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RULES AND REGULATIONS

RECOMMENDED BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF MISSISSIPPI,
FOR ADOPTION BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH
THROUGHOUT THE STATE.



POWER & BARKSDALE, STATE PRINTERS.
JACKSON, MISS.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ADOPTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF
HEALTH OF ———, AND WHICH WILL BE
STRICTLY ENFORCED BY THIS BOARD.

FOR PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

RULE 1.—No privy-vault, cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, except it be water tight, shall be established or permitted within fifty feet of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

Reason.—Soil, especially if it be sandy loam or gravel, or clay with inclined strata or layers, is often an unsuspected conductor of the liquid contents of such receptacles to wells or springs of water. Many well authenticated cases of typhoid fever and other dangerous and often fatal diseases have been traced to the use of water so contaminated.

RULE 2.—Earth privies, or earth closets, with no vault below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted in Rule 1, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid parts of the deposit, and the entire contents must be removed monthly.

Reason.—Dry earth or coal ashes are nearly complete disinfectants if used in sufficient quantities to absorb all the fluids.

RULE 3.—All privy-vaults, cesspools or reservoirs named in Rule 1 should be cleaned out at least once a year; and from the first of May to the first of November of each year shall be thor-

oughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the vault, once every month, one or two pounds of copperas dissolved in a pailful of water.

Reason.—During the hot season putrescent gases are given off from the decomposing excreta in such vaults. These gases are not only very offensive, but are frequently the cause of dangerous diseases. They contain compounds of ammonia, which are decomposed by solution of copperas and the foul odor destroyed. In a family vault two pounds of copperas a month is usually sufficient. In vaults used by a large number of persons, five or more pounds of copperas should be used monthly.

RULE 4.—No privy-vault or cesspool shall open into any stream, ditch or drain, except such sewers as are covered and well protected.

Reason.—Same as for Rule 1.

RULE 5.—Within the limits thus bounded: ————, which area shall constitute health limits, no night soil or contents of cesspools shall be removed unless previously deodorized by mixing with solution of copperas; and during removal the material shall be covered with a layer of fresh earth, except the removal be by the “Odorless Excavating Process.”

Reason.—Same as for Rule 3.

RULE 6.—All sewer drains that pass within fifty feet of any source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes shall be water tight.

Reason.—The danger of contaminating the water.

RULE 7.—No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for culinary purposes, nor into any standing water within the jurisdiction of this Board.

Reason.—Same as for Rule 1.

RULE 8.—No house offal, dead animals, or refuse of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or public highways, or left exposed by any person, and no butcher, fish monger or vendor of merchandise of any kind, shall leave any refuse upon the streets, or uncovered by earth upon the lots of this city [village or county]; and putrid and decaying animal or vegetable matters must be removed from all cellars and out-buildings, on or before May first in each year.

RULE 9.—All families, hotels, restaurants and others accumulating garbage are required to have a proper covered receptacle

for swill and house offal, and to cause the contents to be regularly removed as often as twice a week between the first day of May and the first day of November, and once a week at all other seasons.

Reasons for 8 and 9.—Decomposing animal and vegetable matters are the sources of poisonous gases, dangerous to health.

RULE 10.—No hogs shall be kept in enclosures, within the jurisdiction of this Board, within eighty rods of any dwelling, except in pens with floors, kept entirely free from standing water, and regularly and freely disinfected.

The Board will order the removal of such animals at any time, when they appear to be prejudicial to the public health, safety, or comfort.

Reason.—Same as for 8 and 9.

RULE 11.—No animals affected with an infectious or contagious disease, shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal, or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased, or unfit meat, fish, vegetables, or fruit, or diseased, impure, or adulterated milk or other article, shall be sold or offered for sale as food.

RULE 12.—No slaughter house or abattoir shall be established or used as such within the jurisdiction of this Board, unless kept free from all obnoxious smells, and all offal be removed every day; and no melting or rendering house, and no place for manufacturing or other business *giving rise to obnoxious or injurious vapors or odors*, shall be established or used as such within the jurisdiction of this Board, except by its special permission and location.

FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

VACCINATION.

RULE 13.—Every child should be vaccinated before two years of age; and this Board recommends that all persons be revaccinated as often as once in five years.

RULE 14.—All incorporated manufacturing companies within the jurisdiction of this Board shall cause each new employe to be vaccinated on entrance, unless proof is furnished of previous successful vaccination.

RULE 15.—No person shall become a member of any public school within the jurisdiction of this Board until vaccinated, or

furnishing a certificate from some physician that he or she has been successfully vaccinated.

RESTRICTION AND DESTRUCTION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS
MATTER.

RULE 16.—Any householder in whose dwelling there shall occur a case of cholera, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria or small-pox, 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 residence elsewhere without the consent of the Board.

RULE 17.—Any physician who may be called to a case of any of the diseases specified in the foregoing rule shall at once, report such case to this Board and receive instructions in regard thereto; and whenever there shall come under the observation of any physician such number of cases of measles, typhoid fever, dysentery, whooping-cough, or cerebro-spinal meningitis as in his opinion to justify the belief that a considerable epidemic thereof exists, he shall at once report the same to the Board, with such suggestions, in regard thereto, as may seem to him best.

RULE 18.—No person or article liable to propagate a dangerous disease shall be brought within the jurisdiction of this Board without the special consent and direction of the Board; and whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such person or article has been brought within such limits, he shall immediately give notice thereof to this Board, together with the location thereof.

RULE 19.—No person sick with any of the diseases specified in Rule 16 shall be removed at any time except by permission and under direction of the Board.

RULE 20.—Persons affected with any of the diseases specified in Rule 16, and all articles infected by the same, shall be immediately separated from all persons liable to contract or communicate the disease, and none but physicians, nurses and the clergyman of the family shall be allowed access to persons sick with these diseases.

RULE 21.—Persons recovering from any of the diseases specified in the preceding rules, and their nurses, shall not leave the prem-

ises till they have been thoroughly bathed, and their clothing disinfected by washing in boiling water, or heating to 250° Fah.

RULE 22.—All vessels used by such patients shall be disinfected by solution of carbolic acid, copperas, or chloride of lime, then emptied, their contents buried in earth, and the vessel cleansed with boiling water.

RULE 23.—All personal clothing, bedding, towels, etc., and all articles in contact with or used by the patient, shall be washed in boiling water, or exposed to a temperature of 250° Fah.

RULE 24.—Infected feather beds, pillows, and hair mattresses shall have their contents removed and disinfected by thoroughly exposing them to the fumes of burning sulphur, and their ticks washed in boiling water; but no article shall be burned without the direction of the Board. Infected straw beds and moss mattresses shall have their contents removed and burned, and their ticks washed in boiling water.

The Board earnestly asks the co-operation of every individual to secure the desirable sanitary conditions, to promote which the foregoing rules are framed.

