

Minutes of a Meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Riverhead, held in the Town Clerk's Office, Wednesday May 28th, 1919 at 8:00 P.M.

Present:

B. Frank Howell, Supervisor.

Jos. W. Kratoville, Town Clerk.

Robert Burnside,
Wm. F. Flanagan,
Walter S. Downs,
Justices.

Minutes of previous meeting read and on motion adopted.

On motion, seconded and carried Supervisor B. Frank Howell was authorized to borrow from the Suffolk County Trust Company the sum of Three Thousand Four Hundred and Forty Dollars and Ninety-Three Cents (\$3440.93) and place same to the credit of Contingent Account of the Town of Riverhead and Supervisor B. Frank Howell and Town Clerk Joseph W. Kratoville were authorized to secure and deliver to the said Suffolk County Trust Co. a note in the sum of Three Thousand Four Hundred and Forty Dollars and Ninety-Three Cents (\$3440.93) to secure said sum of Three Thousand Four Hundred and Forty Dollars and Ninety-Three cents (\$3440.93)

On motion seconded and carried the following Board of Health regulations were duly approved and ordered published in each of the two local papers (County Review and Riverhead News) four times and the Town Clerk was ordered to have necessary number of cardboard copies of same printed and distributed about the Town.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Of the Board of Health of Riverhead Town, adopted and ordered published by said Board at a meeting held May 28, 1919.

Under, by and pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Law of the State of New York, the Town Board of Health of the Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York, at a meeting held May 28, 1919, enacted the following rules and regulations regarding the Public Health:

Regulation 1. Communicable diseases designated. For the purpose of this code, the term communicable disease shall be held to include the following diseases, which are hereby declared to be communicable through the conveyance of infective organisms: Anthrax, chickenpox, cholera, Asiatic diphtheria, (membranous croup), dysentery, amoebic and bacillary, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, epidemic or streptococcus (septic) sore throat, German measles, glanders, measles, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, para-typhoid fever, plague, poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), puerperal septicaemia, rabies, scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough.

Regulation 2. Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable in school. When no physician is in attendance it shall be the duty of every teacher to report forthwith to the principal or person in charge of the school all the facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any child in such school who appears to be affected with a disease presumably communicable. It shall be the duty of the principal or person in charge of every school to report forthwith to the local health officer all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any child attending such school, who appears to be affected with any disease presumably communicable, together with the name, age and address of such child. Such child shall be at once sent home or isolated.

Regulation 3. Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable in hotels, boarding houses and lodging houses. When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the proprietor or keeper of any hotel, boarding house or lodging house, to report forthwith to the local health officer all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person in any hotel or house under his charge, who appears to be affected with any disease presumably communicable, together with the name of such person.

Regulation 4. Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable on vessels. It shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of any vessel lying within the jurisdiction of the State to report or cause to be reported immediately in writing to the local health officer at such port or landings as the State Commissioner of Health may designate all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person in or on such vessel affected with any disease presumably communicable, together with the name of such affected person. This regulation shall not apply to any vessel within the jurisdiction of the health officer of the port of New York.

Regulation 5. Reporting cases of communicable disease on dairy farms by physicians. When a case of Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, amoebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, para-typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter or other dairy products for sale, it shall be the duty of the physician in attendance to report immediately to the local health officer the existence on such farm or dairy of such case.

It shall be the duty of the health officer to report immediately to the State Commissioner of Health, by telephone or telegram, the existence on such farm or dairy of such case, together with all facts as to the isolation of such case, and giving the names of the localities to which such dairy products are delivered.

Regulation 6. Reporting cases of disease presumably communicable on dairy farms by owner or person in charge. When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese or other food products likely to be consumed raw, to report forthwith to the local health officer the name and address and all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person, who is affected with any disease presumably communicable, and who is employed or resides on or in such farm or dairy, or comes in contact in any way therewith or with its products.

Regulation 7. Isolation of persons affected with communicable diseases. It shall be the duty of every physician immediately upon discovering a case of communicable disease to secure such isolation of the patient, or to take such other action as is required by the special rules and regulations which from time to time may be issued by the local health authorities or by the State Department of Health.

Regulation 8. Adults not to be quarantined in certain cases. When a person affected with a communicable disease is properly isolated on the premises, except in cases of smallpox, adult members of the family or household, who do not come in contact with the patient or with his secretions or excretions, unless forbidden by the health officer, may continue their usual vocations, provided such vocations do not bring them in close contact with children.

Regulation 9. Removal of cases of communicable disease. After isolation by the local health officer no person, without permission from him, shall carry, remove or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any room, building or vessel, any person affected with diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox or typhus fever.

Without permission from the local health officer no person shall carry, remove or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any hotel, boarding house, lodging house or other dwelling, any person affected with chickenpox, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever or whooping cough.

Without permission from the local health officer no master of any vessel or other person shall remove or aid in removing, or permitting the removal from any such vessel to the shore of any person affected with any communicable disease.

This regulation shall not apply to any vessel within the jurisdiction of the health officer of the port of New York.

Regulation 10. Removal of articles contaminated with infective material. Without permission from the local health officer no person shall carry, remove or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any room, building or vessel, any article that has been subject to contamination with infective material through contact with any person or with the secretions of any person affected with Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever or typhus fever, until such article has been disinfected according to the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

Without permission of the local health officer no master of any vessel or other person shall remove or aid in removing or permit the removal from any such vessel to the shore of any article which has been subject to contamination with infective material through contact with any person or with the secretions of any person affected with Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever or typhus fever.

This regulation shall not apply to any vessel within the jurisdiction of the health officer of the port of New York.

Regulation 11. Rights of entrance and inspection. No person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance to any house or building or vessel by any inspector or officer of the State or local health authorities, in the discharge of his official duties, nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct the inspection or examination of any occupant of any such house, building or vessel by any inspector.

for or officer of the State or local health authorities in the discharge of his official duties.

Regulation 12. Instructions as to disinfection of excreta in Asiatic cholera, dysentery, para-typhoid fever and typhoid fever. It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case suspected by him to be Asiatic cholera, dysentery, para-typhoid fever or typhoid fever, to give detailed instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the excreta. Such instructions shall be given on the first visit, and shall conform to the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in attendance to carry out the disinfection in detail until its discontinuance is permitted by the local health officer.

Regulation 13. Instructions as to disinfection of discharges in diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox and whooping cough. It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case suspected by him to be diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or whooping cough, to give detailed instructions to the nurse, or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the discharges from the nose, mouth and ears of the patient. Such instructions shall be given on the first visit and shall conform to the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in attendance to carry out the disinfection in detail until its discontinuance is permitted by the local health officer.

Regulation 14. Posting Placards. When a case of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox or typhus fever exists in any house or apartment or room, it shall be the duty of the health officer to post upon such house or apartment or room, or rooms, in which such case is isolated, near the entrance thereof, a placard stating the existence therein of a communicable disease.

Regulation 15. Interference with placards. No person shall interfere with or obstruct the posting of any placard by any health authority in or on any place or premises, nor shall any person conceal, mutilate or tear down any such placard, except by permission of the health authority.

In the event of such placard being concealed, mutilated or torn down, it shall be the duty of the occupant of the premises concerned immediately to notify the local health officer.

Regulation 16. Exposure of persons affected with communicable disease. No person shall permit any child, minor or other person under his charge, affected with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever or whooping cough, to associate with others than his attendants.

No person affected with any of said diseases shall expose himself in such manner as to cause or contribute to, promote or render liable their spread.

Regulation 17. Needless exposure to communicable disease forbidden. No person shall expose or permit the visiting, association or contact of any child, minor or other person under his charge, with any person affected with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever or whooping cough, or with discharges of any kind from the person of a patient affected with any of said diseases.

No person shall needlessly expose himself, or visit, or associate, or come in personal contact with, a case of any of said diseases, or the discharges therefrom, or in any manner cause or contribute to, promote or render liable the spread thereof.

Regulation 18. Exclusion from school of cases of disease presumably communicable. It shall be the duty of the principal or other person in charge of any public, private or Sunday School to exclude therefrom any child or other person affected with a disease presumably communicable until such child or other person shall have presented a certificate issued by the health officer, or by the attending physician and countersigned by the health officer, stating that such child or other person is not liable to convey infective material.

Regulation 19. Exclusion from schools and gatherings of cases of certain communicable diseases. No person affected with chickenpox, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic or septic sore throat, German measles, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma or whooping cough, shall attend or be permitted to attend any public, private or Sunday School, or any public or private gathering. Such exclusion shall be for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the local health authorities, not inconsistent with the provisions of this code or the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

Regulation 20. Exclusion from schools and gatherings of children of households where certain communicable diseases exist. Every child who is an inmate of a household in which there is, or has been within fifteen days, a case of chickenpox, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, German measles, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox or whooping cough, shall be excluded from every public, private or Sunday School and from every public or private gathering of children for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the local health authorities, not inconsistent with the provisions of this code or the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

Regulation 21. Precautions to be observed in chickenpox, German measles, mumps and whooping cough. No person affected with chickenpox, German measles, mumps or whooping cough shall be permitted to come in contact with or to visit any child who has not had such disease or any child in attendance at school.

Regulation 22. Isolation or removal in smallpox. It shall be the duty of every health officer, whenever a case of smallpox occurs in his jurisdiction, if a suitable hospital is available, to remove or cause to be removed such case promptly thereto. Every inmate of the household where such case occurs, and every person who has had contact with such case, or with his secretions or excretions shall be either vaccinated within three days of his first exposure to the disease or placed under quarantine and, when vaccinated, the name and address of such inmate or other person shall be taken and such inmate or other person shall be kept under daily observation. Such observation shall continue until successful vaccination results, or for at least twenty days. If such inmate or other person refuses to be vaccinated, he shall be quarantined until discharged by the local health officer.

If there is no hospital available, the patient shall be isolated and every inmate of the household shall be vaccinated or strictly quarantined until discharged by the local health officer.

Whenever a case of smallpox occurs in his jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to use all diligence in securing the names and addresses of all persons who have had contact with such case, and in causing such persons to be either vaccinated or placed under quarantine.

Regulation 23. Provisions for free vaccination. It shall be the duty of the board of health of every municipality to provide, at public expense, free vaccination for all persons in need of same.

Regulation 24. Removal to hospital or isolation and restriction of visiting in certain cases. It shall be the duty of the health officer to remove, or cause to be removed, every case of diphtheria, measles or scarlet fever promptly to a suitable hospital, or to see that such case is properly isolated. Such isolation shall be maintained until its discontinuance is permitted by the health officer.

No person except the physician and the nurse or other person in attendance, shall be permitted to come in contact with or to visit a case of diphtheria, measles or scarlet fever, except by permission of the health officer.

Regulation 25. Removal to hospital from lodging houses, hotels or boarding houses, or isolation, and provision for persons who cannot be removed. It shall be the duty of the health officer, whenever a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhus fever occurs in a lodging house, hotel or boarding house within his jurisdiction, if a suitable hospital is available, to remove or cause to be removed such case promptly thereto unless, in the judgment of such officer, the case can be safely isolated on the premises.

If there be no proper hospital available or, if, for any sufficient reason, such case cannot be removed, it shall be the duty of the municipal authorities to make provisions, when necessary, for the medical and nursing care of such case in such lodging house, hotel or boarding house, and the local health officer may, if in his judgment such action seems necessary, remove or cause to be removed the other inmates therefrom.

Regulation 26. Quarantine in certain emergencies. When any case of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox or typhus fever is not or cannot be properly isolated on the premises and cannot be removed to a suitable hospital, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to forbid any member of the household from leaving the premises, except under such conditions as he may specify and except as provided by regulation twelve of this chapter.

Regulation 27. Maximum period of incubation. For the purpose of this code, the maximum period of incubation (that is between the date of the exposure to disease and the date of its development), of the following communicable diseases is hereby declared to be as follows:

Chickenpox	21 days
Measles	21 days
Mumps	7 days
Scarlet Fever	7 days
Smallpox	20 days
Whooping Cough	11 days

Regulation 28. Minimum period of isolation. The minimum period of isolation, within the meaning of this code, shall be as follows:

Chickenpox, until twelve days after the appearance of the eruption and until the crusts have fallen and the scars completely healed.

Diphtheria (membranous droup), until two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the nose and throat at intervals of twenty-four hours.

Measles, until ten days after the appearance of the rash, and until all discharges from the nose, ears and throat have disappeared and until the cough has ceased.

Mumps, until two weeks after the appearance of the disease and one week after the disappearance of the swelling.

Scarlet fever, until thirty days after the development of the disease and until all discharges from the nose, ears and throat, or suppurating glands have ceased.

Smallpox, until fourteen days after the development of the disease and until scabs have all separated and the scars completely healed.

Whooping cough, until eight weeks after the development of the disease or until one week after the last characteristic cough.

Regulation 29. Sale of foods forbidden in certain cases. When a case of diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, amoebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese or other foods likely to be consumed raw, no such foods shall be sold or delivered from such farm or dairy, except under the following conditions:

(a) That such foods are not brought into the house where such case exists.

(b) That all persons coming in contact with such foods eat, sleep and work wholly outside such house.

(c) That such persons do not come in contact in any way with such house or its inmates or contents.

(d) That said inmates are properly isolated and separated from all other parts of said farm or dairy, and efficiently cared for, and

(e) That a permit be issued by the health officer.

Regulation 30. Destruction of foods in certain cases. When a case of diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, amoebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox or typhoid fever exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese or other foods, likely to be consumed raw, the State Commissioner of Health or the local health officer may destroy or order the destruction of any such foods which in his opinion may have been so contaminated as to be a source of danger, and the local authorities may compensate the owner for foods so destroyed.

Regulation 31. Handling of food forbidden in certain cases. No person affected with any communicable disease shall handle food or food products intended for sale, which are likely to be consumed raw, or liable to convey infective material.

No person who resides, boards or lodges in a household where he comes in contact with any person affected with bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, scarlet fever or typhoid fever, shall handle food or food products intended for sale.

No waiter, waitress, cook or other employee of a boarding house, hotel, restaurant or other place where food is served, who is affected with any communicable disease, shall prepare, serve or handle food for others in any manner whatsoever.

No waiter, waitress, cook or other employee of a boarding house, hotel restaurant or other place where food is served, who lodges or visits in a household where he comes in contact with any person affected with bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, measles, scarlet fever or typhoid fever, shall prepare, serve or handle food for others in any manner whatsoever.

Regulation 32. Carriers of disease germs. Any person who is a carrier of disease germs of Asiatic cholera, bacillary dysentery, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever, shall be subject to the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

Regulation 33. Cleansing, renovation and disinfection required. Adequate cleansing of rooms, furniture, and belongings, when deemed necessary by the local health officer, or required by this code or otherwise by law, shall immediately follow the recovery, death or removal of a person affected with a communicable disease. Such cleansing shall be performed by and at the expense of the occupant of said premises, upon the order and under the direction of the local health officer, in accordance with the regulations of the sanitary code.

Adequate renovation of premises, when deemed necessary by the local health officer, or required by this code or otherwise by law, shall immediately follow the recovery, death or removal of a person affected with a communicable disease. Such renovation shall be performed by and at the expense of the owner of said premises or his agents, upon the order and under the direction of the local health officer, in accordance with the regulations of the sanitary code.

Adequate disinfection of premises, furniture and belongings, when deemed necessary by the local health officer or required by this code or otherwise by law, shall immediately follow the recovery, death or removal of a person affected with a communicable disease. Such disinfection shall be performed by or under the direction of the local health officer in accordance with the regulations of the sanitary code.

Regulation 34. Methods and precautions in cleansing, renovation and disinfection. The following methods and precautions shall be observed in cleansing, renovation and disinfection:

(a) Cleansing shall be secured by the thorough removal of dust and other contaminating material in such a way as to prevent the entry thereof, as far as may be possible, into other rooms or dwellings; washing with soap and water; scouring; airing, and exposure to sunlight; in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

(b) Renovation shall be secured by removing old paper from walls and ceilings and repainting, recalcimining or repapering of walls, ceilings and woodwork as may be ordered by the local health officer in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

(c) Disinfection of rooms shall be secured by the use of such disinfecting agents in such quantities and in such manner and of such sterilizing procedures as may be ordered by the local health officer, in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health. When gaseous disinfectants are to be used, all cracks, crevices and openings into the room shall first be pasted over with paper. Thereafter, all rugs, carpets, upholstered furniture and such textile fabrics in the said room as cannot, in the opinion of the local health officer, be

washed or soaked in a disinfecting solution, may be removed for disinfection by steam when ordered by the local health officer, in accordance with the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

Thorough cleansing, the use of soap and water and full exposure to fresh air and sunlight are most efficient means of removing infective material, not only from the walls and floors of rooms, but also from furniture and other articles.

Regulation 35. Destruction of furniture, clothing and other articles. Furniture, bedding, clothing, carpets, rugs, and articles which may have been contaminated with infective material from any case of diphtheria, scarlet fever or smallpox, and which are of such a nature or in such condition that they cannot, in the opinion of the local health officer, be properly cleaned, disinfected or sterilized, shall upon his order be destroyed in the manner designated by him.

Regulation 36. Cleansing and disinfection of the person. It shall be the duty of the patient, upon convalescence or recovery from any communicable disease, and of the nurse or persons in attendance on such case, throughout the course of the disease as well as at its close, suitably to cleanse and, when necessary, to disinfect their persons in accordance with the method prescribed by the special rules and regulations of the State Department of Health.

Regulation 37. Letting of rooms forbidden while contaminated with infective material. No proprietor of a hotel, boarding house or lodging house shall let for hire or cause or permit anyone to occupy a room or apartment previously occupied by a person affected with diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis or typhus fever, until such room or apartment has been cleansed, renovated or disinfected, under the direction of the local health officer.

Regulation 38. Duties of common carriers during epidemics. Whenever the State Commissioner of Health shall make public declaration of the existence of an epidemic of a communicable disease in any municipality, and shall notify the local health board or officer of such declaration, the State Commissioner of Health may declare, and his declaration shall have the force and effect of law, that no common carrier shall receive or admit any person for carriage or transportation in such municipality except upon the presentation and surrender to the agent conductor or other person in charge of the conveyance, in which such person desires to travel, of a certificate by the local health officer to the effect that such person is, in the opinion of the officer, issuing the same, free from the disease then epidemic, and that such person may be received and carried without danger to the general public health and giving in plain, legible writing the name, residence and place of destination of such person; and said declaration may further provide that no person shall board or enter any such conveyance without such certificate.

Such certificate shall be filed in the office of the State Department of Health by the common carrier receiving the same within thirty-six hours after the receipt thereof.

The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to common carriers carrying passengers wholly within the limits of the municipality affected.

Regulation 39. Public funerals forbidden in certain cases. A public or a church funeral shall not be held of any person who has died of diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox or typhus fever, but any funeral of such person shall be private.

NUISANCES DEFINED

Regulation 40. Whatever is dangerous to human life or health; whatever building or part, or cellar thereof, is overcrowded and not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewerage, drained, lighted or cleaned; and whatever renders soil, air, water or food impure or unwholesome, are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement or remedy required.

PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ETC.

Regulation 41. No privy pit, cesspool or reservoir into which any privy, water closet, stable, sink or other receptacle of refuse or sewerage is drained, shall be constructed or maintained in any situation or in any manner whereby, through leakage or overflow of its contents, it may cause pollution of the soil near or about habitations, or of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; nor shall the overflow from any such receptacle or reservoir be permitted to discharge into any public place or in anywise whereby danger to health may be caused. And every such pit, reservoir or receptacle shall be cleaned, and the contents thereof removed at such times and under such precautions as the Board of Health may prescribe. Violating of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$1 for each day's continuance of the nuisance after due notice to abate it from an authorized officer.

SEWERS, DRAINS, ETC.

Regulation 42. All house sewers or drains for the conveyance of deleterious or offensive matters in our public streets shall be watertight, and the plans and methods of their construction shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Health, and a special permit obtained therefor. In streets or avenues where public sewers are or shall be constructed, the Board of Health may order house connections to be made therewith. Violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$25.

HOUSE REFUSE, GARBAGE, ETC.

Regulation 43. No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter or organic waste substances of any kind shall be thrown upon any street, road or public place, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining outbuilding, for more than twenty-four hours. Violations of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$5.

FILLED IN OR MADE LAND

Regulation 44. No sunken places shall be, filled nor made land constructed, with any material containing an admixture of putrescible animal or vegetable matter, under a penalty of \$10 for each cart-load or part thereof of such materials deposited.

NOXIOUS TRADE

Regulation 45. No person or company shall erect or maintain any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit or exhalations are generated, without the permit of the Board of Health and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to public health, nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, gas, tar, sludge refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises or to be thrown or allowed to run into any public waters, stream, water course, street or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$100 for each offense.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD

Regulation 46. No meat, fish, bird, fruit or vegetables, milk or anything for human food or drink, not then fresh or properly preserved, sound, wholesome and safe for such use; nor any flesh of any animal which died by disease or which was at the time of its death in a sickly or unwholesome condition; nor the carcass or meat of any calf which was at the date of its death less than four weeks old, or any lamb which was at the date of its death less than eight weeks old, or of any pig which was at the date of its death less than five weeks old, shall be brought within the limits of this town or offered or held for sale as food therein. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$50, and by the seizure and destruction of such unsound, unwholesome or immature food substances.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, MARKETS, ETC.

Regulation 47. No person or persons without the consent of the Board of

Health shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this town, and the keeping and slaughtering of cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meats, flesh, birds or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food, and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stable or market, and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleaned and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all wood-work, save floors and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted and whitewashed and the floors of such building, place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$5 for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

DEPOSIT OF SHELLS

Regulation 48. No person or persons shall be allowed to deposit any shells of the kind, known as limpets, quarter-decks or scallops on any shore or beach or place within 1,000 feet of any dwelling within the town of Riverhead, except between the 1st day of November and the 15th day of February, but all scallop shells in the village of South Jamesport may be deposited on the shore, at least 250 feet from any dwelling house.

IMPORTATION OF INFECTED PERSONS OR THINGS

Regulation 49. No person or articles likely to propagate a dangerous disease shall be brought within the limits of this town unless by the special permit and direction of the Board of Health and anyone having knowledge that such person or article has been brought within such limits shall immediately notify the said Board thereof. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$100.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Regulation 50. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of this town, except by the permission of the Board of Health and the bodies of animals dead of such disease, or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within 500 feet of any residence, nor disposed of otherwise than as the said Board or its Health Officer shall direct. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$25.

**SEXTONS, CEMETERY KEEPERS,
ETC.**

Regulation 51. Every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker, or cemetery keeper, within the limits of this town, or has the charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying ground, or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall not dig a grave of less than four feet and shall so conduct his business and so care for any such places above named, as to avoid detriment or danger to public health and every person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from contagious or infectious disease as hereinbefore enumerated shall adopt such precautions as the Board of Health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF HEALTH OFFICERS

Regulation 52. The Health Officer is directed and empowered to execute and enforce all sanitary regulations of general obligation now or hereafter to be published by this Board, also to enter upon or within any premises where conditions dangerous to the public health are known or believed to exist, and to examine into the nature of complaints made by any of the inhabitants concerning sources of danger or injury to health; and he shall preserve accurate records of his official actions and report the same to the secretary, who shall submit the same to the Board of Health at its next meeting. And whenever in his judgment danger to public health shall arise requiring special regulations not of general application, he shall forthwith notify the president of the Board of Health, who shall thereupon convene the Board to take such action as may be necessary and proper.
Dated Town of Riverhead, May 28, 1910.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
Town of Riverhead,

B. FRANK HOWELL,
President.

JOSEPH W. KRATOVILLE,
Secretary.

ALLEN G. TERRELL, M. D.,
Health Officer.

**WM. F. FLANAGAN,
WALTER S. DOWNS,
ROBERT BURNSIDE,
WM. L. MILLER,**
Justices.

Joseph W. Kratoville, Registrar of
Vital Statistics.

There being no further business meeting adjourned.

Joseph W. Kratoville
Town Clerk.