

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—

I do hereby certify that the following Rules and Regulations made and passed by the Provincial Board of Health under the authority of "The Public Health Act, 1911," were approved and confirmed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the 1st day of May A. D. 1912.

JOS. HOWE DICKSON,  
Clerk Executive Council.

## REGULATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

## Rule I.—Every Local Board of Health shall:—

(a) Conform to the instructions of the Provincial Board of Health.

(b) Execute or cause to be executed with care and diligence the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

(c) Meet and organize as soon as practicable after appointment.

(d) Have an office within its jurisdiction for the transaction of its business.

(e) Immediately after organization inform the Provincial Board of the names of its members and officers and subsequently of any change which may take place on its staff.

(f) Make and keep a record in a book of all the proceedings at its meetings, and of all the transactions, doings, orders and regulations of such Board; and in case of unavoidable absence of the chairman, the meeting shall elect a chairman pro temporary; it shall also be the duty of such Board to make and keep a book in which the clerk shall enter the names and particulars of all cases of contagious diseases reported to such Board by physicians or others. (See Amendments, July, 1910.)

(g) Visit and cause to be visited by its officers at reasonable times during the day, all houses and buildings, railway cars, vessels and public and private property situated within its district, in order to ascertain whether such houses, buildings, railway cars, vessels and public buildings and private property are properly ventilated, kept in a suitable state of cleanliness, and whether any contagious disease exists therein, or any nuisance about the premises.

(h) Cause to be made public the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

(i) Cause to be isolated and kept isolated every patient suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera or typhus fever, so long as the danger of contagion exists.

(j) Grant certificates of vaccination gratuitously, when required, to every person entitled thereto.

(k) Report to the Provincial Board of Health all epidemics of contagious disease calculated to endanger public health.

(l) Promptly verify the reports of cases of contagious disease and investigate all suspected cases which are reported to them.

(m) Regulate funerals of persons who have died from contagious diseases, according to rule respecting interments.

(n) Disinfect or cause to be disinfected, rooms, clothing, premises, etc.

(o) Give certificates of recovery and freedom from liability to communicate disease.

(p) When a Local Board is of opinion that the cleaning and disinfecting of any house or part thereof with the articles therein, would tend to prevent or check a contagious disease, it shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, requiring him to clean and disinfect such house or part thereof and the articles therein. The cleaning and disinfecting must be done in the twenty-four hours following the reception of the notice, and under the supervision of an officer of the Local Board.

(q) When the proprietor or tenant is considered too poor, the Local Board shall cause the disinfection to be done at the expense of the municipality.

## Rule II.—Every Local Board of Health may:—

(a) When deemed necessary, appoint one or more inspectors for the sanitary purposes within its jurisdiction.

(b) Cause to be removed to the houses set apart for such purpose, every person suspected of or suffering from smallpox or other contagious disease, when it is evident that such person cannot be properly isolated at his domicile.

(c) Order the cleansing of any shop, workshop, saloon, railway carriage, omnibus, street car, steamboat, sailing vessel, any public or private conveyance, or any place in which a case of smallpox or other contagious disease exists, or has existed, and order the same to be kept closed until the danger of contagion shall have passed and the infection be thoroughly eradicated by fumigation. (See amendments, July, 1910.)

(d) Compel the occupants to vacate any house or building where there has been a case of smallpox or other contagious disease in order that it may be disinfected if deemed necessary by the Local Board of Health of that district.

Rule III.—All the powers conferred upon the Local Boards of Health by the Provincial Board of Health may be exercised and the duties imposed by the same be performed by any officer or agent thereto authorized by Local Boards.

Rule IV.—Any householder in whose house there shall occur a case of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, typhus fever, typhoid fever or measles, shall immediately notify the Board of Health of that district of the same. ("Tuberculosis," see Amendments, July, 1910.)

Rule V.—When a physician knows or suspects that any person to whom he has been called is sick of, or has died of, any of the diseases named in Rule 4, he shall immediately notify the Local Board of Health of that district.

Rule VI.—Whenever a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever or smallpox exists in any house or dwelling, a notice or placard shall be posted on or near the door of such house, stating that such disease exists therein, and no person shall remove such notice or placard without the authority of the Local Board of Health of that district.

Rule VII.—A rigid quarantine shall be placed upon any person sick of:—

(a) Smallpox, cholera, or typhus fever, until such time as the Local Board of Health shall permit the quarantine to be removed.

(b) Diphtheria and measles for a period of at least two

weeks, and until such time as the Local Board of Health shall permit the quarantine to be removed.

(c) Scarlet fever for a period of at least five weeks, and until such time as the Local Board of Health shall permit the quarantine to be removed. During this period, all persons not necessarily in attendance therein shall be excluded from the patient's room. (See Amendments, July, 1910.)

Rule VIII.—Whenever the existence of any contagious disease in a house or in any public institution has been ascertained, or if there is reason to believe that one of the inmates is suffering from any contagious disease, no occupant of such house or public institution shall change his residence without the consent of the Local Board of Health of that district.

Rule IX.—In case of removal, it shall be the duty of the Local Board of Health to prescribe the precautions to be taken so that the said removal may be effected without danger of spreading the contagion.

Rule X.—Any person affected with a contagious disease shall not be allowed to leave any health district before the Local Board of such health district has notified the Local Board of the district into which such person is to be removed.

Rule XI.—Any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or exposed to the contagion or infection from such disease, or any member or inmate of any household where any contagious or infectious disease exists, shall not expose himself in any street, public conveyance or in any public place, or in any congregation of people, but shall be confined to his own house or premises unless he procure a special permit from the Local Board of Health. (See Amendments, July, 1910.)

Rule XII.—Rooms with their furniture in which there has existed a case of either of the diseases named in Rule 4, shall be thoroughly fumigated with formaldehyde gas generated by the use of one pound (16 oz.) 40 p. c. solution of formaldehyde to 6½ oz. potassium permanganate. (The above quantity sufficient only for 1,000 cubic feet of air space.) (See Amendments, July, 1910.)

Rule XIII.—Hereafter there shall not be a public or church funeral held within any health district of any person who shall have died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever or cholera. The body shall be interred within twenty-four hours or as soon thereafter as possible. The body shall immediately after death be disinfected and shall be enclosed in a metallic or other tight burial case, which shall not thereafter be opened. The funeral of such person shall be strictly private and in no case shall children be allowed to attend thereat. The body shall not be brought into any church, but must be conveyed directly from the place of death to the place for burial, and in the removal thereof for burial a hearse or open vehicle only shall be used.

Rule XIV.—Any conveyance that has been used to carry any person suffering from any of the diseases named in Rule 4, shall be immediately disinfected and before further use is made of it; and no conductor, owner or proprietor of any public conveyance shall knowingly carry such sick person without an order from the Local Board of Health.

Rule XV.—No person shall give or sell any articles, merchandise, products, milk, bread, provisions, etc., if such are coming from a house in which any of the diseases named in Rule 4 exists.

Rule XVI.—Every person shall permit his residence to be disinfected by the Local Board of Health; and it shall be compulsory that in all cases disinfection be performed by some person appointed by the Local Board of Health.

Rule XVII.—No person shall oppose any visit made by the Local Board of Health, or any agent of the Local Board of Health, at reasonable times during the day, under the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

Rule XVIII.—No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes, or into any standing water within the jurisdiction of this Board.

Rule XIX.—The sewage from each building on every street provided with a common sewer shall be connected with said sewer. No water-closet, sink, tub, vat or other structure shall hereafter be constructed in any city or incorporated town having connection with or by any sewer or underground passage, unless the same is provided with adequate or the best generally approved constructions for preventing gaseous or other offensive currents, substances and smells from passing up, to or out through such connection from such sewer or passage, nor shall any such water-closet or privy be constructed without adequate provisions for the effectual or proper ventilation and cleaning thereof.

Rule XX.—The soil pipe of every house or building shall hereafter be made of iron, well tarred inside and out, perfectly airtight, with joints run and corked with lead. It shall extend from the sewer outside the foundation wall and from thence inside the house or building to and through the roof, but below the chimney and 4 or 5 feet from it, and 8 or 10 feet from any window or opening in the roof. The roof end of it shall be of equal size to the sewer and left open. The part of it entering the house from the drain shall be thoroughly enclosed in the wall and every opening into it shall be properly trapped.

Rule XXI.—No privy, vault or cesspool or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, except it is water tight, shall be established or permitted within one hundred feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

Rule XXII.—All privies, vaults, cess-pools or reservoirs named in Rule 2, shall be cleaned twice in every year—once in the Spring not later than the first of June, and once in the Autumn not earlier than the first of October—such cleaning to take place at such hours and to be so conducted as not to be offensive to the surrounding neighborhood.

Rule XXIII.—In any city or incorporated town no person shall empty or attempt to empty any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, or bury the contents thereof at any time, without a permit from the Local Board of Health. (See Amendments, July, 1910.)

Rule XXIV.—Swine and cows shall be kept in such places and in such manner as not to be offensive to persons residing in the neighborhood.

Rule XXV.—No person shall permit the accumulation of refuse matter in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling house or premises under his control, such as swill,