

of Health of the district. No person affected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera or typhus fever, and no person having access to any person affected with any of the said diseases, shall mingle with the general public until such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the Local Board of Health of the district, or by the attending physician, shall have been complied with. When the master, chief officer and consignee, or one of them, of any vessel lying within any harbor or health district (not being in quarantine), knows or suspects that any person on board of such vessel is sick or has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, typhus fever, typhoid fever or yellow fever, such master, chief officer or consignee, or one of them, shall immediately notify the Local Board of the said health district of the same.

Rule LVII.—Every person who shall be the owner, lessee, keeper or manager of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house or manufactory, shall provide or cause to be provided for the accommodation thereof, and for the use of the tenants, lodgers, boarders and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be so adequately ventilated and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive or to be dangerous or detrimental to health; and no offensive smell or gases from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed by any person aforesaid to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

Rule LVIII.—The owners and occupants of livery and other stables within any city or incorporated town, shall not wash or clean their carriages or horses, or cause them to be washed or cleaned, in the streets or public ways, or otherwise encumber the same. They shall keep their stables and yards clean, and shall not permit more than four double wagon-loads of manure to accumulate and remain in or near the same at any time.

Rule LIX.—No person shall throw, draw off or allow to run into or upon any ground, street or place in any city or town, the contents or any part thereof, of any vault, water-closet, privy, cesspool or sink, or any filthy matter of any kind.

Rule LX.—No animal or vegetable substance, nor street sweepings, nor dirt gathered in cleaning yards or buildings, nor oyster, clam, or lobster shells, or any filth or materials which are offensive or tend by decay to become putrid or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited upon or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any street, highway, lot, grounds, wharf, or pier, unless pursuant to a special permit from the Local Board.

Rule LXI.—No person shall bring into any health district, by land or water, on any wharf or any place thereon, any decayed or damaged grain, rice, coffee, fruit, potatoes or other vegetable product, or any tainted or damaged meat or fish, without a permit therefor, from and in such manner only as directed by the Local Board of Health.

Rule LXII.—No person shall hereafter start, erect or establish in any city or incorporated town, without the consent of the Local Board, any manufactory for boiling any varnish or oil, or shall carry on therein the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, glue making, or any other business that will or does generate any unwholesome, offensive or deleterious gas, smoke, deposit or exhalation, or any business that is or would be dangerous to life or detrimental to health.

Rule LXIII.—No fat, tallow or lard shall be melted or rendered in any city or incorporated town, except it be in a condition free from sourness or taint, and all other cause of offence at the time of rendering, and that all melting and rendering shall be in steam-tight vessels, the gases and odors therefrom to be destroyed by combustion or other means equally effective, and according to the best and most approved means and processes, and everything preceding, following and in connection with such melting and rendering, and the premises where the same shall be conducted must be free from all offensive odor and other cause of detriment to the public health.

Rule LXIV.—(a) No person shall carry on the trade or employment of slaughtering cattle, calves, sheep or swine, within any city or incorporated town, without a permit from the Local Board of Health.

(b) No person shall carry on the trade or employment of slaughtering cattle, calves, sheep or swine any place outside the limits of any city or incorporated town, within a distance of three hundred yards of any road, bye road, public lane or dwelling house, without a special permit from the Local Board of Health.

Rule LXV.—(a) All fish unfit for food, fish offal, or other decaying animal matter, shall be placed in vessels kept for that purpose by fishermen when dressing fish, and shall be deposited in the ocean, at low water mark, within twenty-four hours.

(b) All fish unfit for food, fish offal or other animal matter intended to be used as a fertilizer, shall be taken from the vessels in which it is collected by the fishermen, within twenty-four hours, and shall be deposited in piles, said piles or composts to be at least two hundred yards from any dwelling, place of business or place frequented by people, or from any public highway, and at once covered with at least twelve inches of earth, and shall not be disturbed before the fifteenth day of October ensuing.

Rule XLVI.—The following forms of Permit have been adopted by the Provincial Board, and will be furnished to Local Boards upon application:

FORM OF PERMIT FOR BURIAL.

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Permit for Burial.

..... N. B. 19...
Satisfactory statement as to the manner and cause of the death of having been filed with this Board, permission is hereby given for the Burial of the body of the said

By direction of the Board of Health.

..... Sec. Board of Health, Dist. No.

This Permit must accompany the body to the place of burial, and must be immediately afterwards returned to this office.

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Permit for Burial.

Name of Deceased 191....

Cause of Death
Satisfactory statement as to the manner and cause of death of the above named person having been given to this Board, permission is hereby given for the burial of the body.
By direction of the Board of Health.

..... Secretary.
This Permit must accompany the body to the place of burial, and must be immediately afterwards returned to this office.

FORM OF PERMIT FOR REMOVAL.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Permit of Removal from

Satisfactory statement as to the manner and cause of the death of having been filed with this Board, permission is hereby given for the removal of remains from to for interment.
Date of death 19... Place of death
Age Cause of death

NO CONTAGION.

..... Sec. Board of Health, Dist. No.
This Permit must accompany the body to its destination.

DISINFECTANTS.

When properly used, disinfectants are of the greatest service in eradicating disease. When improperly used, they not only fail to accomplish the purpose intended, but their use giving rise to a feeling of false security, people are induced to remain in infected places, when otherwise they would not.

The great utility of disinfectants is when they are used for disinfecting the discharges of patients, clothing, bed-clothes or other articles, which have been in use where infectious disease has existed, or where an empty room or house has to be disinfected by large quantities of disinfectants in a gaseous form.

In all instances the use of disinfectants should be followed by thorough cleansing and abundance of pure air obtained by free ventilation and exposure to sunlight.

Solution No. 1.

Carbolic acid half a pint
Water one gallon

Solution No. 2.

Chloride of lime 6 ounces
Water one gallon

Solution No. 3.

Potassium permanganate one ounce
Water one gallon

Solution No. 4.

Corrosive sublimate one dram
Water one gallon

Solution No. 5.

Corrosive sublimate two drams
Potassium permanganate two drams

Solution No. 6.

Corrosive sublimate two drams
Hydrochloric acid ten drams

Water one gallon

SALIVA AND EXCRETA.

The saliva and excreta of patients should be received in vessels partly filled with either solution No. 1, 2 or 5, and if necessary more of the solution may be added after the discharge has taken place. For excreta, solutions No. 5 or 6 are undoubtedly the most reliable. The excreta should be thoroughly disintegrated by stirring it with the disinfectant, and the mixture should stand at least four hours before being emptied. Solutions No. 5 and 6 are both poisonous, and should be used with great care.

EXCRETA IN PRIVY VAULTS.

Either solution No. 1, 2 or 5, is well adapted for the disinfection of privy vaults and their contents. They should be used freely several times daily. Perhaps the cheapest, most convenient and reliable deodorizer and disinfectant for this purpose is chloride of lime. It should be freely sprinkled, at least once daily, over the contents of privy pits or any collection of decomposing organic matter. In water-closets solution No. 1 or 2 is the best. The solution of chloride of lime should be kept tightly corked and should not be used after it is a week old.

For continued use, the corrosive sublimate solutions will injure lead pipes, but if used for a few days only, probably no injury would result.

SOILED CLOTHING.

(a) If not valuable, destroy by fire.
(b) Immerse in boiling water for at least half an hour.
(c) Immerse in solution No. 1 or 4, for at least four hours.
When soiled clothing is removed from the bed or body of the patient, it should be immersed in one of the above solutions at once, and should be allowed to remain at least as long as indicated before being washed in the ordinary way. If the clothing be of such a nature as to be injured by boiling water or by disinfectants, it may be exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur in a closed room for twelve hours, or it may be exposed to a current of steam in a properly arranged apparatus for ten minutes, or it may be exposed to a dry heat at a temperature of 220 degrees Fahrenheit for two hours. Mattresses and other heavy bed clothes are best infected by immersion in boiling water for half an hour, or to a current of steam, as before indicated.

EXPECTORATING.

No person shall spit or expectorate upon any footpath in any city, incorporated town, or village of the Province of New Brunswick, or upon the floors or walls of any street car, railway car, omnibus, public conveyance, public building, hall, church, theatre, place of public entertainment, public market, railway station or school room within any such city, incorporated town or village.

LOBSTER CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The tables of all lobster canning establishments in the Province of New Brunswick shall be made of hard wood well seasoned, at least two inches thick, planed, and with well made joints, or of slate or marble.

The shells, bodies and offal shall all be removed daily from