance
arises from
defective
construc-
tion.

If it is ascertained that the nuisance or unhealthy condition arises from some defect in the construction of the immoveable, or if the immoveable is unoccupied, the notice prescribed by this article shall be given to the proprietor.

Abatement
of nuisance
in certain
cases at
expense of
municipal-
ity.

If the person responsible for the existence of such nuisance or unhealthy condition cannot be found, and if the municipal sanitary authority is of opinion that the nuisance or unhealthy condition is not due to the acts or omissions of the proprietor, it may cause it to be abated at the expense of the municipality.

Nuisance,

46. When a nuisance or unsanitary condition dan-

gerous to the health of the inhabitants of the municipality, seems to be wholly or partially caused by some act or omission outside of its territory, the municipal sanitary authority of the municipality affected may cause an inspection to be made by its own officers, and if necessary may proceed to have the nuisance or unhealthy condition abated, as if the municipality in which the act or omission took place was within its jurisdiction; provided always that no judicial proceeding may be taken except before a court whose jurisdiction extends over the latter municipality.

47. All reasonable expenses incurred in abating a nuisance or unhealthy condition may be recovered by action in the usual form by the municipal council or the person who incurred them, from the person whose act caused such nuisance or unhealthy condition.

48. If the notice mentioned in section 45 has no effect, the municipal health authority may have the necessary work to remove the nuisance or unhealthy condition done at the expense of the person in default.

However, if the performance of such work would entail an expense of five hundred dollars or more, such person may appeal therefrom to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health within fifteen days from the service of the notice.

If, after investigating the truth of the facts by every means he may deem advisable, the Director decides that the nuisance must be abated, he shall give the appellant and the municipal sanitary authority notice of his decision, and the appellant shall comply therewith within the delay fixed by the decision; and if he fails to do so, the work shall be executed by the municipal sanitary authority at the expense of the appellant.

49. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 48, every person to whom a notice has been given to abate a nuisance or to remove an unhealthy condition, shall be liable, if he does not comply with such order, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars per day for each day during which such order remains unexecuted,—

a. if it relates to work, the doing whereof occasions the expenditure of less than five hundred dollars, after the expiration of the delay fixed in the notice given in virtue of section 45; and

b. if it relates to work, the doing whereof occasions the expenditure of five hundred dollars or more, after the

expiration of the delay given to appeal; or, if such delay is shorter than that given in the notice served under section 45, after the expiration of such delay; or, if there has been an appeal to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, after the expiration of the delay fixed by the decision of the Director.

Abatement
of nuisances
by order of
executive
officer in
certain
event.

50. Whenever it is urgent to abate a nuisance or an unhealthy condition, and when the works necessary for that purpose occasion the expenditure of not more than fifty dollars, the executive officer or any other health officer of the municipal sanitary authority, may order the person responsible therefor or upon whose property it exists, whether such person be proprietor, tenant or occupant thereof, to abate the same within the short delay indicated by him.

Penalty if
order not
carried out.

If such order is not carried out within the delay fixed, the same penalty shall be incurred and the same proceedings may be had as in case of default to comply with the notice prescribed by section 45.

Privy-pits.

51. Every municipal council may prohibit privy-pits within the limits of its jurisdiction.

Power of
councils
respecting
wells.

52. The municipal sanitary authority may cause wells, which it considers contaminated, to be emptied, cleaned and disinfected, or filled up if necessary.

Unhealthy
houses, etc.

53. When a house or other dwelling is ascertained to be unsanitary, the municipal sanitary authority may cause the inmates to leave it and forbid their return until it has been made sanitary in the manner which it prescribes.

II.—DRINKING-WATER AND DRAINAGE

Approval of
plan of
water-
works, etc.

54. No municipality shall establish or allow to be established, and no corporation, company or person shall establish a water-works or intake for drinking-water or any device for the purification of water before submitting the plans and specifications, prepared by a graduate engineer, to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health and obtaining his approval.

Destruction
of works in
certain
cases.

In addition to the penalty attached to the infringement of this section, every work done without such previous approval shall be altered or demolished by the municipality, the corporation, company or person doing the same, if the Director thinks that the water supplied may be injurious to health.

The Director may require an analysis of the water to be made at the expense of the municipality, corporation, company or person submitting the plans, before giving his approval.

Analysis of water.

This section shall apply also to proposed extensions of old installations.

Proposed extensions of old installations.

55. No municipality shall take or allow any steps to be taken, and no corporation, company or person shall take any steps to carry out public or private drainage works or the installation of any plant for the treatment of sewage, before submitting the plans and specifications, prepared by a graduate engineer, to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health and obtaining his approval.

Drainage plans to be approved by Director.

In addition to the penalty attached to the infringement of this section, every work done without such previous approval shall be altered or demolished by the municipality, corporation, company or person doing the same, if the Director thinks it may become injurious to health.

Destruction of drainage works in certain cases.

This section shall apply also to proposed extensions of old installations.

Proposed extension of old installations.

56. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by regulation determine what must be shown by the plans and specifications submitted to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health for approval under sections 54 and 55.

Contents of plans, etc.

57. No municipal by-law relating to the construction of waterworks, a filter, or any other plant for the treatment of water, to a sewage system or any plant for the treatment of sewage, shall be submitted for the approval of the ratepayers, in case such approval is required, before the plans and specifications of the works referred to in such by-law, prepared by a graduate engineer, have been approved by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health.

No vote on by-law relating to water system, etc., without approval of plans by the Director.

58. Every infringement of sections 54, 55, 56 or 57 shall render the municipality, corporation, company or person guilty thereof liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

59. Whenever the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health finds, after investigation, that, on account of the geographical situation of two or more municipalities, and for the sake of their future development, it is either necessary or advantageous for such municipalities to perform jointly certain drainage works, or works for the distribution

Municipalities may be ordered to do work jointly.

of water, either for reasons of health or well-being, or for reasons of economy, the Director or one or more of such municipalities may apply to the Quebec Public Service Commission, which, after investigation, shall determine the nature of the work to be executed, order the execution thereof, fix the time and the method in which it is to be executed, and apportion the cost of such work, the expense of maintenance and operation thereof, and the manner of payment thereof.

Authoriza-
tion to em-
ploy funds.

60. Any municipality ordered to carry on any work under section 59, is authorized, in order to comply with the orders of the Quebec Public Service Commission, to take the necessary amount from its general funds not otherwise appropriated, and, if necessary, to borrow the said amount, without being bound to observe the formalities regarding loans required by the laws by which it is governed, and without affecting its borrowing power.

Orders to be
executory.

61. Every order of the Commission shall be executory as if it were a decision of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, on penalty of the fines enacted by section 68.

Penalty for
contamin-
ating wells,
etc.

62. Every person who knowingly and voluntarily pollutes or contaminates, in any manner whatsoever, the water of a well, spring, stream, lake, pond, river or reservoir, used for drinking by men or animals, and every person who voluntarily pollutes or contaminates the intake of any waterworks, whether such intake be frozen or not, and every person who deposits in such intake or upon the ice thereof the carcase of any dead animal or any other matter injurious to health, is liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than two months.

Pollution of
water sup-
ply.

63. Whenever the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health finds after investigation that the source of the water supply of any municipality or community in this Province has been rendered impure by reason of the discharge of sewage or other waste matter, or whenever he finds, after investigation, that any stream, lake or pond has been rendered so impure as to give off foul or noxious odors injurious to the health or comfort of those living in the vicinity, it shall be the duty of such Director to communicate the result of his investigation to any municipality, corporation or person responsible for such pollution and impurity. If, after having heard the parties interested, the Director

Director
may call

considers that it is necessary to make any change or improvement, his duty shall be to call upon such municipality, corporation or person responsible to take the necessary steps to do away with the causes of such pollution or impurity. The work necessary to that end must be completed within a delay to be fixed by the Director.

64. Whenever the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health finds, after investigation, that the water supply of any municipality is impure and dangerous to health, and that it is practically impossible to sufficiently improve the quality of such supply by removing the source or sources of pollution affecting it, or whenever said director finds, after investigation, that such water supply is being rendered impure by reason of the improper construction or inadequate size of existing water purification works, he shall notify the municipality, corporation or person, owning or operating such water supply, of the results of his investigation. If, after hearing the interested parties, the Director considers that improvements or changes are necessary and should be made, he shall call upon the municipality, corporation or person, owning or operating such water supply, to change the source of supply or to instal and place in operation water purification works or devices, or to change existing water purification works. The work necessary to that end must be completed within a delay to be fixed by the Director.

65. Whenever the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health finds, after investigation, that any plant for water purification or sewage treatment does not produce good results, and that the public health is in danger, or that a nuisance exists on account of faulty construction or operation, it shall be his duty to communicate the result of his investigation to the municipality, corporation or person having charge of or owning such plant. If, after having heard the interested parties, the Director considers it necessary to make alterations or improvements, it shall be his duty to order such municipality, corporation or person so at fault to alter the plant in such a manner as to give the results required, to the satisfaction of the Director.

If such municipality or such corporation or person fail, within fifteen days from the service of the order, to obey such order, the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health may appoint some competent person to take charge of the plant, and operate the same in such a way as to obtain the results desired. The cost of the alteration of the plant and of putting it in operation, and the salary of the person

who shall take charge of it, shall be payable by the municipality, corporation or person in default.

Appeal.

66. Any municipality, corporation or person against whom an order of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health has been issued under sections 63, 64 or 65, and who is not satisfied with such decision, may appeal from the same within a delay of fifteen days from the service of the order.

Arbitrators.

The question at issue shall be submitted, without delay, after the expiration of the delay above mentioned, to a board of arbitrators composed of a sanitary engineer appointed by the municipality, corporation or person who seeks the revision of the order, and another sanitary engineer appointed by the Minister on the advice of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health.

Third arbitrator.

If the persons so chosen cannot agree upon a decision, they may, by common accord, choose a sanitary engineer as third arbitrator, and the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final.

Decision.

On failure to agree, may be appointed by court.

In case of failure to agree upon the choice of a third arbitrator, he shall be appointed by the Superior Court, upon petition by one of the interested parties.

Delay for decision: execution.

The decision of the arbitrators must be rendered within the shortest possible delay, and shall be executory as if it were an order of the Director.

Costs.

The costs incurred by this arbitration shall be equally divided between such municipality, corporation or person who brought it about, and the Government.

Authorization to municipalities to take or raise funds for works ordered.

67. Any municipal corporation ordered to do any works or improvements in virtue of sections 63 to 66, is authorized, for the purpose of obeying such order, to take the necessary amount from its general funds not otherwise appropriated, and, if necessary, to borrow such amount by by-law, without being obliged to observe the formalities regarding loans required by the laws governing such municipality.

By-law submitted for approval to Lt.-Gov. in C. in certain cases.

If the loan under such by-law is effected by means of an issue of bonds or debentures, such by-law must be submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the provisions of article 5903c of the Revised Statutes, 1909, shall apply to the by-law so approved.

Apportionment of the cost of work.

Any person or corporation, ordered to do work or make improvements, under the provisions of sections 63, 64, 65 or 66 may apply to the Quebec Public Service Commission, which, after investigation, shall establish the apportionment of the cost of the work or improvement between

the corporation or person owning the water intake or charged with keeping the same in operation, and the municipality served by such intake.

68. Any municipality, corporation or person failing to comply with any order of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, or of the Quebec Public Service Commission, under articles 63 to 67, within a delay of thirty days from the service thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars; and if the order still remain unexecuted three months after the judgment upon the first prosecution, to an additional fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each day the infringement of the order continues. Penalty for refusal to comply with order.

The fact that a prosecution has been instituted shall not prevent the said Director from having the said works or improvements, so ordered, done at the expense of such municipality, corporation or person in default. Effect of prosecution.

III. FOOD AND DRINK

69. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of, for a valuable consideration, any food or drink that is not wholesome and of healthy origin. Any person contravening this section shall be liable to a fine of not more than fifty dollars. What food or drink may be sold. Penalty.

70. Every executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority or any other officer appointed by it for that purpose, may inspect all animals, dead or alive, meat, fowl, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, grease, bread, flour, milk or other liquids or food intended for human consumption and offered for sale, or deposited in a place or transported in a vehicle for the purpose of being afterwards sold or offered for sale, or delivered after being sold; and if, upon inspection, such animals, liquids or food appear to be unwholesome, putrid, damaged or infected with the germs of disease, or otherwise injurious to health, he may seize the same, carry them off, and dispose of them so that they shall not be offered for sale or serve as food for man. Inspection of food by municipal officer. Seizure thereof.

The burden of proof that the animals, liquids or food are not intended to be sold, or to be delivered after having been sold, or to serve as food for man, shall be upon the owner or person in possession thereof. Burden of proof.

The owner of the articles, or the person in whose possession they were seized, shall be further liable to a fine of not more than fifty dollars. Penalty.

71. Every executive officer of the municipal sanitary Inspection

of dairies,
etc.

Prohibition
to sell from
unsanitary
premises.

Penalty.

Inspection
of butchers'
shops, etc.

Penalty.

Officers of
the Provin-
cial Bureau
of Health
may exercise
certain
powers.

Duties of
heads of
households,
etc.,
in certain
cases of
disease.

authority, or any other officer authorized by it for that purpose, may inspect the dairies, stables and cow-sheds situated within or without the municipality whence the milk sold in the municipality is supplied, as well as the places in the municipality where milk is sold, and, if he thinks that such dairies, stables, cow-sheds or places are not kept in the condition required by the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, he shall give a notice in writing to the proprietor or the person in possession thereof, to discontinue the sale and distribution of the milk from such dairies, stables or cow-sheds, or to suspend the sale in such places until they shall be put in the condition required by such regulations.

Every sale or delivery of milk in contravention of the notice prescribed by this section, shall render the offender liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars.

72. Every officer of the municipal sanitary authority, or any other officer authorized by it for that purpose, shall inspect the butchers' shops, slaughter-houses, butter factories, cheese factories, and other establishments whatever where produce or food, intended for consumption by man, is prepared for sale, and, if he finds that they are not kept in the condition required by the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, he shall give an order in writing to the proprietor or the person in possession thereof to suspend the preparation of such produce or food, until they are put in the condition required by such regulations.

Every contravention of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars.

73. Every member, officer or employee of the Provincial Bureau of Health may exercise the powers conferred by sections 69 to 72 upon the executive officers of the municipal sanitary authority.

IV—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

74. Whenever the head of any household or of any establishment whatsoever is aware or has reason to believe that any person, dwelling in his home or in the establishment under his control, has small-pox, varioloid, asiatic cholera, plague, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlatina, typhoid fever, paratyphoid, grippe, measles, tuberculosis, leprosy, cerebro-spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, whooping-cough, rubeola, chicken-pox, purulent ophthalmia neonatorum, or any other disease which the Lieu-

tenant-Governor in Council has designated by regulation, he shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice thereof to the municipal sanitary authority of the locality in which he resides or has his establishment.

75. Any physician who ascertains or has reason to believe that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with any of the diseases set forth in section 74, shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice thereof to the municipal sanitary authority of the locality in which such diseased person may be.

Duties of physicians in such cases.

76. The notification given by one of the persons obliged to give the same, shall exempt the others from the obligation to give it.

Notification by one exempts others.

Every person obliged to give the notification required by sections 74 and 75 shall be liable, in case he neglects to give the same, to a fine of not more than twenty dollars per day, for each day during which such neglect lasts.

Penalty.

77. The municipal sanitary authority shall notify the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, by registered letter, to be deposited in the post-office within twenty-four hours after having been informed under the provisions of sections 74 or 75, or otherwise, of the first case of any disease mentioned in section 74 which exists in the municipality, and to supply him, so long as the disease lasts, every eight days or oftener if required by the Director, with a statement showing the number of new cases ascertained, as well as the number of those who have died, are cured or are still sick.

Notification to Director of contagious diseases.

After the appointment of district inspectors by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the latter may order that the notice in question in this section may be given to the inspector of such district instead of being given direct to the Director.

Notice given to district inspector, in certain cases.

78. When any disease mentioned in section 74 exists in a municipality, the municipal sanitary authority thereof shall make known publicly, and in the manner it deems the most efficacious for the common safety, the houses or places infected by such contagious disease, and shall immediately use all possible means to prevent the disease from spreading.

Duties of municipal sanitary authority when certain diseases exist.

79. When an officer or representative of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health finds that any municipality has neglected or refused to carry out the measures provided against contagious diseases, either by this act,

Officer may carry out measures himself in certain cases.

the regulations passed thereunder, or the municipal by-laws, he may, of his own accord, notwithstanding the provisions of section 33, proceed to carry out the same at once at the cost of the municipality in default.

Power of
municipal
councils to
establish:
Hospitals,
etc.;

80. Every municipal council may establish and maintain:

Houses for
quarantine;

1. Temporary or permanent hospitals or houses for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from contagious diseases;

Refuges;

2. Houses of detention where persons may be quarantined;

Disinfecting
stations;

3. Places or refuges for persons whose dwellings are being disinfected;

Ambulances.

4. One or more disinfecting stations with the necessary apparatus and equipment;

Several
municipal-
ities may
unite.

5. Ambulances.

Several municipalities may agree to establish in common one or more of such establishments.

Removal of
certain
persons
from railway
cars, etc.

81. The Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health and the municipal sanitary authority may, by their officers or delegates, enter railway cars, vessels, stage-coaches, or other public conveyances, whenever they have reason to suspect that they contain one or more persons attacked by any of the diseases mentioned in section 74, or have been recently exposed to contagion from any such disease, remove such person or persons, and disinfect such railway car, vessel, stage-coach or other public conveyance, detaining the same if necessary.

Isolation of
certain
patients.

82. Whenever a person, who is suffering or has recently suffered from a contagious disease, or has been recently exposed to contagion, arrives at, or is going about in a municipality, the mayor, or two municipal councillors or the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority of such municipality, may cause such person to be isolated, and provide him with nurses or other attendance, and, if necessary, cause his effects and the houses which he has entered to be disinfected, the whole at the expense of such person or of those who may be charged with his maintenance, and, in the case of manifest poverty, at the expense of the municipality.

Taking of
land, etc.,
for isolation,
etc.

83. The municipal sanitary authority may, and shall upon the order of the Director, in urgent cases, and if in the opinion of the municipal authority there is no other means of procuring the necessary shelter or land for the

isolation of the sick and for the quarantine of suspected persons, take possession of land or of an unoccupied house within the municipality, without having obtained the previous consent of the proprietor, and keep possession thereof so long as it deems necessary.

Notice of such taking shall be given to the proprietor by registered letter, within five days thereafter, if his address or that of his agent or representative is known, or, if it is not known, by a notice published twice in an English newspaper and in a French newspaper published or circulated in the municipality. Notice to be given to proprietor, etc.

If the municipal sanitary authority and the proprietor cannot agree upon the amount of the indemnity to which such taking and occupation give rise, it shall be fixed summarily and without appeal by a judge of the Superior Court on the petition of the municipal sanitary authority or of the proprietor. Indemnity therefor, how fixed.

84. The municipal sanitary authority shall order the disinfection of effects exposed to infection from contagious disease, and, if it thinks necessary, order their destruction, giving compensation to the owner of such effects at the expense of the municipality. Disinfection of exposed effects.

85. In addition to the disinfection prescribed by the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, whenever the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, or the municipal sanitary authority, or its executive officer, is of opinion that the cleaning or disinfecting of any building, railway car, boat, vehicle, or any part thereof, or of any article therein, will tend to prevent or to check an infectious disease, the Director, or municipal sanitary authority, or its executive officer, shall give notice in writing to the occupant or proprietor, requiring him to clean and disinfect such building, railway car, boat, vehicle or part thereof, and its contents, within the time and in the manner specified in such notice. Notice to clean, etc., of certain railway cars, etc.

Any such proprietor or occupant, who neglects to comply with such order, shall be liable to a fine of not more than ten dollars for each day he fails to comply with the same, and the Director, or municipal sanitary authority or its executive officer, may have such cleaning or disinfection done at the expense of such proprietor or occupant. Penalty if notice disregarded.

When, in the opinion of the Director or of the municipal sanitary authority, it is impossible for the proprietor or occupant to do properly what is required of him, the municipal sanitary authority may have the same done at the expense of the municipality. Cleaning, etc., at the expense of the municipality.

Municipal-
ities may
require cer-
tificates of
health from
persons
coming from
neighboring
municipal-
ities in cer-
tain cases.

86. When any municipal sanitary authority has reason to believe that, owing to the carelessness of the authorities in a neighboring municipality, or one with which it is in communication, its territory is threatened with an invasion by some contagious disease, such municipality may, with the approval of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, take such measures as it may deem proper to prevent such invasion; and, particularly, may require, from persons coming from the infected municipality, a certificate to the effect that they are not afflicted with the sickness which is prevalent, and have not been exposed to catch it; or that, having had it, they have been disinfected in the manner required by law; and moreover, for small-pox, may require a certificate of vaccination.

Application
to certain
vessels.

87. With the exception of vessels subject to the federal laws respecting quarantine, every vessel coming within one mile of the shore in any municipality shall be under the jurisdiction of such municipality as regards everything connected with public health.

Jurisdiction
of municip-
ality.
Extension of
jurisdiction
in certain
cases.

When the river is less than two miles wide, the vessel shall be within the jurisdiction of the nearest municipality. Upon information that a vessel, which is at anchor more than a mile distant from the municipality, is infected with a contagious disease and is a menace to such municipality, the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health may, for the purposes of public health, extend the jurisdiction of such municipality over such vessel.

Penalty for
communi-
cating
venereal
disease.

88. Whosoever knowingly or negligently communicates a syphilitic or venereal disease to another person shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than three months.

Examina-
tion of cer-
tain prison-
ers.

89. Any person arrested for a sexual offence or as a prostitute, or supporter or procuror of prostitutes, must be examined without delay by the physician of the gaol, or other house of detention, who shall, forthwith, confidentially inform the judge of the result of his examination before sentence is rendered.

Notification
to inspectors
of certain
prisoners
discharged.

90. Any gaol physician who has a prisoner still suffering from a venereal disease when discharged, must, without delay, notify the district inspector of the Provincial Bureau of Health for the district where the discharged prisoner has his domicile.

Professional
secrecy.

91. The physician who communicates information un-

der sections 89 and 90 to the persons therein mentioned, and the physician, who, in the case of venereal diseases, deems it necessary for the purpose of preventing contagion and for the ends of justice to put persons exposed to contagion on their guard, is not and shall not be bound to professional secrecy.

92. Every municipal council may establish and maintain dispensaries or special hospitals for the treatment of venereal patients, or subsidize for such treatment dispensaries or hospitals already established. Municipal dispensaries, etc.

V.—INSPECTIONS, & C.

93. The members, officers and employees of the Provincial Bureau of Health or of the municipal sanitary authority, may enter any immovable and examine the interior of any moveable to make the inspection which they deem necessary, between eight o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, and at all times in case of small-pox, cholera or plague, or if the operations giving rise to the nuisance or occasioning the unhealthy condition are supposed to be carried on at other hours than those above indicated. Power of officers to examine property.

Every officer or employee shall, if thereunto required, before entering any immovable or examining any moveable, exhibit his badge of office, if he has any, or a certificate signed by the secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Health or by the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority. Badge of officer, etc., to be previously exhibited.

94. The officers and employees mentioned in section 93 may, if necessary, call upon any constable to assist and protect them in the performance of their duties. Constables may be called upon to assist.

The municipal sanitary authority or a health officer authorized to disinfect any person or thing or to isolate any person, may employ all the force and cause itself or himself to be assisted by all the persons necessary for the success of the operations. Force may be used to disinfect or isolate.

95. The municipal sanitary authority is authorized to allow the citizens to take communication of what has been ascertained during the inspection of lodgings. Communication of information.

96. 1. Saving special provisions to the contrary, whosoever hinders in the performance of their duties the persons acting under the authority of this act or employed in carrying out the same, or refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act, or the orders given there- Penalty for obstructing persons acting under this act.

under, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence and an additional fine not exceeding twenty dollars per day, for each day above two, during which the offence is continued.

Penalty for not complying with certain orders.

2. Every municipal corporation which fails to comply with an order given by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, in virtue of paragraph 3 of section 8, shall be liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for every day on which the order of the Director is infringed.

DIVISION III

HEALTH IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

By-laws of Lt.-Gov. in C. respecting industrial establishments.

97. 1. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister and after consultation of the Board of Health, make any regulations he may deem expedient for securing health in industrial establishments, prescribed by section fifth of chapter second of title seventh of the Revised Statutes, 1909, (articles 3829 to 3866), and relating to:

- a. The supply of drinking-water;
- b. Lighting;
- c. The distance to be left between certain establishments and dwelling-houses, as well as the arrangement and details of the construction of rooms;
- d. Cubic space;
- e. Aëration and ventilation;
- f. Cleanliness and cleansing;
- g. The removal and manner of disposing of dust, gas, vapor and waste produced in the course of work;
- h. The system of drainage, including sinks, lavatories, urinals, privies or closets, and the method of disposing of waste liquids;
- i. The temperature of the premises;
- j. All other sanitary conditions which may arise in industrial establishments.

Application of by-laws.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare that one or more of such regulations shall only apply to one or more classes of establishments designated by him.

Coming into force of the said by-laws.

3. The said by-laws shall come into force fifteen days after their publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

Penalty for infraction.

98. Every infraction of the provisions of this division or of the regulations made thereunder, shall render the offender liable to a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, and another fine of not more than six dollars per day for every

day during which the infraction lasts, after notice given by the sanitary physician or the municipal sanitary authority.

99. Whenever any by-law of the municipal sanitary authority is contrary to the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council made in virtue of this division, the latter alone shall be in force. Effect of regulations upon the municipal by-laws.

If the manner of doing anything prescribed by the municipal by-law is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as efficient as that ordered by the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the municipal by-law shall continue in force. Municipal by-laws to remain in force in certain event.

100. The sanitary physicians appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in virtue of section fifth of chapter second of title seventh of the Revised Statutes, 1909, (articles 3829 to 3866), and the municipal sanitary authority, must, under the direction of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, see to the carrying out of the above mentioned regulations and by-laws. Duties of sanitary physicians.

101. The procedure to be followed for notices, services, suits and other measures rendered necessary in carrying out such regulations and by-laws, shall be that indicated for notices, services, prosecutions and other measures provided for by section fifth of chapter second of title seventh of the Revised Statutes, 1909, (articles 3829 to 3866). Notices, how to be given.

Nevertheless, the prosecutor, if he be the Director or an officer or employee of the Provincial Bureau of Health or of the municipal sanitary authority, need not make the deposit required by article 3861 of the Revised Statutes, 1909. Deposit not required in certain cases

DIVISION IV

SANITARY PROVISIONS IN CASES OF EPIDEMIC

§ 1.—*General and Interpretative*

102. In this division, the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings: Interpretation:

1. The words "two justices of the peace", mean two or more justices of the peace, assembled or acting together, for the place where the matter requiring the cognizance of such two justices of the peace arises in whole or in part; and shall also mean every Judge of the Sessions, and every Police or District Magistrate; "Two justices of the peace";

- "Place"; 2. The word "place", means a city, town, village, township, parish or any other territorial division recognized or designated by law as a separate municipality or municipal division;
- "Street"; 3. The word "street", includes every highway, road, square, row, range, lane, mews, court, alley and passage;
- "Local board". 4. The words "local board" mean the local board of health constituted in accordance with section 107.

§ 2.—*Proclamations and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council*

103. Whenever this Province, or any part thereof, or place therein, appears to be threatened with any epidemic, endemic or contagious disease, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation, declare this division to be in force in this Province, or in any part thereof which he designates.

He may, in like manner as to all or any of the parts or places to which any such proclamation extends, repeal or renew the same.

Subject to repeal and renewal as aforesaid, every such proclamation shall remain in force for six months, or for any shorter period mentioned in such proclamation.

104. From and after the proclamation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister but without the necessity of consulting the Board of Health, may, by by-law, with a view to the prevention or mitigation of epidemic, endemic or contagious diseases,—

1. Order that streets be frequently and effectively cleansed by the surveyors or superintendents of highways and others entrusted with the care and management thereof, or by the proprietors or occupants of the houses and tenements adjoining thereto;

2. Order that yards and dependencies be frequently and effectively cleansed by those having control thereof;

3. Provide for domiciliary visits;

4. Regulate the arrival and departure of boats or vessels and railway cars, the arrival and departure of passengers, and the sending and receiving of goods and merchandise by such boats, vessels and cars;

5. Authorize local boards of health to supply, at the expense of the locality in which they act, shelters, medical aid, medicine, and all other things necessary to prevent or mitigate disease;

6. Order that dwelling-houses, schools, churches, rail-

way stations or other buildings, boats, vessels, railway cars, stages and vehicles, as well as all effects found therein, be cleansed, purified, ventilated and disinfected by the proprietors and occupants, or by the persons having the control, care or supervision thereof; provide for their inspection, and authorize the detention for the time required for such operations, of every boat, vessel, railway car, stage or vehicle, whenever the sanitary by-laws require it or the inspecting officer orders it,—at the expense of the proprietor, tenant or other person in charge thereof,—by detaining as long as may be necessary for such operations every such boat, vessel, railway car, stage or vehicle, or every passenger or all goods found therein;

7. Provide for the evacuation of infected places and for the keeping under supervision of persons coming from such places; ing houses, etc., to be cleansed, etc.;
Evacuation of infected places, etc.;

8. Provide for the immediate burial of the dead; Burial;

9. Provide for the abating of nuisances and the removal of unhealthy conditions; Abating of nuisances;

10. Provide for the appointment of sanitary police, paid by the municipalities in which they operate, for the purpose of insuring the carrying out of the sanitary by-laws in force in the municipality, or to assist therein; Appointment of sanitary police, etc.;

11. Order recourse to be had to all means for preventing or mitigating epidemic or contagious diseases in any manner deemed suitable; Preventive measures;

12. Define the duties and powers of local boards of health; Duties, etc., of local boards;

13. Authorize and require local boards of health in all cases in which epidemic, endemic or contagious diseases are discovered to exist in any house or other building occupied as a dwelling, situated in an unhealthy or crowded locality or being in a neglected or filthy state, to compel,—exercising however a sound discretion and at the cost and charges of such local boards of health,—the inhabitants of any such dwelling or other building to remove therefrom, and to place them in sheds, tents or other proper shelter, in a healthier place, until measures can be taken by and under the direction of the local boards of health for the immediate cleansing, ventilation, purification and disinfection of such dwelling or other building. Removal from unsanitary houses, etc.

105. Every regulation enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this division, shall come into force on the day of its publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Coming into force of regulations.

Every proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, issued under this division, shall also be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Publication of proclamation.

Proclamation and regulations to be laid before Legislature. Over what territory regulations to extend.

The proclamation and regulations shall, immediately after being published, be laid before both Houses of the Legislature if it is then in session; if not, within the first fourteen days of the next session.

The regulations, published as aforesaid, shall extend to all places in which this division comes into force, unless such regulations are expressly limited to some of such places and then only to such places so specified in the regulations; and, saving the right of revocation or alteration, they shall remain in force as long as this division is in force.

Payment of expenses.

106. The expenses incurred by the Provincial Bureau of Health in applying the provisions of this division shall be defrayed out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature in connection with public health.

§ 3.—*Local Boards of Health*

I.—ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL BOARD

Municipal board of health, local board under this division.

107. In municipalities where, at the time of the publication of the proclamation putting this division into force, there is a local board of health, whether known under the name of board of health, local board of health, health committee or health board, such board of health shall be the local board of health for the purposes of this division.

Municipal council to be local board in certain cases.

In municipalities in which there is no board of health at the time of the publication of the proclamation, the municipal council shall be the local board of health for the purposes of this division, so long as the municipal council has not appointed a local board of health.

II.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF LOCAL BOARDS

Duties of local board as to regulations of the Lt.-Gov. in Council.

108. The local boards shall carry out and cause to be carried out or aid in carrying out the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and perform every act and supply every thing or matter required for their due carrying out.

Appointment of executive officer.

109. Every local board shall appoint its own executive officer within the delay fixed by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, and, in default of its so doing, the Director shall select and appoint him.

Other officers.

The local board shall also appoint all necessary officers and employees.

Power of executive

110. 1. The executive officer of the local board of health, or any two or more of the members of such board

or of its officers or employees, in carrying out the regulations and by-laws made under this division, may enter and inspect any dwelling or premises, if there be any ground for believing that there is therein any person attacked by an epidemic, endemic or contagious disease or that any person has recently died of any such epidemic, endemic or contagious disease in such dwelling or premises, or that there is any filth, or any matter dangerous to health therein or thereupon, or that it is otherwise necessary to carry out, in relation to such dwelling or premises, all or any of such regulations or by-laws. officer to inspect buildings, etc.

2. If the owner or occupant of any such dwelling or premises neglects or refuses to obey the orders given by such officers or members in pursuance of such regulations or by-laws, such officers or members may call to their assistance all constables and peace officers, and such other persons as they think fit, may enter into such dwellings or premises, and carry out or cause to be carried out therein such regulations or by-laws, or remove therefrom and destroy whatever in pursuance of such regulations or by-laws it is necessary to remove and destroy for the preservation of the public health. Assistance may be obtained if resistance offered, etc.

111. 1. Upon the publication of any regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and while they continue in force, all by-laws of the municipal council, or other municipal body of any place to which such regulations or any of them relate, made for preserving the inhabitants thereof from contagious diseases, are suspended. Suspension of municipal by-laws.

2. Upon the appointment and during the existence of a local board of health under this division for any such place, any board of health or health officer, or other like officer or any committee appointed under any such by-law, shall be and remain deprived and relieved of all powers, authorities and duties conferred and imposed upon him or them by any such by-law. Suspension of local health officers.

112. Upon proof of the incompetence or negligence of any local board of health in the performance of the duties and powers conferred by this division or by the regulations or by-laws authorized by this division, the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health may, during such time as he may consider necessary, proceed directly to carry out this division or such regulations or by-laws. The representative of the Director entrusted with such carrying out shall have *ipso facto* all the powers and rights of the local board of health, in whose stead he acts. Power of Director. Representative of Director, his powers.

Expenses of local board, how defrayed.

Id., of Director.

113. The expenses, incurred by local boards in the execution or in superintending the execution of the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be defrayed and provided for in the same manner and by the same means as expenses, incurred by the municipal councils or other municipal bodies of the respective places for which such local boards were appointed or in which they have jurisdiction, are defrayed and provided for.

The same rule applies to the expenses incurred by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health or his representative when acting under section 112.

§ 4.—Penalties

Penalty for violating regulations of the Lt.-Gov. in C., etc.

114. Whosoever wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of this division, or wilfully violates any regulation passed thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or neglects or refuses to comply with such regulation or with the requirements of this division, in any manner whatsoever, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, by the local board of health or by any person before any two justices of the peace, and to be levied by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender.

If offender has no goods or chattels he may be imprisoned.

115. If it appears to the satisfaction of such justices of the peace, before or after the issuing of a warrant of distress, that the offender has not goods and chattels within their jurisdiction sufficient to satisfy the amount, they may commit him to the common gaol for any time not more than fourteen days, unless the amount be sooner paid, in the same manner as if a warrant of distress had issued, and a return of *nulla bona* had been made thereon.

When offender may be prosecuted.

116. All offences committed against this division, while the same is in force in this Province, or in any part thereof, may be prosecuted, and the parties committing the same convicted and punished therefor, as well after as during the time that this division is in force.

DIVISION V

INOCULATION AND ANTI-VARIOLIC VACCINATION

§ 1.—Penalties for Inoculating with Small-Pox Virus

Penalty for inoculating.

117. Any person producing or attempting to produce

by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or knowingly by any other means whatsoever, the disease of small-pox in any person in this Province, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any two justices of the peace.

For every such offence he shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month. Imprisonment.

118. If any person licensed to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in this Province. is convicted of an offence against the provisions of this subdivision, his license if he contravenes this subdivision. shall become null and void and of no effect; and he shall, from and after the date of such conviction, be liable to the same penalty in the event of his practising medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Province, as he would have been liable to for so doing if he had never been licensed to practise the same; but the Lieutenant-Governor may, on the certificate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec certifying that there is no other reason for the disability or exclusion, at any time upon the expiration of the term of imprisonment of any such person so convicted as aforesaid, permit him to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery as aforesaid; and thereupon and thereafter such person shall no longer be liable to any fine or penalty for so doing.

§ 2.—*Powers of Municipalities respecting Anti-variolic Vaccination*

119. Every municipal council may order that anti-variolic vaccination and re-vaccination shall be compulsory within the municipality, and make by-laws respecting the same. Municipal council may order that vaccination, etc., be compulsory, etc.

§ 3.—*Anti-variolic Vaccination in certain Localities*

I.—SPECIAL PLACES IN CERTAIN CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES TO BE FIXED FOR VACCINATING

120. The council of each of the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, and of any other municipality having a population of three thousand souls or more, shall contract with some legally qualified and competent medical practitioner or practitioners, for one year, and so from year to year, as such contract may expire, for the anti-variolic vaccination, at the expense Employment of medical practitioners to vaccinate.

Proviso.

of the city or municipality, of all poor persons, and, at their own expense, of all other persons, resident in such city or municipality, who may come to such medical practitioner or practitioners for that purpose; provided, always, that 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, shall be successfully vaccinated by such medical practitioner or medical practitioners respectively so contracting.

Council to
appoint
convenient
place for
that pur-
pose.

121. The council of each such city or municipality shall appoint a convenient place in one or more wards of such city or of the municipality, and, in case of a municipality not already divided into wards, then in one or more wards which it shall appoint for the purposes of this division, for the performance, at least once every month, of such anti-variolic vaccination, and shall take effectual means for giving to all persons resident within each such ward, due notice of the days and hours at which the medical practitioner or one of the medical practitioners contracted with for such purpose will attend, at least once every month, at such place, to vaccinate all persons, not successfully vaccinated, who may then appear there, and also of the days and hours at which such medical practitioner will attend at such place to inspect the progress of such vaccination.

II.—DUTY OF PARENTS TO HAVE THEIR CHILDREN VACCINATED

Parents
bound to
take their
children to
be vaccin-
ated.

122. The father or mother of every child, whether residing permanently or not in any of the said cities or municipalities above mentioned, shall at some such 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 such appointed time within four months after the birth of such child, take or cause to be taken the said child to the medical practitioner in attendance at the appointed place according to the provisions of this subdivision, for the purpose of being vaccinated, unless such child has been previously vaccinated by some legally qualified medical practitioner and the vaccination duly certified; and the said medical practitioner so appointed shall, thereupon, or so soon after as it may conveniently and properly be done, vaccinate the said child.

123. 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 said child, shall again take or cause to be taken the said child to the medical practitioner by whom the operation was performed, or other similarly appointed medical practitioner in attendance, in order that such medical practitioner may ascertain by inspection the result of such operation. And take them again on the eighth day to be inspected.

III.—CERTIFICATES OF ANTI-VARIOLIC VACCINATION GIVEN BY
PHYSICIANS

124. Upon and immediately after the successful vaccination of any child residing in any of the said cities or municipalities, the medical practitioner who performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother, or other person having the care, nurture or custody of the said child, a certificate under his hand, according to form A of this act, that the said child has been successfully vaccinated, and shall also send a duplicate of the said certificate to the clerk or secretary-treasurer of the city or municipality in which the operation was performed, and such certificate shall, without further proof, be admissible as evidence of the successful vaccination of such child in any information or complaint brought against the father or mother or person who had the care, nurture or custody of such child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this subdivision. Certificate of successful vaccination to be given.

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

Such certificate or any similar certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner, respecting any child as aforesaid, shall remain in force for two months from its delivery; and the father or mother of the said child, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the said child, 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, and if the said child is not vaccinated within such period of two months, then during each succeeding period of two months, Certificate. Child to be presented again until successfully vaccinated.

until such child has been successfully vaccinated, take or cause to be taken to the said medical practitioner so appointed, such child to be vaccinated by him.

Duty of physician to vaccinate child.

If the medical practitioner deems the said child to be then in a fit and proper state for such successful vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate it accordingly, and shall, immediately after the successful vaccination of such child, deliver to the father or mother of such child, or person having the care, nurture or custody of such child, a certificate under his hand according to form A of this act, that such child has been successfully vaccinated.

Further certificate if child still unfit.

If the medical practitioner is of opinion that the said child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination, he shall again deliver to the father or mother of such child, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of the said child, a certificate under his hand, according to form B of this act, that the child is still in an unfit state for such vaccination; and the said medical practitioner, while such 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 such child, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of such child, a fresh certificate under his hand, according to the said form B; and 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 this subdivision.

Effect of certificate.

If the child unsusceptible to the vaccine disease.

126. If any medical practitioner employed under the provisions of this subdivision, or any other duly qualified medical practitioner, be of opinion that any child that has been vaccinated by him, is not susceptible to the vaccine disease, he shall deliver to the father or mother of such child, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of such child, a certificate under his hand, according to form C of this act; and the production of such certificate shall for a period of five years 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 such child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this subdivision.

Fees.

127. In all contracts made under the provisions of this subsection, the sums contracted to be paid shall not be more than fifty cents for every person successfully vaccin-

ated, including all or any of the certificates by this subdivision required.

IV.—ANTI-VARIOLIC VACCINATION IN SCHOOLS

128. School commissioners and trustees and all educational authorities may, at any time, require that no pupil shall be admitted to any school under their control, unless he hands to the teacher of the school he attends a certificate or other sufficient evidence, either of efficient anti-variolic vaccination, or of his not being susceptible to vaccination. School commissioners, etc., may require certificate of vaccination.

129. Whenever he thinks necessary, the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority of any locality attacked by small-pox or which is threatened to be so, may, with the approval of the municipal sanitary authority, require a certificate or other sufficient evidence of efficient vaccination or insusceptibility to vaccination—the operation having been had within the seven years—which shall be handed by every pupil attending a school, college, convent, university or other educational institution, to the authorities of the institution which he attends; and every pupil who refuses or neglects to give up such certificate on demand shall be excluded from the institution while his refusal or neglect continues. Production of certificate in certain other cases. If not furnished.

V.—OFFENCES AGAINST THIS SUBDIVISION

130. Any father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of any child, who does not cause such child to be vaccinated within the period prescribed by this subdivision, or does not, on the eighth day after the vaccination has been performed, take or cause such child to be taken for inspection, according to the provisions therein contained, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars, recoverable on summary conviction before the judge of the sessions, police magistrate, or district magistrate having jurisdiction in the city or municipality in which the offence was committed, or if there is no such officer, then before any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in such city or municipality. Penalty for non-compliance. Recovery of fines.

131. After two months from the conviction of any person for an offence against this subdivision, in respect of any child, no plea of such conviction shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint which may then be brought against the same or any other person for non-compliance with the provisions of this subdivision in respect of the How far and where plea of conviction shall avail.

same child; but the production of a certificate under the hand of a legally qualified medical practitioner, according to any of the forms of this act, shall be a sufficient defence against any such complaint; provided always, that if the certificate produced is in the form B of this act, the production thereof shall not be a sufficient defence, unless the vaccination be thereby postponed to a day subsequent to that on which the complaint is brought.

Penalty for not exacting certificate of vaccination from pupils.

132. Every person or corporation having the control over a school, college, convent, university or other educational institution, refusing to exclude a pupil who does not furnish a certificate of vaccination or insusceptibility to vaccination when required so to do, as prescribed by section 130, shall be liable, for each day during which the contravention exists, to a fine of not more than ten dollars.

DIVISION VI

VITAL STATISTICS

Compilation of vital statistics by the Director.

133. The Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health shall, every year, before the 1st of March, make a compilation of births, marriages and deaths, as well as of causes of death, by means of the information he may obtain in virtue of this division.

Annual returns of births by the keepers of registers of civil status.

134. During the first fifteen days of January in every year, every person entrusted with the registration of births required by the Civil Code, shall forward to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health a return, according to form D of this act, of the births registered during the preceding year.

Separate forms.

If the registers of several municipalities are kept by one person, such person shall use a separate form for each municipality.

Annual return of births by secretary-treasurers.

135. Every secretary-treasurer of any municipality shall, during the month of January in every year, forward to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health a return, according to form D of this act, of the births registered by him during the preceding year.

Annual return of marriages.

136. During the first fifteen days of January in every year, every person entrusted with the registration of marriages required by the Civil Code, shall forward to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health a statement drawn up according to form E of this act, of the number of marriages registered by him during the preceding year.

If the registers of several municipalities are kept by one person, such person shall use a separate form for each of such municipalities.

137. Every physician, who has been called upon to give professional services during the last illness of any deceased person, shall, under his hand, certify to the death and cause of death of such person, according to form F of this act.

If it is impossible to obtain the certificate of the attending physician, or if no physician has been called in, the certificate shall be signed by the coroner, or by a justice of the peace, whenever the deceased resided during his last illness less than five miles from the nearest physician; but if such distance is five miles or more, the certificate may be signed by such coroner or justice or by a clergyman, or by two credible persons, who shall state, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the cause of death.

Such certificate or a receipt for such certificate given by the municipal authority shall be required by the person entrusted by the Civil Code with the registration of acts of civil status, and must be delivered to him before he can proceed to the interment or grant the burial permit.

If the cemetery wherein the body is to be buried is not that in use for the place where the death occurred, the certificate of death shall be given to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality of the place whence the body is taken, or to any other person appointed for that purpose by the municipal council, who shall give in exchange a transportation permit according to the form approved by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health. Such transportation permit shall be accepted as equivalent to the certificate by the person who afterwards officiates at the burial. No permit shall be given unless the requirements of the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respecting the transportation of corpses, have been carried out.

On the first juridical day in every month, every person entrusted with the registration of acts of civil status shall forward to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health the certificates received by him during the preceding month.

During epidemics, the Director may require such certificates to be sent in oftener than once a month.

Whenever it appears from a certificate of death that the person mentioned therein is a subject of a foreign country, the Director shall enter on a list kept for that purpose, in duplicate, the surname and christian names of such person, the name of his country, the date, the place

Separate
forms.

Certificates
of death by
physicians.

Certificate
by coroner,
etc.

No burial
without cer-
tificate.

Transport
permit in
certain
cases.

Monthly
returns of
burials.

During
epidemics.

Death of a
subject of a
foreign
country
mentioned
on a list to
that effect.

and the cause of his death. Such list shall form part of the archives of the Provincial Bureau of Health.

Access to
such list
given con-
sul, etc.

The consul or other authorized representative of any foreign country shall have access to such list for all purposes of information respecting fellow-subjects of the country he represents who have died in this Province.

Destruction
of cer-
tificates.

The certificates shall be destroyed immediately after the compilation of the statistics and the preparation of the above-mentioned list respecting subjects of foreign countries.

Lt.-Gov.
in C. may
declare
division not
to apply to
certain ter-
ritory, etc.

138. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare that this division shall not apply to any territory in which statistics are already obtained in a manner approved by the Minister, and may make the regulations necessary for the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health to have access to such statistics.

How statis-
tics may be
obtained
from certain
localities.

139. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, whenever it is impossible to obtain statistics of certain localities under the provisions of this division, make the regulations necessary to facilitate or obtain the same.

Forms to be
supplied,
etc., by
Director.

140. The forms to be used for the certificates of deaths and for the annual reports of births and marriages; and the prepaid envelopes for the monthly or annual returns, shall be supplied and forwarded free to those entitled to them, by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health.

Penalty for
making
false returns

141. Any person who knowingly makes a false return concerning any facts which are required to be reported in virtue of this division to any person entrusted with the registration of acts of civil status, or to the secretary-treasurer of a municipality, shall, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

Penalty for
not making
returns.

Whosoever is obliged by this division to report to the person having charge of the registration of acts of civil status or to the secretary-treasurer of a municipality, any birth, marriage or death, or any cause of death, and who refuses or neglects so to report, as well as every person who infringes the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be liable to a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

Prescrip-
tion.

Prosecutions under this division shall be instituted by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health within two years after the offence was committed.

DIVISION VII

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES

142. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a committee composed of three members of the Board of Health and of all such other officers as he may deem necessary to attach thereto, and whose duty shall consist in taking useful measures with respect to the prevention and the treatment of venereal diseases. The remuneration of such persons shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, president of the Board of Health, shall be by right member and president of the committee.

143. Such committee so appointed may,—

a. establish free dispensaries and laboratories for the treatment of persons afflicted with venereal disease;

b. distribute free, among persons who have not sufficient means to obtain them, special drugs for the treatment of venereal disease;

c. provide for the treatment of persons afflicted with venereal disease, who are confined in any prison or in any asylum, reformatory school, industrial school or hospital in receipt of a grant from, or which has a contract with, the Government;

d. promote an educational propaganda, either by means of lectures, tracts, reviews or any other means of like nature most suitable to the circumstances and surroundings, with the object of warning the public against infection, or of arresting the progress of the disease in those afflicted therewith;

e. subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, adopt all regulations necessary for the attainment of the above objects.

Functions of committee:
Treatment of venereal diseases;
Distribution of drugs;

Persons in prisons, etc.;

Educational propaganda;

Regulations.

144. The remuneration of such persons and of the other officers attached thereto, as well as the expenses authorized by the Provincial Secretary for the discharge of the duties imposed on them under the provisions of this division, shall be paid out of the fund specially appropriated for public protection against venereal diseases.

Remuneration of members of committee, etc.

145. Every person who hinders such committee in carrying out any measure taken under the authority of section 143 shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a

Penalty for interference with work of committee.

fine of not more than forty dollars, and, on failure to pay such fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than three months.

DIVISION VIII

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecu-
tions.

146. Except in cases provided for by sections 101, 130 and 141, suits for offences against this act or of the regulations made under this act may be brought by the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, or by the municipal council or its board of health, or by any ratepayer, before two justices of the peace.

To whom
fine shall
belong.

When the suit is taken by the Director, the fine shall belong to the Crown.

Idem.

When the suit is taken by the municipal corporation or its board of health, the fine shall belong to the municipal corporation.

Idem.

In all other cases, the fine shall belong to the Crown.

Quebec
Summary
Convictions
Act to
apply.

In all other respects, the Quebec Summary Convictions Act shall apply to offences under this act or under the regulations made under its provisions.

DIVISION IX

FINAL PROVISIONS

Annual
report.

147. The Provincial Secretary shall, each year, lay before the Legislature, in the first ten days of each session, a report of the affairs of the Provincial Bureau of Health during the previous year.

Expenses of
the Prov.
Bureau of
Health.

148. The expenses of the Provincial Bureau of Health shall be paid out of the moneys voted for that purpose by the Legislature.

Expenses
for venereal
diseases.

However, the expenses incurred for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases shall be paid out of the fund specially appropriated for such purposes.

By-laws,
etc., to re-
main in
force.

149. The by-laws and regulations of the Superior Board of Health now in force shall remain in force until repealed or amended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

R. S., 2709,
am.

150. Article 2709 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as amended by the act 1 George V (1st session), chapter 20, section 2, is further amended, by replacing the words:

"Board of Health of the Province of Quebec", in the second and third lines of paragraph 7 thereof, by the words: "Lieutenant-Governor in Council".

151. Article 3831 of the said Statutes, is amended by R. S., 3831, striking out the words "the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, with the approval of", in the eighth and ninth lines of the second paragraph thereof.

152. Article 3839 of the said Statutes, as amended by R. S., 3839, the act 3 George V, chapter 37, section 8, is further amended ^{am.} by striking out the words "the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, approved by", in the fourth and fifth lines of paragraph 6 thereof.

153. Article 3842 of the said Statutes is amended by R. S., 3842, replacing the third paragraph thereof by the following: ^{am.}

"One or more sanitary physicians may, on the recommendation of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with special authority to supervise, under the direction of the said Director, the sanitary condition of the industrial establishments, as well as the execution of the sanitary regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council." ^{Appointment of sanitary physicians.}

154. Article 3844 of the said Statutes is amended by R. S., 3844, replacing in the second and third lines of the second ^{am.} paragraph thereof the words: "Board of Health of the Province of Quebec," by the words: "Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health".

155. Article 3865 of the said Statutes is amended by R. S., 3865, replacing the words: "Board of Health of the Province of Quebec", in the second line of the third paragraph of paragraph 6 thereof, by the words: "Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the Quebec Public Health Act". ^{am.}

156. Article 4423 of the said Statutes is amended by R. S., 4423, replacing in the third and fourth lines thereof, the words: "Board of Health of the Province of Quebec," by the words: "Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health". ^{am.}

157. Article 4424 of the said Statutes is amended by R. S., 4424, replacing the words: "Board of Health of the Province of Quebec," in the third and in the eighth lines thereof, by the words: "Provincial Bureau of Health". ^{am.}

R. S., 4426, **158.** Article 4426 of the said Statutes is amended by
am. replacing the words: "Board of Health of the Province of
Quebec," in the second line thereof, by the words: "Director
of the Provincial Bureau of Health".

R. S., 4427, **159.** Article 4427 of the said Statutes is replaced by
replaced. the following:

"Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health." **4427.** The words "Director of the Provincial Bureau
of Health", employed in this chapter, mean the Director
of the Provincial Bureau of Health appointed under the
Quebec Public Health Act (12 George V, chapter 29)".

R. S., 4428, **160.** Article 4428 of the said Statutes is amended by
am. replacing the words: "article 3977" in the fifth line thereof
by the words: "section 137 of the Quebec Public Health
Act (12 George V, chapter 29)".

R. S., 4430, **161.** Article 4430 of the said Statutes is amended by
am. replacing the words: "Board of Health, under chapter
third of title seventh of these Revised Statutes (articles
3867 to 3982 both inclusive)", in the second, third and
fourth lines of the second paragraph, by the words: "Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the Quebec Public
Health Act (12 George V, chapter 29)".

R. S., 4432, **162.** Article 4432 of the said Statutes is amended
am. by replacing the words: "Board of Health," in the third
line thereof, by the words: "Director of Provincial Bureau
of Health".

R. S., 4434, **163.** Article 4434 of the said Statutes is amended by
am. replacing the words: "Board of Health", in the second line
thereof, by the words: "Lieutenant-Governor in Council".

R. S., 4439, **164.** Article 4439 of the said Statutes is amended by
am. replacing, in the fourth line of the second paragraph thereof,
the words: "Board of Health", by the words: "Director
of the Provincial Bureau of Health".

R. S., 4442, **165.** Article 4442 of the said Statutes is amended by
am. replacing the words: "Board of Health", in the fourth line
of paragraph 4, by the words: "Director of the Provincial
Bureau of Health", and by replacing the word: "Board", in
the fifth line of the same paragraph, by the word: "Director."

R. S., 4448, **166.** Article 4448 of the said Statutes is amended by
am. replacing the words: "Board of Health of the Province of

Quebec," in the second line thereof, by the words: "Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health".

167. Article 5018 of the said Statutes is amended by R. S., 5018, replacing the words: "Board of Health of the Province of Quebec", in the fourth and fifth lines of paragraph 2 thereof, by the words: "Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health".

168. Every municipal by-law passed with the object of carrying out any order of the Quebec Public Service Commission, before the coming into force of this act, and which would have been subject to the provisions of section 67 of this act if such act had been in force at the time of the passing of the by-law, shall be deemed to have been passed under the authority of the said section 67, and shall be declared to be subject to the provisions thereof.

169. The acts mentioned in the annex to this act are repealed.

170. This act shall come into force on the day fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

ANNEX

ACTS REPEALED BY THIS ACT

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>
R. S., 1909....	Quebec Public Health Act.	Ch. III of title VII articles 3867 to 3982, and forms A to F thereto annexed.
4 George V, chapter 43..	An Act to amend the Quebec Public Health Act...	The whole.
5 George V, chapter 59..	An Act to amend the Quebec Public Health Act...	The whole.
7 George V, chapter 36..	An Act to amend the Quebec Public Health Act...	The whole.
9 George V, chapter 51..	An Act to amend the Quebec Public Health Act...	The whole.
10 George V, chapter 56.	An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting venereal diseases. (R. S., 1909, articles 3999a—3999d).	The whole.
12 George V, chapter 73.	An act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting statistics.....	The whole.

FORMS

A.—(Sections 124, 125).

Certificate of Anti-variolic Vaccination

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that
child of _____, aged _____ residing at
No. _____ street, in the municipality of _____,
has been successfully vaccinated by me.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____ 19 ____ .
A. B.

B.—(Section 125)

Certificate that Child is not fit for Anti-variolic Vaccination

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion
that _____ the child of _____
residing at No. _____ street in the municipality of _____,
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 _____.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____ 19 ____ .
A. B.

C.—(Section 126)

*Certificate that Child is not susceptible to Anti-Variolic
Vaccination*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion
that _____, the child of _____, residing
at No. _____ street, in the municipality of _____
is insusceptible to anti-variolic vaccination.

This certificate is only valid for five years from this date.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____ .
A. B.

D.—(Sections 134, 135)

Returns of Births for the Year 19 .

Name of the municipality in which {
the births have taken place.

County of.....

Total

Sex { M.....
F.....

I certify that the above is a true statement of entries
made in the registers of acts of civil status for the year 19 .

Dated at , under my hand, the 19 .

(Signature)

(Official position)

E.—(Section 136)

Return of Marriages for the Year 19 .

Name of the municipality in which {
the marriages were celebrated

County of.....

Total marriages.....

I certify that the above is a true statement of entries
made in the registers of acts of civil status for the year 19 .

Dated at , under my hand, the 19 .

(Signature)

(Official position)

F.—(*Section 137*)

Certificate of Death

Name of the municipality in which death has taken place: }

County of _____

Name and surname of deceased.	}

Age: _____ Sex: _____

Nationality: Religion:

Married, widowed or single:

Profession or calling:

Date of death:

Duration of illness:

Cause of death:	}	Primary:
		Immediate:

I, the undersigned, certify that the above statement is correct.

Dated at _____ the _____ 19 ____.

(Signature) M. D.

In case the certificate is not signed by a physician, state if it is because no physician has been called in, and at what distance from the residence of the nearest physician the deceased resided during his last illness.

(*Residence.*)