

RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE
CITY OF FITCHBURG



MAY, 1897.

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FITCHBURG:
PRESS OF BLANCHARD & BROWN,
1897.

ORGANIZATION.

DWIGHT S. WOODWORTH, M. D., *Chairman.*

JOSEPH H. PALARDY, M. D., *Clerk.*

ISAAC C. WRIGHT.

CHESTER L. LINCOLN,

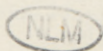
Agent of Board.

JOHN F. BRESNAHAN,

Inspector of Plumbing.

OTIS F. LORD, D. V. S.,

Inspector of Animals and Provisions.



RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health of the city of Fitchburg hereby makes and publishes, as required by the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the following Rules and Regulations for the public health and safety:

Extract from the Public Statutes, Chapter 80, Section 18:

“The Board shall make such regulations as it judges necessary for the public health and safety. Whoever violates such regulations shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00).”

CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES AND PREMISES.

Public Statutes, Chapter 80, Section 24, provides:

“The Board when satisfied upon due examination that a cellar, room, tenement or building in its city, occupied as a dwelling house has become, by reason of the number of inhabitants, want of cleanliness or other cause, unfit for such purpose, and a cause of nuisance or sickness to the inhabitants or the public, may issue a notice in writing to such occupants or any of them requiring the premises to be put in a proper condition as to cleanliness; or if they see fit, requiring the occupants to quit the premises within such time as the Board may deem reasonable.”

RULE 1. No person shall deposit or permit to be deposited, or allow to remain on any land of which he is the owner, lessee, or occupant, any house offal, fish, dead animals, decayed fruit or vegetables or any other rubbish or filth of any kind; neither shall he deposit the same in any stream, pond, catch basin, street, lane, alley, or public ground of the city. Further, no person shall clean, scale, or wash fish or meat or throw the offal thereof upon any street, lane, alley, or public ground of the city.

RULE 2. All putrid, decaying or decayed animal or vegetable matter shall be removed from the cellars and outbuildings on or before the first day of June in each year.

RULE 3. No person shall burn on premises occupied by him any garbage, refuse woolen, silk, leather or india rubber goods or other substances so that the same shall evolve offensive odors and gases while burning.

RULE 4. No person or persons shall deposit ashes or rubbish in any place within the city limits except in such places as shall be designated by the Board of Health.

RULE 5. No owner or occupant of land abutting on a private passage-way, and having the right to use such passage-way, shall suffer any filth or waste or stagnant water to remain on that part of the passage-way adjoining such land.

RULE 6. No workman or other person shall commit any nuisance in the cellar of any building while the same is in process of construction.

RULE 7. The owner or lessee of any hotel, lodging or tenement house within the limits of the city shall, when in the opinion of the Board of Health or its duly authorized agent it is deemed necessary, white-wash, paint or otherwise clean and make wholesome the walls and ceilings of the rooms and passage-ways of the building.

RULE 8. The owner, agent or lessee of every building within the limits of the city shall provide a suitable receptacle for ashes and rubbish, and shall not allow ashes or rubbish to be thrown in or about the yard or premises.

RULE 9. The owner or lessee of every lodging house within the limits of the city shall provide for at least 500 cubic feet of air space for every lodger intended to be accommodated therein.

RULE 10. The owner, lessee, or occupant, at his own expense shall remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness found on private property, when ordered to do so by the Board of Health, and within such time as the said Board shall specify.

RULE 11. If the owner or occupant fail to comply with such order, the Board may cause the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness to be removed; and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupant or other such person who caused or permitted the same, if he has had actual notice from the Board of Health of the existence thereof.

HOUSE OFFAL.

RULE 12. Every house shall be provided with a suitable water-tight covered receptacle to keep garbage

and swill until the same is removed by the city scavengers. All house offal, whether consisting of animal or vegetable substances, shall be placed therein, and no refuse, tin cans, ashes, glass, sweepings, oyster and clam shells, sawdust, cork dust, old boots or shoes, dead animals, lawn clippings or poisonous substances, shall be mingled therewith, and the same shall be kept in some convenient place to be taken away by the swill collector, which shall be done as often as twice each week. Any garbage containing foreign matter of the kind enumerated above must be cared for by the owners at their own expense.

RULE 13. No person shall go about, in or through the streets, squares or highways of the city collecting or removing swill, offal, manure, butchers' waste, soap grease, rough tallow or slaughter-house refuse unless duly authorized and licensed by the Board of Health.

RULE 14. All such refuse collected and carried through the streets, squares or highways as before provided shall be put and carried in a close-covered vehicle, box or other tight vessel from which no odors can escape and which shall at all times, when not necessarily open for the purpose of depositing the material collected therein, be kept securely covered. If any of the contents thereof shall be spilled or fall upon any street, walk or premises, it shall be the duty of the keeper or driver to replace the same immediately and remove all traces thereof.

ANIMALS.

RULE 15. No fowls, swine or goats shall be kept without a license from the Board of Health, and only in

such place and manner as they may direct, within those portions of Fitchburg included in the following limits, to wit: Beginning at junction of Main and Caldwell streets, thence by Caldwell to Arlington street, thence to junction of High and Mechanic streets, thence in a straight line to junction of North street and Pearl Hill road, thence by Pearl Hill road to the junction of Pearl street, thence by Pearl street to Townsend street, thence in a straight line to junction of Lunenburg and Garland streets, thence in a straight line to junction of Bemis and Summer streets, thence by Summer street to Lunenburg line, thence in a straight line to the north junction of Water street and Abbott avenue, thence by Water street to the Leominster line, thence by Leominster line to Abbott avenue, thence by Abbott avenue to Water street, thence by Water street to Newton street, thence in a direct line to junction of Rollstone street and Pratt road, thence by Pratt road to Oak Hill road, thence by Oak Hill road to River street, thence by River street to West street, thence by West and Main streets to the place of beginning. Also, beginning at the junction of Eaton street and River street, thence in a direct line south to the Nashua River, thence by the river to a point in the river directly south of the junction of Westminster and Temple streets, thence to said junction of Westminster and Temple streets, thence in a straight line to the junction of Vernon and Phillips streets, thence by Phillips and Sanborn streets to Ashburnham street, thence in a straight line to junction of Westminster and Eaton streets, and thence by Eaton street to place of beginning. These limits shall include both sides of the boundary streets.

RULE 16. No person shall keep any fowl or swine or any animal in any place in the city where the Board of

Health may deem such keeping detrimental to the health or comfort of the residents of the neighborhood or to those who may pass thereby; and the said Board shall have the power to remove or cause to be removed therefrom such fowl or animal so kept.

RULE 17. No person shall receive a license to keep goats or swine within the limits prescribed in Rule 15, without first paying to the Board of Health for the use of the city, \$1.00 for each goat or swine to be kept.

All such permits shall expire on the first day of May, annually, and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Health.

RULE 18. No deceased animal or its flesh shall be sold or offered for sale, and no decayed, diseased, or unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, fruit or other article of food shall be sold or offered for sale in this city.

RULE 19. No person shall abandon or leave in any street, alley, lot or other public place within said city any sick or injured horse or other animal. It shall be the duty of the owner of such sick or injured animal to make provision for the care and shelter of the same, or, if such sick or injured animal shall be adjudged past recovery, to kill or cause to be killed the same and removed under the rules and regulations of the Board of Health.

RULE 20. Any sick or injured animal found or abandoned upon any street, alley, lot or public place within said city, without an owner, which is adjudged by the Board of Health or the Inspector of Animals, to be past recovery, shall, after an interval of two hours, if unclaimed and uncared for by the owner thereof, be killed and removed by order of said Board.

RULE 21. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited upon any lot or in any street, alley, lake or river, or other body of water within said city, any dead animal or part thereof. It shall be the duty of any owner or other person having charge of any animal at the time of its death to remove or cause to be removed the dead body of such animal, within six hours after death, to the licensed rendering factory or any other place within said city designated by the Board of Health, unless permission to do otherwise is given in writing by said Board.

RULE 22. No dead animal shall be transported through the streets of the city except in such a vehicle as shall be designated and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Health.

DRAINAGE.

RULE 1. No person shall occupy or permit others to occupy, any building owned by him as a dwelling, tenement, or lodging-house, unless such building is provided with a suitable water-tight privy vault, or with a water-closet, nor unless every water-closet, sink, set-bowl, slop-hopper or like fixture is connected with a water-tight soil pipe or underground drain of sufficient size to carry off the contents to a cesspool or sewer.

RULE 2. When there is a main drain or common sewer in any street, highway, passageway, or alley, every owner of land adjoining such street, highway, passageway, or alley, shall make a sufficient drain from his house, yard or lot to such sewer, and shall cause all waste water and sewage from sinks and water-closets to be conducted through the same to said main drain or

common sewer, and no person shall suffer any waste or stagnant water to remain in any cellar or upon any lot or vacant grounds by him owned or occupied.

RULE 3. Whenever, upon due examination it shall appear to the Board of Health that any tenement or building is not furnished with vaults constructed according to the provisions of these Regulations, or with sufficient privies or water-closets, or drains under ground for waste water, they will thereupon issue their notice, in writing, to the occupants, or any of them, requiring them to remove and quit such tenement or building within such time as the Board shall deem reasonable, and the same shall not be again occupied as a dwelling place without the consent, in writing, of the Board.

RULE 4. No person shall permit the drainage of any building to enter any lake, pond or stream within the limits of the city of Fitchburg, the water of which is used for domestic purposes or from which ice is cut.

PRIVIES, VAULTS, AND CESSPOOLS.

RULE 1. No privy or privy vault shall be established in this city, either upon premises situated on a public or private street, court, or passageway where there is a public sewer opposite thereto, or upon premises connected with a public or private sewer, without permission in writing first obtained from the Board of Health. And whenever there is a privy or privy vault, so situated which, in the opinion of the Board of Health, is injurious to the public health, said Board shall declare the same to be a nuisance, and forbid its continuance, and sections twenty-one to twenty-three, inclusive, of chapter eighty of the Public Statutes, shall apply to such nuisances so declared.

RULE 2. No cesspool or privy, or privy vault shall be established on land where there is any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for culinary or domestic purposes, except by special permit in writing first obtained from the Board of Health.

PRIVY VAULT CONSTRUCTION.

RULE 3. Hereafter all privy vaults shall be made of brick and cement, and shall contain at least 60 cubic feet. They shall be made water tight and shall be so constructed that the inside of the vault shall be at least two feet distant from the line of every adjoining lot, unless the owner of such lot shall consent and agree otherwise, and also two feet from every street, lane, passageway or public place.

CESSPOOL CONSTRUCTION.

RULE 4. No person shall build or cause to be built a cesspool within the city limits unless the same is constructed in a thorough and substantial manner. It shall be lined with stone, brick, or other suitable material of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent the walls from falling in.

Every cesspool shall be of sufficient size to contain at least 80 cubic feet, measured from a point 18 inches below the surface of the ground. When not water tight it shall be at least 20 feet from the outside of the cellar wall of any tenement or dwelling. Cesspools shall be so located that the inside of the same shall be at least three feet distant from the line of any adjoining lot or street.

RULE 5. In case the conditions of construction or location of privy vaults or cesspools contained in the foregoing sections cannot be carried out, a special per-

mit in writing must first be obtained from the Board of Health for the construction of the same:—otherwise the Board may declare the same to be a nuisance and may cause the same to be amended, altered, repaired or removed.

EARTH CLOSETS.

RULE 6. Earth privies or closets may be established where dry earth or ashes are added in sufficient quantity to absorb all moisture and where the entire contents are removed weekly.

CLEANING VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

RULE 7. All privies or privy vaults and cesspools shall be kept in good repair and shall be cleaned at least once each year. Any privy, or privy vault, or cesspool not cleaned within that time shall be declared a nuisance and ordered cleaned.

They shall also be cleaned at such other times whenever they shall become filled to a point 12 inches from the surface of the ground, and also whenever the Board of Health shall direct.

RULE 8. No person, except one holding a license to follow the business of vault cleaning, shall empty any cesspool or privy vault without first obtaining a written permit from the Board of Health.

Such permit shall be granted only for the time and according to the method expressed in the same and approved by the Board.

RULE 9. No person shall bury the contents of any vault or cesspool on premises occupied or owned by him within the city limits, nor shall he empty the same into any drain or catch basin.

RULE 10. In no case shall the contents of any privy vault be removed unless the same is properly disinfected before the work is commenced, and after the completion of the cleaning, by such disinfectants as shall be approved by the Board of Health.

RULE 11. Whenever the use of any privy is discontinued, the seats shall be torn out, and the vault shall be cleaned to the bottom and filled up with earth or other suitable material.

RULE 12. No person shall engage in the business of cesspool or vault cleaning without first obtaining a license from the Board of Health, and any person holding such license shall forfeit the same by failing to comply with such rules and regulations as the Board may see fit to adopt.

RULE 13. The prices to be charged for such vault cleaning shall be fixed as follows: \$3.00 for a tank-load of thirty cubic feet, or for a load of six barrels filled with solid material. When the contents of a vault are greater or less than thirty cubic feet they shall be removed at rates above specified; but if less than twenty cubic feet it shall be considered a load, and two dollars charged.

Should complaints arise at any time that the work is not properly done, or there is dissatisfaction with the charges, it is requested that all such complaints should be communicated at once to the Board of Health for adjustment.

STABLES.

Chapter 213 of the Acts of 1895, as amended by Chapter 332 of the Acts of 1896:

SECTION 1. No person shall hereafter erect, occupy

or use for a stable any building in any city whose population exceeds twenty-five thousand, unless first licensed so to do by the Board of Health of said city, and in such case only to the extent so licensed.

SECT. 2. The foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent any such occupation and use which may be authorized by law at the time of the passage of this act, to the extent and by the person or persons so authorized: provided, however, that the Board of Health of any such city may make such regulations or orders respecting the drainage, ventilation, number of animals, and the storage and handling of manure, in any existing stables in their respective cities as in their judgment the public health requires.

SECT. 3. Whoever violates the provisions of this act or of any regulation or order made pursuant thereto, shall be punished by a fine of five dollars for each day such offence continues; and any court having equity jurisdiction may restrain any such erection, occupation or use contrary to the provisions of this act.

Chapter 220, Acts of 1891, Section 2:

No person shall hereafter occupy or use in any city any building for a livery stable or a stable for taking and keeping horses and carriages for hire or to let, within two hundred feet of any church or meeting-house erected and used for the public worship of God, without the consent, in writing, of the religious society or parish worshipping therein.

RULES. The conditions upon which such license is issued are:

1. The stable must be erected and complete in all its appointments before license to occupy is granted.

2. The erection of said stable shall begin within ninety days from date of application for a permit to build and be prosecuted to completion with reasonable dispatch.

3. The manure pit shall be constructed of brick or stone, laid in cement and so situated as to allow the manure when removed to be loaded inside the stable.

4. When such water-tight pit or cellar is situated under the building it shall be ventilated by a shaft not less than twelve inches square, carried two feet above the roof of the main building.

5. The accumulation or storage of manure outside of such pit or cellar is prohibited. Manure or bedding shall not remain outside the stable.

6. The drainage of every stable shall be properly conducted to the public sewer whenever practicable and to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

7. In every case the ventilation and drainage shall be made satisfactory to the Board of Health.

8. The said building shall not be enlarged or alteration made without special permit having first been obtained from the Board of Health.

9. Hogs shall not be kept in or about the stable except by special license from the Board of Health.

10. Owners and occupants of livery and other stables within the city, shall not wash or clean their carriages or horses, or cause them to be washed or cleaned in the streets or public ways. They shall keep their stables and yards clean, and not allow large quantities of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time between the first day of May and the first day of November, and no manure shall be allowed to accumulate or remain uncovered outside of a stable building.

11. Any building now in use for stable purposes that is not constructed in conformity with the above regulations shall be so reconstructed whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health the public health may demand it.

12. The license may be revoked by the Board of Health whenever in its judgment the health and comfort of the people residing in the vicinity of said premises require it.

13. The fee for a license to occupy a building for stable purposes shall be one dollar (\$1.00).

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASES DANGEROUS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

RULE 1. The Board of Health considers the following diseases as dangerous to public health within the meaning of the Statute: Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, typhus fever, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

RULE 2. Every person, in whose dwelling there shall occur a case of either of the diseases specified in Rule 1, shall immediately notify the Board of Health of the same, and, until instructions are received from the Board shall not permit any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infection to be removed from the house, nor shall any occupant take up a residence elsewhere without the consent of the Board. Any physician who may know of or be called to a case of either of the diseases specified in the foregoing regulations, shall at once report such case to the Board of Health.

RULE 3. No person shall enter any hospital established for the care of contagious disease or the grounds surrounding the same without a written permit from the Board of Health.

QUARANTINE.

RULE 4. Every house in which a case of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or measles, shall occur, shall be placarded with the name of the disease in such form and manner as may be determined by the Board of Health, which placard shall not be removed except by a duly authorized agent of the Board.

RULE 5. All persons affected with either of the diseases specified in Rule 4, and all articles infected by the same, shall be immediately separated from all persons liable to contract or communicate the disease, and none but nurses and physicians shall be allowed access to persons sick with said diseases, and no person sick with any of said diseases shall be removed at any time, except by permission and under direction of the Board. All persons infected with either of said diseases who cannot be properly quarantined, may be removed according to law, to such hospital or other place as the Board of Health direct, and no person shall obstruct, hinder or oppose such removal, and when any person dies of either of said diseases, the body shall be buried under direction of the Board of Health, and no person shall obstruct, hinder or oppose such burial.

RULE 6. All bedding or other personal property, liable to propagate any of the diseases mentioned in Rule 4 shall be at once properly cleansed and fumigated or destroyed, and the Board of Health, if they deem it expedient, may cause the same to be so cleansed or destroyed.

RULE 7. No person or article liable to propagate a

dangerous disease shall be brought within the limits of the city without special consent and direction of the Board of Health, and whenever it shall appear to any person that such person or article has been brought into the city, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the Board, specifying its location.

RULE 8. No person sick with any contagious or infectious disease shall be transported in any public vehicle used for the carrying of passengers.

No member of a family in which there is a case of contagious disease who is employed in such place or manner as in the opinion of the Board of Health is liable to spread contagion shall continue such employment, during the time that the family is in quarantine unless the consent of the Board of Health has first been obtained.

RULE 9. Whenever quarantine has been established by the Board of Health upon or in any house within said city in which any contagious or infectious disease exists, by a placard affixed to such house, such quarantine and all the provisions thereof shall be maintained until the recovery or death of the person or persons affected with such disease has been reported to said Board, and until the said house has been thoroughly disinfected and such placard removed by said Board.

RULE 10. The body of any person dying, who has previously and within twenty-four days from date of death been reported by the attending physician to the Board of Health, as having had cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup or diphtheritic croup or scarlet fever, shall, within twenty-four hours, be interred.

RULE 11. No person shall make, procure or cause to be made, any clothing or wearing apparel of any kind, in any house or building wherein any person shall be sick with small-pox, varioloid or other contagious or infectious disease except for the personal use of some one of the inmates of said house, and no person shall sell, or expose for sale any clothing or wearing apparel which shall have been made in any house or building in which there shall have been at the time when said clothing was made, any person sick or infected with any such disease.

DISINFECTION.

RULE 12. Upon the death, recovery or removal of any person sick of any disease dangerous to the public health, the Board of Health shall require such disinfection of the rooms of the house where such sickness has occurred, and such of the articles therein contained as may be deemed by them advisable, and such disinfection if done by the householder shall be performed in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Health.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

RULE 13. No child from a family in which there shall occur a case of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or measles, shall attend any school, public or private, in the city during the continuance of the disease, or for a period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal, of the person or persons sick.

RULE 14. No pupil who, by reason of the foregoing rule, has been debarred from school attendance, shall be readmitted to any school in the city without a written

permit from the Board of Health. Such permit may be issued when the attending physician has certified in writing to the Board of Health that in his opinion the child may attend school without danger of communicating any contagious disease.

RULE 15. No pupil while affected with whooping cough, chicken-pox, or purulent ophthalmia, shall attend any school in the city.

RULE 16. The Principal of any school upon the receipt of information satisfactory to him that any pupil attending school under his charge has visited a household where, at the time of such visit, small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, or scarlet fever existed, is authorized to suspend such pupil from school for a period of two weeks next following such visit.

RULE 17. When children are absent from school on account of illness, and whenever the Principal has reason to suspect the existence of contagious disease in any household, he is authorized to exclude pupils from school until the case can be properly investigated. The teachers are required to exercise caution in sending pupils to the houses of absent pupils to ascertain the reason for such absence, specially forbidding them to enter the houses to which they are sent. Pupils are not permitted to be sent where contagious diseases are believed to exist in the household of absent pupils.

RULE 18. In excluding pupils from any house in which small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup exists, two or more buildings must be considered as one house if there is any direct communication between them; or if it is possible to enter or leave the two residences by means of the same hall, stairway or door.

RULE 19. If it comes to the teacher's knowledge that any pupil visits the house infected or attends the funeral of any person dying of those diseases, such pupil must be excluded at once and the case referred in writing to the Board of Health.

RULE 20. Teachers in the public and private schools are directed to follow the letter and the intent of these rules and refer all questions that may arise to the Board of Health. Superintendents and officers of Sunday-schools are requested to comply with these regulations as far as practicable.

[Form of Notice sent to the Superintendent of Schools.]

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.



Fitchburg, Mass., 189

To the Supt. of Schools :

Dear Sir :

A case of

is reported at No. *St.*

Family of

Patient's name is *Age,*

Members of the family are said to attend the following schools :

.....
.....

..... *Agent.* ..

[Form of Certificate for Readmission to School.]

CITY OF FITCHBURG.



OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fitchburg, Mass., 189

This is to certify that

is entitled to be readmitted to the schools of Fitchburg, the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health having been complied with.

For Board of Health.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

RULE 13. No child from a family in which there shall occur a case of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or measles, shall attend any school, public or private, in the city during the continuance of the disease, or for the period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal, of the person or persons sick.

RULE 14. No pupil who, by reason of the foregoing rule, has been debarred from school attendance, shall be readmitted to any school in the city without a written permit from the Board of Health. Such permit may be issued when the attending physician has certified in writing to the Board of Health that in his opinion the child may attend school without danger of communicating any contagious disease.

RULE 15. No pupil while affected with whooping cough, chicken-pox, or purulent ophthalmia, shall attend any school in the city.

VACCINATION.

RULE 21. No child shall be admitted to the public schools in this city unless he shall have first presented to the teacher of the school he desires to attend a certificate of vaccination or exemption from vaccination from the Board of Health. Such certificates will be issued by the Board upon the satisfactory evidence of any reputable physician in accordance with the provisions of the statutes.



VACCINATION CERTIFICATE.

OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fitchburg, Mass.,.....189

In accordance with the Public Statutes and the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health regarding vaccination,

is entitled to attend the Public Schools.

For Board of Health.

PUBLIC STATUTES.

CHAP. 47, § 9. The school committee shall not allow a child who has not been duly vaccinated to be admitted to or connected with the public schools.

CHAP. 515, § 2. All children who shall present a certificate, signed by a regular practicing physician, that they are unfit subjects for vaccination shall not be subject to the provisions of section nine of chapter forty-seven of the Public Statutes excluding unvaccinated children from the public schools. * * * *

RULES OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

RULE 21. No child shall be admitted to the public schools in this city unless it shall have first presented the teacher of the school it desires to attend, a certificate of vaccination or exemption from vaccination from the Board of Health. Such certificates will be issued by the Board upon the satisfactory evidence of any reputable physician in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes.

USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

RULE 22. No person from a family wherein a case of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or measles exists, shall take any book to or from the Public Library.

The Board will inform the librarian of all cases of the above-mentioned diseases, and will take charge of all books and cards found in such cases and return them to the library after they have been disinfected. Until the librarian is notified that all danger of contagion is passed he shall deliver no books or magazines to any member of said family.

With every notification of any contagious disease which the Board of Health receives, the following notice is at once sent to the Librarian of the Public Library:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.



Fitchburg, Mass.,189

TO THE

Librarian of the Public Library:

Dear Sir:

A case of.....

is reported at No.....St.

Family of

All library books and library cards now in possession of said family will be taken by the Agent of the Board of Health and disinfected and returned by him to the library. Please deliver no books to said family until further notice from the Board of Health.

.....Agent.

BURIALS AND REMOVAL OF BODIES.

RULE 23. Any undertaker or other person having in his care or possession the body of any person who has died of a disease dangerous to the public health, shall give immediate notice to the Board of Health, and shall prepare the body and conduct the funeral and interment strictly in accordance with the instructions given him from the Board of Health.

RULE 24. It shall be the duty of the undertaker, near relatives or any other person having charge of the funeral or burial of the dead body of any person within said city, who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, to keep such funeral strictly private and to permit no other person or persons excepting the immediate members of the deceased person's family who are resident at the place of death, and the officiating clergyman or minister, to be present thereat; and to convey such dead body directly from the place of death to the place of burial and in no other vehicle than a hearse, and the funeral to take place within twenty-four hours after death.

RULE 25. It shall be the duty of the undertaker, near relatives and of any other person or persons within this city, who shall have charge of the burial or shipment, or of the preparations for the burial or shipment of the dead body of any person who has died of any contagious or infectious disease, to observe and obey the following rules and regulations embodied in this section:

(a) The body of any person who has died of any contagious or infectious disease shall be thoroughly

disinfected, and shall not be exposed to the view of any person who is not necessarily engaged in the preparation of the same for burial.

(b) The body of any person who has died of any contagious or infectious disease shall not be placed or kept in any receiving vault, in any cemetery or burying-ground, unless such dead body shall be first enclosed in a hermetically sealed, zinc-lined or other metallic casket.

(c) No body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or small-pox, shall be shipped or carried into or from this city by any means or conveyance whatsoever.

(d) In preparing for shipment the body of any person who has died of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup, the said body shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated either with a solution of bichloride of mercury of a strength of one part in two thousand, or with a solution of carbolic acid of the strength of one part in forty. The said body shall then be enclosed in a tightly sealed casket, and said casket shall be placed in a zinc or tin-lined box hermetically sealed.

RULE 26. Every grave in which any dead body shall be buried within this city shall be dug to a depth of not less than five feet below the surface of the ground.

RULE 27. No new cemetery, burying-ground, vault or tomb for the reception and burial of dead human bodies shall be established within said city, or under the control of any organization within said city, without a permit so to do shall first have been granted by the Board of Health of said city. No additions shall be made to those already in use without the same authority.

MILK.

SECT. 1. No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect by the addition of water, or other substance, or by the removal of cream, shall be brought into, held, kept, or offered for sale at any place in the city of Fitchburg, nor shall any one keep, have, or offer for sale in the said city any such milk.

The term "adulterated" when so used in this section means:

First. Milk containing more than eighty-eight per centum of water or fluids.

Second. Milk containing less than twelve per centum of milk solids.

Third. Milk containing less than three per centum of fats.

Fourth. Milk drawn from animals within fifteen days before or five days after parturition.

Fifth. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or on any unhealthy food.

Sixth. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.

Seventh. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed except as hereinafter stated.

Eighth. Milk which has been adulterated with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added, or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

SECT. 2. Any milk found to be adulterated, either by the addition of water or other substance, or by the removal of cream, or which has been brought into, or is held or offered for sale, in the city of Fitchburg contrary to the provisions of Chapter 57, Public Statutes, may be seized and destroyed by any inspector, or other officer of this department authorized to inspect milk.

SECT. 3. No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale or delivered in the city of Fitchburg without a special permit in writing from the Board of Health, and subject to the conditions thereof.

SKIM MILK.

SECT. 4. Skim milk shall not be sold, exchanged or delivered unless a special license for the same shall first have been obtained from the Board of Health, the provisions of Public Statutes, 57, paragraph 7, Acts of 1896, 398, paragraph 1, must be observed and the number of the wagon and the number of the license must be painted on both sides of the wagon in letters two (2) inches in length and one-half inch in width in some contrasting color to that of the wagon.

COWS, CONDITION AND CARE.

SECT. 5. No milk shall be brought into, held, delivered or offered for sale, in this city, from cows that are diseased, from cows that are not properly cared for, or that are kept in a stable that is improperly located, or in a stable that is not kept in a clean, wholesome and sanitary condition.

REGULATIONS.

1. Milk shall not be kept for sale or stored in stables, or in any room used for sleeping or domestic purposes or opening into the same.

2. Milk must not be transferred from cans to bottles or other vessels on streets or at depots, except when transferred to vessel of purchaser at time of delivery.

3. Milk shall not be sold in bottles except under the following rules:

Bottles must be washed clean with hot water solution of soap, or soda or some other alkali, and then with hot water before filling with milk.

Bottles must not be filled except at the dairy or creamery, and in the city only in rooms so situated as to prevent the contamination of the milk by dust from the streets or other impurities.

Bottles must not be washed or filled with milk in any room used for sleeping or domestic purposes, or opening into the same.

4. The vessel in which milk is kept for sale must be so protected by means of a suitable cover or covered receptacle and so placed in the store as to prevent dust from the street or other impurities falling into it.

5. Store permits must be posted in stores so that they can be easily seen at all times.

6. Wagon permits to be carried on the wagons at all times when engaged in the sale, transportation or delivery of milk.

7. The number of wagon and the number of permit must be painted on both sides of the wagon in letters

two (2) inches in length and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in width, and in some contrasting color to that of wagon.

8. If any changes are made in the information given on application blank, the Department must be immediately notified.

RULES FOR HANDLING AND KEEPING MILK.

1. Milk should be kept in some place where dust and other impurities cannot fall into it, such as a box with tight fitting cover; preferably an icebox.

2. The milk should be kept at as low a temperature as possible, not above 50° Fahrenheit.

3. After the day's sales are over, the measures and utensils used in the sale of milk should be thoroughly cleaned with boiling water, to which a small amount of soda has been added in the proportion of one tablespoonful of washing soda to a gallon of water.

4. The overflow pipe from the ice-box in which the milk is kept must not be connected directly with the drain pipe or sewer, but must discharge into an open, water-supplied, properly-trapped, sewer connected sink.

5. The ice-box in which the milk is kept should be cleaned, by scrubbing out with hot soda solution made as in No. 3, at least twice a week.

6. In selling milk, stir up the contents of the can thoroughly before measuring out the amount desired. This will prevent unintentional skimming. In this way the last quart of milk sold from the can will contain as much cream as the first quart sold.

7. In cold weather should the milk be delivered to the dealer more or less frozen, detach the ice from the side of the can and gently heat the contents until the ice is all melted. If there is much ice in the can it is absolutely necessary to do this before selling the milk, otherwise the liquid part dipped out and sold at first will contain more of the solid part of the milk and cream, while the ice remaining and consisting principally of water, will after a time melt, and the result will be milk containing more water than pure milk, and this might be enough to appear as though the milk had been adulterated with water.

8. Do not place ice in the milk if it is desired to cool it or keep it cold, as the ice will melt and you will then have adulterated the milk with water.

BAKERIES.

Public Statutes, Chapter 418.

An act relative to bakeries and persons employed therein.

The attention of bakers and all other persons interested, engaged or employed in the business therein specified, is called to the provisions of this act and they are directed to comply with the same.

PLUMBING.

SECTION 1. No person shall carry on the business or do any work of plumbing unless he shall have first obtained a license and registered his name and place of business in the office of the Board of Health, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 455, Acts and Resolves of 1894.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SECT. 2. The plumbing and drainage of all buildings, public and private, shall be executed in accordance with plans and specifications previously submitted to and approved in writing by the Board of Health. Plans and specifications of such plumbing and drainage shall in each case be submitted upon blanks in such form as the Board of Health shall order, and placed on file in the Health department. No person shall commence work on such drainage or plumbing until such plans and specifications shall have been submitted to and approved by the Board of Health. Plans and specifications so submitted shall be approved or rejected as soon as possible, and at latest, within forty-eight hours after the filing of the same. After a plan or piece of work has been once approved no alteration of either shall be allowed, except on written application of the plumber, indorsed by the owner or his agent, and approved by the Board of Health.

CELLAR DRAIN.

SECT. 3. When a building is constructed upon soil that is wet or damp, there shall be laid a suitable blind drain, properly trapped with running trap and sewer valve.

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

SECT. 4. Every building connected with the public sewer, shall be separately and independently connected. The drainage of one house shall not be connected with, nor pass through the cellar of another.

SOIL, WASTE AND VENT PIPES.

SECT. 5. All soil, waste or vent pipes shall be of sufficient size, and when within a building, and for a distance of at least ten feet outwardly from the inside face of the foundation walls or sills, shall be made of cast iron, except that lead pipes may be used for short connections exposed to view. Such pipes or fittings shall be of the quality known as extra heavy, of uniform thickness throughout, and shall have an average weight of not less than that below specified.

2	inch	pipe,	5½	lbs.	per	foot.
3	"	"	9½	"	"	"
4	"	"	13	"	"	"
5	"	"	17	"	"	"
6	"	"	20	"	"	"
8	"	"	33½	"	"	"
10	"	"	45	"	"	"
12	"	"	54	"	"	"

SECT. 6. All branches of soil or waste pipe, fifteen feet or more in length, shall extend undiminished in

size, two feet above the roof and not less than five feet above the top of any window situated within fifteen feet; but waste pipes may be connected with a soil pipe above the highest fixture. Changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes, and all connections with horizontal or vertical pipes shall be made with proper Y branches, maintaining an angle of forty-five degrees, or such other fitting as will contain the same relative properties. This section shall not apply to air pipes where suitable T branches may be used.

Hangers:—wrought iron hangers (double hangers) 1-2 inch in diameter will be required for five and six inch pipe, 3-8 inch for three and four inch pipe, and 1-4 inch for two inch pipe. Hangers, clamps, or suitable brick piers shall be placed at intervals of eight feet.

SECT. 7. All lead waste and vent pipes used in plumbing shall be of not less than the weight of the corresponding size as specified below:

1¼	inch	2½	lbs.	per	foot.
1½	"	3	"	"	"
2	"	5	"	"	"
3	"	6	"	"	"
4	"	8	"	"	"

SECT. 8. Lead waste pipe shall not exceed six feet in length. Waste pipes of over six feet shall be of iron. All connections of lead supplies, waste or vent or flush pipes shall be made by means of wiped joints, and shall be supported their entire length by means of lead tacks or brass clips screwed to boards provided for the purpose.

SECT. 9. All drain, soil or waste pipes shall be exposed to sight where practicable, or, if necessarily placed

within partition walls, shall be covered with wood work so fastened with brass screws as to be readily removed. In no case shall they be absolutely inaccessible. They shall be laid in the ground, or properly secured to walls by iron hangers, in such manner as the Board of Health shall direct.

CLEAN-OUTS AND TRAPS.

SECT. 10. Every right angle turn in the drain, soil or waste pipes shall be provided with suitable clean-outs. Traps used hereafter shall be provided with suitable accessible openings for cleaning purposes, and all such openings or clean-outs shall be open and exposed to view. All traps depending on secret partitions to form a seal and the trap cover, with putty connections, are prohibited. Trap screws where possible, shall be sealed with water.

SECT. 11. Every sink, basin, bath-tub, water-closet, wash-tray^y slop-hopper, and every other fixture having a waste pipe, shall be furnished with a separate trap, which shall be placed as near as possible to the fixture it serves, except that when a bath-tub and bowl, or set of bowls, or set of wash-trays, are close together, one trap may be used for them, but the trap must be within three feet of the fixture or set of fixtures it is intended to serve. Wooden sinks or wash-trays are prohibited, unless rendered impervious to water.

VENTILATION OF TRAPS.

SECT. 12. All traps shall be protected from syphonage or air pressure by special cast-iron air pipes of a size not less than the waste pipe they serve, placed outside or below the trap. The diameter of back vent for S water-

closet traps shall be for one closet, not less than two inches; for two and not more than four closets, not less than three inches; and for any number exceeding four closets, the diameter shall not be less than four inches. When two or more air pipes, other than those used for water-closet traps, are connected, the diameter of such air pipes shall not be less than two inches.

SECT. 13. Air pipes shall run as direct as practicable and shall have such continuous slope as to avoid collecting water by condensation. Two or more air pipes may be connected together, or with a soil pipe, but in every case of connection, such connection shall be made above the upper fixture of the building. Sewer, soil or waste pipe ventilators shall not be constructed of brick, sheet-metal, or earthen-ware, and chimney flues shall not be used as such ventilators.

WASTES FROM SINKS, BOWLS, BATH, ETC.

SECT. 14. When two and not more than six fixtures, such as sinks, bowls, baths, or wash-trays are used on one line, the waste pipe must be of cast-iron, and not less than two inches in diameter; for any number exceeding six the waste pipe shall have a diameter of not less than three inches. No pipe less than one and one-fourth inches in diameter shall be used for waste, vent or flush pipes.

WATER CLOSETS IN PUBLIC BUILD- INGS AND TENEMENTS.

SECT. 15. In every building erected hereafter there shall be a separate water-closet for each tenement and

store, and at least one water-closet for every fifteen persons living, occupying or employed therein, conveniently located and constantly supplied with water. In no case shall water-closets be located in cellars.

WATER-CLOSETS—HOW FLUSHED.

SECT. 16. Every water-closet hereafter constructed shall be supplied with water from a special tank or cistern not used for any other purpose, unless permission has been first obtained from the Board of Health to use other fixtures, and shall in all cases be separately and independently connected with the general or common drain pipe of the house. The use of the pan or plunger closet is prohibited.

VENTILATION OF WATER-CLOSET APARTMENTS.

SECT. 17. All water-closets hereafter constructed, when practicable, shall be located in a well-ventilated apartment with a window of suitable dimensions leading directly to the outer air. When otherwise located the apartment shall be supplied with a suitable ventilating shaft. The space in and around water-closets and wash-bowls, shall not be enclosed by wood work, but shall remain open and exposed to view, except that a closet may be made under a wash-bowl, when provided with a suitable door.

JOINTS IN IRON AND LEAD PIPES.

SECT. 18. Joints must be run full with molten lead, packed with oakum, thoroughly calked and made tight. Connections of lead pipes with iron pipes shall be made

with extra heavy brass ferrules properly wiped to the lead. Combination brass ferrules with ground joints may be used.

RAIN WATER LEADERS.

SECT. 19. Rain water leaders shall be suitably trapped and when within a building shall be of a size not less than the pipe which conducts the water from the roof. When two or more are connected together the diameter shall be correspondingly increased; leaders shall be connected with the main soil pipe in front of all connections to which fixtures are attached. Rain water leaders shall be constructed, of extra heavy soil pipe. The joint between the leader and the roof must be air tight. Slip joints shall not be allowed inside of any building.

HOUSE TRAP AND FRESH AIR INLET.

SECT. 20. There shall be a house trap on every drain at a point where it enters the building or immediately before, which shall be furnished with brass clean-outs. There must also be provided an inlet for fresh air at least four inches in diameter, to enter the drain on house side of trap. This inlet is to be carried to the outer air opening at a suitable distance from the nearest window and where it cannot contaminate the cold air box of the furnace.

REFRIGERATOR WASTE.

SECT. 21. Waste pipes from refrigerators or other receptacles in which provisions are stored shall not be connected with drain, soil or other waste pipes unless

such waste pipes are provided with traps suitably ventilated and in every case there shall be an open tray or sink between the trap and refrigerator.

STEAM EXHAUST AND BLOW-OFF PIPE.

SECT. 22. No steam exhaust, drip or blow-off pipe shall connect with any house drain, soil or waste pipe unless it first discharges into a suitable tank or condenser of a capacity, for low pressure work, of not less than twenty gallons, and for high pressure work, of not less than forty gallons, the same to be provided with a vent leading from its dome to the outer air of a diameter of not less than the size of the discharge pipe.

GREASE TRAPS.

SECT. 23. A suitable grease trap must be placed under the sink of every hotel, restaurant, eating-house or other cooking establishment.

INSPECTION.

SECT. 24. Pipes and other fixtures shall not be covered or concealed from view until after the work has been examined by a plumbing inspector, and the plumber shall notify the Board of Health when the work is sufficiently advanced for inspection.

SECT. 25. All joints between the water-closet and soil pipe shall be made by means of brass connections properly soldered to lead soil pipe and united to closet by rubber gasket. No saddle hubs shall be used.

TESTS.

SECT. 26. All plumbing, including lead connections, when placed in position, must be tested by the water, peppermint or other test as the Board may direct, in the presence of a plumbing inspector, and all defective joints made tight. Defective pipe must be removed and replaced with sound pipe. None of said pipes shall be covered until after satisfactory test by the inspector. When the entire plumbing work is completed and before it is used it must be tested by peppermint or other practical test in the presence of a plumbing inspector, and upon satisfactory completion of said work the Board of Health shall issue a certificate of approval.

LOCAL VENTILATION OF WATER CLOSETS.

SECT. 27. Every water-closet shall be provided with a separate local vent, the material of which shall be copper, galvanized or cast iron, and its diameter shall not be less than two inches. It shall be carried upward and into a heated flue, if one is provided for the purpose, and if there is no heated flue it shall be entered into the kitchen chimney above the highest opening in said chimney. The connection of this local vent where it enters the flue or chimney, shall be made with cast iron or other reliable material, of a size not less than one-third larger than the vent. An exception to the foregoing may be made when several closets are set close together in the same apartment, the local vents may be connected together before entering flue or chimney. The diameter for one closet to be not less than two inches, for two and not more than four closets, three inches, and for any number exceeding four closets a proportionally increased diameter.

HOUSE DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES FOR WATER-CLOSETS.

SECT. 28. All plumbing fixtures in the building shall have proper connections with the house drain, and all pipes must have a downward inclination to the drain or sewer of not less than one-fourth inch to the foot, unless by special permission from the Board of Health. Soil pipes from water-closets shall be not less than four inches in diameter. When there are six closets and not more than twelve the soil pipe shall be five inches in diameter and shall be increased according to the number of fixtures.

CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS.

SECT. 29. When any change or alteration in the plumbing or drainage system in any building built previous to the passage of this chapter is demanded, such change shall be made in conformity with the provisions thereof, unless special permission to do otherwise is granted by the Board of Health.

TANKS, BALL COCKS, VALVES, ETC.

SECT. 30. Tanks erected after the passage of this chapter shall be of suitable dimensions and provided with the most improved ball cocks and floats, capable of withstanding the pressure to which they may be subjected, and valves which shall conduct a copious supply of water at all times to the fixtures which it serves.

HOT WATER BOILERS.

SECT. 31. All hot water boilers set hereafter shall be provided with a steam exhaust or expansion pipe

leading up to and above the tank which supplies the water to the boiler. This tank shall be located so as to prevent danger from freezing. When pressure boilers are used they shall be provided with vacuum valves or some other suitable appliance to prevent the collapse or bursting of the boiler.

SECT. 32. All pipes, tanks, valves, faucets or other fixtures and appliances used hereafter in plumbing shall be sound and free from any defects, and the work be executed in a practical, thorough and workmanlike manner. All pipes must drain by gravitation, and when necessarily trapped shall be provided with suitable outlet conveniently located and so adjusted as to be easily operated.

SECT. 33. All drains now in, as well as soil and waste pipes, shall be reconstructed whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Health it may be necessary.

PENALTY: Whoever violates any of the foregoing Rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding **FIFTY DOLLARS.**

All rules and regulations inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby annulled.

Adopted May 3, 1897.

