

BUITENGEWONE
OFFISIËLE KOERANT
 VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE
 EXTRAORDINARY
 OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.



UITGAWE OP GESAG.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

1/- Donderdag, 20 Januarie 1955. WINDHOEK Thursday, 20th January, 1955. No. 1875.

INHOUD

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Goewermentskennisgewings.

Government Notices.

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

The following Government Notices are published for general information.

J. NESER,
Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika.

J. NESER,
Secretary for South West Africa.

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
 Windhoek.

Administrator's Office,
 Windhoek.

No. 22.] [20 Januarie 1955.

No. 22.] [20th January, 1955.

Dit het die Administrateur behaag om, kragtens en in gevolge die bevoegdheid hom verleen by sub-artikel (4) (a) van artikel eenhonderd-en-sestig van die Munisipale Ordonnansie 1949 (Ordonnansie 3 van 1949), die onderstaande Model Regulasies op te stel en te publiseer.

The Administrator has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by sub-section (4) (a) of section one hundred and sixty of the Municipal Ordinance, 1949 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1949), to frame and publish the undermentioned Model Regulations:—

MODEL REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE PROSEDURE WAT GEVOLG MOET WORD IN VERBAND MET APPLIKASIES AAN MUNISIPALITEITE VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN PLANNE VIR DIE OPMIGTING, VERANDERING OF SLOPING VAN GEBOUE.

1. Tensy dit strydig is met die sinsverband, het die onderstaande uitdrukkings die betekenis wat hieronder onderskeidelik aan hulle toegeken word:—

„*Stadsklerk*” en „*Stadsingenieur*” beteken elk onderskeidelik die persoon wat behoortik as sodanig aangestel is en die amp beklee, of sy wettige plaasvervanger vir die betrokke munisipaliteit waarop die uitdrukking in sy sinsverband dui.

„*Munisipale gebied*” beteken die gebied binne die regsbevoegdheid van die betrokke Munisipale Raad waarop die uitdrukking in sy sinsverband dui.

„*Gebou*” beteken 'n permanente struktuur met gemesselde mure wat ontwerp is om mense, diere of dinge onder dak te bring.

2. Elkeen wat 'n gebou binne 'n munisipale gebied wil oprig, moet 'n skriftelike aansoek daarom aan die Stadsraad by die Stadsklerk indien. So 'n aansoek moet vergees gaan van tweevoudige detailtekeninge en spesifikasies van die beoogde gebou, wat ooreenkomstig die Stadsingenieur se bepalings ontwerp moet word.

3. By ontvangs van sodanige tekening en spesifikasies moet die Stadsklerk hulle aan die Stadsingenieur besorg om sy ondersoek, verslag en aanbeveling.

4. Nadat die Stadsingenieur die tekening en spesifikasies ondersoek het, moet hy sy verslag en aanbeveling aan die Stadsklerk besorg tesame met 'n rekening van sy gelde en koste opgestel ingevolge die goedgekeurde tarief.

5. Daarop lê die Stadsklerk die rekening aan die aansoeker voor en moet die aansoeker dit vereffen.

6. Wanneer die rekening afbetaal is, moet die Stadsklerk die betrokke aansoek saam met een eksemplaar van die tekening en spesifikasies en bowendien die Stadsingenieur se verslag en aanbeveling aan die Stadsraad voorle.

7. Daarop oorweeg die Stadsraad die saak en beslis hy na goedgeundte oor die aansoek.

8. Daarop moet die Stadsklerk die aansoeker skriftelik sy Raad se beslissing medeel.

9. Binne 'n munisipale gebied mag daar geen bouwerk aangepak word nie, tensy die bepalings van hierdie regulasies nagekom is en tensy die Stadsklerk die aansoeker skriftelike toestemming daartoe gegee het.

10. Die bogenoemde gelde en koste moet volgens die onderstaande tarief aangeslaan word:—

- (1) *Geldeskaal*:—
Buiten waar daar by hoof (4) hiervan anders bepaal word, is die minimale bedrag per boutekening 10/-.
- (2) *Geldmaksimum*:—
Vir elke kamer of ander vertrek op die tekening van die beoogde gebou moet die aansoeker teen die onderstaande tarief betaal: Met dien verstande dat waar die kamer of vertrek groter as 25 vierkante meter is, elke bykomende 25 vierkante meter of deel daarvan as 'n afsonderlike kamer of vertrek beskou moet word, en dat daar vir spense en badkamers teen halftarief betaal moet word mits die oppervlakte van elk so 'n spens of badkamer hoogstens nege vierkante meter is.
- (3) Waar 'n spens of badkamer nege vierkante meter oorskry, geld die voltarief. Die rakke en baddens moet op die tekening aangedui word, en moet daarvolgens aangebring word, anders geld die voltarief.

MODEL REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN REGARD TO APPLICATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE APPROVAL OF PLANS FOR THE ERECTION, ALTERATION OR REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS.

1. Unless inconsistent with the context, the following expressions shall bear the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, viz:—

“*Town Clerk*” and “*Town Engineer*” shall each respectively mean the person duly appointed and holding office as such or his lawful deputy for the relative municipality referred to by the expression in its context.

“*Municipal Area*” shall mean the area under the municipal jurisdiction of the relative Municipal Council referred to by the expression in its context.

“*Building*” shall mean a permanent structure of masoned walls designed to accommodate persons, animals or things.

2. Every person intending to erect a building within a municipal area shall submit to the Town Clerk a written application to the Town Council for permission to do so and shall attach to such application detailed plans and specifications in duplicate of the proposed building, prepared in conformity with the Town Engineer's requirements.

3. Such plans and specifications shall, upon receipt, be handed by the Town Clerk to the Town Engineer for scrutiny, report and recommendation.

4. The Town Engineer, having scrutinised the plans and specifications, shall hand his report and recommendation to the Town Clerk, along with an account of his fees and charges framed in accordance with the approved Tariff.

5. The Town Clerk shall thereupon submit such account to the applicant for payment and the applicant shall pay it.

6. When the account has been fully paid the Town Clerk shall lay before the Council the said application together with one copy of the plans and specifications and the Town Engineer's report and recommendation.

7. The Town Council shall thereupon consider the matter and make such decision upon the application as it may deem fit and proper.

8. The Town Clerk shall thereupon inform the applicant by letter of his Council's decision.

9. No building shall be commenced within a municipal area, unless the provisions of these regulations have been complied with and unless written permission for such erection has been given to the applicant concerned by the Town Clerk.

10. The Tariff of Fees and Charges hereinbefore referred to shall be as follows:—

- (1) *Scale of Fees*:—
Save as is otherwise provided in item (4) the minimum amount payable on any building plan shall be 10/-.
- (2) *Maximum Basis for Fees*:—
Each room or compartment shown on the plan of the proposed building shall be charged to the applicant at the rate set out hereunder, but for a room or compartment which shall exceed 25 square metres in area, each additional 25 square metres or part thereof shall be considered as another room or compartment. Pantries and bathrooms shall be subject to half rates, provided the area of each such pantry and bathroom does not exceed 9 square metres.
- (3) Should a pantry or bathroom exceed 9 square metres the full rate shall apply. The shelves and baths must be shown on the plan and fixed according thereto otherwise full fees will be charged.

(4) *Private*:—
Gelde teen 2/6 word gehêf vir elke putsekreet of spoelprivaat, maar waar daar een enkele privaat op die tekening aangedui word en gebou gaan word, is die minimale aanslag 5/-, nieëntstaande die minimale geldebdrag van 10/- wat hierbo bepaal word: Laasgenoemde bedrag geld in elke ander geval.

(5) *Veranda-gelde*:—
Die tarief vir verandas en balkonne oor openbare strate is dieselfde as vir kamers of ander vertrekke. Die tarief vir verandas op private grond is die helfte van die tarief vir kamers.

(6) *Voorportaal-gelde*:—
Die tarief vir gange en voorportale is dieselfde as dié vir kamers.

(7) *Algemene Tariëfskaal*:—
Tot op hoogstens 250 vierkante meter vir elke kamer:—
Grond- of kelderverdieping 7/-
Eerste verdieping 5/-
Tweede of hoër verdieping 3/-
Van 250 tot 2,000 vierkante meter:

Vir elke kamer:—
Grond- of kelderverdieping 5/-
Eerste verdieping 3/6
Tweede of hoër verdieping 2/-

Meer as 2,000 vierkante meter, vir elke kamer:—
Grond- of kelderverdieping 3/-
Eerste verdieping 2/-
Tweede of hoër verdieping 1/6

(8) *Veranderings*:—
Tekeninge van beoogde veranderings word aangeslaan volgens bostaande tarief. Die Raad bepaal aan hoeveel nuwe kamers die aanbousel gelykstaan.

(9) *Spesiale Geboue*:—
Tekeninge van geboue van 'n besonder aard word deur die Raad aangeslaan, en daarby behandel die Raad byvoorbeeld fabriekskoorstene, torings en soortgelyke inrigtings, op die grondslag vir kamers, en word elke vyf meter of deel daarvan in hoogte as 'n ekstra kamer aangeslaan.

(10) *Bykomende gelde by nuwe tekkeninge*:—
Bykomende gelde moet aangeslaan word waar 'n eienaar geheel of deels nuwe tekenings indien dat hy reeds houttekenings voorgelê het, en nadat hulle ondersoek is. Die bykomende gelde word aangeslaan teen die helfte van die gewone tarief vir die veranderde deel, tensy die verandering ter voldoening aan 'n bepaalde skriftelike versoek van die Raad geskied.

(11) *Strafgelde by versuim*:—
Wanneer tekenings aan eienaars of hul argitekte teruggestuur word ter wysiging met bepaalde skriftelike opdragte oor die sake wat gewysig moet word, en hulle word aan die Raad terugbesorg sonder dat al daardie sake aandaag geniet het, moet die eienaar gelde teen 2/6 betaal per saak of hoof of pos waaroor die opdrag gaan, wat geen aandaag geniet het nie, en 'n gelyke bedrag ten opsigte van elke daaropvolgende hoof of saak of pos wat geen aandaag geniet het nie.

(4) *Clouset Fees*:—
A fee of 2/6d shall be chargeable in respect of each earth or water closet, but where the only work to be done and so shown on the plan is a single closet, a minimum fee of 5/- shall be charged, notwithstanding the minimum of 10/- prescribed above, which shall apply in all other cases.

(5) *Verandah Fees*:—
The rate for verandahs and balconies over public streets shall be the same as for rooms or compartments. The rate for verandahs on private ground shall be half the rate for rooms.

(6) *Hall Fees*:—
The rate for passages and halls shall be the same as for rooms.

(7) *General Fees Scale*:—
Up to a limit of 250 square metres for every room:—
Ground or basement floors 7/-
First Floor 5/-
Second or higher floors 3/-
From 250 square metres to 2,000 square metres:

For every room:—
Ground or basement floors 5/-
First Floor 3/6
Second or higher floors 2/-

Exceeding 2,000 square metres, for every room:—
Ground or basement floors 3/-
First Floor 2/-
Second or higher floors 1/6

(8) *Alterations*:—
Plans for alterations shall be chargeable according to the above scale, the Council assessing the equivalent to rooms in a new building.

(9) *Special Buildings*:—
Plans for buildings of special character shall be assessed by the Council, that is, such as factory chimneys, spires and such erections, at scale for rooms each 5 metres in height or part to be regarded as an extra room.

(10) *Extra Charge on Fresh Proposals*:—
Extra fees shall also be charged where an owner having submitted plans for a building and having had same examined subsequently submits fresh proposals, either in part or whole. Such extra fees shall be at the rate of half the ordinary fees applied to the part altered, unless it be done in compliance with a definite written request from the Council.

(11) *Fees for Inattention*:—
When plans are returned to owners or their architects for amendment with definite written notes of the matters requiring amendment, and they are again sent back to the Council with any such matters not attended to, a charge of 2/6 per matter or item shall be payable by the owner, and a similar charge for subsequent items or matters noted, and not attended to.

No. 23.]

[20 Januarie 1955.

Dit het die Administrateur behaag om, kragsens en in-gevolge die bevoegdheid hom verleen by sub-artikel (4) (a) van artikel *eenhonderd-en-sestig* van die Munisipale Ordonnansie 1949 (Ordonnansie 3 van 1949), die onderstaande Model Regulasies op te stel en te publiseer:—

MODEL GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES.

INHOUDSOPGAAF VAN GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES.

HOOFSTUK I	WOORDBEPALINGS.
HOOFSTUK II	OORLAS.
HOOFSTUK III	OPENBARE GEBOUE EN WOON- HUISE.
HOOFSTUK IV	SANITASIEDIENSTE.
HOOFSTUK V	ROTTINGSRIJOL- EN FILT- REERINRIJGTINGS.
HOOFSTUK VI	VULLIS.
HOOFSTUK VII	DIE GEBRUIK VAN BEWEEGBARE, TYDELIKE OF ONGEMAGTIGDE STRUKTURE AS WOONHUISE OF SAKEPERSELE.
HOOFSTUK VIII	DIE AANHOU VAN DIERE.
HOOFSTUK IX	DIE AANHOU VAN PLUIMVEE EN DUIWE.
HOOFSTUK X	MAATREELS TEEN KNAAG- DIERE.
HOOFSTUK XI	DIE VOORKOMING VAN MUS- KIETBROEI EN DIE UITROE- LING VAN MUSKIETE.
HOOFSTUK XII	BEROKING.
HOOFSTUK XIII	DIE VOORKOMING VAN LOOD- VERGIFTIGING.
HOOFSTUK XIV	BAKKERYE EN SLAGTERS- WINKELS.
HOOFSTUK XV	RESTAURANTE, EETLOKALE, TEEKAMERS EN KAFEEES.
HOOFSTUK XVI	VISBRAAIERS EN VISHANDE- LAARS.
HOOFSTUK XVII	HOTELLE, LOSIESHUISE, HUUR- KAMERHUISE EN WOONSTEL- HUISE.
HOOFSTUK XVIII	DIE VERVAARDIGING VAN ROOMYS EN SOORTGELYKE HANDELSWARE.
HOOFSTUK XIX	YSFABRIEKE.
HOOFSTUK XX	BRUIS- OF MINERAALWATERS EN SOORTGELYKE DRANKE.
HOOFSTUK XXI	VRUCTE EN GROENTE OF ANDER VOEDSEL VIR MENSEVERBRUIK.
HOOFSTUK XXII	BARBIERS EN HAARSNYERS.
HOOFSTUK XXIII	MELKERYREGULASIES.
HOOFSTUK XXIV	TWEEDEHANDSE GOEDERE.
HOOFSTUK XXV	FABRIEKE.
HOOFSTUK XXVI	WASSERYE.
HOOFSTUK XXVII	ALGEMEEN.

GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES.

HOOFSTUK I.

WOORDBEPALINGS.

1. In hierdie regulasies het die onderstaande uitdruk-
kings onderskeidelik die betekenis aan hulle toegeken,
tensy dit onbestaanbaar is met die onderwerp of sinsverband
waarby hulle gebesig word:—

No. 23.]

[20th January, 1955.]

The Administrator has been pleased, under and
virtue of the powers in him vested by sub-section (4) (a)
of section *one hundred and sixty* of the Municipal Ordinance,
1949 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1949), to frame and
publish the undermentioned Model Regulations:—

MODEL HEALTH REGULATIONS.

INDEX TO HEALTH REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I	DEFINITIONS.
CHAPTER II	NUISANCES.
CHAPTER III	PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWEL- LINGS.
CHAPTER IV	SANITARY SERVICES.
CHAPTER V	SEPTIC TANK AND FILTER INSTALLATIONS.
CHAPTER VI	REFUSE.
CHAPTER VII	THE USE OF MOVABLE, TEMPORARY OR UNAUTHORISED STRUCTURES FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
CHAPTER VIII	THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS.
CHAPTER IX	THE KEEPING OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS.
CHAPTER X	MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.
CHAPTER XI	THE PREVENTION OF THE BREEDING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.
CHAPTER XII	FUMIGATION.
CHAPTER XIII	THE PREVENTION OF LEAD POISONING.
CHAPTER XIV	BAKERIES AND BUTCHERIES.
CHAPTER XV	RESTAURANTS, EATING HOUSES, TEA SHOPS AND CAFES.
CHAPTER XVI	FISH-FRIERS AND FISHMONGERS.
CHAPTER XVII	HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, LODGING HOUSES AND APARTMENT HOUSES.
CHAPTER XVIII	THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM AND SIMILAR COMMODITIES.
CHAPTER XIX	ICE FACTORIES.
CHAPTER XX	AERATED OR MINERAL WATER AND SIMILAR DRINKS.
CHAPTER XXI	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES OR ANY ARTICLE INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.
CHAPTER XXII	BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.
CHAPTER XXIII	DAIRY REGULATIONS.
CHAPTER XXIV	SECOND-HAND GOODS.
CHAPTER XXV	FACTORIES.
CHAPTER XXVI	LAUNDRIES.
CHAPTER XXVII	GENERAL.

HEALTH REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these regulations, the following terms shall have
the respective meanings hereby assigned to them, unless
the subject or context in which they are used be repugnant
thereto, that is to say:—

„Bruis- of mineraalwater” omvat elke soort opbruise vloeistof, stroop, likeurstroop, essens of gersel wat vir menseverbruik berei word, of by die bereiding van vloeistowwe vir menseverbruik aangewend word.

„Diere” beteken perde, muile, esels, beeste, skape, bokke en varke.

„Abattoir” omvat elke gebou, ruimte en hok binne die slagpaaierrein wat die Raad verskaf.

„Bakker” beteken elkeen wat bakkerprodukte maak of vervaardig vir gebruik deur persone, uitgesonderd dié wat woon op die perseel waar die bakker werk.

„Bakkerij” beteken elke perseel waarop enige van die bedrywighede van, of in verband met, die bak van bakkerprodukte vir die gebruik van persone, uitgesonderd dié wat op die perseel woon, plaasvind.

„Bakkerijprodukte” omvat brood, beskuitjies, ronde broodjies, tertte, koeke, pasteie, tertdeeg, suikerbakslas of lekkergoed, of ander voedsel van soortgelyke aard.

„Barbier en haarsnyer” beteken elkeen wat hom teen profyt besig hou met, of behulpsaam is by, dié sny, skeer of versorging van die hare van die mens.

„Barbiers- en haarsnyerswinkel” beteken elke perseel waarop ’n barbier of haarsnyer sy saak dryf.

„Slagter” beteken iemand wat kragtens ’n behoorlike lisensie slagtersvleis verkoop as voedsel vir menseverbruik.

„Slagtery of slagterswinkel” beteken elke perseel waarop ’n slagter sy saak dryf.

„Slagtersvleis” beteken die vleis of afval van ’n bul, os, jongos, koei, vers, tollie, kalf, skaap, lam, bok, vark, wild, pluimvee, of ander vleis wat vir mensevoedsel bestem is, maar sluit blikkies- of ingemaakte vleis uit.

„Kafee” beteken elke perseel waarop daar nie-alkoholiese dranken en die voedsel genoem by die woordbepaling van „Teekamer” verskaf word vir verkoop en menseverbruik daar ter plase, asook eiers, koeu vleis of vis, maar geen ander voedselware nie, en waarop daar geen ander kookbedrywighede plaasvind nie, buiten die bereiding van nie-alkoholiese dranken en die genoemde voedselware.

„Raad” beteken die Stadsraad van die Munisipaliteit.

„Afvoermiddel” beteken elke afvoermiddel van, en wat gebruik word vir, die dreinering van een enkele gebou, of van ’n perseel binne dieselfde erf of omheining, en wat aangebring is bloot as verbindingskanaal daarvandaan na ’n riool, sinkput, of afvoerder waarin die afloop van twee of meer sulke geboue of persele elk deur afsonderlike persone beset of bewoon, vervoer word.

„Woonhuis” beteken elke huis, kamer, skuur, hut, groot tent, woonwa, voertuig of ander struktuur of plek hoegenaamd, waarvan enige deel gebruik word vir die slaap of huisvesting van ’n menslike wese.

„Eetlokaal” beteken elke perseel waarop voedingsmiddels en drank vir verkoop en verbruik daar ter plase, en hoofsaaklik vir nie-blanke, verskaf word.

„Fabriek” beteken—

(a) elke perseel waarop, of in verband waarmee stoom, elektriese of ander werktuiglike krag of toestel gebruik word vir die voorbereiding of vervaardiging van goedere vir die handel of vir verkoop, of van voedingsmiddels of drank vir verkoop vir menseverbruik; of

(b) elke perseel wat gebruik word vir die was, skoonmaak of kleuring van enigiets teneinde geldprofyt daarmee te maak, as drie of meer persone voltyds daarby in diens gehou word; of elke perseel, selfs al is dit buite die bestek van sub-paragraaf (a) waarop daar om profyt goedere ter verkoop of vervoer, vervaardig of gemak, gepak of voorberei word, as drie of meer persone daarby voltyds in diens gehou word.

„Voedsel, voedselware of voedingsmiddel” beteken enige diersprodukt, vis, vrugte, groente, toekruie, suikerbaksel, drank en elke ander artikel of ding hoeg-

„Aerated or Mineral Water” shall include every kind of effervescent liquid, syrup, cordial, essence or flavouring prepared for human consumption or used for the preparation of liquids for human consumption.

„Animals” means horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine.

„Abattoir” includes all buildings, spaces and lairages within the abattoir site provided by the Council.

„Baker” means any person who makes or manufactures any bakery products for use by persons other than those residing on the premises in which he works.

„Bakery” means any premises on which is carried on any of the processes of or incidental to the baking of bakery products for the use by persons other than those residing on the premises.

„Bakery Products” shall include bread, biscuits, rolls, tarts, cakes, pies, confectionery or sweetmeats, or other foodstuffs of a similar nature.

„Barber and Hairdresser” means any person who carries on or assists in carrying on for profit the business of cutting, shaving or dressing the hair of human beings.

„Barber’s and Hairdresser’s Shop” means any premises upon which a barber’s or hairdresser’s business is carried on.

„Butcher” means a duly licensed person whose business it is to sell butcher’s meat for use for the food of man.

„Butchery and Butcher’s Shop” means any premises on which a butcher carries on his trade.

„Butcher’s Meat” means the flesh or offal of any bull, ox, bullock, cow, heifer, steer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, pig, game, poultry or other meat or flesh intended for the food of man, but shall not include canned or potted meat.

„Cafe” means any premises in which are provided for sale and human consumption on the premises non-alcoholic beverages and the articles of food mentioned under the definition of a “Tea-shop” and in addition thereto, eggs and cold meats or fish, but no other foodstuffs, and in which no cooking is carried on other than the preparation of non-alcoholic beverages and the said foodstuffs.

„Council” means the Town Council of the Municipality.

„Drain” means any drain of and used for the drainage of one building only, or of premises within the same curtilage or enclosure, and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a sewer, cess-pool or receptacle for drainage, into which the drainage of two or more of such buildings or premises occupied by different persons is conveyed.

„Dwelling” means any house, room, shed, hut, cave, tent, caravan, vehicle or any other structure or place whatsoever, any portion whereof is used by any human being for sleeping in or in which any human being dwells.

„Eating House” means any premises in which articles of food and drink for sale and consumption on the premises are provided mainly for non-Europeans.

„Factory” means—

(a) any premises in which, or in connection with which, steam, electrical, or other mechanical power or appliance is used for the purpose of preparing or making goods for trade or sale, or articles of food or drink for sale for human consumption; or

(b) any premises used for the purpose of washing, laundering, cleaning or dyeing any article when pecuniary gain is thereby to be made if in connection therewith three or more persons are employed on whole-time work; or

(c) any premises in which, though they do not fall within sub-paragraph (a) there is carried on for purposes of gain any manufacture or the making, packing, or preparation of goods for sale or transport if in connection therewith three or more persons are employed on whole-time work.

„Food or Article of Food” means any animal product, fish, fruit, vegetables, condiments, confectionery, beverages, and any other article or thing whatsoever

naam (uitgesonderd medisyne of water maar insluitend ys) in enige vorm, toestand of stadium van voorbereiding, wat gewoonlik deur mense verbruik word of daarvoor bestem is.

„Roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware” omvat elke bevore vloeistof (uitgesonderd suiwer ys) vir menseverbruik of daarvoor bestem.

„Ingevoerde vleis” beteken die vleis van 'n dier wat elders as die abattoir geslag is.

„Wassery” beteken 'n plek wat die Raad behoorlik as sodanig geregistreer het, en wat bestem is vir die was, droogmaak, bleik, pers en/of stryk van klere of tekstielware.

„Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte en Gesondheidsinspekteur” beteken die bekleërs van sodanige bevestigings onderskeidelik van tyd tot tyd, of hul waarnemers, wat in verband met die Munisipaliteit staan, of hulle behoorlik gemagtigde assistente of plaasvervangers.

„Munisipale gebied” beteken die gebied of distrik wat binne die beheer en reëmsam van die Raad ressorteer.

„Oorlas” beteken elke toestand wat die openbare afkeer veroorsaak of wat nadelig of gevaarlik is vir die gesondheid.

„Bewerker van 'n oorlas” beteken elkeen deur wie se optrede, nalating of toelating die oorlas veroorsaak word, bestaan of voortbestaan, hetsy hy 'n eienaar, besetter of bewoner, of 'n eienaar en besetter of bewoner, of enigiemand anders is.

„Besetter of bewoner” met betrekking tot 'n perseel, beteken en omvat—

- (a) enigiemand wat werklik die perseel beset of bewoon; of
- (b) enigiemand wat 'n wettige besittings- of bewoningsreg op die perseel het; of
- (c) enigiemand by wie die beheer of bestuur van die perseel berus, en omvat die agent van so iemand waar hy uit die Gebied afwesig is of sy verbyfplek onbekend is.

Waar 'n perseel as skool gebruik word, omvat die uitdrukking „besetter” ook die skoolhoof of beheerder van die skool.

„Eienaar” met betrekking tot 'n perseel, beteken—

- (a) die persoon op wie se naam die eiendomsreg van die perseel geregistreer is, en omvat die houder van 'n standplaasinsensie; of
- (b) waar sodanige persoon of houer oorlede, insolvent, geestelik ongesteld of minderwaardig is, of 'n minderjarige is, of wetlik enigins onbekwaam is, die persoon by wie die administrasie van daardie persoon of houer se boedel berus, hetsy as eksekuteur, voogd of in enige ander verteenwoordigende hoedanigheid; of
- (c) as die perseel verhuur is en die registrasie daarvan by wet nodig is vir die geldigheid daarvan, die huurder.

Wanneer 'n eienaar soos hierby bepaal, uit die Gebied afwesig is, of sy verbyfplek onbekend is, omvat die uitdrukking „eienaar” ook 'n agent van sodanige eienaar of enigiemand wat die huurgeld ten opsigte van die perseel ontvang of op die ontvang daarvan geregtig is.

„Persoon”, „iemand”, „enigiemand”, „elkeen”, „enigeen” en „niemand” dui en omvat—

- (a) 'n munisipale raad of soortgelyke bestuur; of
- (b) enige maatskappy wat as sodanig by 'n wet inbegryp of geregistreer is; of
- (c) enige personeelliggaam, inbegryp al dan nie.

„Perseel” beteken elke gebou of tent tesame met die grond waarop dit staan en die aangrensende grond wat in verband daarmee gebruik word, of enige grond sonder geboue of tente daarop, en omvat elke voertuig of vervoermiddel.

„Openbare gebou” omvat teaters, sale, kamers, tentoonstellings, kerke, kapelle, vergaderhuise en elke gebou wat gebruik word vir openbare toegang of byeenkoms; asook hotelle, losieshuise, restaurants en soortgelyke inrigtings waarin daar vyf-en-twintig of meer persone, uitgesonderd die bedienende en gesin van die besetter of bewoner gehuisves kan word; en skole, fabriekke, werkwinkels, huurkamerhuise, blokkeboue, wat gebruik word, of bestem is, vir sakepersele of

(other than drugs or water, but including ice) in any form, state or stage of preparation, which is intended or ordinarily used for human consumption.

„Ice cream or other similar commodity” shall include any frozen liquid, other than isolated ice, used or intended for human consumption.

„Imported Meat” means meat of an animal killed elsewhere than at the abattoirs.

„Laundry” means a place, duly registered as such with the Council, for the purpose of washing, drying, bleaching, mangling and/or ironing clothes or textile materials.

„Medical Officer of Health” and „Health Inspector” shall mean the person from time to time holding the said appointments respectively, or acting in the said capacities, in connection with the Municipality, or their duly authorised assistants or deputies.

„Municipal Area” means the area or district placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Council.

„Nuisance” means any condition which is a cause of public offence or injurious or dangerous to health.

„Author of a Nuisance” means the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance is caused, exists or is continued, whether he is an owner or occupier or both owner and occupier, or any other person.

„Occupier” in relation to any premises, means and includes—

- (a) any person in actual occupation of those premises, or
- (b) any person legally entitled to occupy those premises, or
- (c) any person having the charge or management of those premises, and includes the agent of any such person when he is absent from the Territory or his whereabouts are unknown.

In the case of premises used as a school, the „occupier” includes the principal or person in charge of the school.

„Owner” in relation to any premises, means—

- (a) the person in whose name the title to those premises is registered, and includes the holder of a stand licence; or
- (b) if such person or holder is dead, insolvent, mentally disordered or defective, a minor, or under any legal disability, the person in whom the administration of that person's or holder's estate is vested, whether as executor, guardian or in any other representative capacity; or
- (c) if the premises are under lease, the registration whereof is in law necessary for the validity of such lease, the lessee.

When an owner as herein defined is absent from this territory or his whereabouts are unknown, the expression „owner” includes an agent of such owner or any person receiving or entitled to receive rent in respect of the premises.

„Person” shall include—

- (a) Municipal Council, or like authority; or
- (b) any company incorporated or registered as such under any law; or
- (c) any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

„Premises” means any building or tent together with the adjoining land on which the same is situated and the adjoining land used in connection therewith, or any land without building or tents thereon, and includes any vehicle or conveyance.

„Public Building” shall include theatres, halls, rooms, exhibitions, churches, chapels, meeting houses and all buildings used for the purpose of public resort or assembly; also hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants and similar establishments, in which twenty-five or more persons, besides the servants and family of the occupier, may be accommodated; and schools, factories, workshops, lodging houses, blocks of buildings used or intended to be used as business premises or

kantore; hospitale en liefdadigheids- of ander inrigtings, waarin daar te eniger tyd meer as vyf-entwintig persone vergader is of in diens is, of wat vir besetting in dier voege bestem is.

„Restaurant” beteken elke perseel waarop voedsel, as ook die artikels genoem by die woordbepaling van „kafee” vir menseverbruik daar ter plase gekook en verkoop word.

„Tweedehande goedere” omvat alle gebruikte, verslete of verswakte handelsware of hul onderdele, uitgesonderd voedsel.

„Verkoop” beteken verkoop by die groot- of kleinmaat, en benewens sy gewone betekenis omvat dit ook die poging om te verkoop; of aanbied, adverteer, aanhou, uitstal, oordra, uitdeel, vervoer of aflewer met die doel om te verkoop; of magtig, aansê of toelaat om te verkoop; of voorberei, berei, produseer, vervaardig of besit met die doel om te verkoop; en voorts beteken dit ruil, omruil, verskaf of oor beskik of wegdoen teen vergoeding, regsreks of onregsreks. Die woorde „verkoop” en „verkoopte” het die ooreenstemmende betekenis.

„Straat” omvat elke hoofpad, pad, laan, voetpad, plein, binneplein, allee, gang, brug of ander plek wat die publiek gewoonlik gebruik, hetsy ’n openbare deurgang al dan nie, binne die munisipale gebied, en elke straat wat toegang tot die Spoorwegstasie wat deur die Administrasie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens van die Unie van Suid-Afrika aangêel is, of hierna aangêel kan word, en wat die eiendom van genoemde Administrasie is en bly. Die uitdrukking „straat” omvat ook die gebied wat strek tussen ’n straatlyn en ’n boulyn, mis die publiek sodanige gebied gewoonlik as voetpad gebruik.

„Teekamer” beteken elke perseel waarop daar nie-alkoholiese drank, brood en botter, koek en soortgelyke dinge, vrugte, melk en room, suikerbaksel en lekkergoed, maar geen ander voedsel nie, vir verkoop en menseverbruik ter plase verskaf word, en waarop daar geen kookbedrywigheid, uitgesonderd die bereiding van nie-alkoholiese drank en genoemde voedsel, plaasvind nie.

offices; hospitals and benevolent or other asylums, in which above twenty-five persons in number are gathered or employed or intended to be gathered or employed at any time.

“Restaurant” means any premises in which the cooking and sale for human consumption on the premises of any foodstuffs, in addition to the articles mentioned under the definition of a “Cafe” is carried on.

“Second-hand Goods” shall include all used, worn or deteriorated articles of commerce, or parts thereof, other than food.

“Sell” means sell by wholesale or retail, and in addition to the ordinary meaning thereof includes attempt to sell; or offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, distribute, convey or deliver for sale; or authorise, direct or allow a sale; or prepare, produce, manufacture or possess for purposes of sale; and, further, means barter, exchange, supply or dispose for any consideration, direct or indirect.

The words “seller”, “selling”, “sale” and “sold” have a corresponding meaning.

“Street” shall include any highway, road, lane, footway, square, court, alley, passage, bridge or other place commonly used by the public, whether a thoroughfare or not, within the Municipal Area, and any streets forming the approaches to the Railway Station which have been or may hereafter be constructed by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration of the Union of South Africa and which are and remain the property of the said Administration.

The term “street” shall further include the area situate between a street line and a building line, provided such area is commonly used by the public as a footway.

“Tea-shop” means any premises in which are provided for sale and human consumption on the premises non-alcoholic beverages, bread and butter, cakes and the like, fruit, milk and cream, confectionery and sweets, but no other foodstuffs, and in which no cooking is carried on other than the preparation of non-alcoholic beverages and the said foodstuffs.

HOOFSTUK II.

OORLAS.

1. Niemand mag veroorsaak of toelaat dat ’n perseel, die toegang daartoe, of ’n gemakshuis of urinaal wat hy besit, bewoon, gebruik of beheer, vuil of onhigiënies is nie.

2. Niemand mag vuilgoed, vullis, mis of ander aanstootlike of skadelike materie op ’n perseel plant, gooi, laat of daar laat bly nie, uitgesonderd in ’n behoorlike vullishouer wat die Raad goedgekeur het, en wat toegemaak is met ’n noupassende deksel wat daarvoor bedeel is.

3. Waar ’n afvoermiddel, gang, gemakshuis of werf, gemeenskaplik aan verskeie woonhuise of geboue wat afsonderlik beset of bewoon word, nie skoon en vry van enige ophoping van mis, kraalmis, nagvuil of ander aanstootlike of skadelike materie gehou word nie, of waar hierdie regulasies optrede daarby vereis, en die persoon deur wie se optrede, nalating of toelating die oorlas of ander oorsaak van afkeer bestaan, onbekend is, of nie gevind kan word nie, kan enige of elke sodanige besetter, bewoner of gebruiker aanspreeklik gehou word.

4. Waar die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur meen dat ’n oorlas van sodanige aard is dat dit ernstige aanstoot gee of ’n ernstige gevaar vir die gesondheid inhou, tensy dit onmiddellik verwyder word, kan hy die bewerker van die oorlas of die besetter of bewoner of eienaar van die perseel aansê om die oorlas onmiddellik te verwyder.

HOOFSTUK III.

OPENBARE GEBOUE EN WOONHUISE.

1. Op grond van ’n sertifikaat deur die Stadsingenieur of die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur dat ’n gebou of deel daarvan ongeskik is vir menslike bewoning, of om as skool, fabriek, werkwinkel

CHAPTER II.

NUISANCES.

1. No person shall cause or permit any premises, approach thereto or any closet or urinal, occupied or used by him or under his control, to be in a dirty or insanitary condition.

2. No person shall place, throw or leave or suffer to remain on any premises, any rubbish, refuse, manure or other offensive or noxious matter, except in a proper refuse receptacle approved by the Council and covered with a close fitting cover provided for this purpose.

3. Where any drain, passage, sanitary convenience or yard, common to several dwellings or buildings in separate occupation, is not kept clean and free from any accumulation of manure, dung, nightsoil or other offensive or noxious matter, or where these regulations may require anything to be done therein, and the person by whose default or surffrance the nuisance or other cause of offence exists is not known or cannot be found, any one of all of such occupiers or users may be held liable.

4. Where, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector, a nuisance is of such a nature as to be seriously offensive or a serious menace to health unless immediately removed, he may instruct the author of the nuisance or the occupier or owner of the premises to remove the nuisance forthwith.

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.

1. On a certificate by the Town Engineer or Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector that any building or part of a building is unfit for human habitation or to be used as a school, factory, workshop or other purpose,

of om 'n ander doel gebruik te word, en as sodanige sertifikaat uitvoerige redes aangee vir die mening dat sodanige gebou ongeskik is, en verklaar of dit herstel kan word sodat dit wel geskik is vir die doel waarvoor dit gebruik word, en of sy toestand sodanig is dat dit vir genoemde gebruik gesluit moet word, kan die Raad sodanige gebou as ongeskik vir genoemde gebruik verklaar en sy gebruik daarvoor verbied.

2. Niemand mag 'n openbare gebou of woonhuis wat nie voorsien is van behoorlike sanitêre geriewe ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies beset of bewoon, of laat beset of bewoon, of toelaat dat dit beset of bewoon word nie.

3. Elkeen wat voornemens is om die besetting of bewoning van 'n perseel geheel-en-al of langer as een week te staak, moet vooraf die Raad kennis gee om alle nagvuil, huisvuil en slaapkamer- of kombuis-spoelwater te laat verwyder.

4. (a) 'n Kamer wat as slaapkamer vir menslike wesens gebruik word, mag hoogstens soveel persone huisves wat sal toelaat dat daar vir elkeen van twaalf jaar of ouer 11.327 kubieke meter (400 kubieke voet) vrye lugruimte en 3.72 vierkante meter (40 vierkante voet) vloer ruimte, en vir elkeen jonger as twaalf jaar 5.663 kubieke meter (200 kubieke voet) vrye lugruimte en 1.86 vierkante meter (20 vierkante voet) vloer ruimte is: Met dien verstande dat geen latrine, gang, trap, trapplanding of kas, of buitegebou of motorhuis, stal, tent, pakkamer, afdak, skuur, kelder of solder onder enige omstandighede as slaapplek vir 'n menslike wese gebruik mag word nie, tensy die Raad dit spesiaal vir daardie doel goedgekeur het.

(b) Kamers, uitgesonderd slaapkamers, waarin daar twee uur of langer aaneen mense verkeer, moet minstens 4.248 kubieke meter (150 kubieke voet) lugruimte per persoon jonger as twaalf jaar en 8.496 kubieke meter (300 kubieke voet) lugruimte per persoon ouer as twaalf jaar verskaf.

(c) Skole moet minstens 1.208 vierkante meter (13 vierkante voet) vloer ruimte en 4.248 kubieke meter (150 kubieke voet) lugruimte per skoolier verskaf.

(d) Elke kamer wat vir bewoning, werk of slaap gebruik word, moet 'n venster of venster(s) hê, wat regstreeks na die buitelig opgaan, en die totaaloppervlakte van sodanige venster(s), uitgesonderd die rame, en vry van ligversperring hoegenaamd, moet gelyk wees aan minstens een-tiende van die oppervlakte van sodanige kamer, en mag geensins kleiner as 0.836 van 'n vierkante meter (9 vierkante voet) groot wees nie. Die venster van elke sodanige kamer, wat op 'n stoep of veranda onder 'n dak opgaan, moet 'n helfte groter wees as die minimale vensteroppervlakte in hierdie regulasie voorgeskryf.

(e) Elke kamer wat geheel of gedeeltelik vir bewoning, werk of slaap gebruik word, moet minstens 7.432 vierkante meter (80 vierkante voet) vloer ruimte hê en minstens 3.05 meter (10 voet) hoog wees: Met dien verstande dat elke sodanige kamer in 'n gebou wat na die afkondiging van hierdie regulasies opgerig word, minstens 9.3 vierkante meter (100 vierkante voet) oppervlakte moet hê en minstens 2.44 meter (8 voet) wyd moet wees.

(f) Elke venster wat by hierdie regulasies vereis word, moet so aangebring word dat minstens die helfte daarvan kan opgaan. Die deel wat opgaan, moet tot aan die bo-ent van die venster strek, tensy ander toereikende belugting vir die boonste deel van die kamer verskaf word. By die toepassing van hierdie regulasies word 'n dakvenster in die plafon van 'n kamer nie as venster beskou nie.

5. Niemand mag toelaat dat openings soos deure, vensters of bultige van bewoonde kamers met planke toegemaak word, of toegebou word of enigins verspêr word sodat die verligting, kruisbelugting of toegang, soos hierdie of ander regulasies van die Raad vereis, belemmer word nie.

6. In elke woonhuis of deel daarvan moet daar binne die gebou 'n behoorlike en genoegsame voorraad gesonde water beskikbaar gestel word, wat toereikend is vir die gebruik van, en te alle tye toeganklik is vir elke huurder of onderhuurder wat 'n kamer of kamers daarin onder afsonderlike huurkontrak bewoon. Daar moet toereikende en geskikte reëlings ten genoë van die Raad getref word vir die beskikbaarheid oor alle vuilwater.

such certificate giving full reasons for the opinion that such building is unfit and stating whether it can be repaired so as to render it fit for the use to which it is being put, or whether the condition thereof is such as to necessitate its being closed for the said purpose, the Council may declare such building to be unfit for the purposes aforesaid and prohibit its use for such purpose.

2. No person shall occupy or cause or suffer to be occupied any public building or dwelling not provided with proper sanitary conveniences in compliance with these regulations.

3. Every person, before giving up possession of or ceasing actually to occupy for a longer period than one week any premises, shall notify the Council to have all nightsoil, house refuse and bedroom or kitchen slop water removed.

4. (a) No room used as a bedroom by human beings shall be occupied by a greater number of persons than will allow 11.327 cubic metres (400 cubic feet) of free air space and 3.72 square metres (40 square feet) of floor space for each person aged twelve years or more and 5.663 cubic metres (200 cubic feet) of free air space and 1.86 square metres (20 square feet) of floor space for each person less than twelve years of age: Provided that under no circumstances shall any latrine, or any passage, staircase, landing or cupboard or any outbuildings, garage, stable, tent, storeroom, lean-to, shed, cellar or loft be used for sleeping in by any human being, unless its use for that purpose shall be specially approved by the Council.

(b) Rooms occupied, other than as sleeping apartments by occupants, for consecutive periods of two hours or upwards shall allow a minimum of 4.248 cubic metres (150 cubic feet) of air space per inmate under the age of 12 years, and 8.496 cubic metres (300 cubic feet) of air space per inmate over the age of 12 years.

(c) Schools shall allow a minimum of 1.208 square metres (13 square feet) of floor space and 4.248 cubic metres (150 cubic feet) of air space per scholar.

(d) Every room used for living, working or sleeping purposes shall have a window or windows opening directly on to the external air, and the total area of such window or windows, clear of the sash frames, and free from any obstruction to light, shall be at least one-tenth of the area of such room, and in no case less than 0.836 of one square metre (9 square feet). The window to every such room opening on to a covered stoep or verandah shall be increased in area by one-half the area of the minimum otherwise provided for in this regulation.

(e) Every room, wholly or partly used for living, working or sleeping purposes, shall have an area of not less than 7.432 square metres (80 square feet) and be not less than 3.05 metres (10 feet) in height: Provided that every such room in any building erected after the promulgation of these Regulations shall have an area of not less than 9.3 square metres (100 square feet) with a minimum width of 2.44 metres (8 feet).

(f) Every window required under these regulations shall be so arranged that at least one-half of it shall be made to open. The opening portion shall extend to the top of the window, unless other adequate means of ventilating in the upper part of the room are provided. A skylight in the ceiling of a room shall not be regarded as a window for the purpose of these regulations.

5. No person shall allow openings such as doors, windows, or fanlights of inhabited rooms to be boarded up, built up or obstructed in any way so as to interfere with the lighting, cross-ventilation or access, as required by these or other regulations of the Council.

6. In every dwelling, or part thereof, a proper, sufficient, wholesome water supply shall be made available within the building and shall be adequate for the use of, and readily accessible at all times, to each tenant or sub-tenant by whom any room or rooms therein are occupied under a separate tenancy. Adequate and suitable provision must be made for the disposal of all waste water to the satisfaction of the Council.

7. Niemand mag 'n onder-grondoppervlaktegebied of fondament gebied of kelder van 'n gebou as woonhuis, beset of toelaat dat dit as woonhuis beset word nie, tensy die Raad sy skriftelike toestemming daartoe verleen het. Die Raad kan egter van tyd tot tyd sodanige toestemming intrek of wysig.

8. Geen gebou, tensy dit vir daardie doel opgerig is, mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad as woonhuis gebruik word nie, en die Raad kan sy toestemming verleen op voorwaarde dat bepaalde veranderinge of toevoegings wat die Raad vereis, aan sodanige gebou aangebring word.

9. Die besetter of bewoner moet elke deel van die perseel wat hy beset of bewoon skoon hou.

10. Elke eienaar of besetter of bewoner moet sover doenlik die perseel of deel daarvan wat hy besit of beset of bewoon, vry hou van knaagdiers, luise, muskiete, vlieë, kakkerlakke of ander ongediertes. Ondanks bestaande bepaling, en indien die perseel of deel daarvan met ongediertes vervuil is, moet die eienaar en/of die besetter of bewoner spesiale of bykomende maatreëls tref, wat, na die mening van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur nodig is vir die uitroeiing van ongediertes of sodanige perseel, en wat vooraf aan sodanige eienaar of besetter of bewoner skriftelik meegeedel is.

11. Elke besetter of bewoner van 'n perseel binne die Municipale gebied moet verseker dat die perseel so gehou word dat dit nie broeiplek bied vir vlieë of muskiete nie.

12. Die Raad kan by skriftelike kennisgewing verbied dat geboue of grond so gebruik word dat dit na sy mening die gesondheid en welsyn van naburige besetters of bewoners belemmer.

HOOFSTUK IV.

SANITASIEDIENSTE.

1. Die Raad, of deur sy werknemers, of middels 'n ondernemer, verwyder en beskik oor nagvuil en urine waar ookal dit nodig is, en niemand buiten 'n persoon wat die Raad behoorlik daartoe gemagtig het, mag nagvuil of urine verwyder of daarvoor beskik nie. Sodanige verwydering geskied ten opsigte van elke bewoonde woonhuis of openbare gebou, minstens twee keer per week, en meer dikwels wanneer die Raad dit nodig ag. Verwydering geskied slegs op tye wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd magtig.

2. Die besetter of bewoner van elke perseel moet aan elkeen wat namens die Raad nagvuil, speelwater en vullis verwyder, vrye toegang oor sodanige perseel verleen, en wel op tye en by geleentehede wat die Raad of sodanige gemagtigde vereis.

3. Elkeen wat 'n gebou oprig, verbou of sloop of ander werk van soortgelyke aard uitvoer, moet genoegsame sanitasiegeriewe vir die werknemers wat hy by sodanige werk in diens het, verskaf en hulle skoon hou.

4. Elke werkgewer van nie-blanke huishoudelike bedienendes en/of ander arbeiders moet genoegsame sanitasiegeriewe op sy perseel vir die gebruik van sodanige bedienendes of arbeiders verskaf, en by openbare geboue moet daar aan die deur(e) van sodanige geriewe met groot leesbare letters die woord „Nie-Blanke” geskryf staan. Sanitasiegeriewe by hotelle of ander openbare geboue moet snags ten genoë van die Raad verlig wees, en by vermaaklikheidsplekke moet hulle tydens die duur van die vermaaklikheid verlig wees.

5. Elke eienaar van 'n woonhuis of openbare gebou moet sodanige woonhuis of gebou ten genoë van die Raad van die nodige gemakhuise en urinevoorsien vir die gebruik van elkeen wat daar woon, werk of dikwels daar aanloop, en hy moet hulle skoon en in goeie herstel hou.

Afsonderlike gemakhuise en urinevoorsien moet verskaf word vir Blankes en nie-Blankes onderskeidelik. Waar emmergemakhuise in gebruik is, moet ten minste een nagvuil-emmer voorsien word vir elke ses persone.

6. Elke eienaar van 'n emmergemakhuise moet sorg dat sodanige gemakhuis—

- (a) minstens 5 meter (16 voet 5 duim) vanaf 'n woonhuis, openbare gebou, straat of openbare waterloop staan;

7. No person shall occupy or suffer to be occupied as a dwelling any sub-ground floor area or foundation area, or basement of any building, unless the written permission of the Council has been obtained. The Council, however, may from time to time withdraw or modify such permission.

8. No building, unless such building was erected for that purpose, shall be used as a dwelling without the written approval of the Council, which approval shall be subject to such alterations or additions being made to such building as the Council may require.

9. The occupier shall maintain every part of the premises occupied by him in a clean condition.

10. Every owner or occupier shall, as far as practicable, maintain the premises, or part thereof, which he owns or occupies free from rodents, bugs, mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches or other vermin. Notwithstanding the above provision, when the premises or part thereof are verminous, the owner and/or occupier shall be required to carry out any special or additional measures which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector are necessary for the elimination of vermin from such premises and which measures have been notified to such owner or occupier in writing.

11. Every occupier of premises within the Municipal Area shall ensure that the premises are so kept as not to constitute a breeding place for flies or mosquitoes.

12. The Council may, by notice in writing, prohibit buildings or lands being put to uses deemed by the Council to interfere with the health and welfare of neighbouring occupiers.

CHAPTER IV.

SANITARY SERVICES.

1. The Council shall carry out the removal and disposal of nightsoil and urine wherever necessary either by its own employees or by a contractor, and it shall not be lawful for any person other than a person duly authorised thereto by the Council to carry out any removal or disposal of nightsoil and urine. Such removal shall be carried out in respect of every occupied dwelling or public building at least twice in each week, or more often, when deemed necessary by the Council. Removals shall be effected only at such times as the Council may from time to time authorise.

2. The occupier of any premises shall allow free access over such premises by any person carrying out the removal of nightsoil, slopwater and refuse on behalf of the Council, at such times and on such occasions as the Council or such authorised persons may require.

3. Every person who shall erect, alter or demolish any building, or carry out any works of a like nature, shall provide and maintain in a clean condition sufficient sanitary conveniences for the use of persons employed on such works.

4. All employers of non-European domestic servants and/or other labourers shall provide sufficient sanitary conveniences on their premises for such servants or labourers and, in the case of public buildings, the door or doors of such conveniences shall have thereon in large legible letters of the word "Non-European". Sanitary conveniences in respect of hotels or other public buildings shall be lighted at night to the satisfaction of the Council, and in the case of places of entertainment during the hours of performance.

5. Every owner of a dwelling or public building shall provide such dwelling or public building, to the satisfaction of the Council, with the necessary closets and urinals for the use of any persons living in, employed on or frequenting such dwelling or public building, and shall keep them in a clean and proper state. Separate closets and urinals shall be provided for the use of Europeans and non-Europeans respectively. Where pail closets are in use at least one nightsoil pail shall be provided for every six persons.

6. Every owner of a pail closet shall ensure that such closet shall—

- (a) be situate at least five metres (16 feet, 5 inches) distant from any dwelling, public building, street or public water course;

- (b) minstens die onderstaande binne-afmetings het: diepte van voor tot agter, 1,524 meter (5 voet); breedte 1 meter (3 voet 3 duim); hoogte vanaf die vloer tot die langste deel van die plafon, 2 meter (6 voet 6 duim);
- (c) behoorlik en stewig met ondeurdringbare mure van harde bakstene of ander goedgekeurde materiaal gebou is, en binne in glad met sement gopleister is of met teëls uitgevoer is, en dat die vloer bestaan uit sement-beton, vloerstone, harde bakstene, teëls of ander ondeurdringbare materiaal wat glad is en maklik skoon gemaak kan word, en so gelê is dat dit op elke plek minstens 0.152 meter (6 duim) hoër is as die oppervlakte van die grond rondom die gemakhuis, met 'n gelykmatige daling van minstens een per twaalf vanaf net voor die sitplek tot by die toegangsdeur;
- (d) na die mening van die Gesondheidsinspekteur genoegsame beligting so naby die dak soos moontlik het en voldoende verlig is;
- (e) 'n toegangsdeur het wat nie regstreeks op, of in die gesig van 'n openbare straat of deurgang, openbare gebou of ander plek waartoe die publiek toegang het, oopgaan nie;
- (f) 'n behoorlik geboude sitplek het volgens 'n ontwerp of patroon wat die Raad goedgekeur het, en wat so gebou is dat vlieë nie by die inhoud van die gemak kan kom nie;
- (g) te alle tye deur die besetter of bewoner van die perseel voorsien word van 'n geskikte houster waarin daar genoeg as, droë grond of ander ontmettings-middel is, sowel as 'n geskikte instrument om dit oor die inhoud van die gemak te strooi;
- (h) so ingerig is dat die emmer maklik bereik kan word, en daaruit en vanaf die perseel waaraan die gemakhuis behoort, verwyder kan word sonder dat die emmer of nagvuil deur 'n woonhuis of openbare gebou gedra hoef te word;
- (i) 'n behoorlike buitedeur het tot die ruimte onder die sitplek vir die verwydering en terugplasing van die emmer, maar sodanige deur mag nie regstreeks op 'n openbare straat of deurgang oopgaan nie. Waar die Raad meen dat so 'n buitedeur nie moontlik is nie, moet die sitplek so gebou wees dat dit vanaf die binnekant van die gemakhuis toegang verleen vir die verwydering en terugplasing van die emmer;
- (j) twee nagvuillemmers het sodat daar te alle tye een emmer op sy plek in die gemakhuis is, onderwyl die ander emmer leeg en skoon gemaak word. Elke sodanige emmer moet groot genoeg wees maar met 'n maksimale inhoudsvermoë van 0,057 kubieke meter (twee kubieke voet) en moet, na gelang die Raad vasstel, of van 'n ontwerp of materiaal wees wat die Raad goedkeur, of een wees wat die Raad self verskaf teen kosprys plus tien persent (10%) daarvan, wat van die eienaar verhaal kan word of by wyse van maandelikse paaimente of by sodanige ander wyse as wat die Raad op mag besluit.
7. Elke nagvuillemmer moet tydens verwydering met 'n behoorlike deksel styf toegemaak wees, en by verwydering moet dit onmiddellik vervang word deur 'n leë emmer wat binne en buite deeglik skoon gemaak en ontsmet is, en op sy juiste plek onder die sitplek van die gemak geplaas word. Word daar met die verwydering van die emmer nagvuil of vuilnis êrens gemors, moet dit onmiddellik verwyder word, en die plek waar dit geval het, behoorlik skoon gemaak word.
8. Niemand mag water, vullis of vuilgoed hoegenaamd in 'n gemakhuis of urinehouer wegdoen nie.
9. Niemand mag nagvuil op 'n perseel neersit, hou of dit laat neersit of hou nie, uitgesonderd in 'n behoorlik geboude gemakhuis wat die Raad goedgekeur het.
10. As die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur te eniger tyd meen dat 'n gemakhuis bouvallig of andersins gebrekkig is of walg, of nie ooreenstem met die bepaling van hierdie regulasies nie, kan die Raad die eienaar aansê om sodanige gemakhuis, ten genoë van die Raad, of te laat sloop en herbou, of te laat herstel.
- (b) be of not less than the following internal dimensions, viz.: depth from front to back, 1.524 metres (5 feet); breadth, 1 metre (3 feet 3 inches); height from floor to ceiling at the ceiling's lowest part, 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches);
- (c) be properly and substantially constructed with impermeable walls of hard brick or other approved materials, and plastered smooth with cement or tiled inside, and the floor composed of cement concrete, flags, hard bricks, tiles, or other impermeable smooth and easily cleansed material, and laid in every part at least 0.152 metre (6 inches) above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such closet, and having an even fall in front of the seat and towards the entrance door of at least one in twelve;
- (d) be provided with sufficient ventilation as near to the roof as possible, and with sufficient lighting, in the discretion of the Health Inspector;
- (e) have an entrance door which shall not open directly on to or in view of any public street or thoroughfare, public building or place open to the public;
- (f) be provided with a properly-constructed seat of a type and pattern approved by the Council, and so constructed that flies cannot gain access to the contents of the closet;
- (g) be at all times provided by the occupier of the premises with a suitable receptacle, containing sufficient ashes, dry earth or other disinfectant, and having convenient means for applying same to the contents;
- (h) be situate so as to give easy access for the removal of the pail from such closet and from the premises to which such closet may belong, without carrying such pail or nightsoil through any dwelling or public dwelling;
- (i) be provided with a proper external door to the space beneath the seat for the removal and replacement of the pail, but such door shall not open directly on to any public street or thoroughfare. Whenever it shall not be possible, in the opinion of the Council, to construct such external door, then the seat shall be constructed so as to give easy access from the inside of the closet for the removal and replacement of the pail;
- (j) have in connection therewith two nightsoil pails so that at all times one such pail shall be in place in the closet, while the other is in course of being emptied and cleansed. Every such pail shall have a sufficient capacity not exceeding 0.057 cubic metre (two cubic feet) and shall, according as the Council shall determine, be of a pattern or material to be approved of by the Council or may be supplied by the Council at cost plus ten per cent. (10%) thereon; which amount may be recovered from the owner either by way of monthly instalments or in such other manner as may be decided by the Council.
7. Every nightsoil pail in course of removal shall be securely covered with an effective lid, and on removal shall be at once replaced by an empty pail thoroughly cleansed and disinfected within and without and placed in proper position beneath the seat of the closet. Should any nightsoil or filth be spilled anywhere in the course of removal of the pail, such nightsoil or filth shall be at once removed and the place whereon it has fallen properly cleansed.
8. No person shall put water, refuse or rubbish of any description into any closet or urinal receptacle.
9. No person shall deposit, keep or cause to be deposited or kept, any nightsoil on any premises except in a properly constructed sanitary convenience approved by the Council.
10. Should a closet at any time be or become dilapidated or in any other way defective, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or the Health Inspector, not in conformity with the provisions of these regulations, then and in such case the Council may require the owner either to have such closet demolished and rebuilt or repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

11. Die eienaar of besetter of bewoner van elke perseel waarop daar 'n sinkput is, moet binne een maand na skriftelike kennisgewing deur die Raad sodanige sinkput leeg maak en behoorlik skoonmaak, en daarna moet dit met grond gevul word.

12. 'n Besetter of bewoner van 'n perseel moet die Raad onmiddellik daarvan in kennis stel wanneer—

- (a) 'n nagvuil- of urine-emmer op die perseel meer as driekwart vol is; of
- (b) 'n emmer wat in 'n gemakhuis op die perseel gebruik word, meer as vier dae lank nie verwyder is nie; of
- (c) hy vind dat 'n sodanige emmer lek.

13. Die Raad moet 'n plek of plekke afsonder en in stand hou, waar nagvuil en urine behoorlik begrawe of andersins weggedoen word, en moet 'n plek verskaf of laat verskaf met geskikte geriewe vir die behoorlike skoonmaak en ontsmetting van alle nagvuil- en urine-emmers nadat hulle leeg gemaak is; en elke sodanige plek wat afgesonder is vir die wegdoen van nagvuil en urine of vir die skoonmaak en ontsmetting van emmers, of vir die bewaring van leë emmers, en elke nagvuilkar en elke ander ding verbonde aan die verwydering van nagvuil en urine moet al die tye so bewaar word dat dit geen oorlas veroorsaak nie.

14. Wanneer ook al die Raad te wete kom dat iemand op 'n perseel aan ingewandskors ly, of na vermoede daarvan ly, of aan enige ander besmetlike siekte waarby besmetting in die stoelgang of urine van so 'n pasiënt aanwesig kan wees, moet die Raad vir die hele besmettingsduur of vermoedlike besmettingsduur van sodanige siekte, elke gemakhuis op daardie perseel voorsien van emmers wat duidelik gemerk is, en by verwydering moet elke sodanige emmer afgesonder word en sy inhoud so weggedoen word of mee gehandel word soos nodig is, om verspreiding van die besmetting te voorkom, en elke sodanige gemerkte emmer moet uitsluitend gehou word vir sodanige pasiënte, en onder geen omstandighede mag 'n sodanige emmer teruggeëm of verskaf word aan 'n perseel waarop daar op daardie tyd niemand is wat aan voormelde siekte ly nie.

15. (a) Die geldetarief wat besetters of bewoners, of, by wanbetaling, eienaars moet betaal vir sanitasiedienste deur die Raad is die soos deur die Raad goedgekeur.

(b) As 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan nagvuilverwyderingsdienste gelewer word, vakant word, moet die eienaar of besetter van die perseel die Raad onmiddellik daarvan kennis gee, en as hy versuim om sodanige kennis te gee, bly hy, totdat sodanige kennisgewing geskied, aanspreeklik vir gelde ten opsigte van sodanige dienste.

16. Die Raad kan op aanbeveling van die Geneskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur, met 'n besluit op 'n gewone vergadering van die Raad, die eienaar van 'n perseel vrystel van die werking van regulasies 1, 2, 12 en 15 van Hoofstuk IV, as die Raad oortuig is dat die grondgebied wat sodanige gebied omring en deel daarvan uitmaak en die afstand tussen die perseel en ander bewoonde persele sodanig is dat daar geen oorlas vir naburige eienaars veroorsaak kan word nie, en dat die nagvuil en urine van sodanige perseel op geskikte wyse op sodanige perseel weggedoen kan word.

Met dien verstande dat waar 'n perseel so vrystel word, die nagvuil en urine van elke gemakhuis- en urinaal-emmer daarop of in verband daarmee, ten genoë van die Raad behoorlik en dikwels genoeg verwyder word, en deeglik begrawe of andersins weggedoen word: Met dien verstande voorts dat die Raad sodanige besluit te eniger tyd kan intrek, en binne een week vanaf die datum van kennisgewing aan sodanige eienaar van die intrekking van die besluit, tree genoemde regulasies 1, 2, 12 en 15 van Hoofstuk IV ten opsigte van sodanige perseel in werking.

17. Elke bewoner of besetter van 'n woonhuis of openbare gebou moet—

- (a) 'n genoegsame getal silindervormige houers van onbuigbare metaal wat groot genoeg is om alle vuilwater wat by of op sodanige perseel ontstaan, agt-entveertig uur lank te bewaar, tensy ander goedgekeurde voorsiening vir die beskikking daaroor gemaak word;

11. The owner or occupier of any premises on which a cesspit is situated, shall within one month after written notice by the Council empty and properly clean out such cesspit, which shall then be filled with earth.

12. Any occupier of premises shall notify the Council immediately—

- (a) whenever any nightsoil or urinal pail on the premises is more than three-quarters full; or
- (b) whenever any pail in use in any closet on the premises shall not have been removed for any period exceeding 4 days; or
- (c) whenever he finds such pail to be leaking.

13. The Council shall set apart and maintain a place or places whereat nightsoil and urine shall be properly buried or otherwise disposed of and shall provide or cause to be provided a place with suitable means for the proper and satisfactory cleansing and disinfecting of all nightsoil and urinal pails after these have been emptied; and every such place so set apart for the disposal of nightsoil and urine or for the cleansing and disinfecting of pails or for the keeping of empty pails, and every nightsoil cart and every other matter or thing pertaining to the removal of nightsoil and urine shall at all times be kept so as not to be a nuisance.

14. Whenever the Council becomes aware of any person on any premises suffering from enteric fever, or believed to be suffering therefrom or from any other infectious disease, the infection of which may be contained in the stools or urine of the patient, the Council shall provide, during the whole period of infectiousness or suspected infectiousness of such disease, every closet on such premises with pails distinctively marked, and every such pail shall on removal therefrom be kept apart and its contents dealt with and disposed of in such a manner as may be necessary to prevent a spread of the infection, and every such marked pail shall be exclusively reserved for such patients and under no circumstances shall any such pail be returned or supplied to any premises not at the time having thereon a person suffering from any such disease as aforesaid.

15. (a) The tariff of fees payable by occupiers or in default by them, by owners, for sanitary services rendered by the Council shall be as approved by the Council.

(b) In the event of any premises in respect of which nightsoil removal service is being rendered becoming vacant, the owner or occupier of such premises shall forthwith notify the fact to the Council, and in the event of his failing to give such notice, he shall, until such notice be given, remain liable to continue to pay for such services.

16. The Council may on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector by resolution passed at an ordinary meeting of the Council, exempt from the operation of regulations 1, 2, 12 and 15 of Chapter IV, the owner of any premises where the Council is satisfied that the area of land surrounding and forming part of such premises and the distance thereof from other inhabited premises will be such as not to constitute a nuisance to neighbouring owners, and that the nightsoil and urine from such premises can be suitably disposed of on such premises:

Provided that in the case of premises so exempted the nightsoil and urine from every closet and urinal pail thereon or in connection therewith shall, to the satisfaction of the Council, be properly removed with sufficient frequency and properly buried or otherwise properly disposed of: Provided further that the Council may at any time rescind any such resolution and within a period of one week from the date of notification to such person of the rescission of such resolution, the said regulations 1, 2, 12 and 15 of Chapter IV shall apply in respect of such premises.

17. Every occupier of any dwelling or public building shall—

- (a) provide a sufficient number of receptacles of rigid metal, cylindrical in shape and of sufficient capacity to conserve for 48 hours, all waste water produced at or on such premises, unless other approved provision for disposal is made;

- (b) vir elke sodanige houer wat gebruik word, 'n nou-passende deksel laat verskaf, en sodanige houers steeds toe laat hou buiten wanneer spoelwater daarin geplaat word;
- (c) elke sodanige houer en deksel skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel laat hou.

18. Niemand mag spoelwater êrens anders as in sodanige houer gooi of plaas nie, of toelaat dat die houer oorloop of dat sy inhoud uitval nie, of enigiets buiten spoelwater daarin wegdoen nie.

19. Geen bewoner of besetter van 'n woonhuis of openbare gebou mag vuilwater uit baddens, waskamerbakke of kombuisbakke sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad, verleen of aanbeveling van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspektor, met enige oppervlakte- of onderoppervlakte-besproeiingstelsel wegdoen nie.

20. Die Raad verwyder en beskik oor spoelwater, of deur sy eie werknemers of deur 'n ondernemer, en moet 'n plek of plekke afsonder en in stand hou waar sodanige spoelwater weggedoen word op voorwaardes soos die Raad van tyd tot tyd voorskryf en op 'n wyse wat geen oorlas veroorsaak nie.

21. Alle sodanige spoelwater moet ten opsigte van elke bewoonde of besette woonhuis of openbare gebou minstens drie keer per week verwyder word, en meer dikwels waar die Raad dit nodig ag.

22. Die bewoner of besetter van elke woonhuis of openbare gebou moet ten genoë van die Raad reël dat elkeen wat spoelwater namens die Raad verwyder, vrye toegang het tot sodanige woonhuis of openbare gebou, en moet ter verwydering sodanige houer op sodanige plek wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd vasstel, neersit.

23. (a) Die gelde betaalbaar vir die verwydering van, en beskikking oor spoelwater is dié soos goedgekeur deur die Raad.

- (b) Waar 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan spoelwater verwyderingsdienste gelewer word, vakant word, moet die eienaar van die perseel die Raad onmiddellik daarvan in kennis stel, en as hy versuim om sodanige kennisgewing te verstrek, bly hy aanspreeklik vir die betaling vir sodanige dienste totdat hy sodanige kennisgewing verstrek het.

24. Die Raad kan, op aanbeveling van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspektor met 'n besluit op 'n gewone vergadering, die bewoner of besetter of beheerder van 'n woonhuis of openbare gebou vrystel van die bepaling van regulasies 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 en 23 van Hoofstuk IV, of van enigeen of enige daarvan: Met dien verstande dat die Raad 'n sodanige besluit te eniger tyd kan intrek, en daarop is die genoemde regulasies van toepassing op sodanige bewoner of besetter.

25. By die uitleg van hierdie regulasies omvat „spoelwater” alle slaapkamerspoelwater en alle ander vuilwater, maar sluit nie urine in nie.

HOOFSTUK V.

ROTTINGSRIOL- EN -FILTREERINRIGTINGS.

1. Niemand mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad 'n rotingsriool- en -filtreerinrigting of ander werke vir die beskikking oor rioolvuil op eiendom binne die Munisipale gebied bou, inrig of in stand hou nie. Wanneer iemand aansoek doen om sodanige toestemming moet hy planne volgens skaal en ten genoë van die Raad geteken, in tweevoud indien, waarop die voorgename inrigting aangedui word.

2. Geen rotingsriool- en -filtreerinrigting of soortgelyke werke word toegelaat nie, tensy—

- (a) dit in die opelug geleë is en ver genoeg is vanaf 'n gebou en vanaf die grens van die eienaar se grond om te voldoen aan die Raad se voorskrifte in elke besondere geval;
- (b) dit behoortlik bedek en belug en sodanig beskut is dat aanstootlike reuke daaruit tot op die mins moontlike beperk is, en die uitbroei van muskiete daarin verhinder word;
- (c) daar voorsiening gemaak word vir die onskadelike beskikking oor die uitvloei of filtraat.

- (b) cause all such receptacles in use to be furnished with a close-fitting cover, and shall cause such receptacles to be continuously covered save when slopwater is being deposited therein or discharged therefrom;

- (c) cause all such receptacles and covers to be kept clean and maintained in good order and hygienic condition.

18. No person shall throw or deposit slopwater in any place other than such receptacle or allow such receptacle any overflow or its contents to spill, or deposit therein anything other than slopwater.

19. No occupier of any dwelling or public building shall dispose of waste water from baths, lavatory basins or kitchen sinks by any method of surface irrigation or sub-irrigation without written permission of the Council given on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector.

20. The Council shall carry out the removal and disposal of slopwater, either by its own employees or by a contractor, and shall set apart and maintain a place or places whereat such slopwater shall be deposited under such conditions as the Council may from time to time prescribe and in such a manner as not to cause a nuisance.

21. The removal of all such slopwater shall be carried out in respect of every occupied dwelling or public building at least three times in each week, and more often when deemed necessary by the Council.

22. The occupier of every dwelling or public building shall, to the satisfaction of the Council, arrange for free access to such dwelling or public building by any person carrying out the removal of slopwater on behalf of the Council, and shall place such receptacle for removal at such spot as the Council may from time to time direct.

23. (a) Charges for the removal and disposal of slopwater shall be in accordance with the Tariff as approved by the Council.

- (b) In the event of any premises in respect of which slopwater removal service is being rendered becoming vacant, the owner of such premises shall forthwith notify the fact to the Council, and, in the event of his failing to give such notice, he shall, until such notice be given, remain liable to continue to pay for such services.

24. The Council may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector by resolution passed at any ordinary meeting, exempt the occupier or person in charge of any dwelling or public building from the provisions of regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of Chapter IV, or one or more of them: Provided that the Council may at any time rescind any such resolution, and thereupon the said regulations shall apply to such occupier.

25. In the interpretation of these regulations „Slopwater” shall include all bedroom slopwater and all other wastewater, but shall not include urine.

CHAPTER V.

SEPTIC TANK AND FILTER INSTALLATIONS.

1. No person shall construct, fix or maintain any septic tank — and filter installation or other works for the disposal of sewage on any property within the Municipal Area without the written consent of the Council. When making application for such consent, the applicant shall submit plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale, to the satisfaction of the Council, and showing the proposed works.

2. No septic tank — and — filter installation or similar works shall be permitted—

- (a) unless it be situated in the open air and at a sufficient distance from any building and from the boundary of the owner's ground as prescribed by the Council in each case;
- (b) unless it be sufficiently covered and ventilated, and so protected as to minimise offensive smell therefrom and to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes;
- (c) unless provision be made for the innocuous disposal of the effluent or filtrate.

3. Die Raad kan by skriftelike kennisgewing vasstel of of tussen watter ure vloestof uit rioolvuilverwyderingswerke gepomp kan word, en niemand mag te enige ander tyd die inhoud daarvan uitpomp of toelaat dat dit uitgediep word nie.

4. Niemand mag 'n rotingsriool of ander rioolvuil verwyderingsinrigting in gebruik hou nadat die Raad hom skriftelik aangesê het om die gebruik daarvan te staak nie.

5. Elkeen wat daarby betrokke is, moet, wanneer die Raad hom skriftelik daartoe aansê, onverwyld 'n rotingsriool- en -filterinrigting of ander rioolvuil-verwyderingswerke op private eiendom opmaak, skoonmaak, herstel, verander of herbou.

6. Niemand mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad 'n Franse afvoermiddel of een volgens die model van Vivian Poore of ander soortgelyke werke vir die beskikking oor vaste of vloeibare rioolvloeielsel bou of laat bou of in stand hou of gebruik nie. Sodanige toestemming word verleen slegs wanneer die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur oortuig is dat sodanige Franse, Vivian Poore, of ander soortgelyke afvoermiddel nie klammigheid van die perseel of enige ander oorlas sal veroorsaak of waarskynlik sal veroorsaak nie: Met dien verstande dat wanneer die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte van die Administrasie die Raad vra om 'n aansoek na hom te verwys wat om vergunning aansoek doen om 'n septiese tank, Franse afvoermiddel of 'n dergelike installasie te bou vir die verwydering van nagvuil of huishoudelike rioolwater, die Raad sodanige aansoek nie goedkeur sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte nie.

HOOFSTUK VI.
VULLIS.

1. (a) Elke bewoner of besetter van 'n woonhuis, openbare gebou of ander perseel moet ten genoë van die Raad—

(i) genoeg silindervormige houers van onbuigbare metaal, elk met 'n inhoudsvermoë van hoogstens 0.085 kubieke meter (3 kubieke voet), verskaf vir die bewaring van huisvullis op sodanige perseel;

(ii) sorg dat elke sodanige houer wat gebruik word, 'n noupassende deksel het en gedurig toegehou word, buiten wanneer vullis daarin gesit of daaruit gehaal word;

(iii) sorg dat elke houer en deksel skoon en in goeie orde en herstel gehou word.

(b) Die Raad mag aan 'n besetter van 'n woonhuis, openbare gebou of ander perseel 'n voldoende aantal houers verskaf soos omskryf in subartikels (a) en (b) van hierdie regulasie teen die kosprys daarvan plus 10% en die onkoste verhaal of by wyse van maandelikse paaimeent of by sodanige ander wyse as wat die Raad op mag besluit.

2. Niemand mag enigiets wat nie werklik huisvullis is nie, in so 'n houer plaas nie.

3. Die bewoner of besetter van 'n perseel waarop daar ander vullis as huisvullis, of mis of bedryfsuitvloeisel (wat by die toepassing van hierdie regulasies alle water of ander uitvloeisel omvat, wat ontstaan by die bestuur of dryf van 'n nywerheid, ambag of saak) ontstaan, moet sodanige vullis, mis of uitvloeisel so dikwels soos die Raad voorskryf, maar minstens twee keer per week, verwyder of laat verwyder na 'n plek wat die Raad goedkeur; of vloeiisel verwyder en wegdoen as die eienaar of bewoner van die perseel hom daartoe versoek en dan wel by betaling van die gelde volgens die tarief soos deur die Raad goedkeur.

Die Raad besluit na eis goedgeunkte of vullis huisvullis is, al dan nie: Met dien verstande dat geen vullis wat ontstaan op 'n perseel wat nóg in sy geheel nóg gedeeltelik as woonhuis gebruik word, vir huisvullis gehou word nie.

4. Alle vullis wat die Raad verwyder, of wat in 'n houer, ingevolge hierdie regulasies verskaf, vir die doel van verwydering gesit word op 'n perseel vanwaar die Raad vullis, volgens onderneming, verwyder, is die eienaar van die Raad, en niemand buiten 'n werknemer van hierdie Raad mag sodanige vullis verwyder of hom daarmee bemoei nie, tensy met die skriftelike goedkeuring van die Raad.

3. The Council may specify by notice in writing, the hours at or between which liquid may be pumped, from any sewage disposal works, and no person shall at any other time be pumped the contents therefrom

4. No person shall continue to use any septic tank or other sewage disposal works after notice in writing has been given to him by the Council to discontinue the use thereof.

5. Any person concerned shall without delay, open tank — and — filter installation or other sewage disposal works on private property when so required by the Council by notice in writing.

6. No person shall construct or cause to be constructed, or maintain or use, any French drain or Vivian Poore drain or other similar works for the disposal of solid or liquid sewage effluent without the permission in writing of the Council. Such permission shall be granted only if the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector is satisfied that such French drain, Vivian Poore drain or other similar works will not cause or is not likely to cause, dampness of premises or any other form of nuisance: Provided, however, that whenever the Medical Officer to the Administration requests the Council to refer to him an application for permission to construct a septic tank, French drain or similar installation for the disposal of night soil or domestic effluent, the Council shall not approve of such application without the written consent of such Medical Officer.

CHAPTER VI.
REFUSE.

1. (a) Every occupier of any dwelling, public building or other premises shall to the satisfaction of the Council—

(i) provide a sufficient number of receptacles of rigid metal cylindrical in shape, each of a capacity not exceeding 0.085 cubic metre (3 cubic feet), for the reception of domestic refuse upon such premises;

(ii) cause all such receptacles in use to be furnished with a close-fitting cover and shall cause such receptacles to be continuously covered save when refuse is being deposited therein or discharged therefrom;

(iii) cause all such receptacles and covers thereof to be kept clean and maintained in effective order and condition.

(b) The Council may supply to the occupier of any dwelling, public building or other premises a sufficient number of receptacles as described in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this regulation at cost plus 10% thereon, which may be recovered from the occupier either by way of monthly instalments or in such other manner as may be decided by the Council.

2. No person shall place any matter or thing which is not strictly domestic refuse in any such receptacle.

3. The occupier of any premises, upon which is produced any refuse other than domestic refuse or any manure or any trade effluent (which for the purposes of these regulations shall mean any water or other effluent produced in the conduct or process of any manufacture, trade or business), shall remove or cause to be removed such refuse, manure or effluent as often as prescribed by the Council, but at least twice per week, to a place approved by the Council; or the Council may, in its discretion, so remove and dispose of such refuse, manure or effluent, if so requested by the owner or occupier, on payment of a sum requested by the owner or occupier, as approved by the Council, in accordance with the tariff as approved by the Council, whether

The Council shall decide, in its discretion, whether any refuse is or is not domestic refuse: Provided that no refuse produced on any premises not used either wholly or in part as a dwelling-house shall be deemed to be domestic refuse.

4. All refuse removed by the Council or deposited for removal in any receptacle provided in accordance with these regulations on premises from which the Council undertakes the removal of refuse, shall be the property of the Council and no person who is not an employee of the Council shall remove or interfere with any such refuse except with the written permission of the Council.

5. Die Raad moet alle huisvullis minstens twee keer per week, of deur sy werknemers of deur 'n ondernemer, verwyder en wegdoen, en moet 'n plek of plekke afsonder en in stand hou waar sodanige vullis neergeplaas word op die voorwaardes wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd voorskryf en op 'n wyse wat geen oorlas veroorsaak nie.

6. Die bewoner of besetter van elke woonhuis, openbare gebou of ander perseel moet ten genoë van die Raad reël dat elkeen wat namens die Raad vullis verwyder, vrye toegang het tot sodanige woonhuis of openbare gebou, en moet sodanige vullishouer op 'n plek wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd vasstel, vir verwydering neersit.

7. (a) Die Raad kan ten opsigte van elke bewoonde woonhuis, openbare gebou of ander perseel gelde hef vir die verwydering van en beskikking oor vullis daaruit in ooreenstemming met die tarief soos goedgekeur deur die Raad.

(b) Waar 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan vullisverwyderingsdienste gelewer word, vakant word, moet die eienaar van sodanige perseel die Raad onmiddellik daarvan kennis gee, en as hy versuim om sodanig kennis te gee, bly hy, totdat sodanige kennisgewing geskied, aanspreeklik vir die gelde betaalbaar vir sodanige diensle.

8. Die Raad kan, op aanbeveling van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur met 'n besluit op 'n gewone vergadering van die Raad, die bewoner of besetter van 'n woonhuis, openbare gebou of ander perseel vrystel van die werking van regulasie 1, 5, 6 en 7 van Hoofstuk VI hiervan: Met dien verstande dat die Raad oortuig is dat geen oorlas daardeur sal ontstaan nie: Met dien verstande voorts dat die Raad van tyd tot tyd enige sodanige besluit kan intrek en daarop is die regulasies van toepassing op sodanige bewoner of besetter.

9. Die Raad kan van tyd tot tyd wanneer hy dit wenslik vind 'n sensus opneem om vas te stel hoeveel persone 'n woonhuis, openbare gebou of ander perseel bewoon, beset of dikwels besoek; en ook om vas te stel hoeveel gemakkers en vullishouers daarin gebruik word, en hy kan iemand vir hierdie doel as opnemer aanstel.

Enigeen wat deur so 'n opnemer ondervra word met die doel voorgeskryf in hierdie regulasie, en wat weier om sodanige inligting wat hom bekend is, te verstrek, of wat met opset of deur nalatigheid die verkeerde inligting verstrek, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf.

HOOFSTUK VII.

DIE GEBRUIK VAN BEWEEGBARE, TYDELIKE OF ONGEMAGTIGDE STRUKTURE AS WOONHUISE OF SAKEPERSELE.

1. Niemand mag—

- 'n woonwa, bagasiewa, voertuig of ander beweegbare struktuur, heys op wiede of andersins; of
- 'n tent of soortgelyke struktuur; of
- 'n tydelike gebou of bouwerk of deel daarvan, verhuur, beset of toelaat dat dit beset word met die doel om daarin te woon, werk of slaap, of vir die bewaring, bereiding of kook van voedsel nie, tensy die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur die besetting of gebruik daarvan vooraf skriftelik goedgekeur het. Die Raad kan sodanige goedkeuring beswaar met enige beperking of voorwaardes wat hy nodig ag.

HOOFSTUK VIII.

DIE AANHOU VAN DIERE.

1. Niemand mag 'n dier insluitende 'n wilde dier wat moontlik 'n oorlas kan veroorsaak, op enige plek binne die Municipale gebied aanhou nie.

2. Niemand mag 'n dier op 'n perseel aanhou nie, tensy die Raad skriftelik sy toestemming daartoe gee met melding van die perseel ten opsigte waarvan die toestemming verleen word, die aard en omvang van die plaasruimte vir die diere wat daar aangehou sal word, die getal en soort diere wat aangehou mag word en die voorwaardes daaraan verbonde.

3. (a) Elke stal, koeistal, varkhok of ander soortgelyke bouwerk bestem vir die huisvesting van 'n dier, moet ten genoë van die Raad—

5. The Council shall carry out the removal and disposal of all domestic refuse at least twice per week, by its own employees or by a contractor, and shall set apart and maintain a place or places whereat such refuse shall be deposited under such conditions as the Council may from time to time prescribe and in such a manner as not to cause a nuisance.

6. The occupier of every dwelling or public building shall, to the satisfaction of the Council arrange for free access to such dwelling or public building by any person carrying out the removal of refuse on behalf of the Council, and shall place such receptacle for removal at such spot as the Council may from time to time require.

7. (a) The Council may levy in respect of any occupied dwelling or public building a charge for the removal and disposal of refuse therefrom in accordance with the tariff approved by the Council.

(b) In the event of any premises in respect of which refuse removal service is being rendered becoming vacant, the owner of such premises shall forthwith notify the fact to the Council, and, in the event of his failing to give such notice, he shall, until such notice be given, remain liable to continue to pay for such services.

8. The Council may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector by resolution passed at an ordinary meeting of the Council, exempt the occupier of any dwelling or public building from the operation of regulations 1, 5, 6 and 7 of Chapter VI hereof: Provided that the Council shall be satisfied that no nuisance will result therefrom: Provided further that the Council may at any time rescind any such resolution, and thereupon the said regulations shall apply to such occupier.

9. The Council may at any time whenever it may deem fit take a census for the purpose of assessing the number of persons living in or frequenting a dwelling or public building, as also to ascertain the number of sanitary pails and refuse bins in use therein and it may for that purpose appoint some person to act as enumerator.

Any person upon being questioned by such enumerator in pursuance of the objects prescribed in this regulation refusing such information as is within his knowledge or wilfully or neglectfully giving wrong information shall be guilty of an offence.

CHAPTER VII.

THE USE OF MOVABLE, TEMPORARY OR UNAUTHORISED STRUCTURES FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

1. No person shall let, occupy or allow to be occupied for living, working or sleeping purposes, or for the storage or preparation or cooking of foodstuffs—

- any caravan, van, vehicle or other movable structure, whether on wheels or otherwise; or
- any tent or similar structure; or
- any temporary building or structure or part thereof, unless the occupation, or use thereof has first been approved by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector in writing. The Council may impose any restriction or conditions it may deem necessary when such approval is given.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

1. No person shall keep anywhere within the Municipal Area any animal, including wild animals, which might constitute a nuisance.

2. No person shall keep any animal on any premises without the written sanction of the Council specifying the premises in respect of which such sanction is given, the nature and extent of accommodation for animals to be provided thereon, the number and kind of animals which are permitted to be kept and the conditions attaching thereto.

3. (a) Every stable, cow-shed, pig-sty, or other similar structure intended for the housing of any animal shall, to the satisfaction of the Council, be—

- (i) behoorlik en van geskikte stowwe gebou word;
 - (ii) voorsien word van 'n harde ondeurdringbare, goedgeboude en behoorlik afdraend gegradeerde vloer;
 - (iii) voorsien word van 'n behoorlike afvoerstelsel wat te alle tye in goeie herstel gehou moet word;
 - (iv) voorsien word van 'n geskikte middel waarmee alle mis, vuilnis of vuilgoed bymekaar gemaak en weggedoen kan word, en alle sodanige mis, vuilnis of vuilgoed moet so dikwels soos die Raad vereis, maar minstens een keer elke drie dae, daaruit verwyder word, sodat die stal, koeistal, varkhok of ander bouwerk skoon en higiënies gehou kan word;
 - (v) voorsien word van 'n geskikte en genoegsame voorraad skoon water;
 - (vi) te alle tye en deurgaans in 'n skoon, goed gedreineerde en bevredigende toestand gehou word.
- (b) Elke kraal wat bestem is vir die aanhou van diere moet ten genoë van die Raad skoon, in goeie herstel en goed gedreineer gehou word.

4. Elkeen wat aldus gemagtig is om diere aan te hou, die mis van sulke diere en die stalvullis op 'n plek wat die Raad aanvys, wegdoen, tensy hy daarvan vrygestel word.

5. Geen deel van 'n sodanige stal, kraal, koeistal, varkhok of ander soortgelyke bouwerk wat vir diere bestem is, mag onder dieselfde dak staan, of deel van die muur vormmaak van 'n woonhuis of openbare gebou nie.

6. Elke sodanige stal, koeistal of bouwerk, buiten 'n kraal of varkhok, wat vir diere bestem is, moet—

- (a) tensy dit langs die hele lengte van een van sy langste sye op is, verlig word met glasvensters in die verhouding van minstens 0.279 vierkante meter (3 vierkante voet) per dier wat daarin gehuisves word, en hierdie vensters moet heeltemal oopgemaak kan word;
- (b) sodanige afmetings hê dat die muurhoogte tot by die muurplate—
 - (i) 2.44 meter (8 voet) by 'n staandak is;
 - (ii) 3.05 meter (10 voet) by 'n platdak is;
 - (iii) gemiddeld 3.05 meter (10 voet) met 'n minimum van 2.44 meter (8 voet) aan die laagste kant by 'n afdak is;
- (c) 'n minimale lengte van 3.66 meter (12 voet) en 'n minimale breedte van 1.52 meter (5 voet) vir elke dier daarin hê.

Met dien verstande dat die eienaar of besetter of bewoner sodanige stal, koeistal of bouwerk te alle tye deurgaans skoon moet hou.

7. Die Raad kan te eniger tyd sy toestemming tot die aanhou van 'n dier binne die Munisipale gebied intrek of wysig, as hy meen dat dit 'n oorlas kan veroorsaak.

- (i) constructed of proper materials and in suitable manner;
- (ii) provided with a hard, impermeable, well-laid and suitably inclined floor;
- (iii) provided with proper means of drainage to be kept at all times in good order;
- (iv) provided with suitable means for collecting and disposing of all manure, filth or rubbish, and all such manure, filth or rubbish shall be removed therefrom as often as may be required, but not less than once in three days, in order to keep such stable, cowshed, pig-sty or other structure in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (v) provided with a suitable and sufficient supply of clean water;
- (vi) kept at all times in a clean well-drained and satisfactory condition throughout.

(b) Every kraal, intended for the keeping of animals, shall, to the satisfaction of the Council, be kept clean, intact and well-drained.

4. Any person so authorised to keep animals shall deposit the manure of such animals and stable refuse at a place fixed by the Council unless exempted from so doing.

5. No part of any such stable, kraal, cow-shed, pig-sty or other similar structure for housing or keeping an animal shall, be under the same roof as, or form portion of any wall of any dwelling or public building.

6. Every such stable, cow-shed or structure other than a kraal or pig-sty, intended for housing an animal, shall be—

- (a) unless open along the whole length of one of its longest sides, lighted by glazed windows, in the proportion of not less than 0.279 of one square metre (3 square feet) per animal accommodated, and capable of being fully opened;
- (b) of such dimensions that the height of walls to the wall plates shall be—
 - (i) 2.44 metres (8 feet) in the case of a pitched roof;
 - (ii) 3.05 metres (10 feet) in the case of a flat roof;
 - (iii) a mean height of 3.05 metres (10 feet) with a minimum of 2.44 metres (8 feet) on the one side in the case of a lean-to type of roof;
- (c) a minimum length of 3.66 metres (12 feet) and a minimum width of 1.52 metres (5 feet) for each animal.

Provided that such stable, cow-shed or structure shall at all times be kept clean throughout by the owner or occupier.

7. The Council may at any time cancel or vary its consent for the keeping of any animal within the Municipal Area if it considers it might constitute a nuisance.

HOOFSTUK IX.

DIE AANHOU VAN PLUIMVEE EN DUIWE.

1. Niemand mag duiwe, hoenders, eende, ganse, kalkoene of ander voëls, hierna genoem pluimvee, aanhou in 'n woonhuis of 'n gedeelte daarvan nie; ook mag niemand sodanige pluimvee in 'n ander plek aanhou, behalve in 'n hoenderhok en kamp wat behoorlik van geskikte materiaal gebou is tot bevrediging van die Raad nie.

- 2. Geen sodanige hok of kamp mag—
 - (a) binne 7.62 meter (25 voet) vanaf 'n deur of venster van 'n woonhuis wees nie; en
 - (b) aan die muur van 'n woonhuis grens nie; of
 - (c) binne 5 meter (16 voet 5 duim) vanaf die straatgrens van 'n perseel wees nie.
- 3. Elkeen wat so 'n hok of kamp het, moet dit te alle tye deeglik skoon en vry van ongediertes hou.

CHAPTER IX.

THE KEEPING OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

1. No person shall keep any pigeons, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys or other birds, hereinafter referred to as "poultry", in any dwelling-house or part thereof; nor shall any person keep any such "poultry" in any other place than in a poultry house and run properly constructed of suitable material to the satisfaction of the Council.

- 2. No such house or run shall—
 - (a) be within 7.62 metres (25 feet) of any door or window of any dwelling, or
 - (b) abut on the wall of any dwelling, or
 - (c) be within 5 metres (16 feet 5 inches) of any boundary of the property facing any street.
- 3. Every person keeping such house or run shall keep it at all times in a thoroughly clean condition and free from vermin.

HOOFSTUK X.

MAATREELS TEEN KNAAGDIERE.

L.IV.—Die onderwerp betreffende die uitroeiing en voorkoming van die uitbroei van of die besmetting sowel as die verspreiding van aansteeklike siektes deur knaagdiere, word beheer deur die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 32 van 13 Februarie 1950, soos afgekondig ingevolge artikels *ses-en-dertig (k)*, *agt-en-dertig* en *vier-en-veertig* van die Volksgesondheidswet No. 36 van 1919 (Unic), soos gewysig en toegepas op Suidwes-Afrika by die Volksgesondheidsproklamasie 1920 (No. 36 van 1920).

HOOFSTUK XI.

DIE VOORKOMING VAN MUSKIETEBROEI EN DIE UITROEIING VAN MUSKIETE.

1. Om die uitbroei van muskiete te voorkom, moet die bewoner of besetter van elke perseel ten genoë van die Raad—

- sodanige perseel vry hou van staande water en van alle onbedekte artikels soos bottels en breekgoed, hetsy heel of stukkend, blikke, tenks en ander houers waarin water kan bly staan;
- alle tenks, balies en waterhouers voorsien van hout of metaaldelsels, en hul openinge met muskietdraad toemaak;
- alle geute en afloppype in goeie herstel hou sodat hulle nie afsak en verstop raak en sodoende water opgaan nie;
- die water in damme of uitgrawings of putte teen muskiete vrywaar deur hulle op te vul of met muskietdraad toe te maak, of hulle minstens een keer per week leeg te maak, of hulle minstens een keer per week met olie te bedek, of (by putte) 'n muskietdigte deksel en 'n pomp te verskaf, of ander geskikte maatreëls te tref.

2. Die bewoner van 'n perseel wat as woonhuis gebruik word, of vir daardie doel opgerig is, of waarin mense kan vergader, hetsy om te werk of andersins, moet ten genoë van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur geskikte maatreëls tref om die teenwoordigheid van muskiete in of op sodanige perseel, hetsy bewoon of andersins, te verhoed.

HOOFSTUK XII.

BEROKING.

1. Niemand buiten die Gesondheidsinspekteur of 'n ondernemer wat behoorlik ingevolge hierdie regulasies gelisensieer is, mag beroking binne die Munisipale gebied onderneem nie.

2. Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 1 kan die Raad 'n lisensie uitreik aan 'n onafhanklike ondernemer om beroking uit te voer, maar in so 'n geval tree die ondernemer onder die toesig van die Gesondheidsinspekteur op.

3. Voor uitreiking van so 'n lisensie aan 'n ondernemer moet hy die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur oortuig dat hy—

- ten volle bekwaam is om beroking te onderneem, en volkome vertrouwd is met die gevaarlike aard van die werk en met die maatreëls wat getref moet word om vergiftiging deur die stowwe wat gebruik word, te voorkom;
- in staat is om eerste hulp te verleen, kunsmatige asemhaling en die goedgekeurde teengifte en middels aan te wend, wat gebruik word by vergiftiging deur berokingsmiddels;
- volkome vertrouwd is met die regulasies in hierdie hoofstuk vervat;
- liggaamlik geskik is om beroking te onderneem;
- van goeie karakter en betroubaar is;
- minstens een-en-twintig jaar oud is;
- in besit is van 'n doeltreffende gasmasker en 'n toereikende eerstehulpeverrusting wat albei in goeie herstel is, en dat hy vertrouwd is met die gebruik daarvan;
- besik oor genoeg plekruimte vir die veilige bewaring van sy berokingsmiddels en bestanddele.

CHAPTER X.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

N.B.—The subject of extermination and prevention of the breeding of or the infestation by rodents, as also the spread of infectious diseases is governed by the provisions of Government Notice No. 32 of 13th February, 1950, published under and by virtue of Sections *thirty-six (k)*, *thirty-eight* and *forty-four* of the Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919 (Union), as amended and applied to South West Africa by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (No. 36 of 1920).

CHAPTER XI.

THE PREVENTION OF THE BREEDING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.

1. The occupier of any premises, in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, shall, to the satisfaction of the Council—

- keep such premises free from stagnant water and from articles not under cover such as bottles or crockery, whether whole or broken, tins, tanks and other vessels which may retain water;
- provide all tanks, barrels and water containers with covers of wood or metal, and screen with mosquito wire-netting all openings thereof;
- maintain all gutters and down-pipes in good condition free from sagging and from obstruction, so as to prevent the accumulation of water therein;
- protect from mosquitoes the water in ponds or excavations or wells by filling them in or covering them with wire-gauze netting, or draining them off at least once a week, or covering them with oil at least once a week, or (in case of wells) providing a mosquito proof cover and a pump, or adopting other efficacious measures.

2. The occupier of any premises used or constructed for use as a dwelling or in which persons may congregate, whether for employment or otherwise, shall to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector, take effective measures to prevent the presence of mosquitoes in or upon such premises, whether occupied or not.

CHAPTER XII.

FUMIGATION.

1. No fumigation work within the Municipal Area shall be carried out by any person other than the Health Inspector or contractor duly licensed in terms of these regulations.

2. The Council may issue a licence to an independent contractor to perform such function notwithstanding the provisions of Regulation 1, but in such event such contractor shall act under the supervision of the Health Inspector.

3. Before the issue of such licence to such contractor, he must satisfy the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector that he is—

- fully competent to undertake and fully conversant with the dangerous nature of fumigation and the measures to be taken to prevent poisoning from material used;
- capable of rendering first aid, artificial respiration and of administering the approved antidotes and remedies applied to poisoning by fumigants;
- thoroughly conversant with the regulations contained in this Chapter;
- physically fit for the purpose of undertaking fumigation;
- of good character and reliable;
- not less than twenty-one years of age;
- in possession of an efficient gas-mask and an adequate first-aid outfit both in good working order, and fully conversant with their use;
- in possession of adequate facilities for the safe storage of his fumigant and its constituents.

4. 'n Lisensie ingevolge hierdie regulasies kan vir 'n tydperk, maar hoogstens een jaar uitgereik word, en sal op die 31ste Desember van die jaar waarvoor dit uitgereik is. Dit kan nie van die houder aan iemand anders oorgedra word nie. Daar is geen gelde vir die lisensie betaalbaar nie, en die Raad kan die lisensie te eniger tyd na eie goetdunke intrek.

5. 'n Beroker mag geensins nalaat om aan die onderstaande persone minstens vier-en-twintig uur (sodanige tydperk van vier-en-twintig uur sluit nie Saterdag, Sondae en openbare vakansiedae nie) vooraf skriftelik kennis te gee van sy voorneme om 'n perseel met sianied te berook nie—

- (a) die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Geneeskundige Inspekteur by die Munisipale kantore;
- (b) die bewoner of besetter van die perseel wat berook moet word, en waar dit woon- of kantoorhuurblokke aangaan, elke afsonderlike huurder daarin;
- (c) die bewoner of besetter van elke aangrensende gebou, hetsy dit 'n losstaande gebou of 'n skakeldeel is, tensy dit van die perseel wat berook moet word, deur 'n oop ruimte van minstens 20 meter (65 voet 7 duim) geskei is.

Sodanige kennisgewing moet in elke geval aangee op watter uur die beroking met sianied of ander middel sal begin. 'n Beroker mag geensins later as een uur na die oopstelling van sy kennisgewing aan die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Geneeskundige Inspekteur, die bewoners of besetters en huurders van die perseel, en die bewoners of besetters van die aangrensende persele, genoem in hierdie beroking van 'n perseel begin nie, maar moet dit so 'n geval die beroking staak en opnuut kennis gee van hierdie regulasies voorskryf.

6. Geen besetter of bewoner wat 'n kamer of kamers in 'n gebou op dieselfde verdieping as dié wat met sianied of ander middel berook word, of enige verdieping daarbo, of deel van 'n woon- of kantoorgebou, of enige ander ruimte, sonder redelike gronde, weier om sodanige kamer(s) te ontruim nie.

7. 'n Beroker mag geensins 'n perseel met sianied of ander middel begin berook nie, totdat—

- (a) elke vertrek op dieselfde verdieping en op die verdieping of verdiepinge daarbo ontruim is;
- (b) elke vuur geblus is;
- (c) alle vloeibare of klam voedsel, soos melk, vleis of ander spensvoorrade wat nie droog is nie en die ontmettingsgas kan opneem, verwyder is;
- (d) die vensters ongesluit en aan die binnekant losgemaak is, en so ingerig is dat hulle van buite ooggemaak kan word;
- (e) elke bars, spleet of opening in of tussen die mure, plafonne, dakke of vloere, of in vensters en lugpoorte, en elke vuurherd in die kamers wat berook word, toegestop of andersins deeglik toegemaak is sodat die rook of dampe van die berokingsmiddel nie daardeur kan ontsnap nie.

8. 'n Beroker wat 'n kamer of perseel berook mag geensins nalaat om—

- (a) die deur van elke kamer wat berook word, toe te maak en van buite te sluit nie;
- (b) elke opening of bars in die deur en ruimtes tussen die deur en die deurraam en die vloer goed toe te stop of met papier toe te plak of andersins dig te maak nie;
- (c) aan die buitekant van die deur 'n kaart stewig vas te maak wat duidelik gesien kan word en waarop daar met twee-duim-hoë blokhooffletters die woorde „Gevaar — MOENIE BINNEGAAN NIE” in Engels, Afrikaans en Duits geskryf is nie.

9. 'n Beroker mag geensins nalaat om elke venster van 'n kamer wat met sianied berook is, minstens een uur voordat die kamer weer betree word, van buite oop te maak nie.

10. 'n Beroker mag geensins nalaat om—

- (a) 'n toegelukkete bottel met twee onse aromatiese ammonia-gees (vlugsout) en 'n bottel met minstens 4 onse goeie brandewyn vir gebruik as teen- of herdelikende aanwending op 'n perseel wat hy berook nie;
- (b) die oorblyfsels van die berokingsmiddel so weg te doen dat dit geen gevaar bied nie;

4. A licence under these regulations may be granted for any period not exceeding one year, and shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which it was granted, and shall not be transferable from the holder thereof to any other person. No fee shall be payable for such licence which may be cancelled at any time in the discretion of the Council.

5. No fumigator shall fail to deliver, at least twenty-four hours beforehand (such period of twenty-four hours not to include any Saturday, Sunday or public holiday), notice in writing of his intention to fumigate any premises by cyanide—

- (a) to the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector at the Municipal Offices;
- (b) to the occupier of the premises about to be fumigated, and, in the case of residential or office tenements of blocks, to each separate tenant thereof;
- (c) to the occupant of every adjacent building, whether detached or semi-detached, unless separated by an open space of not less than 20 metres (65 feet 7 inches) in width from the premises under fumigation.

Such notice shall in each case specify the hour at which fumigation by cyanide or other means will be commenced. No fumigator shall commence so to fumigate any premises later than one hour after the time specified in his notice to the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector, the occupiers and tenants of the premises, and the occupiers of the adjoining premises, but shall thereafter postpone such fumigation and give fresh notice as required by this regulation.

6. No occupier shall, after due notice, refuse without reasonable ground to vacate any room or rooms occupied by him on the same floor or on any floor above that of any building where fumigation by cyanide or other means is being carried out.

7. No fumigator shall commence to fumigate any premises by cyanide or other means until—

- (a) all apartments on the same floor and on any floor or floors above have been vacated;
- (b) all fires have been put out;
- (c) all liquid foods or moist foods, such as milk, meats, or other larder supplies which are not dry and might absorb the disinfecting gas, have been removed;
- (d) the windows have been left unlocked and unfastened on the inside, and necessary provision made for opening such windows from the outside;
- (e) all cracks, crevices or openings in or between walls, ceilings, or roofs, or floors, or in any windows and ventilators and all fire-places in the rooms about to be fumigated have been caulked or closed in such a manner as efficiently to prevent the escape of fumigant fumes or vapour.

8. No fumigator fumigating any room or premises shall fail—

- (a) to close and lock from the outside the door of each room undergoing fumigation;
- (b) securely to caulk or close up with pasted paper or otherwise all openings or cracks in the door and the spaces between the door and the door-frame and the ground;
- (c) to fasten securely and conspicuously on the outside of the door a card bearing in two-inch block capital letters the words “DANGER — DO NOT ENTER” in the English, Afrikaans and German languages.

9. No fumigator shall fail to open from the outside all windows of any room which is undergoing fumigation by cyanide at least one hour previous to entering such room.

10. No fumigator shall fail—

- (a) to provide, for use as an antidote or restorative, a 2-oz. stoppered bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia, and a bottle containing at least 4 oz. of good brandy, and to have the same in readiness of god brandy, and to have the same in readiness for instant use on any premises which are being fumigated by him;
- (b) to dispose of the fumigant residue in such a way as to obviate danger therefrom;

(c) alle berokingsmiddels wat op sy perseel bewaar word onder slot te hou nie.

11. 'n Beroker mag geen s'n ondergrondse kamer, kelder of ander vertrek wat nie 'n deur of venster, of syadbolig of luik het, wat regstreeks na die opelug oopgaan nie, met sianied of ander berokingsmiddel berook nie.

12. 'n Beroker mag geen perseel op 'n Sondag of 'n openbare vakansiedag berook nie. Buiten met die skriftelike toestemming van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte mag 'n beroker geen s'n voor 7 v.m. of na 12 middag sianwaterstofgas of ander berokingsmiddel ter beroking van 'n perseel begin ontwikkel nie; en niemand mag, buiten met die skriftelike toestemming van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte, toelaat dat die berokingsproses na 5 n.m. voortduur nie, maar moet daarop die deure en vensters van die betrokke perseel oopmaak vir belugting.

13. Niemand buiten die beroker of 'n lid van sy personeel, mag die berokingsgebied na aanvang van die berokingsproses binnegaan nie, nog mag die beroker of sy personeel iemand anders toelaat om sodanige gebied binne te gaan nie, totdat—

- die berokingsgebied belug is op so 'n wyse en vir so 'n tydperk (wat minstens vier (4) uur moet duur) wat verseker dat die gebied geen gevaar meer inhou nie. Vir hierdie doel moet elke deur en venster minstens twee (2) uur lank oopgehou word; met dien verstande dat as die beroker hom na sodanige tydperk van twee (2) uur oortuig het dat elke deel van die gebied veilig betree kan word sonder behulp van 'n gasmasker, hy ander persone kan binne laat om onder sy toesig beddegoed, klerasie en beklede dinge daaruit te haal om in die buitlug op te hang;
- die beroker met persoonlike en chemiese toets vasgestel het dat die berokingsgebied gevaarvry is;
- die eienaar of besetter van die perseel 'n sertifikaat van die beroker ontvang het dat die perseel soos omskryf in sodanige sertifikaat op 'n genoemde tydstep en datum veilig is vir algehele besetting: Met dien verstande dat so 'n sertifikaat geen s'n binne vier (4) uur nadat die belugting begin het, uitgereik mag word nie;
- die beroker elke leë houër en oorblyfsel van die stowwe wat by die beroking gebruik is, verwyder of skadeloos gestel het;
- alle water in vergaarbakke, tenks of elders in die berokingsgebied wat moontlik deur die berokingsmiddel besoedel kon geraak het, weggemaak is.

14. Geen eienaar of besetter of bewoner van 'n perseel in die berokingsgebied mag sodanige perseel weer betrek of sodanige perseel weer laat betrek nie, totdat die beroker die veiligheidsertifikaat genoem in regulasie 13(c) van hierdie Hoofstuk aan hom oorhandig het, en totdat die tydstep vir herbetrekking daarin aangegee, aangebrek het.

15. Die bepaling van regulasies 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 en 14 van Hoofstuk XII is nie van toepassing by die beroking met sianied van plante en bome nie.

16. Wanneer ontsmetting deur 'n Gesondheidsinspekteur uitgevoer word, kan die Raad betaling vir die diens vorder ooreenkomstig die tarief deur die Raad goedgekeur.

HOOFSTUK XIII.

DIE VOORKOMING VAN LOODVERGIFTIGING.

1. Niemand mag 'n perseel gebruik of laat gebruik in verband met 'n bedryf, saak, vervaardigingsproses of ander werk waarby lood of enige loodsamstelling gehanteer of bewaar word nie, tensy—

- daar vir die gebruik van persone wat werklik lood of enige loodsamstelling hanteer of smelt, gesigs-maskers, oorpakke wat nulsluitend om die nek, gewigte en enkels vasgemaak word, en geskikte handskoene en stewels verskaf word, wat by die verigting van sodanige werk gedra moet word;
- hy sodanige gesigsmaskers, oorpakke, handskoene en stewels te alle tye in goeie herstel en toestand hou;

(c) to keep under lock and key any fumigant stored on his premises.

11. No fumigator shall fumigate with cyanide or other fumigant any basement, cellar, or other apartment which does not possess a door or window or pavement light or pavement hatch which can be opened directly to the outside air.

12. No fumigator shall fumigate any premises on any Sunday or public holiday. No fumigator shall, except with the permission in writing of the Medical Officer of Health, commence to generate hydrocyanic gas or other fumigant in any premises for fumigation purposes before 7 a.m. or after 12 noon; and no person shall, without the permission in writing of the Medical Officer of Health, permit the process of fumigation to continue after 5 p.m., but shall thereupon open the doors and windows of the premises in question for the purpose of ventilation.

13. No person other than the fumigator or a member of his staff shall enter or be permitted by the fumigator or his staff to enter the fumigation area after commencement of fumigation until—

- the fumigation area has been ventilated in such manner and for such period, which period shall not be less than four (4) hours, as shall be effective to ensure that the area is free from danger. For this purpose all doors and windows shall be kept open for a period of not less than two (2) hours; provided that if after such period of two (2) hours the fumigator has satisfied himself that all parts of the area can be entered with safety without wearing a gas-mask, other persons may be allowed in under his supervision to remove bedding, clothing, cushions and upholstered articles for the purpose of airing;
- the fumigator has established by personal and chemical tests that the fumigation area is free from danger;
- the owner and occupier of the premises are furnished with a certificate by the fumigator to the effect that the premises described in such certificate will be safe for complete occupation at a stated time and date: Provided that no such certificate shall be issued within a period of four (4) hours after ventilation has been commenced;
- all empty containers and residues of the substances which have been used for fumigation have been removed or rendered innocuous by the fumigator;
- all water contained in cisterns, tanks or otherwise in the fumigation area which may have become contaminated by the fumigant has been run off.

14. No owner or occupier of any premises in the fumigation area shall re-occupy or allow or permit to be re-occupied such premises until the certificate of safety referred to in regulation 13(c) of this Chapter has been handed to him by the fumigator and until the time stated therein for re-occupation has arrived.

15. The provisions of regulations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14 of Chapter XII shall not apply to the work of fumigating plants and trees with cyanide.

16. Where fumigation is carried out by a Health Inspector the Council may levy a charge for such service in accordance with the tariff approved by the Council.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PREVENTION OF LEAD POISONING.

1. No person shall use or permit to be used any premises in connection with any trade, business or manufacturing process or other work in which lead or any of its compounds are handled or stored unless—

- there has been provided for the use of persons actually engaged in the handling or smelting of lead or any of its compounds facial masks, overall fastenings closely at the neck, wrists and ankles and suitable gloves and boots to be worn while so engaged;
- such facial masks, overalls, gloves and boots are maintained by him at all times in good order and condition;

- (c) sodanige werkers die gesigsmaskers, oorpakke, handskoene en stewels te alle tye dra wanneer hulle lood of 'n loodsamstelling hanteer of smelt;
- (d) hy vir die afsonderlike gebruik van Blankes en nie-blankes in die verhouding van een elk vir elke vyftien (15) persone of minder, handwasbakke en storthuddens met afvoerpype wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, versak het, tesame met seep, handdoeke, naelborsels en 'n behoorlike, toereikende voorraad gesonde warm en koue lopende water;
- (e) die nodige maatreëls getref is om te verseker dat geen voedsel of drank bewaar of verbruik word in enige kamer of kamers waarin daar lood of 'n loodsamstelling gehanteer of gehou word, of wat regstreeks op sodanige kamer of kamers oopgaan nie;
- (f) elke werker wat lood of 'n loodsamstelling hanteer of daarmee werk, of by sy werk in aanraking kom met stof of dampe wat by sodanige hantering ontstaan, voorsien word van minstens een pint vars of gepasteuriseerde melk per dag;
- (g) daar voorsiening gemaak is vir die verwydering en skadelose ontsnapping na die opelug van alle dampe en stof wat ontstaan by enige proses waarby daar lood of 'n loodsamstelling gehanteer word;
- (h) elke werker wat lood of 'n loodsamstelling hanteer of daarmee werk, moet minstens een keer in elke drie maande geneeskundig ondersoek word na tekens van loodvergiftiging.

HOOFSTUK XIV.

BAKKERYE EN SLAGTERWINKELS.

1. Die onderstaande bepaling is van toepassing op elke bakkerij en slagterwinkel, en elke bakker en slagter moet ten genoë van die Raad daaraan voldoen:—
- (a) Geen deel van 'n bakkerij of slagterwinkel mag ondergrond wees nie;
 - (b) die bakkerij of slagterwinkel moet van baksteen of gewapende beton of ander goedgekeurde materiaal gebou wees; en moet teen rotte bestand wees;
 - (c) die oppervlakte van die binnevuur van die perseel moet glad, en vanaf die vloer tot by die plafon, bedek wees met goedgekeurde pleister, en hierdie oppervlakte moet tot op 'n hoogte van twee meter (6 voet 6 duim) bedek wees met enemmel- of olievert. Die binnevuur van elke kamer of vertrek wat aan sodanige bakkerij of slagterwinkel grens en in verband daarmee gebruik word, moet ook vanaf die vloer tot op 'n hoogte van twee meter (6 voet 6 duim) met sodanige verf bedek wees, en die blad van elke toonbank in so 'n winkel of aangrensende kamer moet van ondeurdringbare materiaal wees, wat die Raad goedgekeur het: Met dien verstande dat geglasuurde teëls of soortgelyke materiaal wat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur goedkeur, in plaas van sodanige pleister en verf aan die binnevuur gebruik mag word;
 - (d) die vloere moet dwarsdeur met vloerstone, sement, beton, asfalt, granoliese of ander soortgelyke nie-absorberende materiaal uitgelê wees;
 - (e) die mure moet vanaf die vloer tot by die plafon minstens 3.05 meter (10 voet) hoog wees;
 - (f) die plafon moet so gebou wees dat dit deeglik stofdig is, en by 'n enkelverdiepinggebou moet die dak 'n staandak wees;
 - (g) elke kamer in die bakkerij of slagterwinkel moet behoorlik en doeltreffende verlig en belug wees;
 - (h) die deure en vensters moet voorsien wees van doeltreffende vlieëskerms, en hierdie skerms moet te alle tye in deeglike herstel en toegehou word, buiten wanneer mense die perseel binnekom of verlaat;
 - (i) geen deur of venster wat na 'n bakkerij of slagterwinkel oopgaan, moet minder as 15.24 meter (vyftig voet) vanaf 'n privaot, of vanaf die deur of venster van 'n stal of ander perseel wat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur as moontlik besmettingsbron beskou, geleë wees nie, en geen deel van die bakkerij of slagterwinkel mag met 'n deur, venster of andersins verbind wees met 'n slaapkamer nie, nóg mag groente of vrugte in 'n slagterwinkel bewaar word nie;

- (c) such facial masks, overalls, gloves and boots are worn by such persons at all times while lead or any of its compounds are being handled or smelted;
- (d) there has been provided wash-hand basins and shower baths with waste pipes as approved by the Council for the separate use of Europeans and non-Europeans in the proportion of one of each for every fifteen (15) persons or lesser number, together with soap, towels, nailbrushes and a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of hot and cold running water;
- (e) necessary steps have been taken to ensure that no food or drink is stored or consumed in any room or rooms in which lead or any of its compounds are handled or stored or having any direct opening into such room or rooms;
- (f) each employee engaged in handling or working with lead or any of its compounds or working in contact with any dust or fumes arising as a result of such handling is provided with at least one pint of fresh or pasteurised milk daily;
- (g) provision has been made for the extraction and innocuous discharge to the open air of all fumes and dust arising from any process involving the handling of lead or any of its compounds;
- (h) all employees engaged on handling or working with lead or any of its compounds are medically examined at least once every three months for evidence of lead poisoning.

CHAPTER XIV.

BAKERIES AND BUTCHERIES.

1. In every bakery and butchery the following provisions shall apply and every baker and butcher shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the Council:—
- (a) No portion of the bakery or butchery shall be underground;
 - (b) the bakery or butchery shall be constructed of brick or reinforced concrete or other approved material, and shall be ratproof;
 - (c) the surface of the internal walls of such premises shall be smooth and surfaced with approved plaster from floor to ceiling, and this surface to a height of two metres (6 feet 6 inches) shall be covered with enamel or oil paint. The internal walls of any room or apartment adjoining such bakery or butcher's shop and used in conjunction therewith, shall also be covered with such paint from the floor to a height of two metres (6 feet 6 inches) and the top of every counter in such shop or adjoining room shall be of impermeable material, approved of by the Council: Provided that glazed tiles or a similar substance approved by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector, may be used in substitution for such plaster and paint upon such internal walls;
 - (d) the floors throughout shall be of flags, cement concrete, asphalt, granolithic or other similar non-absorbent material;
 - (e) the height of walls from floor to ceiling shall be not less than 3.05 metres (10 feet);
 - (f) an efficient dustproof ceiling shall be constructed, and in case of a single-storey building, the roof shall be a pitched roof;
 - (g) all rooms of the bakery or butchery shall be properly and effectively lighted and ventilated;
 - (h) the doors and windows shall be provided with effective flyscreens, and the said screens shall be maintained in a state of thorough repair and kept closed at all times except while people are entering or leaving the premises;
 - (i) no door or window opening into any bakery or butchery shall be so placed as to be less than 15.24 metres (fifty feet) from any privy and not less than 15.24 metres (fifty feet) from the door or window of any stable, or other premises regarded by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector as a potential source of infection, and no portion of the bakery or butchery shall communicate by door, window or otherwise with any bedroom, nor shall vegetables or fruit be stored in any butchery;

- (j) daar moet 'n behoorlike en genoegsame voorraad gesonde warm en koue lopende water wees, wat aangeleë is oor 'n genoegsame getal watstrôe wat op 'n geskikte plek staan, en voorsien is van afvoertyppe in ooreenstemming met die Raad se Dreineringsregulasies, met dreineerplanke van marmer, lei, terrazzo of ander onduurderbare materiaal, of, waar dit van hout is, dan wel van hardhout met gegroefde messingverbindings wat stewig pas, vir die behoorlike was en skoonmaak van gereedskap en apparaat wat by die bedryf gebruik word;
- (k) elke bakker wat bakkerprodukte berei of maak, moet sorg dat alle deeg, beslagdeeg of tertdeeg wat daarby gebruik word, in en met behoorlike en geskikte mengmasjiene gemeng word: Met dien verstande dat geen bepaling hierin vervat, van toepassing is op enigeen wat beslagdeeg of tertdeeg, hoogstens 9 kilogram (20 pond) aan gewig, meng in 'n behoorlike en geskikte mengbak vir die maak van slegs suikerbaksel nie;
- (l) elke bakker moet die naam van sy firma op elke brood wat in sy bakkerij gebak word, in reliëf of met 'n biljet of andersins laat aanbring;
- (m) waar oondvure gebruik word, wat met hout of steenkool brand, en sodanige vure van binne 'n kamer of afskorting gevoed word, mag sodanige kamer of afskorting geen verbinding hê met enige ander deel van die gebou nie, maar waar hulle nie van binne die kamer of afskorting self gevoed word nie, moet die deure van die oondvure buite die bakkerijgebou of minstens twee (2) meter (6 voet 6 duim) vanaf die naaste deur of venster van so 'n gebou wees.
2. Elkeen wat 'n bakkerij- of slagtersbedryf uitoefen moet te alle tye sorg dat—
- (a) die klere en ontblote liggaamsdele van elkeen wat by die vervaardiging, voorbereiding, verkoop of aflewering van enige ware in verband met die bedryf, arbeidsaam is, deeglik skoon is;
- (b) elke deel van die bakkerij of slagterswinkel en die hele perseel so gebou en gehou word dat dit teen rotte en ongediertes bestand is, en dat alle materiaal wat gebruik word by die voorbereiding of bereiding van voedsel van aller en enige aard te alle tye so bewaar word dat knaagdiere nie daarby kan kom nie.
3. Elke bakker en slagter moet—
- (a) sy perseel en elke deel daarvan, en alle bakke, gereedskap, karre en ander voertuie, sakke, mandjies en ander houers wat in sy bedryf gebruik word, so skoon en higiënies hou soos die Gesondheidsinspekteur van hom vereis;
- (b) afsonderlike wasbakke vir blankes en nie-blankes op die perseel verskaf, en 'n genoegsame voorraad skoon water en seep, naelborsels en skoon handdoeke vir die gebruik van elkeen wat daar werk;
- (c) geskikte matriëls tref vir die vrywaring van alle voedsel teen besoedeling.
4. (a) Elke bakker moet sorg dat alle bakkerijprodukte wat deur die strate vervoer word vir aflewering, toegedraai is in skoon wikkelpapier en in toegemaakte kiste of voertuie gehou word.
- (b) Elke slagter moet sorg dat elkeen wat hy gebruik by die kleinmaatvervoer van vleis of vleisprodukte sodanige vleis of vleisprodukte vervoer of lewer in 'n dubbel-omhulsel waarvan die binneste omhulsel van sodanige gehalte is dat dit moontlike besoedeling van die vleis of vleisprodukte wat sodoende vervoer of gelewer word, uitsluit.
- (c) By die toepassing van hierdie regulasies omvat die uitdrukkinge „bakker” en „slagter” onderskeidelik elkeen wat bakkerij- of slagtersprodukte by die kleinmaat verkoop.
5. Geen bakker of slagter mag iemand wat aan 'n ansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly, of vermoedelik daaraan ly of 'n draer daarvan is, of wat met so iemand in aanraking was, op sy perseel of in sy bedryf laat werk of hom toelaat om daar te werk nie, en by die voorkoms van enige sodanige siekte, moet hy dit onmiddellik by die Raad aanmeld.
6. Niemand mag in 'n bakkerij of slagterswinkel spug nie.
- (j) there shall be provided a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of hot and cold running water laid over sufficient washing troughs suitably placed and fitted with waste-pipes in accordance with the Council's Drainage Regulations, and draining boards composed of marble, slate, terrazzo or other impervious material, or, if of wood, hardwood with grooved, tongued, close-fitting joints, for the proper washing and cleansing of utensils and apparatus used in the conduct of the business;
- (k) every baker preparing or making any bakery products shall ensure that all dough, batter or paste, to be used in the preparation or making of such bakery products, is mixed in and by means of proper and suitable mixing machines: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to any person who shall mix any batter or paste of a quantity not exceeding 9 Kilograms (20 lbs.) in weight when prepared in a proper and suitable mixing utensil for confectionery purposes only;
- (l) every baker shall emboss or label or otherwise identify the name of his firm on all loaves of bread manufactured in his bakery;
- (m) in the case of oven furnaces fired with wood or coal fuel, where such furnaces are fired from within a room or other enclosure, such room or enclosure shall not have any communication with any other part of the building but where not so fired from within such room or enclosure, then the doors to the furnaces shall be situate outside the bakery building at least 2 (two) metres (6 feet, 6 inches) from the nearest door or window thereof.
2. Every person carrying on any bakery or butchery business shall at all times ensure that—
- (a) the clothes and exposed parts of the body of every person engaged in the manufacture, preparation, sale or delivery of any article relating to the said business shall be in a thoroughly clean condition;
- (b) every portion of the bakery or butchery and the whole of the premises shall be so constructed and maintained as to be rat and verminproof, and all materials used in the production or preparation of any foodstuffs and all foodstuffs shall at all times be stored in such a manner as to be inaccessible to rodents.
3. Every baker or butcher shall—
- (a) keep his premises and every part thereof, and all the vessels and utensils and all carts and other vehicles, sacks, baskets and other receptacles used in his business in such clean and wholesome state as may be required of him by the Health Inspector;
- (b) provide and maintain in the premises separately for Europeans and non-Europeans washbasins and a sufficient supply of clean water and soap, nailbrushes and clean towels for the use of all persons engaged on the premises;
- (c) provide suitable means for protecting all foodstuffs from contamination.
4. (a) Every baker shall ensure that all bakery products be wrapped in clean wrapping paper and contained in closed cases or vehicles when being conveyed through the streets for delivery.
- (b) Every butcher shall ensure that every person engaged by him in the retail conveyance of meat or meat products shall convey or purvey such meat or meat products in a double wrapping, the internal wrapping of which shall be of such quality as will preclude possible contamination of the meat or meat products so conveyed or purveyed.
- (c) For the purpose of this regulation the expressions “baker” and “butcher” shall include respectively any person engaged in retailing bakery or butchery products.
5. No baker or butcher shall cause or permit any person suffering from or suspected of any infectious or contagious disease or being a carrier thereof or who has been in contact with any such person to be engaged in or about his premises or business, and on the occurrence of any such disease, he shall forthwith report it to the Council.
6. No person shall spit in any bakery or butchery.

7. Niemand mag op enige deel van 'n karkas of 'n omhulsel van 'n karkas sit nie, en niemand mag koerantpapier of ander gedrukte papier gebruik as binne-omhulsel vir die toedraai van vleis of enige bakkerijprodukt wat vir mensverbruik verkoop word nie.
8. Niemand mag 'n hond binne 'n bakkerij of slagterswinkel toelaat nie.

7. No person shall sit on any portion of a carcass or any covering for same, and no person shall wrap up meat sold for human consumption in an inner wrapper of newspapers or paper containing printed matter.
8. No person shall permit any dog to enter any butcher or baker shop.

HOOFSTUK XV.

RESTAURANTS, EETLOKALE, TEEKAMERS EN KAFES.

CHAPTER XV.

RESTAURANTS, EATING HOUSES, TEA SHOPS AND CAFES.

1. Geen bewoner of besetter mag 'n perseel vir bo-
doelende doeleindes gebruik nie, tensy die onderstaande
bepalings ten genoef van die Raad nagekom is:—
- (a) Daar moet 'n werf vir gebruik saam met die perseel wees, wat behoorlik geplavei is, met 'n deur wat regstreeks vanaf die perseel tot op die werf lei.
- (b) Daar moet 'n geskikte waskombuis wees.
- (c) Daar moet 'n geskikte kombuis wees met 'n behoorlike skoorsteenpypp, tensy slegs 'n elektriese en/of olieoef gebruik word.
- (d) Daar moet buite die kombuis geskikte bewaringsruimte wees, wat behoorlik belug en verlig is.
- (e) Die perseel moet verbind wees met die Munisipale watervoerstelsel, en daar moet warm sowel as koue water in voorraad wees, die krane waarvan moet opgaan oor 'n wasbak, ingerig met 'n lood-afvoerpypp minstens 3.8 sentimeters ($1\frac{1}{2}$ duim) in deursnee, wat knap onder die uitlooppiek in die wasbak 'n doelmatige watersak het, wat behoorlik nagesien en skoongemaak kan word. Sodanige wasbak moet teen 'n buitemuur ingerig word, met sy uitlooppyp deur die muur tot in 'n goedgekeurde sinkput of vuilwaterbak; voorts moet die wasbak 'n dreinerplank van marmar, lei, terrazzo of ander ondeurdringbare materiaal hê.
- (f) Elke kamer moet behoorlik verlig en belug wees.
- (g) Die vloere van elke kombuis en bewaarkamer moet van sement of ander ondeurdringbare nie-absorberende materiaal wees, wat maklik skoongemaak kan word.
- (h) Daar moet genoeg gemakhuise en urinale op die perseel wees met afsonderlike geriewe vir elke geslag, ten opsigte van blankes sowel as nie-blankes.
- (i) Daar moet afsonderlike en geskikte wasgeriewe vir blankes en nie-blanke werknemers wees.
- (j) Elke deel van die restaurant, teekamer, kafee of eetlokaal en die hele perseel wat die besetter gebruik, moet so gebou en gehou word dat dit sower doenlik rot- en ongedierte-vry is, en elke bestanddeel wat by die vervaardiging of bereiding van voedsel gebruik word, en alle voedsel, moet te alle tye, tensy in werklike gebruik, so bewaar word dat dit vir knaagdiere ontoeganklik is.
2. Die eienaar van elke restaurant, teekamer, kafee of eetlokaal moet te alle tye—
- (a) alle breekgoed, gereedskap en ander dinge wat op sy perseel gebruik word, elke keer na gebruik deeglik met skoon warm water laat was, en hy moet vir daardie doel 'n voldoende voorraad water beskikbaar hê;
- (b) sy perseel skoon en in goeie herstel hou, en moet, wanneer ook al die Raad dit vereis, die binne-oppervlakte van die mure en plafonne van die perseel was, verf, afwit of kleur;
- (c) sy saak ordelik dryf;
- (d) elke artikel wat moontlik deur vlieg of deur stof, vuiligheid, vullis of ander skadelike materie of ding besoedel kan word, teen sodanige besoedeling beskerm;
- (e) 'n voldoende voorraad seep, skoon handdoeke, naelknippers en wasbakke vir die gebruik van sy werknemers aanhou;
- (f) skoon en heel oorpakke van ligkleurige wasbare stof of ander geskikte uniforms vir gebruik deur sy werknemers verskaf, en sodanige oorpakke of uniforms skoon en heel hou;
- (g) sorg dat sodanige oorpakke en uniforms gedra word by die bereiding en hantering van voedsel of drank.

1. No occupier shall use any premises for any of the above purposes unless, to the satisfaction of the Council—
- (a) there is a yard properly paved and drained for the use of the premises, with a door leading direct from such premises on to such yard;
- (b) there is a suitable scullery;
- (c) there is suitable kitchen accommodation with proper chimney flue; unless an electrical and/or oil stove only are used;
- (d) there are suitable storage facilities properly ventilated and lighted outside the kitchen;
- (e) the premises are connected with the Municipal water supply and there is both a hot and cold water supply, the taps of which discharge over a sink fitted with a lead waste pipe of at least 3.8 centimetres ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in diameter, which shall be effectively trapped immediately below the outlet from the sink and provided with adequate means for inspection and cleansing. Such sink shall be fixed against an external wall, and a waste pipe leading therefrom shall be carried through the wall to discharge over an approved gully trap or receptacle; and a draining board composed of marble, slate, terrazzo or other impervious material shall also be provided;
- (f) all rooms are suitably lighted and ventilated;
- (g) the floors of all kitchens and storerooms are of cement or other impermeable non-absorbent easily cleansed material;
- (h) there is a sufficient number of closets and urinals provided on the premises with separate accommodation for each sex of Europeans as well as non-Europeans;
- (i) separate and suitable washing facilities for European and non-European employees are provided;
- (j) every portion of the restaurant, tea shop, cafe or eating house and the whole of the premises used by him are so constructed and maintained as to be rat and verminproof as far as practicable, and all materials used in the production or preparation of any foodstuffs, and all foodstuffs are at all times stored, unless in actual use, in such a manner as to be inaccessible to rodents.
2. The occupier of every restaurant, tea shop, cafe or eating house, shall at all times—
- (a) cause all crockery, utensils and other articles used on his premises to be thoroughly cleansed with clean hot water on each occasion after use, and shall have available an adequate supply of water for this purpose;
- (b) maintain his premises in an intact and clean condition and shall, whenever the Council may require, wash, paint, whitewash or colourwash the internal surface of the walls and ceilings of the premises;
- (c) conduct his business in an orderly manner;
- (d) cause every article which may be of such nature as to be liable to contamination by flies or by dust, or to be liable to contamination by dirt, filth or other noxious matter or thing, to be at all times protected from such contamination;
- (e) maintain and adequate supply of soap, clean towels, nail-brushes and washbasins, for the use of his employees;
- (f) provide clean and sound overalls, of light-coloured washable material or other suitable uniforms for the use of his employees, and maintain such overalls in a clean and sound condition; and uniforms in a clean and sound condition; and ensure that such overalls or uniforms are worn for the purpose of preparing or handling food or drink.

3. Geen besetter mag—

- (a) gekraakte, beskadigde of gebreekte breekgoed of gebrekeke of gebreekte gereedskap vir gebruik op sy perseel laat of toelaat nie;
- (b) toelaat dat enigean wat 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly, of vermoedelik daaraan ly, of 'n draer daarvan is, of yat in aanraking met so iemand was, enigiens op sy perseel werksaam is nie;
- (c) enige kamer wat bedoel is vir die bewaring van voedsel of drank, bestem vir mensverbruik, of 'n kamer wat as kombuis bestem is, as 'n woon- of slaapvertrek gebruik nie;
- (d) suikerbaksel, gekookte vleis of gebraaide vis op enige ander wyse hanteer, laat hanteer of toelaat dat dit gehanteer word, as met een of ander geskikte en skoon apparaat of instrument nie.

3. No occupier shall—

- (a) permit or allow any cracked, chipped or broken crockery or defective or broken utensils to be used on his premises;
- (b) allow any person suffering from or suspected of any infectious or contagious disease or being a carrier thereof or who has been in contact with any such person to be employed in any manner whatsoever in or about the premises;
- (c) use as a living room, bedroom or sleeping room any room provided for the purpose of storing food-stuffs or drinks, intended for human consumption, or which is intended to be used as a kitchen;
- (d) handle or cause or permit to be handled, confectionery, cooked meats or fried fish other than by the use of some suitable, clean apparatus or instruments.

HOOFSTUK XVI.

VISBRAAIERS EN VISHANDELAARS.

1. Niemand mag 'n visbraaiers- of vishandelaarsbedryf of -saak op 'n perseel uitoefen nie, tensy die perseel so gebou en toegerus is dat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur dit skriftelik goedkeur.

2. Iemand wat 'n visbraaiers- of vishandelaarsbedryf of -saak uitoefen mag geensins nalaat om—

- (a) die perseel te alle tye skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (b) elke deel van die binne-muuroppervlakte van die perseel met inbegrip van elke vloer en plaveisel te alle tye in so 'n goeie orde en herstel te hou, dat geen vloeiende vullis of afval daardeur opgeneem kan word nie;
- (c) alle masjinerie, inrigtings, apparaat, ameublement, monterings, gereedskap, implements, vate, houers, bakke en voertuie skoon en higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (d) na elke dag se werk, elke vloer, plaveisel, werf of toegang daartoe, op die perseel skoon te maak nie;
- (e) alle bedryfsafval onmiddellik in 'n metaalhouer met 'n deksel te laat plaas, en minstens een keer in elke vier-en-twintig (24) uur vanaf die perseel te laat verwyder nie;
- (f) die ontsnapping van skadelike of nadelige of aanstootlike gasse, uitwasemings, dampe of stof wat by die hantering, bereiding, braai, kook of bewaring van voedsel ontstaan, doelmstig te verhoed nie;
- (g) skoon en heel oorpakke van ligkleurige wasbare stof vir die gebruik van sy werknemers te verskaf, en sulke oorpakke skoon en heel te hou nie;
- (h) te sorg dat hy of sy werknemers te alle tye wanneer hulle vis of ander voedselmiddels hanteer sulke oorpakke dra nie;
- (i) geskikte maatreëls te tref en in stand te hou om die aanlok van vlieë te voorkom, om die uitbroei van vlieë te verhoed, en om alle vlieë op die perseel uit te roei nie;
- (j) alle vis op die perseel in 'n yskas of ander geskikte, geslote koelkamer wat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur goedkeur, te bewaar nie.

3. Elke visbraaier moet geskikte middels verskaf en aanwend om aanstootlike reuke te verhoed deur die olie-temperatuur doeltreffend te beheer, of deur die dampe wat deur die braaiapparaat afgegee word behoorlik en onskadelik te laat wegdoen.

4. Niemand mag—

- (a) by die laai, aflaai, vervoer, hantering of skoonmaak van vis, vloeistof of afdrupels daarvan op 'n pad, sydad of werf wat aan die sydad grens, of op ander toegang tot 'n vishandelaar se visbraaiwinkel of pakhuus laat val, of toelaat dat dit daar val nie;
- (b) sy perseel kiste bêre wat reeds vir die vervoer van vis gebruik is nie.

CHAPTER XVI.

FISH-FRIERS AND FISHMONGERS.

1. No person shall conduct in or upon any premises the trade or business of a fish-frier or fishmonger unless such premises are so constructed and equipped as meets with the written approval of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector.

2. No person carrying on the trade or business of a fish-frier or fishmonger shall fail—

- (a) to maintain the premises at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;
- (b) to maintain every part of the internal wall surface of the premises including every floor and pavement at all times in such good order and repair as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse;
- (c) to maintain all machinery, plant, apparatus, furniture, fittings, utensils, implements, vessels, containers, receptacles and vehicles in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair;
- (d) to clean after each day's usage, every floor, pavement, yard or approach thereto, of the premises;
- (e) to cause all trade refuse to be placed at once in a covered metal receptacle and removed from the premises at least once in every twenty-four (24) hours;
- (f) to prevent effectively the escape of noxious or injurious or offensive gases, fumes, vapours or dust created during any process of handling, preparing, frying, boiling or storing of food;
- (g) to provide clean and sound overalls of light-coloured washable material for the use of his employees, and to maintain such overalls in a clean and sound condition;
- (h) to ensure that such overalls are worn at all times when fish or any other article of food is being handled by himself or his employees;
- (i) to provide and maintain effective measures to prevent the attraction of flies, to prevent fly breeding and to destroy flies on the premises;
- (j) to store all fish upon the premises in an ice box or other suitable, closed cooling chamber approved by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector.

3. Every fish-frier shall provide and use suitable means for preventing offensive smells by effectively controlling the oil temperature or the provision of adequate means for the innocuous disposal of the fumes given off from the frying apparatus.

4. No person shall—

- (a) in the process of loading, unloading, transporting, handling or cleaning fish, cause or permit any liquids or drippings therefrom to escape on to any road, or pavement or yard adjoining the pavement, or on other approaches to a fishmonger's fish-fry shop or store;
- (b) store on his premises any boxes already used in transporting fish.

5. Niemand wat die visbraaiers- of vishandelaarsbedryf uitoefen, mag vis skoonmaak by 'n opwasbak, wasbak of waterkraan wat vir gewone waswerk gebruik word, of oor 'n vuilwaterkenk nie.

5. No person carrying on the business of fish-frier or fishmonger shall clean any fish at any sink, washbasin or standpipe which is used for general lavatory purposes or over any wastewater tank.

HOOFSTUK XVII.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOTELLE, LOSIESHUISE, HUURKAMERHUISE EN WOONSTELHUISE.

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, LODGING HOUSES AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

1. Niemand wat 'n hotel, losieshuis, huurkamerhuis of woonstelhuis dryf, mag—

1. No person carrying on the business of hotel or boarding, lodging or apartment house shall—

- (a) nalaat om die perseel te alle tye skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (b) nalaat om alle kombuisgereedskap, vate, houers, linne, kombuisdoeke en -handdoeke, ameublement, monterings en ander artikels wat in die kombuis gebruik word, te alle tye skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (c) nalaat om alle gaasdraad of skerms voor deure en vensters te alle tye skoon en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (d) voedsel en drank wat nie gesond en voedsaam is nie, verskaf, verkoop of lewer, of toelaat dat dit geskied nie;
- (e) 'n vat, gereedskap, houer, bak, papier of enige materiaal wat nie skoon en higiënies is nie, gebruik of laat gebruik om voedsel in te bewaar, toe te draai, te hanteer of te bedek, of toelaat dat dit so gebruik word nie;
- (f) gekookte of bereide voedsel hanteer of laat hanteer, of die hantering daarvan toelaat nie, tensy met 'n geskikte en skoon apparaat of instrument;
- (g) breekgoed wat gekraak of beskadig is, gebruik, laat gebruik, of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie;
- (h) nalaat om behoorlike maatreëls te tref en in stand te hou om die uitbroei van vlieë te voorkom, en om vlieë, kakkerlakke en ander ongediertes uit te roei nie;
- (i) nalaat om geskikte maatreëls te tref en in stand te hou om alle voedsel op die perseel te beskerm teen besmetting deur stof, vuiligheid en vlieë of deur ander moontlike oorsake nie;
- (j) klerasie van water aard ookal in die kombuis, pak-kamer of spens, hou, laat hou, of toelaat dat dit daar gehou word nie;
- (k) beddegoed, komberse, bedlinne of handdoeke wat vuil is verskaf of toelaat dat dit verskaf word nie;
- (l) bedlinne of handdoeke wat, na gebruik deur iemand, nie deeglik gewas is nie, aan 'n ander verskaf, laat verskaf of toelaat dat dit verskaf word nie;
- (m) linne, handdoeke, komberse en doeke elders as by 'n geregistreerde wassery, of op die perseel self waar daar afsonderlike en toereikende wasgeriewe verskaf word, laat was of toelaat dat dit geskied nie;
- (n) nalaat om in elke kleedkamer wat daar verskaf word, genoeg seep, skoon handdoeke, naelborsels en wasbakke vir die gebruik van sy werknemers te hou nie;
- (o) 'n kleedkamer vir enigiets anders as kleedkamer gebruik, laat gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie;
- (p) nalaat om skoon en heel oorpakke van ligkleurige wasbare stof of ander geskikte uniforms vir die gebruik van sy werknemers te verskaf, en sodanige oorpakke en uniforms skoon en heel te hou nie;
- (q) nalaat om te sorg dat hy en sy werknemers sulke oorpakke en uniforms te alle tye dra, wanneer hulle voedsel en drank berei en hanteer;
- (r) nalaat om vullisbakke toe te hou en om sodanige houers skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie.

- (a) fail to maintain the premises at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;
- (b) fail to keep all culinary utensils, vessels, containers, linen, kitchen cloths and towels, furniture, fixtures and other articles used therein at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;
- (c) fail to keep all gauze or screens over doors and windows in a clean and effective condition at all times;
- (d) provide, sell or supply or cause or permit to be provided, sold or supplied, other than sound and wholesome food and drink;
- (e) use or cause or permit to be used any vessel, utensil, container, receptacle, paper or any other material which is not clean or wholesome for the containing, wrapping, handling or covering of food;
- (f) handle or cause or permit to be handled cooked or prepared foods other than by the use of some suitable clean apparatus or instrument;
- (g) use or cause or permit to be used any crockery which is cracked or chipped;
- (h) fail to provide and maintain effective measures for the prevention of the breeding and the destruction of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin;
- (i) fail to provide and maintain suitable means for protecting from contamination by dust, dirt and flies or other cause all food on the premises;
- (j) keep or cause or permit to be kept any article of wearing apparel in the kitchen, storeroom or pantry;
- (k) provide or cause or permit to be provided bedding, blankets, bed-linen or towels which are not clean;
- (l) provide or cause or permit to be provided bed-linen or towels which have not been thoroughly washed after use by some other person;
- (m) have linen, towels, blankets and cloths washed or cause or permit such to be washed elsewhere than in a registered laundry or upon the premises where separate and adequate facilities are provided for laundry work;
- (n) fail to maintain in all change-rooms which may be provided an adequate supply of soap, clean towels, nailbrushes and washbasins for the use of his employees;
- (o) use or cause or permit to be used any change-room for any purpose other than as a change-room;
- (p) fail to provide clean and sound overalls of light-coloured, washable material or other suitable uniform for the use of his employees, and maintain such overalls and uniform in a clean and sound condition;
- (q) fail to ensure that such overalls or uniform are worn at all times when food and drink is being prepared and handled by himself and his employees;
- (r) fail to keep refuse receptacles covered and fail to maintain such receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair.

2. Sodanige persoon mag geen lawaaierige, wanorde-lyke, onfatsoenlike of onwettige gedrag op sy perseel toelaat nie, maar hy moet sy bedryf so uitoefen dat dit geen oorlas of ergernis vir mense wat in die buurt woon, veroorsaak nie.

2. No such person shall permit or allow any noisy, disorderly, unseemly or indecent behaviour to take place upon such premises, but he shall conduct his business in such a manner as not to cause any nuisance or annoyance to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

3. Geen kombuis, eetkamer, ontbyt-kamer, aandmaal-kamer of kamer wat vir die bewaring van voedsel gebruik word, mag te eniger tyd as slaapkamer of -vertrek gebruik

3. No kitchen, dining-room, breakfast-room, supper-room, eating-room or room used for storing of foodstuffs, shall at any time be used as a bed-room or sleeping-room.

4. Elke sodanige hotel of losieshuis moet voorsien wees van behoorlike kombuisgereedskap met inbegrip van 'n waterkraan oor 'n opwasbak wat op 'n geskikte plek aangebring is en 'n afvoerpyp het met 'n doeltreffende watersak knap onder sy uitloopplek, en die afvoerpyp moet deur die muur lei en uitloop oor 'n vetopvangsak van goed-gekeurde ontwerp.

5. Elke sodanige hotel of losieshuis moet voorsien wees van 'n behoorlike belugte en verligte voedselkamer of spens vir die bewaring van bederflike voedingsmiddels, en die bestuurder mag geen voedingsmiddels of drank op enige ander plek op die perseel buite in sodanige voedselkamer of spens bierc of hou, of laat bierc of hou, of toelaat dat dit geskied nie.

HOOFSTUK XVIII.

DIE VERVAARDIGING VAN ROOMYS EN SOORT-GELYKE HANDELSWARE.

1. Niemand mag op 'n perseel, uitgesonderd 'n voertuig of vervoermiddel, die vervaardiging of verkoop van roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware as bedryf uitoefen nie, tensy hy ten genoë van die Raad die onderstaande verskaf het—

- (a) 'n hanteerkamer wat afgesonder is vir die vervaardiging of beriding van roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware, wat—
 - (i) minstens 9.15 meter (30 voet) vanaf die deur of venster van 'n stal, of minstens vyf meter (16 voet 5 duim) vanaf 'n urinaal of emmer-gemak weg moet wees;
 - (ii) nóg regstreeks nóg onregstreeks verbind mag wees met 'n woonhuis, gemak of urinaal nie;
 - (iii) buite waar geglasuurde of glasstene of geglasuurde teëls gebruik is, binnemure moet hê wat glad met pleister afgewerk en met ligkleurige olievernier geverf is;
 - (iv) 'n vloer moet hê wat gebou is van sement, beton of ander soortgelyke ondeurdringbare materiaal, glad afgewerk is, en behoorlik afdraend loop en gedreineer is, sodat alle vloeistof daarvandaan kan afloop na 'n buitegeut wat verbind is met 'n riool, of waar daar geen riool beskikbaar is nie, met 'n ander stelsel vir die onskadelike beskikking oor vulwater;
 - (v) 'n stofdigte plafon moet hê, wat met ligkleurige olievernier geverf is;
 - (vi) toereikende verlig en belug is;
 - (vii) doelmatige vlieëskerms aan al sy buite-opeenings het en geskikte en toereikende middels het vir die uitroeiing van vlieë en ander insekte;
- (b) houers vir die behoorlike bewaring teen besmetting van suiker, beskietjies en ander soortgelyke droë eetbare materiaal wat by die vervaardiging gebruik word;
- (c) toonbanke of tafels met blaaie van harde, gladde, ondeurdringbare materiaal, wat rus op soliede ondeurdringbare pilare, wat so gemaak is dat hulle 'n onbelemmerde uitsig van voor tot agter verskaf, of wat van die pedestaal-soort is; waar die blaaie van hout gemaak is, moet dit hardhout wees met gegroefde messingverbindings wat stewig pas;
- (d) apparaat vir die pasteurisasie of sterilisasie van alle melk, room of ander vloeistof wat by die vervaardiging of voorbereiding van roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware gebruik word;
- (e) 'n doelmatige stoomsteriliser vir die skoonmaak en sterilisasie van apparaat en gereedskap;
- (f) 'n behoorlike, genogsame voorraad gesonde warm en koue lopende water wat nie aan besmetting blootgestel is nie en wat aangelê is oor 'n doelmatige opwasstroeg, geskik geleë, en toegerus met afvoerpype ooreenkomstig die Raad se Dreineringsregulasies, en met 'n dreineerplank van marmor, lei, terrazzo of ander ondeurdringbare materiaal, of, waar dit van hout gemaak is, dan van hardhout met gegroefde messingverbindings wat stewig pas, vir die behoorlike was en skoonmaak van gereedskap en apparaat wat by die uitoefening van die bedryf gebruik word;

4. Every such hotel or boarding house shall be provided with suitable kitchen accommodation which shall include a water-cock over a sink, the sink to be suitably placed and fitted with a waste-water pipe which shall be effectively trapped immediately below the outlet from the sink, the waste-pipe to be carried through the wall and discharge over a grease trap of approved pattern.

5. Every such hotel or boarding house shall be provided with a suitably ventilated and lighted larder or pantry for the storage of perishable articles of food and the proprietor shall not store or keep or cause or allow to be stored or kept any articles of food or drink in or upon any portion of the premises except in such pantry or larder.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE-CREAM AND SIMILAR COMMODITIES.

1. No person shall conduct in or upon any premises, other than a vehicle or conveyance, the business of a maker or vendor of ice-cream or other similar commodity unless there is provided to the satisfaction of the Council—

- (a) a handling room set aside for the purpose of the manufacture or preparation of ice-cream or other similar commodity, which shall—
 - (i) not be situated within 9.15 metres (30 feet) of the door or window of any stable, or within five metres (16 feet 5 inches) of any urinal or pailcloset;
 - (ii) not communicate directly or indirectly with any dwelling, closet or urinal;
 - (iii) have, except where glazed or glass bricks or glazed tiles are used, inside walls plastered with cement plaster and the surface brought to a smooth finish and painted with a light coloured oil paint;
 - (iv) have a floor constructed of cement concrete or other similar impervious material and sufficiently brought to a smooth finish and efficiently run-off graded and drained for the efficient run-off of all liquids therefrom to an outside gully or, which shall be connected to a sewer, or, where no sewer is available, to other means for the innocuous disposal of waste-water;
 - (v) have a dust-proof ceiling with a light-coloured oil paint;
 - (vi) be adequately lighted and ventilated;
 - (vii) have effective fly-screens to all external openings and suitable and adequate means for the destruction of flies or other insects;
- (b) containers for the adequate protection from contamination of sugar, wafers and other similar dry, edible materials used in the course of manufacture;
- (c) tops of counters or tables of a hard, smooth, impervious material, which are supported on solid impervious piers so constructed as to afford a clear view from back to front, or which are of the pedestal type. If constructed of wood, such tops shall be of hardwood with grooved, tongued, close-fitting joints;
- (d) apparatus for pasteurising or sterilising all milk, cream, or other liquids used in the manufacture or preparation of ice-cream or other similar commodity;
- (e) an effective steam sterilizer for the cleansing and sterilizing of apparatus and utensils;
- (f) a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of hot and cold running water free from liability to pollution and laid over an efficient washup trough suitably placed and fitted with waste-pipes in accordance with the Council's Drainage Regulations and a draining board composed of marble, slate, terrazzo or other impervious material, or, if of wood, hardwood with grooved, tongued, close-fitting joints, for the proper washing and cleansing of utensils and apparatus used in the conduct of the business;

(2) toereikende latrines vir die gebruik van beide geslagte onderskeidelik van blanke en nie-blanke werknemers op die perseel.

Met dien verstande dat enigeen wat roomys in hoeveelhede van minder as 13.6 liter (drie gelling) per dag maak of voorberei, op 'n perseel waar hy ingevoel 'n ander wet of regulasie geregtig is om roomys slegs vir gebruik daar ter perseel te verkoop, nie 'n spesiale hantewerkskamer vir die doel hoef af te sonder nie, maar die kamers vir die gebruik, moet andersins voldoen aan die bepalings van hierdie regulasie.

2. Niemand wat die vervaardiging of verkoop van roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware as bedryf uitoefen, mag—

- (a) nalaat om die perseel te alle tye skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (b) nalaat om alle gereedskap, vate, houers en ander bakke, apparaat, masjinerie en ander toerusting, en elke voertuig wat by hierdie bedryf gebruik word vir die bereiding, bewaring, vervoer of verkoop van roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware te alle tye skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (c) nalaat om alle apparaat, gereedskap en materiaal wat by die bereiding van roomys en ander soortgelyke handelsware gebruik word, in 'n pakkamer te bewaar wanneer dit nie gebruik word nie, en dit daarin te beskerm teen stof, vuiligheid en vlieë nie;
- (d) nalaat om behoorlike maatreëls te tref en in stand te hou om die uitbrei van vlieë te voorkom, en om vlieë, kakkerlakke, knaagdiere en ander ongediertes uit te roei nie;
- (e) nalaat om geskikte maatreëls te tref om alle roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware, hetsy gedurende bereiding of terwyl dit bewaar word, ter verkoop uitgestal word, of deur die strate vervoer word, te beskerm teen besmetting deur stof, vuiligheid, vlieë of ander oorsaak nie;
- (f) 'n voertuig gebruik, laat gebruik, of toelaat dat dit gebruik word om roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware te vervoer, vent of smous nie, tensy sodanige voertuig so gebou en in stand gehou word dat dit—
 - (i) verhoed dat vloeistof uitloop en op die straat val;
 - (ii) die roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware beskerm teen besmetting;
- (g) roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware verkoop, wat lewendige *coliform bacille* in 0.01 kubieke sentimeter of enige skadelike organisme bevat nie;
- (h) ongepasteuriseerde room of melk of ander vloeistof by die bereiding of vervaardiging daarvan gebruik, laat gebruik, of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie, tensy dit gesteriliseer is;
- (i) roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware wat gesmelt het, weer bevries of laat bevries of toelaat dat dit bevries word nie;
- (j) nalaat om 'n lepel, skepper of ander gereedskap wat by die hantering van roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware gebruik word, elke keer na sodanige gebruik, skoon te maak nie;
- (k) roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware hoegenaamd so berei, bewaar of hanteer, of laat berei, bewaar of hanteer, of toelaat dat dit geskied, sodat dit moonklik besmet kan raak nie;
- (l) uitgesonderd op 'n vaste perseel, roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware wat nie in skoon papier of ander soortgelyke geskikte materiaal omhul is, verkoop nie;
- (m) nalaat om skoon en heel oorpakke van ligkleurige wasbare stof vir die gebruik van sy werknemers higiënies te hou nie;
- (n) nalaat om te sorg dat hy en sy werknemers sodanige oorpakke te alle tye wanneer hulle roomys of soortgelyke handelsware berei, vervaardig, hanteer of verkoop, dra nie;
- (o) nalaat om 'n genoegsame voorraad seep, skoon handdoeke, naelborsels en wasbakke vir gebruik deur sy werknemers in stand te hou nie;

(g) adequate latrine accommodation for the different sexes of Europeans and non-Europeans employed on the premises.

Provided that any person who makes or prepares ice-cream in amounts of less than 13.6 litres (three gallons) per day on premises on which he is entitled to sell ice-cream for consumption solely thereon by virtue of any other law or regulations, shall not be required to set aside a separate handling room for the purpose, but the rooms so used shall comply otherwise with the provisions of this regulation.

2. No person carrying on the business of a maker or vendor of ice-cream or other similar commodity shall—

- (a) fail to maintain the premises at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;
- (b) fail to keep all utensils, vessels, containers and other receptacles, apparatus, machinery and other equipment, and all vehicles used in this business for the preparation, storage, conveyance or sale of ice-cream or similar commodity at all times in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair;
- (c) fail to store in a storeroom when not in use and to protect from dust, dirt and flies therein all apparatus, utensils and materials used in the preparation of ice-cream or other similar commodity;
- (d) fail to provide and maintain effective measures for the prevention of the breeding and the destruction of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin;
- (e) fail to provide and maintain suitable means for protecting from contamination by dust, dirt, flies or other cause, all ice-cream or other similar commodity, whether in the course of preparation, stored or exposed for sale or in course of conveyance through the streets;
- (f) use or cause or permit to be used any vehicle for the purpose of transmitting, hawking or peddling ice-cream or other similar commodity unless such vehicle is so constructed and maintained as to—
 - (i) prevent any liquid running out of it on to the street;
 - (ii) protect the ice-cream or other similar commodity from contamination;
- (g) sell any ice-cream or other similar commodity which contains living *coliform bacilli* in 0.01 cubic centimetre or any pathogenic organism;
- (h) in the preparation or manufacture thereof use or cause or permit to be used unpasteurised cream or milk or other liquids unless sterilised;
- (i) re-freeze or cause or permit to be re-frozen any ice-cream or other similar commodity which may have become liquefied;
- (j) fail to clean before and after each time of use any spoon, ladle or other utensil used in handling ice-cream or other similar commodity;
- (k) prepare, store or handle or cause or permit to be prepared, stored or handled ice-cream or other similar commodity in any manner which may render it liable to contamination;
- (l) except on fixed premises, sell ice-cream or other similar commodity, which has not been wrapped in clean paper or other similar suitable material;
- (m) fail to provide clean and sound overalls of light-coloured washable material for the use of his employees, and to maintain such overalls in a clean, sound and sanitary condition;
- (n) fail to ensure that such overalls are worn at all times when ice-cream or similar commodity is being prepared, manufactured, handled or sold by himself and his employees;
- (o) fail to maintain an adequate supply of soap, clean towels, nail-brushes and washbasins for the use of his employees;

- (p) roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware berei of vervaardig of iemand anders dit laat berei of vervaardig, of toelaat dat iemand anders dit berei of vervaardig sonder dat sy hande en persoon sindelik is nie;
- (q) toelaat dat enigeen wat na sy vermoede aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly, op die perseel waar hy sy bedryf uitoefen, vertoef nie.
3. Elkeen wat bedrywig is by die vervaardiging of verkoop van roomys of ander soortgelyke handelsware, moet, voordat hy met die werk begin, en wel voordat sy diensure begin en na enige onderbreking daarvan, waarin sy hande moontlik besmet kon geraak het, sy hande met seep en water was, tensy hy werk doen waarby hy nie die grondstowwe of die afgewerkte produk hanteer nie.

HOOFSTUK XIX. YSFABRIEKE.

1. Niemand mag op of in 'n perseel 'n ysfabriek dryf nie, tensy die onderstaande vereistes ten genoëe van die Raad nagekom is:—

- (a) Daar moet 'n kamer of sodanige perseel vir die vervaardiging van ys verskaf word wat aan die onderstaande vereistes voldoen:—
- (i) Die vloere moet van sement, beton of ander soortgelyke ondeurdringbare materiaal gebou wees, met 'n glad afgewerkte oppervlakte wat so skuins gegradeer en gedreineer is dat alle vloeistof daarvandaan afloop tot in 'n buite-rioolstankafsluiting;
- (ii) tensy waar geglasuurde of glasstene of geglasuurde teëls gebruik word, moet die binneure met sementpleister glad afgewerk wees, en met ligkleurige olieoefverf geverf wees;
- (iii) die plafonne moet stofdig en lig geverf of gekleur wees;
- (b) die perseel moet toerikend verlig en belug wees;
- (c) geen deur of venster na enige deel van die fabriek mag so ingerig wees dat dit nader as vyf meter (16 voet 5 duim) vanaf 'n urinaal of emmergemak en 9,15 meter (30 voet) vanaf die deur of venster vanaf 'n stal is nie;
- (d) geen deel van die fabriek mag regstreeks verbind wees met 'n woonhuis, gemak of urinaal nie;
- (e) daar moet 'n behoorlike en toereikende voorraad gesonde water wat teen besmetting bestand is, verskaf word;
- (f) daar moet toereikende latrinegeriewe vir blanke en nie-blanke werknemers op die perseel verskaf word.

2. Niemand wat 'n ysfabriek dryf mag—

- (a) nalaat om die perseel en alle toerusting en masjinerie daarop te alle tye skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (b) nalaat om alle gereedskap, vate, houers, bottels en ander bakke, apparaat, masjinerie en ander toerusting, en elke voertuig wat by die vervaardiging en aflewering van ys wat ter verkoop of menserverbruik bestem is, te alle tye skoon en higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (c) nalaat om geskikte maatreëls te tref en in stand te hou om die uitbroef van vlieë te voorkom, en vlieë, kakkerlakke, knaagdiere en ander ongediertes uit te roef nie;
- (d) nalaat om geskikte maatreëls te tref en in stand te hou ter beskerming van alle materiaal wat by die vervaardiging, hetsy gedurende voorbereiding, bewaring of uitstalling ter verkoop, of by vervoer deur die strate, teen besmetting deur stof, vuiligheid, vlieë of ander oorsaak nie;
- (e) nalaat om die afgeskorte vrieskamer wat gebou is om metaal-ysvorm te hou, skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (f) nalaat om die kamerplatform en vervoerbare hout-delsels skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;
- (g) nalaat om alle voertuie, stoorkamers en ysallewerings-waens skoon, higiënies en in goeie herstel te hou nie;

- (p) engage in, or cause or permit any person to engage in the preparation or manufacture of ice-cream or other similar commodity unless with washed hands and clean person;
- (q) permit any person suspected by him of suffering from a contagious disease to be upon the premises on which such business is conducted.

3. Every person employed on working in the manufacture or sale of ice-cream or other similar commodity shall before engaging in his work wash his hands with soap and water at the commencement of his shift or after any break therein, liable to result in contamination of his hands, unless such person be of the type whose work does not involve the handling of raw materials or the finished product.

CHAPTER XIX. ICE FACTORIES.

1. No person shall conduct in or upon any premises the business of an ice factory, unless, to the satisfaction of the Council—

- (a) there is provided upon such premises to be used for the manufacture of ice a room conforming to the following requirements—
- (i) the floors shall be constructed of cement, concrete or other similar impervious material, brought to a smooth finish, and shall be sufficiently graded and drained for the effective removal of all liquids therefrom to an outside gully trap;
- (ii) except where glazed or glass bricks or glazed tiles are used, the inside walls are plastered with cement plaster and brought to a smooth finish, and painted with a light-coloured oil paint;
- (iii) the ceilings are dust-proof and painted with a light colour paint or wash;
- (b) the premises are adequately lighted and ventilated;
- (c) no door or window opening into any portion of the factory is so placed as to be less than five metres (16 feet 5 inches) from any urinal or pail-closet, and 9,15 metres (30 feet) from the door or window of any stable;
- (d) no portion of the factory communicates directly with any dwelling, closet or urinal;
- (e) a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of water free from pollution is provided;
- (f) adequate latrine accommodation is provided for Europeans and non-Europeans employed on such premises.

2. No person carrying on the business of an ice factory shall—

- (a) fail to maintain at all times the premises and all equipment and plant therein in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair;
- (b) fail to maintain all utensils, vessels, containers, bottles and other receptacles, apparatus, machinery and other equipment, and all vehicles used in the process of manufacture and delivery of ice intended for sale or human consumption at all times in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair;
- (c) fail to provide and maintain effective measures for the prevention of the breeding and destruction of flies, cockroaches, rodents, and other vermin;
- (d) fail to provide and maintain suitable means for protecting from contamination by dust, dirt, flies, or other cause, all material used in the course of manufacture, whether in the course of preparation or stored or exposed for sale or in the course of conveyance through the streets;
- (e) fail to keep the partitioned freezing chamber constructed to hold the metal ice moulds, in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair;
- (f) fail to keep the chamber platform and removable wooden covers in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair;
- (g) fail to keep all conveyances, storage chambers and ice delivery wagons in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair;

- (h) nalaat om die ysriesvorms te voorsien van noupassende metaaldeksels, en sulke deksels af te haal slegs wanneer die vorms geheel uit die vrieskamer gelig is nie;
- (i) nalaat om die ysriesvorms roesvry te hou en hulle elke keer voor gebruik met skoon stoom te steriliseer nie;
- (j) nalaat om ys op 'n metaal-roostertafel minstens 0.61 meter (2 voet) bokant die oppervlakte van die kamerplatform te plaas, wanneer dit uit die ysriesvorms gehaal word, en om slegs vanghake te gebruik by die hantering daarvan nie;
- (k) nalaat om alle werknemers by die ysvervaardiging van ys van rubberstewels te voorsien nie;
- (l) nalaat om te sorg dat sodanige rubberstewels—
- (i) deur hom en sy werknemers gedra word wanneer hulle op die kamerplatforms loop nie;
 - (ii) slegs vir voormelde doel gebruik word nie;
 - (iii) elke keer na gebruik gewas word nie;
 - (iv) behoorlik bewaar word, wanneer hulle nie gebruik word nie;
- (m) nalaat om alle werknemers by die vervaardiging, hantering en lewering van ys met geskikte oorpakke met kappie te voorsien en sodanige oorpakke skoon en heel te hou nie;
- (n) nalaat om te sorg dat hy en sy werknemers sodanige oorpakke altyd dra by die hantering van ys nie.

- (h) fail to provide the ice freezing moulds with tight-fitting metal covers and to remove such covers only when the moulds have been raised clear of the freezing chamber;
- (i) fail to keep the ice freezing moulds free from rust and to sterilise them by means of clean steam on each occasion prior to use;
- (j) fail to place ice on a metal grid table not less than 0.61 of one metre (2 feet) above the level of the chamber platform when removed from the ice freezing moulds and to use only grabs when such ice is being handled;
- (k) fail to provide all employees engaged in the manufacture of ice with rubber gum-boots;
- (l) fail to ensure that such gum-boots are—
- (i) worn by himself and the employees when walking on the chamber platforms;
 - (ii) used only for the purpose aforesaid;
 - (iii) washed after each time of use;
 - (iv) suitably stored when not in use;
- (m) fail to provide all employees engaged in the manufacture, handling and distribution of ice with suitable hooded overalls and to maintain such overalls in a clean and sound condition;
- (n) fail to ensure that such overalls are worn by himself and his employees whenever engaged in the handling of ice.

HOOFSTUK XX.

BRUIS- OF MINERAALWATERS EN SOORTGELYKE DRANKE.

CHAPTER XX.

AERATED OR MINERAL WATERS AND SIMILAR DRINKS.

1. By die toepassing van hierdie Hoofstuk, en tensy tydlig met die sinsverband—
- (a) beteken „bottelwaskamer” die gedeelte van die fabriekperseel waarin bottels, sifons, kuipe en ander vate gewas word;
 - (b) beteken „vulkamer” die gedeelte van die fabriekperseel waarin bottels, sifons, kuipe en ander vate met water of mineraalwater gevul word, en omvat dit daardie deel van die perseel waarin die vul- en filtreemasjinerie ingerig is;
 - (c) beteken „pakkamer” die gedeelte van die fabriekperseel wat gebruik word vir die bewaring van gereedskap, apparaat, bruiswaters en materiaal wat by die bedryf gebruik word;
 - (d) beteken „stroop- en essenskamer” die gedeelte van die fabriekperseel waarin essense en geursels bewaar word.
2. Regulasie 1 tot en met 8 van Hoofstuk XXI, met betrekking tot vodsel, is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op bruiswater, en op elkeen wat bruiswater verkoop.
3. Niemand mag in of op 'n perseel 'n bruis- of mineraalwaterfabriek dryf nie, tensy hy die onderstaande bepalinge ten genoëe van die Raad nagekom het:—
- (a) Daar moet 'n vulkamer, 'n stroop- en essenskamer, 'n pakkamer of pakkamers, 'n bottelwaskamer en 'n kleedkamer of kleedkamers verskaf word: Met dien verstande dat waar bottels meganies gewas word, 'n afsonderlike bottelwaskamer nie vereis word nie;
 - (b) die perseel moet toereikend belug en verlig wees in ooreenstemming met die standaard wat by hierdie regulasies vasgelê is;
 - (c) elke vloer van sodanige kamers moet van sement, beton of ander soortgelyke ondeurdringbare materiaal met glad afgewerkte oppervlakte gebou wees;
 - (d) die vloere van die bottelwaskamer en die vulkamer moet so gegradeer en gedreineer wees dat alle vloeistof behoorlik daarvandaan verwyder kan word na 'n buite-rioolstankafsluiting;
 - (e) buite waar geglasuurde of glasstene of geglasuurde teëls gebruik word, moet die binnemure van die vulkamer, stroop- en essenskamer en die bottelwaskamer met sement gepleister, glad afgewerk en met ligkleurige olieverf geverf wees;

1. For the purpose of this Chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise—
- (a) “Bottle washing room” shall mean that portion of the factory premises in which the washing of bottles, syphons, casks or other vessels is conducted;
 - (b) “Filling room” shall mean that portion of the factory premises used for the filling of bottles, syphons, casks or other vessels with water or mineral water and shall include that portion of the premises in which the filling and filtering machinery is established;
 - (c) “Storeroom” shall mean that portion of the factory premises used for the storage of utensils, apparatus, aerated waters and materials used in the process of the business;
 - (d) “Syrup and essence room” shall mean that part of the factory premises in which essences and flavourings are stored.
2. Regulations Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive of Chapter XXI, regarding food, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to aerated water, and to every person who shall sell any aerated water.
3. No person shall carry on in or upon any premises the business of an aerated or mineral water factory unless, to the satisfaction of the Council—
- (a) there is provided a filling room, syrup and essence room, a storeroom or storerooms, a bottle washing room and a change-room or change-rooms: Provided that where the washing of bottles is carried out by mechanical process the provision of a separate bottle-washing room shall not be required;
 - (b) the premises are adequately ventilated and lighted in accordance with the standards laid down in these regulations;
 - (c) all floors of such rooms are constructed of cement, concrete or other similar impervious material brought to a smooth finish;
 - (d) the floors of the bottle-washing and filling rooms are sufficiently graded and drained for the efficient removal of all liquids therefrom to an outside gully trap;
 - (e) except where glazed or glass bricks or glazed tiles are used, the inside walls of the filling room, syrup and essence room and bottle-washing room are plastered with cement and the surface brought up to a smooth finish and painted with a light-coloured oil paint;

- (f) die plafonne van die vulkamer, stroop- en essenskamer en die bottelwaskamer moet stoffdig wees en met ligkleurige olieverf geverf wees;
- (g) geen deur of venster na enige deel van die fabriek mag minder as vyf meters (16 voet 5 duim) vanaf 'n urinaal of emmergemak wees nie, en minder as 9,15 meters (30 voet) vanaf die deur of venster van 'n stal nie;
- (h) geen deel van die vulkamer, stroop- en essenskamer, bewaarkamer(s) of bottelwaskamer mag regstreeks verbind wees met 'n woonhuis, gemak of urinaal nie;
- (i) die bottelwaskamer moet voorsien wees van 'n geskikte en doelmatige waisterusting met 'n behoorlike en genoegsame voorraad gesonde warm en koue lopende water wat gevrywaar is teen besmetting;
- (j) die perseel moet verbind wees met 'n riool, of waar daar geen riool beskikbaar is nie, met 'n ander stelsel waarby vuilwater onskadelik weggedoen kan word;
- (k) daar moet op die perseel 'n behoorlike en genoegsame voorraad gesonde water wees, wat teen besmetting gevrywaar is;
- (l) daar moet afsonderlike kleedkamers vir albei geslagte en vir Blankes en nie-Blankes wees met 'n behoorlike en toereikende voorraad gesonde warm en koue lopende water wat gevrywaar is teen besmetting, en wat aangelê is oor 'n genoegsame getal wasbakke met afvoerpype soos die Raad in elke geval voorskryf;
- (m) elkeen wat bruis- of mineraalwater voorberei, hanteer, verkoop of aflewer moet voorsien wees van 'n skoon en heel oorpak van ligkleurige wasbare materiaal, wat by sodanige werk gedra moet word;
- (n) daar moet sanitasie- en latrinegeriewe vir albei geslagte en vir blanke en nie-blanke werknemers afsonderlik op sodanige perseel verskaf word.

4. Niemand wat 'n bruis- of mineraalwaterfabriek dryf, mag—

- (a) nalaat om elke bottel, sifon, kuip, vat of ander houer van bruis- of mineraalwater, onmiddellik voordat dit gevat word, te laat was en steriliseer nie;
- (b) buiten wanneer 'n afsonderlike bottelwaskamer nie vereis word nie, die vulkamer vir enige ander doel as die vul van bottels, kuipe of vate gebruik, laat gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie;
- (c) die stroop- en essenskamer vir enige ander doel as die bewaring, meet en meng van strope, essense en geursels gebruik, laat gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie;
- (d) nalaat om werknemers se oorpakke in die kleedkamer te hou wanneer hulle nie gedra of gewas word nie;
- (e) 'n kleedkamer vir enige ander doel as kleedkamer gebruik, laat gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie;
- (f) nalaat om in alle kleedkamers, 'n toereikende voorraad seep, skoon handdoeke, naelborsels en wasbakke vir die gebruik van werknemers in stand te hou nie.

5. (a) Elkeen wat in 'n bruis- of mineraalwaterfabriek in diens is of daar werk verrig, moet, voordat hy met sy werk begin, dit wil sê, aan die begin van sy diensure of na onderbreking daarvan waarin sy hande moontlik besmet kon geraak het, sy hande met seep en water was, tensy sy werk sodanig is dat dit nie die hantering van grondstowes of die werklike vervaardiging van die produk insluit nie.

(b) Niemand mag toelaat dat bruis- of mineraalwater of enige water wat omgesit word in bruis- of mineraalwater in aanraking kom met koper of lood nie.

HOOFSTUK XXI.

VRUGTE EN GROENTE EN ANDER VOEDSEL VIR MENSEVERBRUIK.

1. Niemand mag wat by vervaardiging of bereiding van voedsel 'n sieklike, ongesonde, onvoedsame of nadelige bestanddeel of ding gebruik, laat gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie, en niemand mag sodanige voedsel verkoop, versamel, vervaardig, berei, hou, vervoer of ter verkoop uitstal nie.

- (f) the ceilings of the filling room, syrup and essence room and bottle-washing room are dustproof and painted with a light-coloured oil paint;
- (g) no door or window opening into any portion of the factory is so placed as to be less than five metres (16 feet 5 inches) from any urinal or pail-closet, and 9.15 metres (30 feet) from the door or window of any stable;
- (h) no portion of the filling room, syrup and essence room, any storeroom or the bottle-washing room communicates directly with any dwelling, closet or urinal;
- (i) the bottle-washing room is provided with suitable and effective washing equipment and with a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of hot and cold running water free from liability to pollution;
- (j) the premises are connected to a sewer or, where a sewer is not available, to other means for the innocuous disposal of all waste water;
- (k) a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of water free from liability to pollution is provided;
- (l) separate change-rooms are provided for the different sexes and for Europeans and non-Europeans furnished with a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of hot and cold running water free from liability to pollution and laid over an adequate number of wash-basins fitted with waste pipes as prescribed by the Council in each case;
- (m) all persons engaged in the preparation, handling, selling or delivery of aerated or mineral waters, are provided with clean and sound overalls of a light-coloured washable material to be worn whilst so engaged;
- (n) latrine and sanitary conveniences are provided for the different sexes and for Europeans and non-Europeans employed on such premises.

4. No person carrying on the business of an aerated or mineral water factory shall—

- (a) fail to cause every bottle, syphon, cask, vessel or other container used for containing mineral or aerated water to be washed and sterilised immediately before being filled;
- (b) except where a separate bottle-washing room is not required, use or cause or permit to be used the filling room for any purpose other than the filling of bottles, casks or other vessels;
- (c) use or cause or permit to be used the syrup and essence room for any purpose other than the storage, measuring and mixing of syrups, essences and flavourings;
- (d) fail to keep the overalls of employees in the change-rooms when not in use or being washed;
- (e) use or cause or permit to be used any change-room for any purpose other than a change-room;
- (f) fail to maintain in all change-rooms, an adequate supply of soap, clean towels, nailbrushes and wash-basins for the use of his employees.

5. (a) Every person employed or working in an aerated or mineral water factory shall, before engaging in his work, wash his hands with soap and water at the commencement of his shift or after any break therein liable to result in the contamination of his hands, unless such person be of the type whose work does not involve the handling of raw materials or the manufacture of the product.

(b) No person shall permit any aerated or mineral water or any water in the process of being converted into aerated or mineral water to come into contact with any copper or lead.

CHAPTER XXI.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES OR ANY ARTICLE INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

1. No person shall use or cause or suffer to be used in the manufacture or preparation of any food any diseased, unsound, unwholesome or injurious ingredient or thing, and no person shall sell, collect, manufacture, prepare, keep, transmit or expose for sale any such food.

2. Niemand mag voedsel verkoop in 'n winkel, kamer of ander plek wat as slaapvertrek, woonkamer of as gemak-huis gebruik word, of in enige kamer of gang wat regstreeks verbind is met sodanige slaapvertrek of gemakluis, of wat so geleë of gebou is dat enige sodanige voedsel na die mening van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur daardeur besmet of onvoedsaam of nadelig of gevaarlik vir menseverbruik kan raak nie.

3. Die besetter van elke winkel, kamer of ander plek of ding wat vir die verkoop van voedsel gebruik word, moet ten genoë van die Raad voldoen aan die onderstaande veristes:—

- (a) Hy moet sorg dat sodanige winkel, kamer of ander plek en alles wat daaraan behoort of daarin gebruik of gehou word, skoon, higiënies en vry van stof en alle soorte ongediertes is, en hy moet geskikte maatreëls tref om die uitbroei van ongediertes te voorkom;
- (b) hy moet sorg dat sodanige winkel, kamer of ander plek behoorlik verlig en belug is: Met dien verstande egter dat hierdie regulasie nie van toepassing is op plekke wat uitsluitlik gebruik word vir die bewaring van graan of voedselmiddels wat ingemaak of bevrore is of wat andersins moontlik beskadig kan word deur blootstelling aan lig of lug nie;
- (c) hy moet sorg dat sodanige winkel, kamer of ander plek te alle tye voorsien is van 'n toereikende voorraad goeie en skoon water: Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie van toepassing is op plekke wat uitsluitend gebruik word vir die verkoop of bereiding, bewaring of uitstalling ter verkoop van graan of ander voedselmiddels van sodanige aard dat 'n watervoorraad onnodig is nie;
- (d) hy moet elkeen wat voedsel of drank voorberei, hanteer, verkoop of aflewer, voorsien van skoon en heel oorpakke van ligkleurige wasbare materiaal, wat by sodanige werk gedra moet word.

4. Niemand wat aan 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly of wat 'n draer van sodanige siekte is, of wat in aanraking was met iemand wat daaraan ly, en wat nie behoorlik ontsmet is nie, en geneeen wat 'n etterende swaar of seerplek het, of wie se persoon of klerre onsindelek is, mag 'n vat, houër, maat of toestel wat by of in verband met die verkoop of hantering van voedsel gebruik word, of daarvoor bestem is, hanteer of toegelaat word om dit te hanteer nie, nóg mag hy toegelaat word om enigins deel te neem aan, of te help by, die verkoop of hantering van voedsel nie.

5. Elke behoorlik gemagtigde beampte van die Raad kan enige voedsel wat vir menseverbruik bestem is, en wat verkoop is, of ter verkoop uitgestel word, of ter verkoop versend word, ondersoek, en as hy meen dat dit ongeskik is vir menseverbruik, kan hy beslag daarop lê en dit verwyder, of bevel hoe, waar en onder watter toesig sulke voedsel bewaar moet word, sodat dit deur die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur geïnspekteer en ondersoek kan word.

6. As die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur oortuig is dat die voedsel wat ter verkoop bestem is, ongesond, onvoedsaam, nadelig of gevaarlik vir menseverbruik is, kan hy bevel dat dit onmiddellik vernietig moet word: Met dien verstande dat enigeen wat daarby betrokke is, hom teen sodanige bevel, waar dit deur die Gesondheidsinspekteur uitgeroep is, op die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte kan beroep, en indien daar geen Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte is nie, op 'n geregtelike geneeskundige praktisyn of veearts, wie se beslissing dan afdoende is.

7. Onderwyl die uiteindelijke beslissing in hoër beroep nóg aanhangig is, mag sodanige voedsel nie verkoop of andersins oor beskik word nie.

8. Die Raad betaal geen vergoeding vir voedsel wat aldus in beslag geneem, afgekeur of vernietig word nie.

2. No person shall sell, any food in any shop, room or other place used as a sleeping apartment or living room or as a sanitary convenience or in any room or passage directly communicating with any such sleeping apartment or sanitary convenience, or so situated or constructed as to be liable to render any such article contaminated or unwholesome or injurious or dangerous for human consumption, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector.

3. The occupier of every shop, room or other place or thing used for the sale of any food shall, to the satisfaction of the Council, comply with the following requirements, namely—

- (a) cause such shop, room or other place and all things appertaining thereto or kept or used therein to be maintained in a clean, hygienic condition and free from dust and all types of vermin, and maintain effective measures for the prevention of the breeding of such vermin;
- (b) cause such shop, room or other place to be properly lighted and ventilated: Provided, however, that this regulation shall not apply to places used solely for the storage of grain or articles of food in a preserved or frozen state or such as would be liable to be injured by exposure to light or air;
- (c) cause such shop, room or other place to be at all times provided with a good and sufficient supply of pure water: Provided that this requirement shall not apply to places used solely for the sale or preparation, storage or exposure for sale of grain or other articles of food or of such nature as to render a supply of water unnecessary;
- (d) provide all persons engaged in the preparation, handling, selling or delivery of food or drink with clean and sound overalls of a light-coloured washable material to be worn by them whilst so engaged.

4. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or who is a carrier of such disease or who has been in contact with any person so suffering and who has not been thoroughly disinfected and no person having any discharging ulcer or sore, or whose person or clothing is not in a clean condition shall, or shall be allowed to handle any vessel, receptacle, measure or appliance used or intended to be used in connection with, or shall be allowed to in any way take part or assist in the sale or handling of any food.

5. Any duly authorised officer of the Council may examine any food intended for sale or is consigned for has been sold or is exposed for sale or is consigned for the purpose of sale, and, if it appears to him to be the purpose of sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, he may seize and remove it or may direct the manner, place and custody in which such food shall be kept to admit of such food being inspected and examined by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector.

6. If the Medical Officer or Inspector is satisfied that any food intended for sale is unsound or unwholesome or injurious or dangerous for human consumption, he shall order the immediate destruction of such food: he should order that any person concerned may appeal against such order, if issued by such Inspector, to the Medical Officer of Health, and, if there be no Medical Officer of Health, to a registered medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon, whose decision shall be final.

7. Pending the final decision on appeal, no such food may be sold or otherwise disposed of.

8. No compensation shall be paid by the Council for any food so seized, condemned or destroyed.

HOOFSTUK XXII.

BARBIERS EN HAARSNYERS.

1. Niemand mag 'n perseel binne die Munisipale gebied sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad as barbiers- of haarsnyerswinkel gebruik nie.

2. Geen perseel mag as barbiers- of haarsnyerswinkel gebruik word nie, tensy dit ten genoë van die Raad aan die onderstaande vereistes voldoen:—

- (a) Die perseel moet doelmatig verlig en belug wees;
- (b) daar moet 'n minimale lughuimte van 14,158 kubieke meter (500 kubieke voet) vir elke stoel wees;
- (c) daar moet 'n toereikende voorraad gesonde warm en koue water wees;
- (d) die perseel moet toegerus wees met een of meer gemonteerde glasuurde wasbakke wat behoorlik verbind is met 'n vulwater- of afvoerpyp;
- (e) elke tafel of rak waarop die barbier of haarsnyer se instrumente gewoonlik lê, moet bedek wees met marmor of glas of ander goedgekeurde glasuurde materiaal.

3. Elke barbier of haarsnyer moet—

- (a) elke deel van sy perseel te alle tye deeglik skoon hou;
- (b) al sy instrumente en borsels en toerusting te alle tye skoon hou, en elke instrument steriliseer elke keer voordat hy dit aan iemand gebruik;
- (c) slegs haarborsels met wit of grys borselde gebruik, hulle minstens een keer per dag met seep en water waarin daar 'n bietjie boraks gegooi is, was;
- (d) wanneer hy met sy bedryf besig is, 'n skoon wit jas sonder sakke dra;
- (e) vir elke stoel twee skicerkwaste verskaf, waarvan een altyd in 'n ontsmettingsmiddel gesit moet word, terwyl die ander een gebruik word;
- (f) 'n skoon handdoek vir elke afsonderlike klant gebruik;
- (g) vir elke klant 'n nuwe stuk skoon papier of linne teen die rug van die stoel sit, waarteen sy kop moet leun;
- (h) by die skeer net vloeiende seep, poeierseep, seep in buise of skeerroom gebruik;
- (i) as gesigsdoek slegs vars watte of skoon doek gebruik; geen spons mag gebruik word nie;
- (j) as bloedstelpingsmiddel slegs 'n vloeistof of poeier gebruik, wat met 'n spuit of 'n vars stuk watte aangewend word; die gebruik van aluinkristalle, stif-fies of poeierkwaste word streng verbied;
- (k) alle afgeknipte hare onmiddellik laat hymekeer maak en in 'n bedekte houër wat vir daardie doel aangehou word, laat plaas;
- (l) daarvan afsien om hare wat by die knip daarvan vanaf die klant se nek of kop geval het, met sy asem weg te blaas; maar moet vir daardie doel 'n geskikte sagte borsel of 'n drukglas gebruik;
- (m) elkeen wat na sy wete aan 'n huidsiekte ly of on-langs in aanraking was met iemand wat aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly, verbied om enigens aan sy barbiers- of haarsnyersbedryf deel te neem;
- (n) weier om die hare van enigeen wat na sy vermoede aan 'n huid- of haarsiekte ly, of wat, na hy rede het om aan te neem, aan enige ander aansteeklike siekte ly, of onlangs daaraan gely het, te sny of te skeer, tensy dit in 'n private kamer geskied, en al die instrumente, borsels en toerusting wat in verband met so iemand gebruik word, onmiddellik daarna deeglik gesteriliseer word;
- (o) daarvan afsien om enige deel van sy winkel as slaap-vertrek of bewaar- of voorbereidingsplek vir voedsel te gebruik;
- (p) elke keer voordat en nadat hy met 'n klant werk en gewerk het, sy hande met seep en skoon water was;
- (q) vir elke klant 'n vars nekdoek van weestof, papier, watte of ander materiaal gebruik, en elke klant se klere bedek en beskerm met 'n skoon doek van ligkleurige wasbare stof.

CHAPTER XXII.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

1. No person shall use any premises within the Municipal area as a barber's shop or hairdresser's shop without the written permission of the Council.

2. No premises may be used as a barber's or hairdresser's shop unless such shop meets with the following requirements to the satisfaction of the Council—

- (a) effective lighting and ventilation are installed;
- (b) there is a minimum of 14.158 cubic metres (500 cubic feet) of air space per chair;
- (c) an adequate supply of pure hot and cold water is provided;
- (d) it is equipped with one or more fixed glazed wash-basins properly connected to a waste pipe and drain;
- (e) all tables and shelves on which the barber's or hairdresser's instruments are usually laid are covered with marble or glass or other approved glazed material.

3. Every barber or hairdresser shall—

- (a) keep at all times every part of his premises in a thoroughly clean state;
- (b) keep all his instruments and brushes and equipment at all times in a clean condition and sterilise every instrument immediately before it is used on any person;
- (c) use only hair brushes having white or grey bristles, and have these washed at least once a day with soap and water to which a little borax has been added;
- (d) when engaged in his business, wear a clean white coat without pockets;
- (e) provide for each chair two shaving brushes; one to be placed in disinfectant while the other is in use;
- (f) use a clean towel for each customer;
- (g) use for each customer a fresh piece of clean paper or linen as head-rest on the back of the chair;
- (h) use only liquid, powdered or tube soap or shaving cream for shaving purposes;
- (i) use as face cloth only fresh cotton wool or clean cloth; the use of a sponge being strictly forbidden;
- (j) use as a styptic only liquid or powder applied by means of a spray or a fresh piece of cotton wool; the use of alum crystals, pencils or powder pulps being strictly forbidden;
- (k) have all cut hair immediately swept up and placed in a covered receptacle kept for the purpose;
- (l) refrain from blowing away with his breath any hair which may have fallen from the neck or head during the process of haircutting, but shall use for the purpose, a suitable soft brush or a compressed airblower;
- (m) prohibit any person who, to his knowledge, is suffering from any skin disease or has recently been in contact with a case of infectious disease, from taking any part in conducting his barber's or hairdresser's business;
- (n) refuse to shave or cut or dress the hair of any person who appears to him to be suffering from any skin or hair affliction, or who, he has reason to believe, is or has recently been suffering from any other infectious disease, unless it be in a private room and where, immediately thereafter, all instruments brushes and equipment used in connection with such person shall be thoroughly sterilised;
- (o) refrain from using any part of his shop as sleeping apartments or for the purpose of storing or preparing food;
- (p) wash his hands with soap and clean water before and after attending to each customer; cotton wool
- (q) use a fresh neck-strip of cloth, paper, and cover the or other material for each customer, and cover the clothing of each customer with a clean protective cloth of light-coloured washable material.

HOOFSTUK XXIII.
MELKERYREGULASIES.

CHAPTER XXIII.
DAIRY REGULATIONS.

1. By die toepassing van die regulasies in hierdie Hoofstuk—

- (a) beteken „melkwinkel” elke plek waaruit melk, vars room of karringmelk verkoop of gelewer, of waarin melk, vars room of karringmelk ter verkoop aangehou word;
- (b) beteken „melkery” of „melkplaas” elke gebou of perseel of deel daarvan waarop of waarin koeie aangehou word of gemelk word vir die produksie van melk wat vir verkoop bestem is, en omvat dit geboue waarin melk in bottels gegooi word, of melkerygereedskap gesteriliseer word, as ook alle toebehore van sodanige geboue of perseel;
- (c) beteken „melkkamer” elke perseel of deel daarvan waarop of waarin melk of melkprodukte bewaar of gehanteer word;
- (d) beteken „melkboer” elkeen wat koeie aanhou vir melk- of roomproduksie ter verkoop, of wat melk, room of karringmelk binne die Munisipale gebied verkoop of lewer, hetsy dit binne of buite daardie gebied geproduseer word;
- (e) beteken „koeihouer” elkeen wat hoogstens twee koeie besit of aanhou vir die produksie van melk slegs vir die huishoudelike gebruik;
- (f) beteken „melkeweransier” elkeen wat melk of melkprodukte aan engeen buite ’n lid van sy eie huishouding, lewer, hetsy teen vergoeding al dan nie;
- (g) beteken „lisensiehouer” elkeen wat ’n lisensie ingevolge hierdie regulasies hou;
- (h) beteken „melk” die vars, skoon en onveranderde produk, verkry deur een of meer gesonde koeie wat behoortlik gevoer en gehou word, ononderbroke en onder behoorlik higiëniese toestande te melk, maar sluit uit melk wat binne twee weke voordat, en binne een week nadat ’n koei gekalf het, van sodanige koei verkry word; en voort beteken dit melk wat minstens drie (3) persent melkvet en minstens agt en ’n half (8.5) persent vaste melksamestelling, uitgesonderd vet, bevat, en wat per een-tiende kubieke sentimeter geen *baecilli coli* en per kubieke sentimeter hoogstens dertigduisend (30,000) organismes bevat;
- (i) beteken „room” die skoon, voedsame emulsie van melkvet en melkbestanddele uit melk verkry deur dit af te room, en wat minstens vyf-en-twintig (25) persent bottervet bevat;
- (j) beteken „karringmelk” die skoon en voedsame vloei-bare oorlyfsel nadat melk of room gekarrig is en die botter wat daardeur ontstaan uitgehaal is, wat dan bestaan uit hoogstens twee-en-negentig (92) persent water, en dit sluit ook elke soort kultusmelk in;
- (k) beteken „gepasteuriseerde melk”—
 - (i) melk wat minstens dertig (30) minute lank teen ’n temperatuur van minstens eenhonderd vyf-en-veertig grade Fahrenheit (145° F) of twee-en-sestig punt agt grade Celsius (62.8° C) en hoogstens eenhonderd-en-vyftig grade Fahrenheit (150° F) of vyf-en-sestig punt vyf grade Celsius (65.5° C) gehou is, en onmiddellik daarna afgekoel is tot op ’n temperatuur onder vyftig grade Fahrenheit (50° F) of tien grade Celsius (10° C), en dan beskerm is teen herbesmetting. Die melk mag nie meer as een keer aldus verwarm word of andersins met hitte behandel word nie, en dit mag per een-honderdste van ’n kubieke sentimeter geen *baecilli coli*, en per kubieke sentimeter hoogstens tweehonderdduisend (200,000) organismes bevat;
 - (ii) melk wat enige ander proses wat die Direkteur van Landbou as ’n bevredigende pasteurisasie-stelsel beskou, deurgemaak het;
- (l) beteken „afgeroomde melk” melk waaruit feitlik al die melkvet verwyder is. Dit moet minstens 8.8 persent vaste melksamestelling, afgesien van vet, bevat.

2. Niemand mag binne die Munisipale gebied—

- (a) ’n perseel as melkery of melkplaas gebruik nie, of

1. For the purpose of the regulations in this Chapter—

- (a) „Milkshop” shall mean any place from which milk, sweet cream, or buttermilk is sold or supplied, or in which milk, sweet cream or buttermilk is kept for sale;
- (b) „Dairy” or „Dairy-Farm” shall mean any building or premises or part thereof in which cows are kept or milked for the production of milk for sale, including buildings used for bottling milk or sterilizing dairy utensils and all appurtenances to any such buildings or premises;
- (c) „Milkroom” shall mean any premises or part thereof wherein milk or milk products are stored or handled;
- (d) „Dairyman” shall mean any person who keeps cows for the production of milk or cream for sale, or who sells or purveys milk, cream or buttermilk within the Municipal area whether it be produced within or without such area;
- (e) „Cow-keeper” shall mean any person who owns or houses not more than 2 cows for the production of milk for use in his own household only;
- (f) „Purveyer of milk” shall mean any person who supplies milk or milk products to any person other than a member of his own household, whether for gain or otherwise;
- (g) „Licensee” shall mean any person who holds a licence under these regulations;
- (h) „Milk” shall mean the fresh, clean and unaltered product obtained by the uninterrupted milking under proper sanitary conditions of one or more healthy cows properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within two weeks before and one week after calving, and containing not less than three (3) per cent of milkfat and not less than eight and one-half (8.5) per cent. of milk solids other than fat and containing no *baecilli coli* in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre and not more than thirty-thousand (30,000) organisms per cubic centimetre;
- (i) „Cream” shall mean the clean and wholesome emulsion of milk-fat and milk-constituents derived from milk by means of skimming, containing not less than twenty-five (25) per cent. of butter fat;
- (j) „Buttermilk” shall mean the clean and wholesome liquid residue left after churning milk or cream and subtracting the butter formed and containing thereafter not more than ninety-two (92) per cent. of water and shall include all cultured milks.
- (k) „Pasteurised milk” shall mean—
 - (i) milk which has been retained at a temperature of not less than one hundred and forty-five degrees Fahrenheit (145° F) or sixty-two point eight degrees Centigrade (62.8° C) and not more than one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150° F) or sixty-five point five degrees Centigrade (65.5° C) for at least thirty (30) minutes and immediately cooled to a temperature below fifty degrees Fahrenheit (50° F) or ten degrees Centigrade (10° C), and protected from re-contamination. The milk shall not be so heated more than once and shall not be otherwise treated by heat and containing no *baecilli coli* in one hundredth of a cubic centimetre and not more than two hundred-thousand (200,000) organisms in one cubic centimetre;
 - (ii) milk which has been subjected to any other process which the Director of Agriculture recognised as a satisfactory method of pasteurisation;
- (l) „Skimmed milk” shall mean milk from which substantially all the milk fat has been removed. It shall contain not less than 8.8% of milk solids other than fat.

2. No person shall within the Municipal Area—

- (a) use any premises as a dairy or a dairyfarm; or

(b) melk of room verkoop nie, tensy hy vooraf 'n lisensie daartoe van die Raad verkry het.

3. Niemand mag melk of room wat vir menslike verbruik bedoel is in die Munisipale gebied invoer of laat invoer nie, wat nie vooraf sodanige room of melk in 'n vorm of stof behalwe roomys omskep het nie, tensy hy nie vooraf 'n lisensie van die Raad verkry het om dit te doen nie.

Sodanige lisensie moet net uitgereik word op die uitdruklike verstandhouding—

- dat dit die Raad vrystaan, om wanneer dit ook al nodig geag word, die perseel, uitrusting en melkkudde wat vir die produksie van sodanige melk of room gebruik word, te inspekteer of te laat inspekteer;
- dat die lisensiehouer gebind is om die aanspreklike teenoor die Raad te aanvaar om die gelde en die onkoste van sodanige inspeksie te betaal soos vasgestel ooreenkomstig die goedgekeurde tariewe.
- dat die Raad onverwyld die lisensie kan intrek in geval die lisensiehouer versuim om die voorwaardes van sy lisensie na te kom, of die Raad of sy verteenwoordiger verhoed om sodanige inspeksie uit te voer of versuim of nalaat om uitvoering te gee aan opdragte wat deur of namens die Raad gegee is.

4. Niemand buiten 'n gelisensieerde melkboer of koei-houer mag 'n koei of koeie binne die Munisipale gebied aanhou nie, tensy hy vooraf 'n permit daartoe van die Raad verkry het.

5. (a) 'n Lisensie of permit ingevolge hierdie regulasies kan vir enige tydperk tot op een jaar verleen word, en dit verval op die dertigste (30ste) Junie wat volg op die uitreikingdatum van sodanige lisensie of permit.

(b) 'n Lisensie of permit is nie oordraagbaar nie, nóg is 'n lisensie of permit van een perseel ten opsigte waarvan dit verleen is, op 'n ander oordraagbaar nie, tensy die Raad toestemming daartoe verleen.

(c) Lisensie- of permitgelde word voor uitreiking van sodanige lisensies of permitte in ooreenstemming met die tarief deur die Raad goedgekeur.

6. (a) Elkeen wat 'n lisensie of permit ingevolge hierdie regulasies wil uitneem, moet by die Stadsklerk skriftelik aansoek doen op 'n vorm wat by die Raadskantore verkrygbaar is, en daarop moet hy die onderstaande vermeld—

- die applikant se naam, adres en beroep;
- die naam en adres van die persoon wat die bedryf werklik sal uitoefen of bestuur;
- die plek of plekke waar die perseel ten opsigte waarvan die lisensie of permit gevra word, geleë is;
- alle ander inligting wat die Raad vereis.

(b) By 'n aansoek om 'n permit ten opsigte van 'n perseel wat buite die Munisipale gebied geleë is, moet die aansoek vergeselsaam van die skriftelike toestemming van die applikant en van die bestuurder van sodanige perseel, dat die behoorlik gemagtigde beamptes van die Raad sodanige perseel te alle redelike tye kan inspekteer, en dat sodanige applikant en bestuurder hulle onderwerp en sal voldoen aan al of enige van hierdie of ander regulasies wat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur nodig bevind.

7. (a) 'n Melkboerlisensie neem die vorm aan, wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd vasstel, en moet die onderstaande inligting vermeld—

- die lisensiehouer se naam;
- die ligging van die gelisensieerde perseel; en
- die datum waarop die lisensie van krag word.

(b) 'n Koeihouerspermit moet die onderstaande inligting vermeld—

- die koeihouer se naam;
- die ligging van die perseel;
- die getal koeie wat hy mag aanhou; en
- die datum waarop die lisensie van krag word,

en voorts moet dit die onderstaande woorde bevat:—

„Die houer van hierdie permit mag aan gemeen melk verkoop nie, nóg mag hy melk weggee aan persone wat nie lede van sy huishouding is nie.”

8. (a) Uitgesonderd soos hierna bepaal word, mag geen melkboer 'n koei melk of laat melk nie, tensy dit in 'n melkstal gedoen word, en die melkstal moet waar doelnlik na die noordekant front, en dit moet aan die onderstaande vereistes voldoen:—

(b) sell milk or cream unless he shall first have obtained from the Council a licence to do so.

3. No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Municipal Area any milk or cream intended for human consumption without previous conversion of such milk or cream into any form or substance other than ice cream, unless he shall first have obtained from the Council a licence to do so.

Such licence shall be issued only upon the expressed conditions that—

(a) the Council shall be at liberty, whenever it deems fit, to inspect or to cause to be inspected the premises, equipment and dairy stock used in the production of such milk or cream;

(b) the licensee shall be bound to accept liability to the Council for the fees and expenses of such inspections assessed in accordance with the approved tariff;

(c) the Council may forthwith cancel the licence in the event of the licensee failing to comply with the conditions of his licence or obstructing the Council or its representative from carrying out any such inspection or failing or neglecting to give effect to the directions given by or on behalf of the Council.

4. No person other than a licensed dairyman or cow-keeper shall keep a cow or cows within the Municipal Area, unless he shall first have obtained from the Council a permit to do so.

5. (a) A licence or permit under these regulations may be granted for any period not exceeding one year and shall expire on the thirtieth (30th) day of June following the date of issue of such licence or permit.

(b) A licence or permit shall not be transferable nor shall any licence or permit be transferable from the premises in respect of which it was granted to any other premises, except with the consent of the Council.

(c) Licence or permit fees shall be paid to the Council before the issue of such licences or permits in accordance with the tariff approved by the Council.

6. (a) Any person requiring a licence or permit under these regulations must forward to the Town Clerk a written application on a form to be obtained at the Council's offices, and shall set forth therein—

- the name, address and occupation of the applicant;
- the name and address of the person by whom the business will be actually carried on or supervised;
- the place or places where the premises in respect of which the licence or permit is desired are situated;
- any other information required by the Council.

(b) In the case of an application for a permit in respect of premises situated outside the Municipal Area, such application shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the applicant and of the proprietor of such premises to the inspection at all reasonable times by the duly authorised officials of the Council of such premises, and to be subject to and observe and conform to all or such of these or other regulations as the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector may consider necessary.

7. (a) A dairyman's licence shall be in such form as shall from time to time be determined by the Council and shall specify—

- the name of the licensee;
- the situation of the licensed premises; and
- the date when the licence commences.

(b) A cow-keeper's permit shall specify—

- the name of the cow-keeper;
- the situation of the premises;
- the number of cows allowed; and
- the date when the licence commences and shall bear the words:—

“It is illegal for the holder of this permit to sell milk to any person or give away milk to persons not members of his own household.”

8. (a) Except as hereinafter provided, no dairyman shall milk or cause to be milked any cow elsewhere than in a milking bail which shall whenever practicable have a northern aspect and which shall conform to the following requirements—

- (i) Dit moet geleë wees op 'n goed gedreineerde plek, minstens 15.24 meter (50 voet) vanaf 'n kraal, varkhok, stal, gemakhuus of ander moontlike bron van oorlas;
- (ii) daar moet twee ewewydige mure van baksteen, beton of soortgelyke ondeurdringbare boustof wees, wat aan die binnekant met pleister glad afgewerk is, en daar moet vir die diere 'n oop ingang en 'n uitgang wees met deure of hekke daaraan;
- (iii) die dak moet van golfyster of soortgelyke ondeurdringbare boustof wees, en moet teen minstens 30 grade skuins afloat, en op sy laagste punt moet dit minstens 2.44 meter (8 voet) bokant die vloeroppervlakte staan;
- (iv) die vloer moet gebou wees van beton of soortgelyke ondeurdringbare materiaal met 'n gladde oppervlakte wat vanaf die ingang tot by die uitgang skuins afloat met 'n gelykmatige daling van minstens 1 per 50, en by die laagste punt moet dit nog hoër as die grondoppervlakte wees;
- (v) die melkstal moet verdeel wees in stalletjies wat van muur tot muur loop; en elke stalletjie moet minstens 1.22 meter (4 voet) wyd en 1.37 meter (4 voet 6 duim) diep wees en minstens 1.524 meter (5 voet) vrye ruimte tussen die ingang en die ent van die stalletjie wat die naaste daaraan is;
- (vi) die afskortings tussen die stalletjies moet van metaalpype, kettings of soortgelyke ondeurdringbare materiaal wees.

(b) 'n Koestral wat ten genoë van die Geneskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur gebou is, kan in plaas van 'n melkstal gebruik word.

(c) In die geval van melkerye of melkplase wat gelisensieër is op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies in werking tree, sal regulasie 8 van hierdie hoofstuk nie van toepassing wees nie voor die verloop van 'n tydperk van twaalf maande vanaf die afkondiging van hierdie regulasies.

9. Elke melkkamer moet—

- (a) vir slegs een doel gebruik word, naamlik die hantering en bewaring van melk of melkprodukte en ander bedrywighede in verband daarmee, en die skoonmaak- en ander bedrywighede moet so gedoen word dat daar geen besmetting van kan kom nie;
- (b) gebou wees op 'n goed gedreineerde plek minstens 10.058 meter (33 voet) vanaf 'n kraal, varkhok, stal, gemakhuus of ander moontlike bron van oorlas, en moet ten genoë van die Geneskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur behoorlik verlig en belug wees en voorsien wees van 'n genoegsame voorraad skoon en gesonde water;
- (c) voldoen aan die onderstaande spesifikasies—
 - (i) die vloeroppervlakte moet minstens 9.29 vierkante meter (100 vierkante voet) beslaan;
 - (ii) die hoogtaafstand tussen die vloer en die plafon moet minstens 3.05 meter (10 voet) wees;
 - (iii) die lugopenings in die buitewand moet minstens 1/10 van die vloeroppervlakte uitmaak;
 - (iv) die toegangsdeur moet in 'n buitewand wees, en daar moet geen deur of ander opening na aangrensende kamers wees nie;
 - (v) elke opening met inbegrip van die toegang moet met muskietdraad beskut wees;
 - (vi) die mure en vloer moet van baksteen, klip of beton wees met glad afgewerkte oppervlaktes;
 - (vii) die binneoppervlaktes van die mure moet met oliewater geverf wees of behoorlik met kalk afgewit wees, tensy hulle met teëls bedek is.

10. Elke melkboer of koeihouer moet ten genoë van die Geneskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur—

- (a) die hele perseel te alle tye deeglik skoon hou;
- (b) alle houers en gereedskap in so 'n melkery of op so 'n melkplaan in goeie herstel laat hou en hulle elke keer na gebruik deeglik laat skoonmaak en daarna met stoom of skoon kookwater laat steriliseer, en hulle so laat bewaar dat hulle skoon en vry van besmetting bly, en hy mag geen sodanige houers of gereedskap gebruik nie, tensy dit aldus skoongemaak en gesteriliseer is;

- (i) it shall be situate on a well drained site at a minimum distance of 15.24 metres (50 feet) from any kraal, pig-sty, stable, lavatory or other potential source of nuisance;
- (ii) there shall be two parallel walls constructed of brick, concrete or similar impervious material, cement plastered to a smooth finish on the inside and with an open entrance and an exit controlled by doors or gates through which the animals will pass;
- (iii) the roof shall be of corrugated iron or similar impervious material having a fall of not less than 30° and being at its lowest point not less than 2.44 metres (8 feet) above the level of the floor;
- (iv) the floor shall be constructed of concrete or similar impervious material with a smooth surface having an even fall from entrance to exit of not less than 1 in 50 and the lowest point of which shall be above ground level;
- (v) the bail shall be divided into stalls from wall to wall but no stall shall be less than 1.22 metres (4 feet) in width and 1.37 metres (4 feet 6 inches) in depth while having not less than 1.524 metres (5 feet) free space between the entrance and the end of the stall nearest thereto;
- (vi) the partition between stalls shall be of metal piping, chains or similar impervious material;

(b) Any cowshed constructed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector may be used in substitution for a milking bail.

(c) In the case of dairies or dairy-farms licensed at the date of coming into force of these regulations, regulation 8 of this Chapter shall not apply until the expiration of a period of 12 months from the date of promulgation of these regulations.

9. Every milkroom shall—

- (a) be used for no purpose other than the handling and storage of milk or milk products and other operations incidental thereto and the cleaning and other operations shall be so conducted as to prevent any contamination therefrom;
- (b) be erected on a well drained site at a minimum distance of 10.058 metres (33 feet) from any kraal, pig-sty, stable, lavatory or other potential source of nuisance and shall to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector be sufficiently lighted and ventilated and provided with a sufficient supply of pure, wholesome water;
- (c) conform to the following specifications—
 - (i) the floor area shall be not less than 9.29 square metres (100 square feet);
 - (ii) the height from floor to ceiling shall be not less than 3.05 metres (10 feet);
 - (iii) the ventilation openings in the external walls shall be not less than 1/10th of the floor area;
 - (iv) the entrance door shall be constructed in an external wall, and no doors or openings shall communicate with adjoining rooms;
 - (v) all openings including the entrance shall be provided with mosquito gauze;
 - (vi) the walls and floor shall be constructed of brick, stone or concrete and brought to a smooth surface;
 - (vii) the internal surfaces of the walls shall be oil painted or kept well limewashed unless tiled.

10. Every dairyman or cow-keeper shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector—

- (a) at all times maintain the whole of the premises in a thorough state of cleanliness;
- (b) cause all vessels and utensils in any such dairy or dairy-farm to be kept in good repair and thoroughly cleaned and thereafter sterilized with steam or clean boiling water, after each occasion of use; and stored in such a manner as to remain clean and free from any contamination, and shall not use any such vessel or utensils unless so cleaned and sterilized;

(c) behoorlike voorsorgmaatreëls tref om besmetting of besoedeling deur stof, vuiligheid, vlieë, ongediertes, uitvloeiels of andersins, van melk of melkprodukte uit in so 'n melkery, koeistal, melkkamer of hok-skuur gehou word, te voorkom.

11. (a) Geen melkboer mag toelaat dat melk of melkprodukte enige plek buiten in 'n melkkamer bewaar word nie. Nadat daar gemelk is, moet al die melk onmiddellik na die melkkamer verwyder word. Bottels, houers of bakke wat bestem is vir die vervoer of lewering van melk mag nêrens buiten in sodanige melkkamer gevul word nie.

(b) Geen melkboer mag toelaat dat 'n melkery, stal, melkstal of melkkamer wat hy as sodanig gebruik vir enige doel behalwe dié waarvoor dit bestem is, of op enige wyse wat moontlik besmetting van die melkprodukte kan veroorsaak, gebruik word nie.

12. Elke melkboer of koeihouer moet—

(a) sorg dat die uiers en spene van die koeie onmiddellik voordat hulle gebruik word, met warm gekookte water gewas en met 'n skoon doek afgedroog word, en gedurende die melkery skoon gehou word, en dat die eerste melkstraal uit elke speen weggegooi word;

(b) by sy koeistal of melkstal te alle tye 'n houer vir kookwater verskaf en daar aanhou, as ook seep, 'n naelborsel en handdoeke sodat elkeen wat koeie melk of melk hanteer, vervoer of verkoop, sy hande kan was;

(c) sorg dat elkeen wat op sy perseel 'n koei melk, onmiddellik voordat hy die koei begin melk, sy hande met seep en warm water was, en terwyl hy melk 'n skoon oorpak van wasbare stof dra. Die melker se hande moet skoon bly solank hy melk en mag nie in aanraking met die melk kom nie. Die melker moet 'n vaschiensmeermiddel gebruik;

(d) sorg dat elkeen wat melk hanteer of aflewer, 'n skoon wit oorpak of voorskoot dra solank hy daarmee besig is;

(e) sorg dat waar 'n melkstoeitjie gebruik word, dit van so 'n patroon of materiaal is, dat dit maldik gewas kan word;

(f) slegs koeispantoue van die kettingsoort gebruik en sulke spantoue te alle tye skoon en higiënies hou;

(g) nadat daar gemelk is en voordat die melk in bottels gegooi word, dit deur 'n nuwe steriele watter- of flanelet-syglap sif;

(h) alle melk onmiddellik na die melkery laat verkoel tot op 'n temperatuur onder 50 grade Fahrenheit.

13. Elke melkboer of sy agent of bediende wat deur die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Geneeskundige Inspekteur gevra word om inligting te gee oor die plek of plekke waarop melk of melkprodukte geproduseer word, moet sodanige inligting verstrek.

14. Die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte kan elkeen wat op 'n melkeryperseel woon of daarop of daarby in diens is, ondersoek om vas te stel of hy aan 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly. Elke sodanige persoon wat weier om hom deur die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte te laat ondersoek, moet onmiddellik sy dienste op in sodanige melkeryperseel staak.

15. Elkeen wat self of middels sy bediende melk of room uit 'n voertuig of ander draer verkoop, moet sy naam en adres met duidelik leesbare letters op sodanige voertuig of draer laat aanbring, en hy moet voorts die voertuig of draer deeglik skoon laat hou, en hy mag geen sins toelaat dat dit vir 'n doel gebruik word, wat kan lei tot besoedeling of besmetting van die melk of room wat daarin gedra word nie.

16. (a) 'n Melkboer mag slegs emmers of houers van 'n materiaal of ontwerp wat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Geneeskundige Inspekteur goedgekeur het, en wat soomloos is, gebruik of laat gebruik om melk of melkprodukte te ontvang.

(b) 'n Melkboer mag melk verkoop slegs in 'n houer van 'n materiaal, grootte en ontwerp wat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Geneeskundige Inspekteur goedgekeur het, en wat in die melkkamer van sodanige melkboer

(c) take all proper precautions for preventing the infection or contamination by dust, dirt, flies, the infestation of effluvia or otherwise of any milk or milk products which are kept in such dairy, cowshed, milksroom or milking bail.

11. (a) No dairyman shall permit any milk or milk products to be stored or kept in any place other than a milksroom. After milking all milk shall be forthwith removed to a milksroom. Bottles, vessels or containers intended for use in distributing or purveying the milk shall not be filled elsewhere than in such milksroom.

(b) No dairyman shall permit any such dairy, shed, bail or milksroom used by him to be used for any purpose incompatible with the objects thereof or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk products.

12. Every dairyman or cowkeeper shall—

(a) ensure that the udders and teats of cows are washed with warm boiled water and wiped dry with a clean cloth immediately prior to milking and kept clean throughout the process of milking, and that the first stream of milk from each teat is rejected;

(b) provide and keep at all times at his cowshed or milkbail where milk is produced or stored or kept a receptacle for boiling water, and also soap, nail-brush and towels for the purpose of cleansing the hands of every person employed in milking cows or in handling, conveying or selling milk;

(c) ensure that every person who milks a cow on his premises shall wash his hands with soap and hot water immediately before commencing to milk such cow, and shall wear a clean overall of washable material whilst so employed. The milker's hands must be kept clean while milking and shall not come in contact with the milk. A vaseline lubricant shall be used by the person milking;

(d) ensure that every person who handles or distributes milk shall wear a clean white overall or apron while so doing;

(e) ensure that if a milking stool is used, it shall be of a pattern and material to facilitate washing;

(f) use cow hobbles of the chain type only and shall keep such hobbles in a clean and sanitary condition at all times;

(g) strain the milk after milking and before bottling through a new sterile cotton-wool or flanelette pad strainer;

(h) cause all milk to be cooled to a temperature below 50° Fahrenheit immediately after milking.

13. Any dairyman or his agent or servant, when required by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector to give information as to the place or places in which was produced any milk or milk products, shall furnish such information.

14. The Medical Officer of Health may examine any person resident on or employed in or about any dairy premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease. Any such person who refuses to be examined by the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith cease to be employed in or upon any dairy premises.

15. Every person who by himself or by his servant sells milk or cream from a vehicle or other carrier shall have conspicuously inscribed on such vehicle or carrier his name and address, and he shall further cause such vehicle or carrier to be kept in a thoroughly clean condition, and shall not permit it to be used for any purpose which may lead to the contamination or infection of the milk or cream carried therein.

16. (a) No dairyman shall use or cause to be used, for receiving milk or milk products, any pail, bucket or receptacle which is not of a material or pattern approved by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector and which is not seamless.

(b) No dairyman shall sell any milk except in a container of a material, size and pattern approved by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector and capped in the milksroom of such dairyman: Provided that where

met doppe versel is: Met dien verstande dat waar die melkboer een gelling of meer melk het, wat vir een enkele aflewering of verkoop bestem is, hy sodanige melk kan aflewer in 'n houer soos voormeld goedgekeur, wat behoorlik en higiënies toegemaak is.

(c) Niemand mag vir so 'n houer 'n dop gebruik nie, tensy dit van 'n materiaal of ontwerp is, wat desglyks goedgekeur is.

(d) Doppe mag slegs een keer gebruik word.

(e) Geen melkboer mag elders as in die melkkamer houer vul, die doppe daarop sit, of die melk van een houer na 'n ander oorplaas of laat oorplaas nie.

17. Geen melkboer mag melk in houer in 'n sak of mandjie wat om of aan die lyf hang, of enigins anders vervoer, of toelaat dat sy bedienende dit vervoer, sodat die melk moontlik besmet kan raak nie.

18. (a) Die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur kan by aanbod van betaling van enige melkboer of sy bedienende van 'n ontvanger, 'n monster eis van enige melk of melkprodukt of artikel wat voorgegoed word sodanig te wees, wat of bewaar, gelewer, vervoer, ter verkoop uitgestel word, of wat hy of sy bedienende aan die aflewer is, of voornemens is te vervoer, en sodanige melkboer, bedienende of ontvanger moet die monster by aanvraging soos voormeld verskaf.

(b) As so iemand sodanige monster(s), soos hierbo bepaal, aankoop met die doel om hulle te laat ontleed, moet hy, nadat die koop voltooï is, die verkoper onmiddellik in kennis stel dat hy voornemens is om die monster deur 'n gekwalifiseerde analis te laat ontleed, en moet hy 'n sodanige aangekoopte monster dadelik in drie dele verdeel, elke deel afsonder, merk en versel, en een deel aan die verkoper aflewer, een deel hou vir toekomstige vergelyking en die derde deel of persoonlik aan 'n gekwalifiseerde analis oorhandig, of dit in 'n aangetekende pakkie deur die pos aan hom stuur.

19. Geen melk, room of karringmelk wat nie eg, gesond en voedsaam is nie, of wat nadelig is vir die gesondheid, mag verkoop word nie.

20. (a) Geen bederfweringsmiddel buiten sout mag in bottel of ander melkprodukte wat vir verkoop bestem is, gebruik word nie.

(b) 'n Melkboer mag geensins 'n bederfweringsmiddel of enigiets by melk of room voeg nie.

21. Op elke bottel of houer wat melk of room bevat of daarvoor bestem is, moet die betrokke melkboer se naam, en waar so 'n bottel of houer gepasteuriseerde melk bevat, ook die woorde „GEPASTEURISEERDE MELK” met hoofletters van minstens 'n halfduim hoog gedruk staan.

22. Geen melkboer mag room of karringmelk verkoop wat kom van 'n koei wat met siekte besmet of vermoedelik besmet is nie.

23. Waar die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur meen dat die uitbreek of verspreiding van siekte of 'n kwaal toe te skryf is aan melk wat 'n melkboer verkoop het, moet sodanige melkboer, indien die Beampte of Inspekteur hom daartoe versoek, alle fakture, rekeninge, boeke en ander stukke verbonde aan die lewering van sodanige melk, vir inspeksie toon, en moet hy dadelik aan hom—

(a) 'n volledige en voltallige lys verskaf van die name en adresse van die klante of ander persone aan wie die melkboer melk, room of karringmelk verskaf het; en

(b) 'n volledige en voltallige lys verskaf van die name en adresse van die melkboere, plaasboere of ander persone van wie hy binne 'n tydperk deur sodanige Beampte of Inspekteur genoem, die melk, room of karringmelk wat aldus verkoop of gelewer is, gekry het.

24. Die Raad kan die lisensie van elke melkboer wat nalaat om die bepaling van hierdie regulasies na te kom, onmiddellik intrek of opskort.

25. Niemand mag sonder die Raad se skriftelike toestemming bokmelk binne die Munisipale gebied verkoop nie.

a quantity of milk of one gallon or more is in the possession of such dairyman for a single sale or delivery, such milk may be delivered in a receptacle approved as aforesaid and which shall be effectively and hygienically closed.

(c) No person shall use any cap for any such container which is not of a material or pattern similarly approved.

(d) Caps may be used only once.

(e) No dairyman shall fill or cap containers nor transfer nor allow to be transferred milk from one container or receptacle to another elsewhere than in the milkroom.

17. No dairyman shall convey or allow his servants to convey milk in containers in a bag or basket slung around or hanging on his body or in any such manner as to render such milk liable to contamination.

18. (a) The Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector may demand on tender of payment from any dairyman or his servant or a consignee, a sample of any milk or milk products or articles purporting to be such, either stored, purveyed, distributed, exposed for sale or in the process of delivery or intended for distribution by him or his servant, and any such dairyman or his servant or consignee shall supply such sample on demand as aforesaid.

(b) Should the person purchasing such sample or samples as hereinbefore provided, require such sample for the purpose of analysis he shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify the seller of his intention to have such sample analysed by a qualified analyst, and shall divide such sample purchased into three parts to be there and then separated and shall mark and seal each part, and he shall deliver one part to the seller, retain one part for future comparison and submit the third part to a qualified analyst either personally or through the post as a registered parcel.

19. No milk, cream or buttermilk shall be sold, which is not genuine, pure and wholesome, or which is injurious to health.

20. (a) No preservative other than salt shall be used in butter or other milk-products intended for sale.

(b) No dairyman shall add any preservative or substance to any milk or cream.

21. There shall be printed in capital letters of not less than half-an-inch in height on every bottle or receptacle containing or intended to contain any kind of milk or cream, the name of the dairyman and in addition thereto the words "PASTEURISED MILK" where such bottle or receptacle contains pasteurised milk.

22. No dairyman shall sell cream or buttermilk derived from a cow infected or suspected of being infected with disease.

23. When the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector is of opinion that the outbreak or spread of sickness or disease is attributable to milk sold by any dairyman, such dairyman shall, on request being made to him by such Officer or Inspector, exhibit for inspection all invoices, accounts, books, and other documents relating to the supply of such milk, and shall furnish forthwith to him—

(a) a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the customers or persons supplied with milk, cream or buttermilk by such dairyman; and

(b) a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the dairymen, farmers or other persons from whom during a period to be specified by such Officer or Inspector, the milk, cream or buttermilk so sold or distributed was obtained.

24. The Council may forthwith cancel or suspend the licence of any dairyman who fails to comply with the provisions of these regulations.

25. No person shall sell goats milk within the Municipal area without the consent in writing of the Council.

HOOFSTUK XXIV. TWEDEHANSE GOEDERE.

1. Niemand mag op of in 'n perseel optree as handelaar in tweedehandse goedere nie, tensy by die onderstaande bepalings ten genoë van die Raad nagekom het:—

- (a) Waar pakplek op 'n werf of oop ruimte verskaf word, moet die perseel met inbegrip van die werf of oop ruimte geheel en al omring wees met baksteen, klip- of betonmure wat minstens twee meter (6 voet 6 duim) hoog is en behoorlik gemaakte soliede deure of hekke van dieselfde hoogte het;
- (b) die perseel moet toereikend verlig en belug wees;
- (c) die vloere daarvan moet van sement, beton of ander soortgelyke ondeurdringbare materiaal gemaak wees;
- (d) alle werfoppervlaktes moet toereikend gegradeer en gedreineer wees, sodat alle stormwater behoorlik kan afloop;
- (e) daar moet toereikende en afsonderlike gemakgeriewe vir die blanke en nie-blanke werknemers op die perseel verskaf word;
- (f) daar moet 'n genoegsame getal vullisbakke verskaf word.

2. Niemand wat optree as handelaar in tweedehandse goedere mag—

- (a) enigiets so bewaar dat daar water in kan opgaan nie;
- (b) tweedehandse goedere so bewaar dat dit die huisvesting van knaagdiere aanmoedig nie;
- (c) nalaat om 'n genoegsame getal knaagdiervalle te verskaf en in stand te hou deur die valle behoorlik met aas daarin te stel nie;
- (d) nalaat om die perseel te alle tye skoon, netjies, higiënies en vry van ongediertes en vullis te hou nie.

HOOFSTUK XXV. FABRIEKE.

1. 'n Werkgewer of besetter mag niemand in 'n kamer in sy fabriek laat werk, of toelaat dat hy daar werk, tensy—

- (a) daar minstens 2.32 vierkante meter (25 vierkante voet) aan vloer ruimte vir elkeen wat daarin werk, beskikbaar is;
- (b) sodanige kamer vanaf die vloer tot by die laagste punt van die plafon, of waar daar geen plafon is nie, die dak se kruisbalke, minstens 3.05 meter (10 voet) hoog is;
- (c) die belugting ten genoë van die Raad toereikend is;
- (d) sodanige kamer geen materiaal, goedere of gereedskap buiten dié wat daar gebruik word, bevat nie.

2. Die werkgewer of besetter moet, indien die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur dit vereis, toereikende lugverkoelings- of lugbewegingsmaatreëls tref, en hulle in goeie herstel hou.

3. Waar werknemers werk verrig waarby stof, donsies, dampe, rook of aanstootlike gasse afgegee word of waarskynlik afgegee kan word, moet die werkgewer of besetter ten genoë van die Raad—

- (a) kappe, lugkanale en waaiers of ander toereikende middels om sodanige stof, donsies, dampe, rook of aanstootlike gasse te verwyder, inrig en in stand hou; en
- (b) waar die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur dit vereis—
 - (i) sodanige werknemers gratis voorsien van toereikende gasmaskers, en
 - (ii) geskikte afskortings verskaf om sodanige werk behoorlik af te sonder.

4. Waar werknemers besig is met prosesse waarby hitte of stoom afgegee word of waarskynlik afgegee word, moet die werkgewer of besetter, indien die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur dit vereis, kappe, lugkanale en waaiers of ander doelmatige middels om die uitwerking van hitte en stoom teen te gaan, inrig en in goeie herstel hou.

CHAPTER XXIV. SECOND-HAND GOODS.

1. No person shall conduct in or upon any premises the business of a dealer in second-hand goods, unless, to the satisfaction of the Council—

- (a) where storage is provided in any yard or open space, such premises including the yard or open space are completely surrounded by brick, stone or concrete walls at least two metres (6 feet, 6 inches) high, fitted with properly constructed solid doors or gates of the same height;
- (b) the premises are adequately lighted and ventilated;
- (c) the floors thereof are constructed of cement concrete or other similar impervious material;
- (d) all yard surfaces thereof are sufficiently graded and drained for the effective run-off of all storm-water;
- (e) adequate latrine accommodation is provided separately for Europeans and non-Europeans employed on such premises;
- (f) a sufficient number of refuse receptacles are provided.

2. No person carrying on the business of a dealer in second-hand goods shall—

- (a) store any article in such a manner as to allow the accumulation of water therein;
- (b) store second-hand goods in such a manner as to encourage the harbourage of rodents therein;
- (c) fail to provide a sufficient number of rodent traps and to maintain such rodent traps properly baited and set;
- (d) fail to maintain his premises at all times in a clean, tidy and sanitary condition and free from vermin and refuse.

CHAPTER XXV. FACTORIES.

1. No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in any room in a factory unless—

- (a) at least 2.32 square metres (25 square feet) of floor space is allowed for each person working therein;
- (b) such room is not less than 3.05 metres (10 feet) in height measured from the floor to the lowest point of the ceiling or, if there is no ceiling, the roof cross-beams;
- (c) the means of ventilation is adequate to the satisfaction of the Council; and
- (d) it is kept clear of all materials, goods or tools, other than those in use.

2. The employer or occupier shall, if the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector so requires, install and maintain in good condition adequate means of air-cooling or of creating air-movement.

3. Where workers are employed in processes in which dust, fluff, fumes, smoke or offensive gases arise or are likely to arise, the employer or occupier shall, to the satisfaction of the Council—

- (a) install and maintain in good condition, hoods, air-channels and fans or other adequate means of removing such dust, fluff, fumes, smoke or offensive gases; and
- (b) if the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector so requires, provide—
 - (i) such workers, free of charge, with adequate respirators, and
 - (ii) suitable cubicles to isolate adequately such processes.

4. Where workers are employed in processes in which heat or steam arises or is likely to arise, the employer or occupier shall, if the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector so requires, install and maintain in good condition, hoods, air-channels and fans or other adequate means of counteracting the effects of such heat or steam.

5. Die werkgewer of besetter moet al die kamers in 'n fabriek in volgorde laat nommer. Elke kamer se nommer en sy vloer ruimte in vierkante meter (of vierkante voet) moet in syfers minstens 2.5 sentimeter (1 duim) hoog op 'n treffende plek in die kamer self gevef of met 'n patroonplaat aangebring word.

VERLIGTING.

6. Geen werkgewer of besetter mag vereis of toelaat dat iemand in 'n kamer in 'n fabriek werk waarin die openinge vir natuurlike verligting kleiner is as 15 persent van die vloer ruimte van sodanige kamer, en sodanige verligting nie behoortlik versprei is nie. Deure, buiten sulke verligting nie behoortlik wat van gewone deursigtige glas gemaak is, dele daarvan wat van openinge vir die deurlaat van natuurlike lig nie.

7. Die bepalinge van regulasie 6 is nie van toepassing op fabrieke wat reeds bestaan op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies in werking tree nie: Met dien verstande dat die openinge vir die deurlaat van natuurlike lig in elke kamer van so 'n fabriek minstens 10 persent van die vloer ruimte van die kamer moet wees, en sodanige lig aangevul moet word deur kunsmatige lig wat die Raad goedgekeur het.

8. Geen werkgewer of besetter mag vereis of toelaat dat iemand saans werk nie, tensy daar toereikende kunsmatige lig wat die Raad goedgekeur het, beskikbaar is.

9. 'n Werkgewer moet sorg dat elke venster, kunsmatige lig, daklig en bolig skoon en deurskynend gehou word.

SANITASIEGERIEWE.

10. Geen werkgewer of besetter mag vereis of toelaat dat enigeen in 'n fabriek werk, wat nie voorsien is van behoortlike watergemakgeriewe in die verhouding van minstens een sodanige gemak vir elke vyftien of minder blankes van elke geslag wat in die fabriek werksaam is nie: Met dien verstande dat waar daar geen waterlootstel beskikbaar is nie, ander gemaakte wat die Raad goedgekeur het, aangebring moet word. In die geval van emmergemaakte moet daar minstens een vir elke ses of minder blankes van elke geslag wat in die fabriek werk, beskikbaar wees: Met dien verstande voorts dat waar daar elke nag rioolvuil verwyder word, die Raad sy goedkeuring kan gee tot 'n kleiner getal gemaakhuise.

11. Die gemaakte vir elke afsonderlike geslag en hul toegange moet behoortlik van mekaar geskei wees.

12. Die werkgewer of besetter moet sorg dat elke gemak skoon en in goeie herstel en werking gehou word.

13. Gemakgeriewe moet verskaf word vir sulke klasse nie-blanke werknemers in die fabriek, soos die Raad vereis, en die bepalinge van regulasie 10 tot en met 12 van Hoofstuk XXV is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

14. Geen watergemak, putsekreet of privaat mag binne of in regstreekse verbinding wees met 'n kamer waarin mense werk nie.

15. Geen deur of venster van enige kamer waarin daar voedselmiddels of drank vervaardig, berei of gehanteer word, mag minder as 3.05 meter (10 voet) vanaf 'n deur van 'n watergemak, of minder as 5 meter (16 voet 5 duim) vanaf 'n deur van 'n putsekreet of privaat verwyder wees nie.

WASGERIEWE.

16. Geen werknemer of besetter mag vereis of toelaat dat iemand in 'n fabriek werk, wat nie voorsien is van behoortlike wasgeriewe in die verhouding van minstens een wasbak vir elke vyftien of minder blankes van elke geslag wat in sodanige fabriek werk nie.

17. Die werkgewer of besetter moet 'n toereikende en bevoordigende watervoorraad en genoeë seep, naelborsels en handdoeke, ten genoeë van die Raad, gratis verskaf en in goeie herstel hou.

5. The employer or occupier shall cause all rooms in the factory to be numbered consecutively. Such numbers, together with the floor space in square metres (or square feet) shall be painted or stencilled in figures at least 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) high in a conspicuous place in each room.

LIGHTING.

6. No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in any room in a factory in which the means of obtaining natural light is less than 15 per cent. of the floor space of such room, and is not suitably diffused. Doors, except such portions as are made of plain transparent glass, shall not be regarded as a means of obtaining natural light.

7. The provisions of regulation 6 shall not apply to factories in existence at the date of coming into operation of these regulations: Provided that the means of obtaining natural light in each room in such factory is not less than 10 per cent. of the floor space of such room, and such light is supplemented by artificial light which has been approved by the Council.

8. No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work at night unless there is adequate artificial lighting as approved by the Council.

9. An employer shall cause all windows, artificial lighting fittings, rooflights and fanlights to be kept clean and unobstructed.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

10. No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in a factory which is not provided with proper water closet accommodation in the proportion of at least one such closet to each fifteen or lesser number of European persons of each sex working in such factory: Provided that where no water borne sewerage is available, other closets approved by the Council shall be provided. In the case of pail closets at least one such closet shall be provided for each six or lesser number of European persons of each sex working in such factory: Provided further that where a nightly removal service is in operation, the Council may approve of fewer closets.

11. The closets for each sex, and the approaches thereto shall be properly separated.

12. The employer or occupier shall cause all closets to be kept clean, and in proper repair and effective working order.

13. Closet accommodation shall be provided for such classes of non-Europeans of each sex working in such factory as the Council may require, and the provisions of Regulations 10 to 12 of Chapter XXV shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

14. No water-closet, earth-closet or privy shall be within or communicate directly with any room in which persons work.

15. No door or window of any room in which articles of food or drink are manufactured, prepared or handled shall be situated less than 3.05 metres (10 feet) from any door of any water-closet, and not less than 5 metres (16 feet, 5 inches) from any door of any earth-closet or privy.

WASHING FACILITIES.

16. No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in a factory which is not provided with proper facilities for washing in the proportion of at least one wash basin to each fifteen or lesser number of European persons of each sex working in such factory.

17. The employer or occupier shall provide free of charge and maintain in an effective condition an adequate and satisfactory water supply and sufficient soap, nail brushes and towels to the satisfaction of the Council.

18. Waar die Raad meen dat die aard van die werk wat in die fabriek gedoen word, soganig is dat dit die verskaffing van bykomende wasgeriewe wenslik maak, kan die Raad vereis dat die werkgewer of besetter storkbaddens en bykomende wasbakke met 'n toereikende voorraad warm en koue lopende water gratis verskaf en in goeie herstel hou.

19. Wasgeriewe moet verskaf word vir sulke klasse nie-blanke werknemers van elke geslag in die fabriek soos die Raad vereis, en die bepaling van regulasie 16 tot en met 18 van Hoofstuk XXV is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

SINDELIKHEID.

20. Die werkgewer of besetter moet sorg dat die fabriek skoon gehou word en dat daar geen reuk of lekkasie uit 'n afvoerpyp of privaat of van enige ander soort oorlas ontstaan nie.

21. Afval en vullis van metale en afval- of neweprodukte wat giftig is, of wat kan gis, verrot of 'n oorlas veroorsaak, moet volgens stelsels wat die Raad goedkeur, behandel of weggedoen word.

Daar moet bewaarplekke of hours vir afval- of neweprodukte van die soort hierbo aangedui, ten genoef van die Raad, verskaf word, en hulle bodems en sye moet ondeurdringbaar gemaak word, en hulle moet behoorlik bedek wees. Hulle moet op so 'n plek staan dat, as hulle oorloop, lek of breek, hulle geen watervoorraad kan besoedel of 'n oorlas kan veroorsaak nie.

22. Die binnemure van die fabriek en private moet so dikwels soos die Raad vereis en met inagneming van die aard van die bedryf en van die fabriekspersel, met kalk afgewit word.

23. By 'n fabriek waarin daar voedselmiddels en/of drank vervaardig, berei of gehanteer word—

(a) moet die werknemer of besetter—

(i) elke houer, tafel en stuk gereedskap skoon en higiënies laat hou;

(ii) waar die Raad dit vereis, elke deur en venster in die fabriek met doelmatige skerms voorsien en vlieddig laat maak;

(b) (i) moet die plafon van die fabriek stofdig wees, die vloere behoorlik hard en ondeurdringbaar en die mure ondeurdringbaar en aan die binnekant van die gebou glad afgewerk;

(ii) moet daar geen asput of slaapvertrek binne in of in regstreekse verbinding met 'n kamer in die fabriek wees nie.

BESKERMINGSKLERASIE EN -TOESTELLE.

24. Die werkgewer of besetter moet 'n eerste hulptoe-rusting en toereikende beskermingsklere en -toestelle (met inbegrip, waar nodig, van pette, oorbrille, handskoene, skoene en beskermende sal) vir elkeen wat in die fabriek, of waar daar masjinerie gebruik word, werk of wat bloot-gestel is aan nattigheid, stowigse prosesse, hitte of giftige, bytende of ander nadelige materie, wat moontlik skade of siekte kan veroorsaak by so 'n werker, of sy klere kan beskadig, gratis verskaf en in goeie herstel hou.

25. Die werkgewer of besetter moet elke vroulike werknemer wat in 'n kamer met bewegende masjinerie werk, of wie se pligte haar daarheen neem, voorsien van 'n pet of net wat op haar kop pas en haar hare vashou. Sodanige pet of net moet gratis verskaf word, en die werkgewer of besetter moet dit in goeie herstel hou.

Elke vroulike werknemer aan wie 'n pet of net verskaf is, moet dit dra sodat haar kop bedek is en haar hare vasgehou word.

26. By 'n fabriek waarin daar voedingsmiddels of drank vervaardig, berei of gehanteer word, moet die werkgewer of besetter geskikte oorpakke en pette aan elkeen wat daar werk gratis verskaf en in goeie herstel hou.

18. Where, in the opinion of the Council, the nature of the processes carried on in a factory is such as to render desirable the provision of additional washing facilities, the Council may require an employer or occupier to provide free of charge and maintain in an effective condition shower-baths and additional wash-basins with an adequate supply of hot and cold running water.

19. Washing facilities shall be provided for such classes of non-Europeans of each sex working in such factory, as the Council may require, and the provisions of regulations 16 to 18 of Chapter XXV shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

CLEANLINESS.

20. The employer or occupier shall cause the factory to be kept in a clean state and free from any smell or leakage arising from any drain or privy and from any other type of nuisance.

21. Dross and refuse from metals and waste matters or by-products, the nature of which is poisonous or capable of fermentation, putrefaction, or constituting a nuisance shall be treated or disposed of by methods approved of by the Council.

Storage places or receptacles for wastes and by-products of the nature indicated above shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Council, and shall be rendered impervious at the bottom and sides and adequately covered. They shall be so situated that no overflow or leakage therefrom or breakage thereof can pollute any water supply or cause a nuisance.

22. Lime washing of the interior walls of the factory and privies shall be carried out at such periods as may be directed by the Council, regard being had to the nature of the business and the character of the factory premises.

23. In the case of a factory in which articles of food and/or drink are manufactured, prepared or handled—

(a) the employer or occupier shall cause—

(i) all vessels, tables and utensils to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition;

(ii) if the Council so requires, all doors and windows in the factory to be effectively screened and made flyproof;

(b) (i) the ceiling of the factory shall be dust-proof, the floors suitably hard and impervious and the walls impervious and brought to a smooth finish on the inside of the building;

(ii) no ashpit or sleeping room shall be within or communicate directly with any room in the factory.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND APPLIANCES.

24. The employer or occupier shall provide, free of charge, and maintain in good condition a first-aid outfit and adequate protective clothing and appliances, including where necessary, caps, goggles, gloves, footwear and protective ointments for any person who works in the factory or where machinery is used, or is exposed to wet or dusty processes, to heat or to any poisonous, corrosive or other injurious substance, liable to cause injury or disease to the person or damage to clothing.

25. The employer or occupier shall provide each female working in, or whose duties take her to a room or place where machinery is in motion, with a cap or net which will fit the head and confine the hair. Such cap or net shall be supplied free of charge and shall be maintained in good condition by the employer or occupier.

Each female employee to whom a cap or net has been supplied shall wear it so as to cover the head and confine the hair.

26. In the case of a factory in which articles of food or drink are manufactured, prepared or handled, the employer or occupier shall provide, free of charge to each person working therein, and maintain in a clean state and good condition, suitable overalls and caps.

27. Geen beskermingsklere wat ingevolge hierdie regulasie verskaf word, mag uit die fabriek verwyder word nie buiten met die magtiging van die werkgewer of besetter en dan vir die doel van skoonmaak of herstel.

28. Elke werkgewer of besetter moet vir elkeen wat werk op vloere van metaal, klip, beton of ander soortgelyke stof, geskikte isoleermateriaal onder hul voete gratis verskaf, en sodanige isoleermateriaal in goeie herstel hou.

HOOFSTUK XXVI.

WASSERYE.

1. Niemand mag binne die Munisipale gebied 'n wasserybedryf instel of uitoefen, of waswerk onderneem nie, tensy hy in besit is van 'n registrasiesertifikaat daartoe, wat die Raad uitreik en die Stadsklerk onderteken.

2. Die registrasiesertifikaat in die voorafgaande regulasie genoem, moet die naam en adres aangee van die persoon aan wie dit uitgereik is, as ook besonderhede oor die perseel waarop hy ingevolge die sertifikaat toegelaat word om waswerk te verrig.

3. Sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad is sodanige sertifikaat nie van een houër op 'n ander, nóg van een perseel op 'n ander, oordraagbaar nie.

4. Elke sodanige sertifikaat bly geldig tot en met die dertigste dag van Junie wat volg op die registrasiedatum, tensy dit voor die tyd opgesê of ingetrek word.

5. Elkeen wat om 'n sodanige sertifikaat aansoek doen, moet, benewens die besonderhede by regulasie 2 genoem, ook sodanige ander gegewens verstrek, wat die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur nodig ag.

6. Geen persoon of perseel kan aldus geregistreer word nie, tensy die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur oortuig is dat die perseel in 'n bevredigende toestand verkeer en in 'n geskikte omgewing lê, dat die bedryf ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies uitgeoefen word of kan word, en dat die applikant 'n geskikte persoon is om die wasserybedryf uit te oefen.

7. Elkeen wat die wasserybedryf uitoefen of wat waswerk hoegenaamd of 'n proses in verband daarmee uitvoer, moet die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur onmiddellik daarvan in kennis stel, as hy uitvind dat van sy werkers of lede van sy huisgesin aan 'n werklik of vermoedelik aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly, en niemand wat werklik of vermoedelik aan 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly, of wat woon op die perseel waar daar so 'n geval voorkom, mag waswerk of deel daarvan of werk in verband daarmee hoegenaamd voortsit of doen nie.

8. Die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampte of die Gesondheidsinspekteur kan enigeen wat die wasserybedryf uitoefen, aansê om hom binne 'n bepaalde datum te voorsien van 'n volledige en voltallige lys van die name en adresse van sy kliente, sodat hy stappe kan doen om die verspreiding van aansteeklike en besmetlike siektes te verhinder, en met hierdie doel kan hy sodanige wassery sluit of die werk daar opskort.

9. Elkeen wat die wasserybedryf uitoefen, bestuur of kontrakte daarvoor aangaan, moet, ten opsigte van die perseel waarop die wassery gedryf word, of die toestelle, apparaat en ameublement wat daarop gebruik word, of ten opsigte van die werknemers by die bedryf, verskerf dat die onderstaande bepalinge ten genoëe van die Raad nagekom word:—

(a) Waar 'n deel van sodanige bedryf in 'n woonhuis of ander perseel waarop iemand woon of slaap, uitgeoefen word, moet die deel van die huis of woonhuis, wat by sodanige bedryf gebruik word, afgesonderd wees van die res van die huis of woonhuis met stewig geboude mure sonder vensters of ander openings daarin.

27. No protective clothing provided in terms of these regulations shall be removed from the factory, except on the authority of the employer or occupier for the purpose of cleaning or repair.

28. Every employer or occupier shall provide persons who work where floors are made of metal, stone, concrete or other similar substances, with suitable insulating material underfoot, free of charge, and maintain such insulating material in good condition.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LAUNDRIES.

1. No person shall establish or carry on within the Municipal Area any laundry business, or undertake any laundry work unless in possession of a certificate of registration for that purpose granted by the Council and signed by the Town Clerk.

2. The certificate of registration mentioned in the preceding regulation shall contain the name and address of the person to whom it is issued and particulars as to the premises where such person is allowed to carry on laundry work under such certificate.

3. No such certificate shall be transferable from one person to another nor from one set of premises to another without the written consent of the Council.

4. Every such certificate shall be in force up to and including the 30th day of June following the date of registration, unless previously relinquished or cancelled.

5. Every person applying for such certificate shall furnish such further particulars, in addition to the particulars mentioned in Regulation 2 as may be deemed necessary by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector.

6. No person or premises shall be so registered unless the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector is satisfied that the premises are in a satisfactory condition and that they are situated in a suitable locality, that the business has been or can be carried on in conformity with these regulations and that the applicant is a fit and proper person to conduct the business of a laundry-man.

7. Any person carrying on the business of a laundryman or doing any laundry work or any process incidental thereto shall immediately notify the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector of the occurrence of any case within his knowledge of actual or suspected infectious or contagious disease among his employees or the members of his household, and no person so suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or suspected of so suffering or who lives on premises in which there is a case of such disease shall carry on or in any way engage in any process of or incidental of any laundry work.

8. The Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector may require any laundryman to furnish him, within a stated time, with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of his customers, for the purpose of taking steps to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases, and, for this purpose, may close or suspend the operations of any such laundry.

9. Every person carrying on contracting or managing a laundry business shall, in respect of the premises where any such business is carried on, or in respect of the appliances, apparatus and furniture used on such premises, or in respect of employees engaged in connection with such business, ensure that the following conditions are complied with to the satisfaction of the Council:—

(a) If any part of such business is carried on in a dwelling house or other premises in which any person resides or sleeps, the portion of the house or dwelling used in connection with such business shall be separated from every other portion of such house or dwelling by walls of solid construction without windows or other openings.

- (b) Sodanige perseel moet toereikend verlig en belug wees met vensters, openings en deure, en die belugting moet sodanig wees dat die lug nie besmet raak deur die werk wat daarin verrig word, nóg deur skadelike dampe wat deur 'n stoof of ander apparaat afgegee word nie.
- (c) Die vloer van sodanige perseel moet behoorlik geplavei wees met sement-beton met 'n glad afgewerkte oppervlakte, of van 'n ander harde en ondeurdringbare materiaal, en sodanige vloer moet behoorlik en doelmatig gedreineer wees. Die mure moet glad wees en met goeie olieverf, geglasuurde teëls, ondeurdringbare bakstene of ander wasbare oppervlakte tot op 'n hoogte van minstens 2.44 meter (8 voet) vanaf die vloeroppervlakte afgewerk wees, sodat hulle maklik skoongemaak kan word.
- (d) Enigiets waarop of waarin daar wasgoed gewas of gehou word, moet so gemaak en van sodanige materiaal en soort wees, dat dit maklik skoongemaak kan word.
- (e) Daar moet genoeg lugruimte wees, minstens 11.327 kubieke meter (400 kubieke voet) vir elkeen wat in 'n waskamer, werkkamer of ander plek wat vir wasdoeleindes gebruik word, werksaam is.
- (f) Elke deel van die perseel, met inbegrip van die ameubelante, toerusting en apparaat daarop moet te alle tye deeglik skoon en vry van ongediertes gehou word.
- (g) Elkeen wat waswerk doen, sowel as die klere wat hy dra, moet deeglik skoon wees en bly, en hy moet 'n skoon oorpak en pet dra solank hy sodanige werk verrig.
- (h) Elke artikel wat na sodanige perseel gebring word om gewas, gestryk of gebleik te word, moet op die perseel gehou word, totdat dit aan die versender teruggestuur word.
- (i) Vuil klere moet in 'n afsonderlike vertrek uitgesoek en gemerk word, en hierdie vertrek mag vir geen ander doel gebruik word nie.
- (j) Geen waskamer of ander plek wat in verband met waswerk gebruik word, mag as slaapvertrek of vir die huishouding gebruik word nie.
- (k) In geen deel van sodanige perseel mag daar 'n yster of ander apparaat wat moontlike skadelike dampe of gasse kan afgee, of wat andersins skadelik of gevaarlik vir die gesondheid is, gebruik word nie, tensy daar doelmatige meganiese maatreëls wat sodanige dampe of gasse regstreeks na die buitelug voer, verskaf en in goeie herstel gehou word.
- (l) Daar moet volledig lys gehou word van die name en adresse van al die klante vir wie waswerk gedoen word.
- (m) Daar moet behoorlike en toereikende maatreëls getref word vir die uithang en droogmaak van wasgoed, en sodanige wasgoed mag geensins op 'n straat, grensomheining of andersins insig van die publiek blootgestel word nie.
- (n) Alle vuilwater moet behoorlik weggedoen word.
- (b) Such premises shall be sufficiently lighted and ventilated by windows, openings and doors and in such manner as will prevent contamination of the air by the work carried on therein or by noxious fumes arising from any stove or other apparatus.
- (c) The floor of such premises shall be properly paved with cement-concrete of a smooth surface, or other hard and impermeable material and such floor shall be properly and effectively drained. The walls shall be smooth and finished in either good oil-paint, glazed tiles, impervious bricks or other washable surfaces to a height of at least 2.44 metres (8 feet) from floor level, so that they can be easily cleaned.
- (d) Any article or thing in or upon which washing is done or kept shall be so constructed and of such type and material as to be capable of being easily cleaned.
- (e) There shall be a sufficiency of air-space, which shall be not less than 11.327 cubic metres (400 cubic feet), for every person working in any laundry-room, work-room or other place used for laundry purposes.
- (f) Every part of the premises, including furniture, equipment and apparatus therein shall at all times be kept scrupulously clean and free of vermin.
- (g) All persons engaged in connection with laundry work and also their wearing apparel shall be and remain thoroughly clean and clean overalls and caps shall be worn by such persons whilst engaged in such work.
- (h) All articles brought into any such premises for washing, ironing or bleaching shall be kept on such premises until returned to the sender.
- (i) The sorting and identification-marking of soiled clothing shall be done in a separate apartment, which shall not be used for any other purpose.
- (j) No laundry-room or other place used in connection with laundry work shall be used for sleeping or domestic purposes.
- (k) There shall not be used in any part of any such premises any iron or other apparatus liable to emit noxious fumes or gases or to be otherwise injurious or dangerous to health, unless there shall be provided and maintained in good working order effective mechanical arrangements for carrying directly away into the outer air, any such fumes or gases.
- (l) There shall be kept a complete list of the names and addresses of all customers for whom any laundry work is done.
- (m) There shall be provided proper and sufficient means for hanging out and drying of laundry articles and in no case shall such articles be exposed on any street, boundary fence or in such manner as to be exposed to public view.
- (n) All waste water is suitably disposed of.

HOOFSTUK XXVII.

ALGEMENE EN STRAFBEPALINGS.

1. Niemand mag op of in 'n perseel die bedryf van 'n Kruidenier, Algemene Handelaar, of Vars Produkte Handelaar uitoefen nie, tensy hy langs die kamer of kamers waarin hy sy saak of bedryf voer, 'n afsonderlike kamer of kamers het, wat groot genoeg is, vir die bewaring van elke artikel wat nie op daardie oomblik ter verkoop aan die publiek aangebied word nie.

2. Niemand wat 'n bedryf, saak of beroep uitoefen waarby die voorbereiding, hantering, bediening, aflewering, bewaring of verkoop van voedsel betrokke is, mag toelaat dat daar op die perseel waar sodanige voedsel berci, gehanteer, bedien, afgelewer, bewaar of verkoop word, enige vuil klere, vuil linne of ander artikels wat droogskoon-gemaak of gewas moet word, hetsy daar ter plase of elders, teenwoordig is nie.

3. Niemand mag veroorsaak of toelaat dat as, grit, of roet so uit 'n skoorsteen ontsnap dat dit 'n oorlas word nie.

4. Niemand mag veroorsaak of toelaat dat stof uit 'n gebou of bouwerk wat aangebou of gesloop word, of uit enige perseel, te eniger tyd dermate en sodanig in die lug versprei dat dit 'n oorlas word nie.

5. Elkeen wat enige van die regulasies uitgevaardig by hierdie Goewermentskennisgewing of enige wysiging daaraan oortree, of 'n wettige daaruitvloeiende bevel verontagsaam, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GENERAL AND PENALTY PROVISIONS.

1. No person shall conduct in or upon any premises the business or trade of a grocer, General Dealer or Fresh Produce Dealer, unless there is provided, adjacent to the room or rooms in which the business or trade is conducted, a separate room or rooms adequate for the storage of all such articles as are not, for the time being, on offer for sale to the public.

2. No person carrying on any trade, business or occupation involving the preparation, handling, serving, delivery, storage or sale of articles of food, shall permit or allow on the premises where such articles are being prepared, handled, served, delivered, stored or sold, any article of soiled clothing, soiled linen, or other article for dry-cleaning, laundering or washing whether upon such premises or elsewhere.

3. No person shall cause or permit ash, grit or soot to escape from any chimney so as to be a nuisance.

4. No person shall cause or permit to be discharged into the surrounding atmosphere from any building or structure in the course of erection or demolition or from any premises at any time any dust in such quantities or in such manner as to be a nuisance.

5. Any person who contravenes any of the regulations published under this Government Notice or any amendment thereto or fails or neglects to comply with any order lawfully given in pursuance thereof, shall be guilty of an offence.