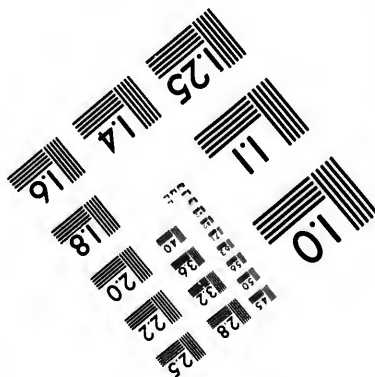
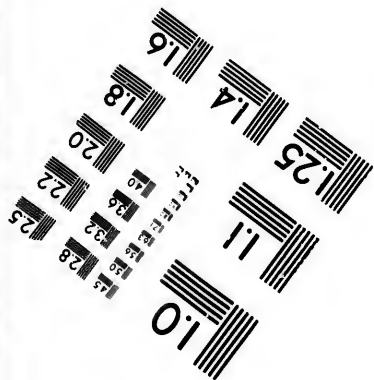
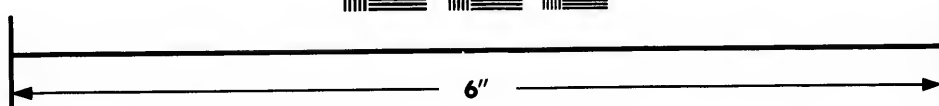
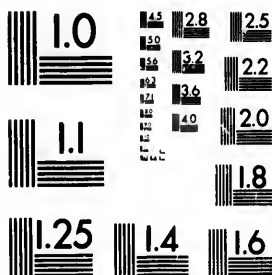


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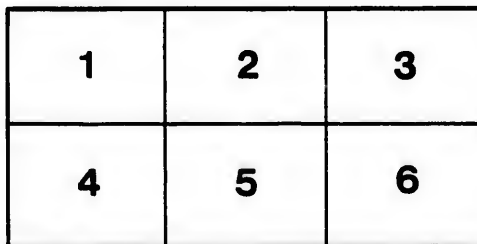
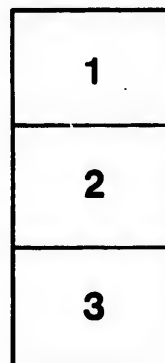
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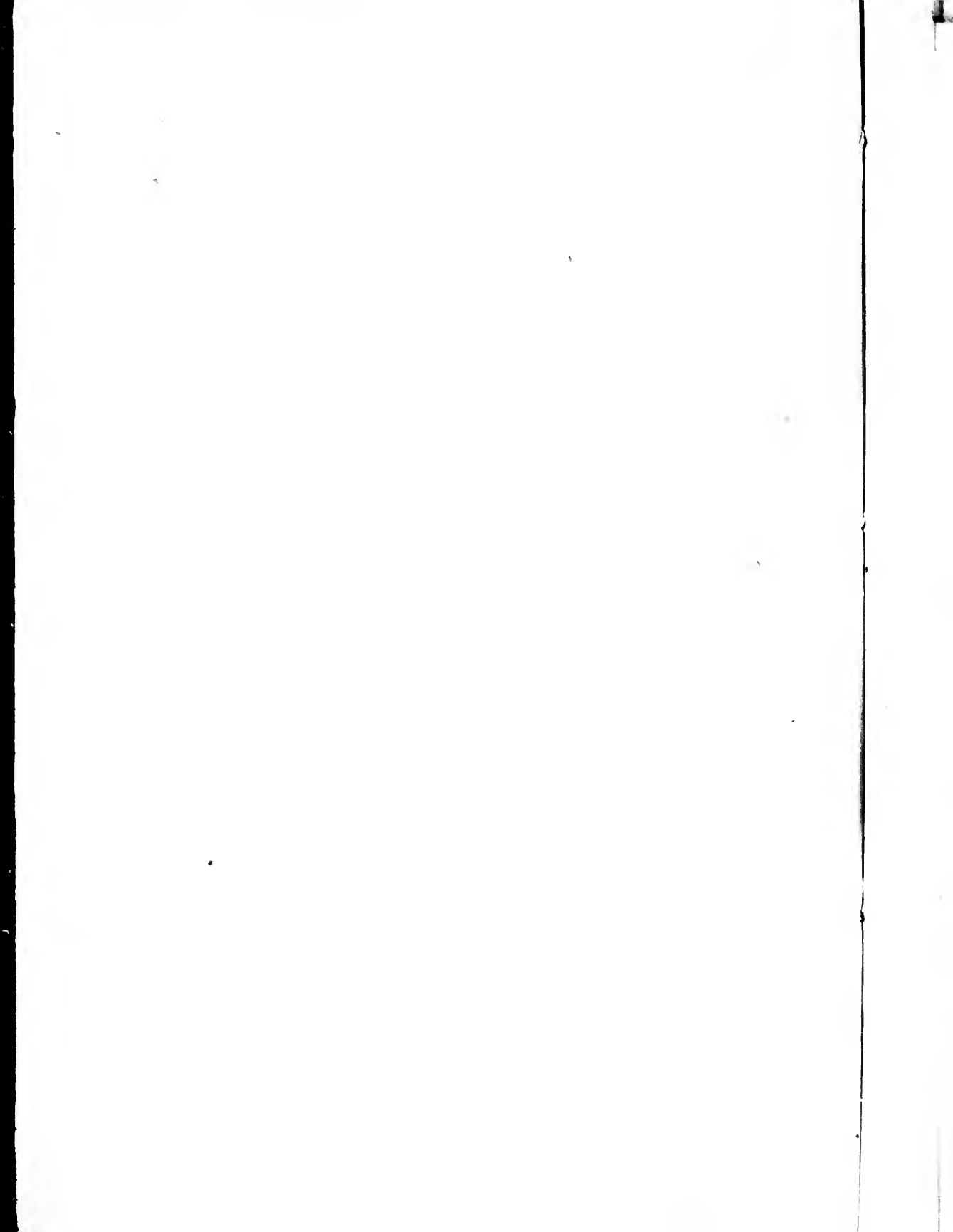
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BYE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

New Brunswick.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1887.

FREDERICTON, N. B. :

"REPORTER" STEAM PRINTING, YORK STREET.  
1887.

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BYE LAWS AND REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
PROVINCIAL  
BOARD OF HEALTH  
OF  
New Brunswick.

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1887.

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FREDERICTON, N. B. :  
"REPORTER" STEAM PRINTING,  
YORK STREET,  
1887.



## MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD.

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- WILLIAM BAYARD, M. D., *Chairman*.....St. John.  
HONORABLE CHARLES WATTERS,.....St. John.  
HONORABLE JAMES STEADMAN,.....Fredericton.  
HONORABLE JAMES HOLLY,.....Portland.  
GEORGE E. COULTHARD, M. D.,.....Fredericton.  
G. HAYWARD COBURN, M. D.,.....Fredericton.  
JOHN Z. CURRIE, M. D., *Secretary*,.....Fredericton.

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# BYE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

## Provincial Board of Health, New Brunswick.

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### I. RELATING TO THE PROVINCIAL BOARD.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

(a).—The annual meeting shall be held at Fredericton, in the month of January in each year, upon such day as the Chairman of the Board may appoint.

#### CALLING MEETINGS.

(b).—All meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary, at the order of the Chairman, at such time and place as he sees fit, by circular mailed to each member of the Board, giving two days notice.

A meeting shall in like manner be summoned by the Chairman at any time upon the requisition of the Secretary or of any two members of the Board.

#### DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN.

(c).—The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board when present, nominate all Committees, and call all meetings of the Board.

He shall also have the privilege of voting upon any question at all meetings, but shall not vote twice upon the same question.

When the Chairman is absent from any meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside, who shall for the time possess all the rights and duties of the Chairman.

#### APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

(d).—The Board shall annually appoint Standing Committees upon the following subjects, viz :—

- Epidemics :
- Sewage and Water Supply :
- Foods, Drink and Adulterations :
- Heating and ventilation of Buildings :
- Poisons :
- School Hygiene :
- Legislation :
- Publications.

After the year 1887, such Committees shall be appointed at the annual meeting.

#### BLANK FORMS TO BE FURNISHED.

(e).—The Provincial Board shall furnish the Chairman or Secretary of every Local Board with Blank forms, (the form of which is indicated below) for the use of the different Medical Practitioners throughout the Health District over which he has control.

#### BLANKS TO BE STAMPED, ETC.

(f).—All such blank forms shall be stamped, gummed and folded, that they may be sealed without the use of an envelope, so as to prevent their perusal until opened by the Chairman or Secretary of the Local Board.

#### FORM OF BLANKS.

(g).—Said blanks shall be in accordance with the following forms :—

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Report of infectious disease :  
 Name of Patient :  
 Age of patient :  
 Locality (specify street and number of house or lot)  
 where patient is:  
 Name of disease :  
 Name of School attended by children from that house :  
 Measures employed for isolation and disinfection.

REPORT OF DEATH OR RECOVERY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Name (in full).  
 Locality (specify street, number of house or lot where  
 patient is.  
 Name of disease.  
 How long sick.  
 Whether dead or recovered.  
 Means of disinfection employed and when employed.

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*Signature of Physician.*

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II. DUTIES AND POWERS OF LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

RULE 1.—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. Each local Board shall meet and organize as soon as practicable after appointment.

*d.* Each local Board shall have an office within its jurisdiction for the transaction of its business.

*e.* Visit and cause to be visited by the officers at reasonable times during the day all houses and buildings, railway cars, vessels and public and private property situate within its district, in order to ascertain whether such houses, buildings, railway cars, vessels and public 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.

*f.* Cause to be made public the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

*g.* Cause to be isolated and kept isolated every patient suffering or suspected to be suffering from small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera or typhus fever, so long as the danger of contagion exists.

*h.* Cause the front of the house in which there is a case of small pox to be placarded in large letters on the door, together with a yellow flag from the window.

*i.* Cause the body of any person who has died of the above named contagious diseases to be buried according to the provisions contained in the present regulations.

*j.* Cause to be disinfected every house or building where such contagious disease has existed, and every vehicle in which such patient has been conveyed, and all things and effects which have been used for such patient.

*k.* Offer free vaccination to all who have not already been vaccinated, as well as to those who have recently been exposed to small pox contagion.

*l.* Grant certificates of vaccination gratuitously when required, to every person entitled thereto.

*m.* Report to the Provincial Board of Health all cases of contagious disease calculated to endanger public health.

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## RULE 2.--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 small pox or other contagious disease, when it is evident that such person cannot be properly isolated at his domicile.

c. Order the closing of any shop, saloon, work-shop, or other place of business, situate in a house in which a case of small pox exists, and order the same to be kept closed until the danger of contagion shall have passed, and the house has been fumigated.

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

RULE 3.--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, may be performed by any officer thereto authorized by the Local Board.

RULE 4.--Any Householder in whose house there shall occur a case of small pox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhus fever, shall immediately notify the Board of Health of his district of the same.

RULE 5.--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 the same.

RULE 6.--A rigid quarantine shall be put upon any person sick of the diseases named in Rule 4 for a period of at least 3 weeks, or until the Health Officer shall permit the quarantine to be removed. During this period all persons not necessarily in attendance there, shall be excluded from the patient's room.

RULE 7.—The attending Physician and others in charge of any person suffering from any of the diseases named in Rule 4 shall cause all discharges from the bowels to be thoroughly disinfected.

RULE 8.—The clothing and bed clothing of persons sick of the diseases mentioned in Rule 4 shall be disinfected by soaking in *disinfectant solution* No. 2, and shall afterwards be boiled.

RULE 9.—Any person having any of the diseases named in Rule 4, and members of any household where any of said diseases, whether mild or malignant, exist, shall refrain from mingling with children in schools, Sunday schools, Churches or other indoor places. No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools in this Province who has not been vaccinated within seven years.

RULE 10.—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 sulphur before reoccupation.

RULE 11.—A public funeral shall not be held for any person who has died of any of the diseases named in Rule 4. The body shall not be left unburied longer than 24 hours; it shall be removed in a hearse or open vehicle which shall immediately thereafter be disinfected under the direction of the Health Officer of that district.

RULE 12.—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.

RULE 13.—No persons shall give or sell any articles, merchandize, products, milk, bread, provisions, &c., if such are coming from a house or property in which any of the diseases named in Rule 4 exists, or if they are liable in the judgment of the Health Officer to convey disease.

RULE 14.—Every person shall permit his residence to be disinfected by the Health Officer, or by any person directed so to do by the Local Board of Health.

RULE 15.—No person shall oppose any visit made at reasonable times during the day by the Health Officer under the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

RULE 16.—No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond, or other source of water used for drinking purposes, or into any standing water within the jurisdiction of this Board.

RULE 17.—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 and proper ventilation and cleaning thereof.

RULE 18.—The soil pipe of every house or building shall hereafter be made of iron well tarred inside and out, perfectly air-tight, 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 end 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 19.—No privy, vault, or cess-pool, 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 purposes.



**RULE 20.**—All privy vaults, cess-pools, or reservoirs named in rule 19 shall be cleaned twice in every year, once in the spring, not later than the 1st of June and once in the Autumn, not earlier than the 1st of November; such cleansing to take place at such hours, and to be so conducted as not to be offensive to the surrounding neighborhood.

**RULE 21.**—In any City or incorporated Town, no person shall empty or attempt to empty any vault, sink, privy or cess-pool, or bury the contents thereof at any time excepting that indicated in the preceding section without a permit from the Local Board of Health.

**RULE 22.**—No owner or occupant, or person having charge of any property within the jurisdiction of the local Board of Health shall cause or suffer any nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness to lie or be on the same.

**RULE 23.**—Swine shall be kept in such place and in such manner as not to be offensive to persons residing in the neighborhood.

**RULE 24.**—No pigs shall be kept in any City or incorporated Town, and not more than two cows in the same building or premises, in the said City without a license therefor from the local Board of Health.

**RULE 25.**—No person shall permit or have any offensive 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 dressing 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 26.**—The collection of refuse matter in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling house or place of business; such as swill, fish or shells, bones, decaying vegetables, excrement, or any kind of offal, that may decompose and

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generate disease germs, or unhealthy gases, and thus affect the purity of the air, shall be considered a nuisance and must be removed or disposed of, either by burial, burning or otherwise, and in such manner that it may not be offensive to the neighborhood wherever located.

**RULE 27.**—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 drinking water.

**RULE 28.**—No diseased animal, or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased, or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, adulterated or impure milk, or other impure, diseased, or adulterated article used as food or drink, shall be sold or offered for sale as such.

**RULE 29.**—The Local Health Officer may submit such diseased, adulterated or unwholesome food to the public analyst, who shall analyse the same, and forward his report to the Local Board of Health.

**RULE 30.**—No calf, pig, or lamb, or the meat thereof, shall be bought, held or offered for sale as food, which at the date of its death (being a calf) was less than four weeks old, or (being pig) was when killed less than five weeks old, or (being lamb) was when killed less than eight weeks old.

**RULE 31.**—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in every year; no person shall sell or offer for sale in any City or incorporated Town, any fresh halibut, cod, pollock, haddock, hake, or bass fishes until the same shall have been cleaned of their entrails and refuse parts.

**RULE 32.**—The Provincial Board of Health by any of its members or any person authorized thereto, may at reasonable times during the day visit all public and private property and all houses, tenements and appurtenances within the Province, to ascertain the sanitary condition of such places and whether the regulations of the Provincial Board are duly executed.

**RULE 33.**—Any person who wilfully disobeys or resists any lawful order of the Health Officers, or wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority or employed in the execution of these rules and regulations, or wilfully violates

any regulation made and declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or issued by the Provincial Board of Health, or neglects or refuses to comply with such regulations or with the requirements of the Public Health Act of 1887, in any manner whatsoever, shall be liable as provided for by said Act, for each and every offence to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding forty days, or until the penalty and costs of prosecution are paid.

**RULE 34.**—Whenever the word Health Officer occurs in these Rules and Regulations, it shall be deemed to mean the Chairman of the Local Board of Health.

**RULE 35.**—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 Health Officer of the Health District in which he resides.

**RULE 36.**—No body of a person who has died of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Typhus Fever shall be transported outside the Health district in which the death occurred, or be brought into any Health District unless it be enclosed in a metallic coffin hermetically sealed or in a woolen coffin covered with zinc and so soldered as to be perfectly air tight.

**RULE 37.**—No person sick with diphtheria, scarlet fever, small pox, cholera, yellow fever, measles, or Typhus fever shall be transported outside the Health District in which the sickness occurs.

**RULE 38.**—No body of a person dead from disease other than these mentioned in Rule 36 shall be transported beyond the limits of the Health District in which the death occurred except by permission of the Health Officer of that District or of any member of the Provincial Board.

**RULE 39.**—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

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Date.	Street.	Name of Owner and Occupant.	Privy	Yard.	Barn.	No. of Tenants.	No. of Adult Males.	No. Not Vaccinated	Name of Landlord.	Remarks.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEALTH OFFICERS.

Local Boards of Health shall make provision for the prompt action of its Health Officer, authorizing and directing him to be prepared at all times, as executive officer of the Board, to take certain action without waiting for a meeting of the Board, whenever a case of small pox, or other disease dangerous to public health occurs within his jurisdiction. He should:—

*a*: Promptly verify the reports of cases of contagious disease, and investigate all suspected cases which are reported to him.

*b*: Secure the isolation of those sick with or exposed to contagious disease.

*c*: See that no person suffers from lack of nursing because of isolation for the public good.

*d*: Secure prompt vaccination to all persons, who have been, or may be exposed to small pox.

*e*: Give notice to the public of infected places.

*f*: Regulate funerals, of persons dead from contagious diseases, according to rule respecting interments.

*g*: Disinfect or cause to be disinfected rooms, clothing, premises, &c.

*h*: Give certificates of recovery and freedom from liability to communicate disease.

*i:* Provide each Medical Practitioner, practising within his Health District, with blank forms, on which to report to the said Medical Health Officer or Secretary any case of diphtheria, small pox, scarlet fever, cholera, typhus fever, typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, 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.

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

*k:* He shall take steps to prevent all children living in, or coming from infected houses, going to school, and to vaccinate all children in public schools immediately it has come to his knowledge that a child from an infected house has been at school.

**RULE 1.**—When a patient labouring under a contagious disease cannot be properly isolated at his domicile, he should be removed to a Hospital or separate house, and the premises in which he lived disinfected by the proper officer.

**RULE 2.**—If it be decided that the patient may safely stay at home, separate him from the rest of the family as soon as illness appears, placing him in a room at the top of the house and taking care to remove carpets, curtains, and all unnecessary furniture therefrom.

**RULE 3.**—One or two persons should be selected to nurse the patient; 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 4.**—A sheet should be hung up so as to cover the entrance of the sick room, and kept wet with a solution composed of half a pint of carbolic acid to each gallon of water, or

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where economy is an object, one pound of chloride of lime, mixed with each gallon of water and well stirred up, may be used.

RULE 5.—Every sink, water closet, or privy should have a quantity of one of the above disinfectants poured into it daily. For Privies, dry chloride of lime, or a solution of copperas in hot water may be used. All cups, spoons, glasses &c used by the sick person, should be first bathed in the carbolic acid solution as mentioned in Rule 4., and afterwards well washed in hot water before being used by any person.

RULE 6.—No article of food should be allowed to remain in a sick room, and no food or drink that the sick person has tasted or that has been in the sick room, should be given to any one else.

RULE 7.—All bed and body linen, before being taken from the room, should be first soaked in a solution composed of four ounces of sulphate of Zinc and two ounces of common salt to each gallon of water, after which they should be well boiled and washed in the ordinary way.

RULE 8.—Persons attending on small pox 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 rag, should be used, and when soiled should be burned.

RULE 9.—A person recovering from small pox must not be allowed to mix with others until the crusts shall have entirely disappeared, and the skin in a natural condition, and until two or more warm baths have been taken, special attention being paid to washing the hair.

RULE 10.—The Physician in attendance upon the case must immediately inquire 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 11**—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 Medical Health Officer of that District who will give directions as to the disinfection, unless satisfied that it has been properly done. Beds, pillows &c after having been exposed in a well closed room to the fumes of burning sulphur, should be exposed to a temperature 250 deg. Fahrenheit, in an oven.

**RULE 12**.—In case of death, notice should be immediately sent to the medical health officer, by the medical practitioner in attendance upon the case, or if there were no medical attendant, by the nurse or other person in attendance, who will give instructions as to the burial of the body according to the regulations of this Board, and also to the disinfection of the house, in all cases where it may be found necessary.

#### DISINFECTANTS.

*Where to use them and how to use them.*

Disinfectants absorb impure exhalations, prevent decomposition, kill disease germs, and destroy noxious gases, but in no instance should they be considered as substitutes for a pure atmosphere obtained by sunlight and free ventilation. Their great utility is when they are used for disinfecting clothing, or when an empty room or house has to be disinfected by large quantities of a disinfectant in a gaseous form.

Remember that disinfectants and deodorizers are simply aids to restoring and preserving healthful purity, and are not intended to take the place of pure air, cleanliness and sunlight.

#### *Disinfecting Solution No. 1.*

Carbolic acid,	Half a pint.
Water,	One gallon.

This solution may be used to soak sheets in, when it is required to isolate a room by hanging them over door ways, and for putting into bed pans or chamber vessels to receive the

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evacuations. A little should also be sprinkled on the  
 evacuations afterwards, before they leave the sick room. This  
 solution may be used freely in the water closets two or three  
 times daily. All soiled clothing as soon as removed from the  
 patient, should be soaked in this solution before being removed  
 from the sick room, or the following solution may be used for  
 the same purpose.

*Solution No. 2.*

For disinfecting soiled linen,

Sulphate of Zinc,	4 ounces.
Common salt,	2 ounces.
Water,	1 gallon.

This is the best solution for soiled linen, and should be kept  
 in a tub in the bed room or passage and the clothes put into  
 it, and kept covered with it until removed to be washed in the  
 usual way. It is also suitable for disinfecting chamber  
 vessels.

*Solution No. 3.*

Copperas (Sulphate of Iron)	1 pound.
Hot water,	1 gallon.

This is reputed to be very good for throwing into privies or  
 water closets, &c. It is an excellent and cheap disinfectant of  
 foul drains. It may be prepared on a large scale for privies,  
 &c., by hanging a large basket containing about 60 lbs. in a 40  
 gallon barrel of water and letting it slowly dissolve.

*Solution No. 4.*

Permanganate of Potash,	1 ounce.
Water,	1 gallon.

This solution may be used for water closets, also, and does not  
 affect the metal work. Pour half a pint down night and morning.

*Solution No. 5.*

Corrosive Sublimate,	1 dram.
Water,	1 gallon.



This solution is one of the best, but should be used only under the immediate supervision of a physician.

*Disinfection No. 6.—Burning Sulphur.*

After death, recovery, or removal, there should take place under the supervision of the Health Officer, or other qualified person, the most thorough and complete disinfection of the house and its contents in which there has been a case of any infectious or contagious disease. It is better for the community, and cheaper for the Board of Health to pay a competent person to see that it is properly done, than to take the risk of its not being well done. This disinfection should be done with the fumes of burning sulphur. For this purpose, the room to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solution should be opened and spread out so as to be freely exposed during fumigation. Close the door and all large openings in the room as tightly as possible, but do not in any way cover surfaces which need to be disinfected, nor prevent free entrance of the fumes to all cracks into which the contagion may have entered. Place the sulphur in iron pans supported upon bricks in a tub with water on the bottom to cover the bricks, and set it on fire with hot coals or by the aid of a spoonful of alcohol and a lighted match, and allow the room to remain closed for 24 hours. For a room 10 feet square, 2 lbs of sulphur should be burned; for a large room, a proportionally larger quantity should be used, that is at the rate of 2 lbs of sulphur to each 1000 cubic feet of air space. Carefully avoid breathing the fumes of the burning sulphur. After fumigation, the rooms should be thoroughly aired and cleaned before they are again used.

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## DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Immediately after death the body should be wrapped in a sheet wet in Disinfectant Solution No. 2, of double strength, enclosed in a coffin such as described in Rule 36 and buried without delay. In no case shall the body be exposed to view.

W. BAYARD, M. D.,

J. Z. CURRIE, M. D.,

Chairman.

Secretary.

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# HEALTH DISTRICTS.

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- |              |     |   |  |
|--------------|-----|---|--|
| District No. | 1.  | The City of Fredericton.  |  |
| "            | 2.  | The Town of Marysville.   |  |
| "            | 3.  | The County of York, excluding the City of Fredericton and Town of Marysville.   |  |
| "            | 4.  | The City of Saint John.   |  |
| "            | 5.  | The City of Portland.   |  |
| "            | 6.  | The County of Saint John, excluding the Cities of Saint John and Portland.  |  |
| "            | 7.  | The Town of Moncton.  |  |
| "            | 8.  | The County of Westmorland, excluding the Town of Moncton.   |  |
| "            | 9.  | The Town of Woodstock.  |  |
| "            | 10. | The County of Carleton, excluding the Town of Woodstock   |  |
| "            | 11. | The Town of Saint Stephen.  |  |
| "            | 12. | The Town of Milltown.   |  |
| "            | 13. | The Town of Upper Mills.  |  |
| "            | 14. | The Island of Grand Manan.  |  |
| "            | 15. | The County of Charlotte, excluding the Towns of Saint Stephen, Milltown and Upper Mills, and the Island of Grand Manan. |  |
| "            | 16. | The County of Victoria.   |  |
| "            | 17. | The County of Malawaska.  |  |
| "            | 18. | The County of Sunbury.  |  |
| "            | 19. | The County of Queen's.  |  |
| "            | 20. | The County of King's.   |  |
| "            | 21. | The County of Albert.   |  |
| "            | 22. | The County of Kent.   |  |
| "            | 23. | The County of Northumberland.   |  |
| "            | 24. | The County of Gloucester.   |  |
| "            | 25. | The County of Restigouche.  |  |

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## CAP. III.

### An Act respecting the Public Health.

- Sec.
- 1 Definition of Terms.
  - 2 Board of Health for Province established.
  - 3 Appointment of Chairman; no compensation to Board, except Secretary.
  - 4 Appointment of Secretary.
  - 5 Meetings.
  - 6 Office of and duty of Secretary.
  - 7, 8, 9, & 10 Duties of Provincial Board.
  - 11 Expenses of Board.
  - 12 Regulations.
  - 13 Compulsory Vaccination.
  - 14 Parents, &c., responsible for vaccination of minors.
  - 15 Refusal to be vaccinated, how to proceed.
  - 16 Regulations for mitigation of epidemic diseases.
  - 17 Provisions of Regulations.
  - 18 Authority to enforce Regulations.
  - 19 Provincial Board to issue Regulations to Local Boards.
  - 20 To what places Regulations shall extend.
  - 21 Local Boards of Health; cost of suppressing epidemic disease, how paid.
  - 22 Division of Health Districts.
  - 23 Appointment of Local Boards in Cities, &c.; by whom appointed.
  - 24 Vacancies, how filled.
  - 25 Power of Local Boards to adopt Bye Laws, &c.
  - 26 Inspection of premises.
  - 27 Powers of Health Officers when premises are in an unclean state.
  - 28 & 29 Occupiers, &c., of premises refusing to obey, how to proceed.
  - 30 When Officers may compel inhabitants of dwelling-houses to remove therefrom.
  - 31 Hospitals.
  - 32 Regulations.
  - 33, 34, 35, & 36 In case Small pox breaks out, how to proceed; duties of Officers.
  - 37 House owners to give notice to Health Officers, &c., in case of Small pox breaking out.
  - 38 & 39 Duty of Physician.
  - 40 Penalty for neglect to give notice.
  - 41 Penalty for refusing to obey orders.
  - 42 Council failing to appoint Local Board, how same may be appointed.
  - 43 When Board appointed by Council refuses to perform duties, how same may be dissolved and another appointed.
  - 44 When appointed by Lieutenant Governor, how long shall be continued.
  - 45 Members of Board cannot enter into contracts for supplies, &c., with Board.
  - 46 Who shall exercise powers until a Local Board is appointed under Sections 42, 43, and 44.
  - 47 What Regulations, &c., under Act of Assembly shall remain in force.
  - 48 Existing Boards established, to continue until others are appointed.
  - 49 Expenses of Provincial and Local Boards, how paid.
  - 50 Rules, &c., to be published in Royal Gazette.
  - 51 Publication of, to be conclusive evidence, &c.
  - 52 When Bye Laws shall be suspended, &c.
  - 53 Penalty for violation of lawful order, &c.
  - 54 Penalty of Officers, &c., for non-performance of duties.
  - 55 How penalties shall be enforced.
  - 56 How offences committed against this Act shall be prosecuted.
  - 57 No order relating to execution of this Act to be quashed for want of form.
  - 58 Secretary to make Annual Report to Provincial Secretary.
  - 59 Acts repealed.
  - 60 Citation of Act.
  - 61 When Act shall come into force.
- Sec.

*Passed 5th April, 1887.*

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. The following terms, words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning hereinafter assigned to them respectively, unless such meaning is repugnant to or inconsistent with the context, that is to say:—

“District” means and includes any City, Town or County or part of a City, Town or County designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as a Health District, and for which a Local Board of Health is to be appointed.

“Street” shall include any highway, road, square, lane, court, alley and other passage, whether a thoroughfare or not.

“Place” shall include and mean any District.

“Council” shall mean and include the Municipal Council of any County, the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of any City or Town, or the governing body of such County, City or Town.

“Town” shall mean an incorporated Town.

2. A Board of Health for the Province of New Brunswick is hereby established, and may be known as and called, “The Provincial Board of Health of New Brunswick.” It shall consist of not more than seven members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the Board. The members thereof shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Three members thereof may, upon the constitution of the Board, be appointed to hold office for the period of two years, and three others for a period of three years; subsequent appointments may be for a period of three years, and any retiring member shall be eligible for re-appointment. At least four members of the Board shall be duly registered medical practitioners.

3. The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the services of the Board except the Secretary, shall be honorary, and they shall be paid no per diem allowance or compensation, but their travelling and other necessary expenses while employed on the business of the Board shall be allowed and paid.

4. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a competent and suitable person as Secretary of the Board who shall hold office during pleasure, and who may be paid an

annual salary to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and who shall be the Chief Health Officer of the Province.

5. The Board shall meet annually at Fredericton, and at such other places and times as they may deem expedient. Three members of the Board shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and they shall have power to make and adopt rules and bye laws regulating the transaction of its business, and may provide therein for the appointment of Committees, to whom they may delegate authority and power for the work committed to them.

6. The Secretary shall keep his Office at Fredericton, and perform the duties prescribed by the Act or required by the Board; he shall keep a record of the transactions of the Board, and shall so far as practicable communicate with other Provincial or State Boards of Health, and with the Local Boards of Health, and Health Officers within the Province, and with Municipal Councils and other public bodies, for the purpose of acquiring or disseminating information concerning the public health; and he shall also use such means as are practicable to induce Municipal Councils to appoint Health Officers or local Boards of Health within their Municipality; he shall also perform such other duties and functions as may be assigned to him by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

7. The Provincial Board of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people of the Province. They shall endeavor to make an intelligent and profitable use of all information available as to deaths and sickness among the people; they shall make sanitary investigations and enquiries respecting causes of disease and especially of epidemics, the causes of mortality and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, habits and other circumstances upon the health of the people; they shall make suggestions as to the prevention and introduction of contagious and infectious diseases as they shall deem most effective and proper, and as will prevent and limit as far as possible the rise and spread of disease; and they shall, when required, or when they deem it best, advise officers of the Government and Local Boards of Health in regard to the public health, and as to the best means to be adopted to secure the same, and as to location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta,

heating and ventilation of any public institution or building.

8. The Board shall from time to time, and especially during prevalence in any part of the Province of epidemic, endemic or contagious disease, make public distribution of such sanitary literature and of special practical information relating to the prevention and spread of contagious and infectious diseases through the medium of the public press, and by circular to Local Boards of Health and Health Officers, Municipal Councils, and in and through the Public Schools and otherwise, as shall be deemed by them in the interest of the Public Health.

9. The members of the Board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, send their Secretary or any member or members of the Board to any part of the Province when deemed necessary, to investigate the cause or causes of any special contagious, epidemic or endemic diseases, or of mortality; and such investigation may be taken upon oath or otherwise, as to the said investigating Committee or Secretary may appear to be necessary, and in such case the Secretary or any member of the Board present at the investigation may administer the oath.

10. The Board shall, in case an epidemic of smallpox be threatened, keep on hand an adequate supply of vaccine matter for the purpose of supplying at cost price or upon such other terms as the Board may from time to time determine, every legally qualified medical practitioner with such reasonable quantities of the said matter as he from time to time requires.

11. The expenses of the said Provincial Board and the salary of the Secretary shall be paid by the Receiver General out of the public moneys of the Province.

12. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make and declare regulations to be observed and executed by Health Officers of the Provincial and Local Boards of Health, providing for the compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination of the people within the Province or in any City, Town or County or part of any City, Town or County mentioned or included in the regulations by the Health Officers or the Local Boards of Health of such City, Town or County respectively at the cost and charge of the respective

City, Town, or Municipality, to be reimbursed wholly or in part by the Government, if the Governor in Council may see fit, and the said Local Board; may make and declare such regulations concerning the entry or departure of boats or vessels at the different ports or places in the Province, and concerning the landing of cargoes and passengers from such boats or vessels or the receiving of passengers and cargoes on board of the same, as may be thought best calculated to preserve the public health; may authorize the examination and inspection of all railway trains entering the Province, and of the passengers and employees travelling or being thereon and of cargoes of freight carried thereby; may authorize the detention of any locomotive or cars for the purpose of the examination and fumigation thereof, and of the cargoes, freight and baggage carried therein, and may prevent the entry of any such locomotive, cars, passengers, baggage, cargoes and freight into the Province, except in accordance with such sanitary conditions and regulations as may for the time being be in force within the Province: may authorize the detention of or removal from such railway trains, and boats or vessels and any other vehicle of communication, of all persons infected or believed by the Health Officers to be infected with disease or to be liable to communicate the same to others, and of any cargoes, freight and baggage coming from or believed to be coming from any district infected with such dangerous disease; and may generally from time to time make such rules, orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the prevention, as far as possible, or the mitigation of such epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases; and may revoke, renew or alter any such regulations, or substitute such new regulations as may appear expedient.

13. Whenever an order or regulation shall be made or published by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribing compulsory vaccination in any place within the Province, it shall be lawful for the Local Board of Health in such place, if it shall deem it expedient, from time to time to select one or more public and suitable rooms or buildings in such place, at which all persons to be vaccinated at the public expense and capable of attending, shall be required to attend and submit to vaccination by the officers appointed for the purpose, at



such day and between such hours as may be named by the Health Officers in order that by inspection the result of such operation may be ascertained.

14. The parent or guardian having the charge or custody of any minor under the age of sixteen years, to be vaccinated at public expense, shall be responsible for the observance of any order or regulation which may be made or passed in pursuance of the last preceding Section, and any notice or request requiring such minor to be vaccinated shall be made of and directed to a parent or guardian of such minor instead of to the minor in person.

15. In the case of the neglect or refusal of any person to attend and submit to vaccination in accordance with such regulation, or of any parent or guardian responsible for the attendance of any minor to have such minor attend and submit to such vaccination as aforesaid, the Chairman of the Local Board of Health, on being satisfied that any parent or guardian has been notified and required as aforesaid, and omitted without reasonable excuse to attend and submit to vaccination, may issue a precept under his hand authorizing and directing any officer of the Local Board of Health, or any constable or peace officer, to bring such person, parent or guardian to the place selected as aforesaid for vaccination, or for inspection as to the result of any operation previously performed; and such officer of the Local Board of Health, or constable or peace officer, shall execute such precept according to the exigency thereof, and may call upon any person or persons to assist him in such execution.

16. The Provincial Board of Health may from time to time issue such regulations for the prevention, as far as possible, or the mitigation of such epidemic, endemic or contagious diseases, and may revoke, renew or alter any of such regulations, or substitute any such new regulations as to them may appear expedient.

17. The said Board may by such regulations provide:

(a) For the frequent and effectual cleaning of streets by the road surveyors or by the overseers of highways and others, entrusted with the care and management thereof, or by the owners and occupiers of houses and tenements adjoining thereto;

(b) For the cleansing, purifying, ventilating and disinfecting of houses, dwellings, railway stations, churches, buildings and places of assembly, steamboats, railway cars and carriages and other public conveyances, with the owners and occupiers and persons having the care and ordering thereof;

(c) For the removal of nuisances;

(d) For the speedy interment of the dead;

(e) For the preventing or mitigating of such epidemic, endemic or contagious disease, in such manner as to the said Provincial Board seems expedient.

18. The Provincial Board is hereby authorized to enforce any rules, orders or regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under the authority of this Act, and may require all Local Boards of Health to superintend and see to the execution of the said regulations and of any regulations made by the Provincial Board; and when it appears that there may be default or delay on the part of Local Boards of Health in the execution thereof within their respective limits, may execute or aid in executing such rules, orders or regulations at the cost and charge of the Local Boards of Health, and may at the like cost provide for the dispensing of medicine and for affording to persons affected or threatened with infectious disease, such medical aid as may be necessary; and may provide, and do all such acts, matters or things as are necessary for superintending or aiding in the execution of such regulations.

19. The Provincial Board may also by such regulations authorize and require Local Boards of Health in all cases in which diseases of a malignant and fatal character are discovered to exist within any dwelling or outhouse temporarily occupied as a dwelling, situated in an unhealthy or crowded locality or being in a neglected or filthy state, at the proper cost and charge of such Local Boards of Health, to compel such inhabitants of house or outhouse temporarily occupied as a dwelling to remove therefrom, and to place them in sheds or tents or other good shelter, in some more healthy situation and until measures can be taken by and under the direction of the Local Boards of Health for the immediate cleansing, ventilation, purification and disinfection of said dwelling house or outhouse.

20. The directions and regulations to be issued as aforesaid

shall extend to all parts or places in the Province in which the same are declared to be in force by the order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall continue in force subject to the power or revocation or alteration by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or Provincial Board of Health as the case may be by whom they were made and declared.

#### LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

21. In case of the breaking out of an epidemic disease in any locality which, in the opinion of the Provincial Board of Health, may spread so as to endanger the public generally in the Province, the cost of suppressing the same may be assumed by the Executive Government, and be paid for out of the public moneys of the Province by warrant in the usual manner.

22. The Province may be divided into Health Districts by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and in each District a Board of Health shall be established to be called the Local Board of Health for the (City, Town, County or District of as the case may be), to be composed of two or more members not exceeding five, one at least of whom shall be a duly registered medical practitioner, to be appointed (except as in the forty second and following Section provided) by the Municipal Council of the County within such district is situate, and the members of the Local Board of Health shall be Health Officers within their respective districts, and may exercise all the powers conferred upon Health Officers by this Act or any regulations made under the authority of this Act, and the Chairman of such Board shall be a medical practitioner, and such Local Boards of Health may appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary to assist them.

23. In Cities and incorporated Towns the members of Local Boards of Health shall be appointed by the City or Town Council.

24. As vacancies occur in the membership of the Local Boards of Health, others may be appointed in their stead, and the Council may remove all or any of the persons composing such and appoint others, and a majority of the members of the Board shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

25. The Local Boards of Health shall have power to make and adopt rules and bye laws for the transaction of its business,

and may provide for the appointment of Committees to whom they may delegate authority and power for the work assigned to them.

26. The Health Officers of any District or any two of them may, in the day time, as often as they think necessary, enter into and upon any premises in the place for which they hold office and examine such premises.

27. If, upon such examination, they find that the premises are in a filthy or unclean state, or that any person or thing is there which, in their opinion, may endanger the public health, they or any two of them may order the proprietor or occupant of the premises to cleanse the same and remove what is so found there.

28. Such Health Officers, in case the proprietor or occupier of the premises neglects or refuses to obey their directions, may call to their assistance all constables, and any other person whom they think fit, may enter on the premises and clean the same, and remove therefrom and destroy what in their opinion it is necessary to remove and destroy for the preservation of the public health.

29. Or such officers, or a majority of them, may also, by a warrant, under their hands, authorize any medical practitioner to enter in and upon any house, outhouse or premises, in the day time, for the purpose of making enquiry or examination with respect to the state of the health of any person therein and may also, upon the report of such medical practitioner in writing recommending the same, cause any person found therein, infected with a dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, to be removed to some hospital or other place: but no such removal shall take place unless said medical practitioner state in his report that such person can be removed without danger to life, and that such removal is necessary in order to guard against the spread of such disease to the adjoining house or houses.

30. Wherever a disease of a malignant and fatal character is discovered to exist in any dwelling house or outhouse temporarily occupied as a dwelling in any place, and such house is situated in an unhealthy or crowded locality, or is in a filthy or neglected state, or is inhabited by too many persons, the Health Officers or a majority of them may, at the expense

of the Municipality, City or Town, compel the inhabitants of such dwelling house or outhouse to remove therefrom, and may place them in sheds or tents or other good shelter, in some more healthful situation, until measures can be taken under the direction and at the expense of the Municipality, City or Town, for the immediate cleansing, ventilation, purification and disinfection of such dwelling house or outhouse.

31. Every Municipality, City or Town may establish or erect and may also maintain one or more hospitals for the reception of persons having the smallpox or other disease which may be dangerous to the public health; or any two or more Municipalities or any Municipality and City or Town, may join in establishing, erecting or maintaining the same, but no such hospital shall be erected by one Municipality within the limits of another Municipality, City or Town without first obtaining the consent of such other Municipality, City or Town to the proposed erection.

32. When any hospital shall be so established the physician attending the same or the sick therein, the nurses, attendants, and all other persons who shall approach or come within the limits of the same, and all such furniture and other articles as shall be used or brought there, shall be subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Health Officers or Local Board of Health.

33. When smallpox or any other disease dangerous to public health shall break out in any Municipality, the Health Officers or Local Board of Health, in case the Municipality, City or Town shall not have provided the same, shall immediately provide such a temporary hospital or place of reception for the sick and infected as they shall judge best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants, at the cost of the Municipality, City or Town respectively and such hospital or place of reception shall be subject to the regulations of the Health Officers or Local Board of Health, in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for established hospitals.

34. When the smallpox or any other disease dangerous to the public health is found to exist in any Municipality, City, or Town, the Health Officers, or Local Board of Health, shall use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection

or contagion, and give public notice of the infected places by such means as in their judgment shall be most effective for the common safety.

35. The Health Officers of the Local Board of Health of any Municipality, City or Town, or any Committee thereof, may isolate any person having the smallpox or other disease dangerous to the public health, and may cause to be posted on or near the door of any house or dwelling in which such person is, a notice stating that such disease is in said house or dwelling.

36. When any person coming from abroad or residing in any Municipality, City or Town within the Province shall be infected or shall lately before have been infected with or shall have been exposed to smallpox or other disease dangerous to public health, the Health Officers or Local Boards of Health of the Municipality, City or Town where such person may be, may make effective provision in the manner which to them shall seem best by removing such person to a separate house or otherwise isolating him if it can be done without danger to his health, and providing nurses and other assistants necessary for him at his own cost or charge, or the cost of the parents or other person or persons liable for his support, if able to pay, if otherwise at the cost and charge of the Municipality, City or Town respectively.

37. Whenever any house owner shall know that any person within his family has smallpox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Health Officers or to the Local Board of Health for the Municipality, City or Town in which he resides.

38. Whenever any physician shall know that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with smallpox or other disease dangerous to the public health, such physician shall immediately give notice thereof to the Local Board of Health or the Health Officers of the Municipality in which the diseased person may be.

39. Whenever any physician shall know that any pupil attending any public school is infected with diphtheria or other infectious disease dangerous to the public health, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Principal of the School at which the pupil is attending, and also to the Local Board of Health or

the Health Officers of the place in which such pupil may be.

40. Any person or persons, physician or physicians to whom the three preceding Sections shall apply, who shall refuse or neglect to give the notice by such Sections required to be given by him or them respectively, shall be subject to the penalty provided by the fifty-fourth Section of this Act, and the said Section and the subsequent Sections thereof shall apply to any prosecution under the three preceding Sections.

41. In case the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises neglects or refuses to obey the orders given by such Health Officers in pursuance of such regulations, such Health Officers may call to their assistance all constables, peace officers, and such other persons as they think fit, and may enter into such dwelling or premises and execute the same or cause to be executed therein such regulations, and remove therefrom and destroy whatsoever in pursuance of such regulations, it is necessary to remove or destroy for the preservation of the public health.

42. In case the Council shall fail to appoint a Local Board of Health, as required by the twenty-second and twenty-third Sections of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may forthwith nominate not less than two nor more than five persons to be a Local Board of Health for such district, who shall have all the powers conferred by this Act upon Local Boards of Health as fully as if appointed by the Council.

43. Should the Local Board in any district appointed by the Council neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon it by this Act to the satisfaction of the Provincial Board, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall, on the request of the Provincial Board, dissolve such Local Board and appoint another in its stead, and such new Board so constituted shall continue in office until another is appointed under this Act.

44. The Local Board of Health, when appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under the last preceding Section, shall continue until one is appointed by the Council of the Municipality, City or Town in which the district is situated and so long as the failure of the Council of the Municipality, City or Town to appoint continues, vacancies occurring in the Board may be filled by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and new appointments made.

45. No member of the Provincial or of a Local Board of Health shall enter into any contract with, or furnish any merchandise or supplies to, or for, or on account of the Board of which he is a member.

46. Until a Local Board of Health is appointed under the provisions of forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth Sections, the Health Officers of the Municipality shall exercise and perform the powers and duties and authorities of the Local Board in conformity with the regulations of the Provincial Board and of the Governor in Council, and subject to the penalty for the non-observance thereof to which Local Boards are subject, and shall act in every respect as if they were a Local Board of Health appointed under the twenty-second section of this Act.

47. All rules, orders and regulations made and published by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under any Act of Assembly in force at the passing of this Act shall continue and remain in force until repealed, altered or amended under this Act, notwithstanding the repeal of the Act or Acts, or the Section or Sections thereof under the authority of which they were made and passed.

48. Any Board of Health already constituted and established for a City or Town and existing at the passing of this Act, shall continue with all the powers of a Local Board of Health under this Act until others are appointed in their stead by the City or Town Council respectively.

49. The expenses incurred by the Provincial Board of Health shall be paid by the Receiver General out of the public moneys of the Province; and the expenses incurred by the Local Boards of Health in the execution or in superintending the execution of the regulations of the Governor in Council or of the Provincial Board shall be defrayed and provided for in the same manner and by the same means as expenses incurred by the Municipal, City or Town Corporation of the place, in or for which such Local Boards of Health are by law required to be defrayed or provided for.

50. All rules, orders and regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and by the Provincial Board of Health hereunder, shall be published in the Royal Gazette of the



Province; and no regulation of the Provincial Board of Health shall have any force or effect until it has been confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and has thereafter together with notice of confirmation thereof been published in the Royal Gazette.

51. Such publication of any regulations shall be conclusive evidence of the proclamation or regulations so published and of the confirmation of such regulations as aforesaid, and of the dates thereof respectively to all intents and purposes; and every such proclamation and all such regulations shall forthwith upon the issuing thereof be laid before the Legislature if it be then sitting, and, if not, within the fourteenth day next after the commencing of the next session thereof.

52. Upon the publication of any such regulations as aforesaid, and while they continue in force, all bye laws of the Municipal, City or Town Corporation of any place to which such regulations or any of them relate, made for the preservation of the inhabitants thereof from contagious diseases, or for any other of the purposes for which such regulations are required by this Act to be issued, shall become and be suspended; but all bye laws, orders and regulations heretofore made and in force at the passing of this Act made by any Board of Health within the Province, when not inconsistent with this Act, shall continue to be in force until revoked or suspended by virtue of this Act.

53. Any person who wilfully disobeys or resists any lawful order of the Health Officers or wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority or employed in the execution of this Act, or wilfully violates any regulation made and declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or issued by the Provincial Board of Health under this Act, or neglects or refuses to comply with such regulations or with the requirements of this Act in any manner whatsoever, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, to be recovered in the name of the County, City or Town Treasurer in the name of his office, before any two Justices of the Peace or a Stipendiary or Police Magistrate or a Commissioner of the Parish Court; and the person convicted of any offence under this Act may be imprisoned for a period not ex-

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ceeding forty days or until the penalty and costs of prosecution are paid; or the penalty and costs of prosecution may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender with the costs of such distress and sale by warrant under the hands and seal of the Justices, or the hands and seal of the Police Magistrate or Stipendiary Magistrate or the Parish Court Commissioner before whom the same are recovered.

54. Any Health Officer, Mayor of a City or Warden or other Officer of a Municipality who shall refuse or willfully omit to perform the duties which by this Act he or they are required to perform, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars to be recovered before the two Justices aforesaid, or a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate or a Parish Court Commissioner by the distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender with the costs of such distress and sale, or the offender may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twenty days, or until the fine and costs are sooner paid.

55. All penalties shall be enforced under the provisions of Chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes, and when recovered shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Municipality, City or Town in which such penalties have been incurred, for the use of the Municipality, City or Town respectively.

56. All offences committed against this Act while the same is in force in this Province or any part thereof shall be prosecuted, and the parties convicted of the same punished therefor, as hereinbefore provided, as well after as during the time that such regulation or regulations are in force.

57. No order or any other proceeding, matter or thing transacted or relating to the execution of this Act shall be void quashed or set aside for want of form, or be removed or removable by certiorari or other writ or process whatsoever, into the Supreme Court.

58. The Secretary of the Provincial Board shall make an annual report of the doings and transactions of the Board up to the first of January in each year to the Provincial Secretary, to be laid before the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature at the ensuing Session thereof.

59. Chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes and all other Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, but the penalties incurred thereunder may be enforced notwithstanding such repeal, and all proceedings or other acts or things commenced under that Act may be continued and carried on to completion.

60. This Act may be cited as "The Public Health Act, 1887."

61. This Act shall go into operation on the first day of June, 1887.

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