the remains of animals or fish bones, decaying vegetables

excrement or any other kind of offal.
Rule XXVI.—Swine shall not be kept in any city or incorporated town, and not more than two cows in the same build-ing or premises in the said city or incorporated town without a license therefor from the Local Board of Health of that

Rule XXVII.—No person shall permit or have any offen-sive water or other liquid or substance on his premises or grounds to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise, and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning or scouring, or for drossing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive, noisome trade or business, shall hereafter be opened, or started, or established, without a permit from the Local Board of Health of the district. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive or prejudicial to life or health.

Rule XXVIII.—No dead animal shall, within the jurisdiction of this Board, be put into any river, well, spring, cistern, reservoir, stream or pond, that may be used for drinkdomestic purposes.

Fule XXIX.—No article of food or drink intended for human consumption shall be sold or offered for sale, unless it be found fresh and without danger to health. And the inspector shall have authority to seize any article of food or drink intended for human consumption which he may find to be not fresh and not fit for human consumption, and if the same is declared to be not fresh and not fit for human consumption, he shall destroy it. (See Amendments, July, 1918.) Rule XXX.—The Local Board of Health may submit food

suspected of being diseased, adulterated or unwholesome, or water used for drinking or culinary purposes, to the public analyst at the expense of the town or municipality, who shall analyse the same and forward his report to the Local Board of Health. (See Amendments, July, 1918.)

of Health. (See Amendments, July, 1918.)

Rule XXXI.—No calf which when killed was less than four weeks old, or pig which when killed was less than five weeks old, or lamb which when killed was less than eight weeks old, or the meat thereof, shall be sold, held or offered

Rule XXXII.—Between the first day of April and the first day of November in every year, co person shall sell or offer for sale, in any city or incorporated town any fresh halibut, cod, pollock, haddock, or bass fishes, until the same

halibut, cod. pollock, haddock, or bass fishes, untfl. the same shall have been cleaned of their entrails or refuse parts.

Rule XXXIII.—The Chairman of any Local Board of Health shall provide each medical practitioner practising within his calth district, with blank forms on which to report to the sell medical health officer. or secretary, any case of diphtheria callpox, scariet fever, cholera, typhus fever, measies, or other disease dangerous to the public health, and also with other blank forms on which to report death or recovery from any such disease, and at the end of each month make a report to his own Board and to the Secretary of the Provincial Board, of all information gained in this way.

Rule XXXIV—The Chairman of any Local Board of Health shall keep his own Board of Health and the Provincial Board.

shall keep his own Board of Health and the Provincial Board of Health constantly informed respecting every outbreak of a disease dangerous to the public health, and report monthly, or oftener if necessary, all cases to the Provincial Board of

Rule XXXV.—It shall be the duty of every physician who has been furnished with proper blanks for the purpose, to make such returns as the said blanks shall indicate to the Secretary or Chairman of the Local Board of Health of the health district in which he resides.

Rule XXXVI.—No body of a person who has died of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, or typhus fever, shall be transported outside the health district in which the death occurred, or be brought into any

which the death occurred, or be brought into any health district unless it be enclosed in a metallic coffin, hermetically sealed, or in a wooden coffin covered with gine and

metically sealed, or in a wooden comin covered with gine and soldered so as to be perfectly airtight.

Rule XXXVII.—No person sick with diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, measles or typhus fever shall be transported outside the health district in which the sickness occurs, without the permission of the Local Feared of Health.

Rule XXXVIII.—No body of a person dead from disease other than those mentioned in Rule 36 shall be transported beyond the limits of the health district in which the death occurred, except by the permission of the Local Board of Health of that district, or of any member of the Provincial Person of Health Board of Health.

Rule XXXIX.—No body of any person who has died out-side of this Province shall be brought or landed within any health district of the Province, unless it be enclosed in a health district of the Province, unless it be metallic coffin hermetically sealed, or in a wooden coffin covered with zinc and so soldered as to be perfectly air-tight. The coffin shall not be opened, under any circumstances, without the permission of the Local Board of Health.

Pule XL.—No interment of the body of any person who shall have died within the jurisdiction of any Local Board of Health in any city or incorporated town shall be made without a burial permit from the said Local Board or some mem ber thereof authorized by the Board to grant permits. No person shall bury or inter, or cause to be interred, any such dead body without first having obtained such permit to do so; and no sexton, undertaker or other person shall assist in or allow the removal of any body for interment for which such permit has not been given authorizing the same. No such permit shall be issued until there has been delivered to said Board or the clerk thereof, a satisfactory written statement as to the manner and cause of the death of the de-ceased, as the said Local Board or its clark, as the case may be, may require; and it shall be the duty of every person

who shall receive such permit to preserve and return the same to the Local Board immediately after such interment. — Rule XLL—When a patient laboring under a contagious disease cannot be properly isolated at his domicile, he should

be removed to an hospital or separate house, and the pre-mises in which he lived disinfected by the proper officer. Rule XLII.—If it be decided that the patient may safely stay at home, he shall be separated from the rest of the famly as soon as illness appears, and placed in a room at the top of the house, care being taken to remove carpets, curtains and all unnecessary furniture therefrom.

Rule XLII.—One or two persons should be selected to hurse the patient and no one but the nurse, medical attendant and clergyman should be permitted to enter the room under any pretext whatever, and the nurse or nurses should not be permitted to have any communication with the rest of the household.

Rule XLIV.—A sheet should be hung up so as to cover the entrance of the sick room, and kept wet with a solution composed of bichlori of mercury, strength of 1 to 1000. (See Am-

posed of bichlori of mercury, strength of 1 to 1000. (See Amendments, July, 1910.)

Rule XLV.— Every sink, water-closet or privy should
have a quantity of a solution of sulphate of copper, ½ lb. to
the gallon, poured into it daily. For privies, dry chloride of
lime, or a solution of lime, may be used. All cups, spoons,
glasses, etc., used by the sick person should be first emersed
for one half-hour in a carbolic acid solution of the strength
of one tablespoonful to the pint, (1 in 32), and afterwards
well washed in hot water before being used by any person.

Rule XLVI.—No article of food should be allowed to remain in a sick room, and so food or drink that the sick person has tasted, or that has been in the sick room, should be
given to anyone else.

given to anyone else

Rule XLVII.—All bed and body linen, before being taken

Rule XLVII.—All bed and body linen, before being taken from the room, should be first soaked in one of the disinfectant solutions indicated in these Rules, after which they should be well boiled and washed in the ordinary way.

Rule XLVIII.—Persons attending on smallpox patients should not wear woolen garments, as they are likely to retain infection. Linen or cotton dresses should be worn. Instead of handkerchiefs, pieces of rags should be used, and when soiled should be burned.

Rule XLIX.—Any person recovering from smallpox or scarlet fever, must not be allowed to mix with others until the crusts or scales shall have entirely disappeared, and the skin is in a natural condition, and until one or more, if deemed necessary, antiseptic baths have been taken, special attention being paid to washing the hair.

Fule L.—The physician in attendance upon a case of smallpox must immediately enquire, and be informed, of all the inmates of the house who are not vaccinated, in order to immediately vaccinate all who have been exposed to the contagion.

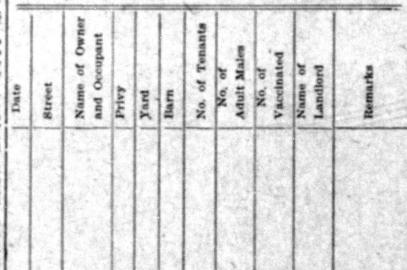
Rule Li.-When the sickness has terminated, notice must be sent by the medical practitioner in attendance upon the case, or if there be no medical attendant, by the nurse or other person in attendance, to the Local Board of Health of that district, who shall carry out proper disinfection.

Rule Lil.—In case of death, notice should be immediately sent to the Local Board of Health by the medical practitioner

sent to the Local Board of Health by the medical practitioner in attendance upon the case, or if there were no medical attendant, by the nurse or other person in attendance, and the Local Board of Health shall give immediate instructions as to the burial of the body according to the regulations of the board, and see to the proper disinfection of the premises.

Rule Lill.—Every inspector of the Local Boards of Health shall be provided with a book according to the form appended, in which book shall be noted the information as specified below.

BOARD OF HEALTH.



Rule LIV .-- It shall be the duty of every corporate body, managing committees, trustees or persons owning any church, public hall, school or other building used for church purposes, public meetings, school house or school room, or any other purpose, to provide sufficient means for the proper ventilation of such building; and no public body or person in charge of any church or place of worship, no master or teacher of any school, public or private, or of any Sunday school, shall so far omit or neglect any duty or reasonable precaution to the ex-tent to which provision has been made in the building therefor respecting the temperature, ventilation or cleanliness of any church, place of worship or school room, or relating to any appurtenant thereto, as that by reason of such neglect or

any appurtenant thereto, as that by reason of such neglect or omission the health of any person shall suffer or incur any unavoidable peril or detriment.

Rule LV.—The master, chief officer and consignee, or one of them, of every vessel within any harbor or health district (not being in quarantine), shall promptly report in writing to the Local Board of Health of the district the name, disease and condition of any person being in such vessel and sick of any contagious disease. No conductor or person having charge of any railway train, no master of any steamboat or other vessel, no hackman or other person, shall remove or cause to be removed from any place within the jurisdiction of any Local Board of Health, the dead body of any human being without the written permit of the said Local Board being first obtained authorizing such removel.

Rule LVI.—No person shall let or hire any house or room in a house in which smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, choiera

in a house in which smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera or typhus fever has existed, without first having caused the house and premises used in connection therewith to be disinfected and cleansed to the satisfaction of the Local Board