

(3) If a book taken from a public or circulating library is to the knowledge of the person who has so taken it exposed to infection from a dangerous disease, he shall not return the book to the library but shall give notice to the person in charge thereof that it has been so exposed to infection.

(4) On receiving a notice under sub-rule (3) the person in charge of the library shall cause the book to be disinfected and returned to the library or shall cause it to be destroyed.

Person ceasing to occupy house to disclose to owner any recent case of dangerous disease and to disinfect.

49. (1) Every person who ceases to occupy a house or part of a house in which to his knowledge a person has within six weeks previously been suffering from a dangerous disease shall-

(a) have the house, or the part of the house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or some other registered medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him;

(b) give to the owner of the house or the part of the house, notice of the previous existence of the disease; and

(c) on being questioned by the owner as to whether within the preceding six weeks there has been therein any person suffering from any dangerous disease, give a true and correct answer to such question.

(2) The Medical Officer of Health shall give notice of the provisions of this rule to the occupier and also to the owner of any house in which he is aware that there is a person suffering from a dangerous disease.

Avoidance of contact with body of person who suffered from dangerous disease.

50. Every person having the charge or control of any place in which is lying the body of a person who has died while suffering from a dangerous disease shall take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to prevent person coming unnecessarily into contact with, or proximity to, the body.

Disposal of dead bodies in certain cases.

51. (1) No person shall, without the written sanction of the Medical Officer of Health, retain in any place, other than a public mortuary, for more than twelve hours the body of any person who has died while suffering from a dangerous disease.

(2) If any such body, not being a body kept in a public mortuary, remains undisposed of for more than twelve hours without sanction as aforesaid or if the dead body of any person is retained in any building so as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof or of an adjoining or neighbouring building, a magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioner, order the body to be removed and disposed of within a specified time and, on such order being made, unless the relatives or friends of the deceased person undertake to, and do, cause the body to be disposed of within the time specified in the order, the Commissioner shall cause the body to be disposed of. Any expenses reasonably incurred by the Commissioner in so doing shall be paid by any person legally liable to pay the expenses of the disposal of the body unless the Commissioner waives recovery on the ground of poverty.

Restrictions in certain cases on removal of persons dying in hospital.

52. (1) If any person dies in a hospital or other place appointed for the accommodation of the sick, while suffering from a dangerous disease, and the Medical Officer of Health or some other registered medical practitioner certifies that in his opinion it is desirable, in order to prevent the spread of infection, that the body should not be removed from the hospital or place except for the purpose of being taken direct to a mortuary or to a place set apart for the disposal of the dead, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove the body from the hospital or place except for such a purpose.

(2) In such case as aforesaid, when the body is removed for the purpose of disposal from the hospital or other place or any mortuary to which it has been taken, it shall forthwith be taken direct to some place set apart for the disposal of the dead and there disposed of.