

**MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES AND
REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC
HEALTH. ADOPTED FROM JANUARY 1,
1910 TO JUNE 30, 1911, BY CITIES OF THE
UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION
OF OVER 25,000 IN 1910; PP. 12-215**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649653263

Municipal Ordinances, Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Public Health. Adopted from January 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911, by Cities of the United States Having a Population of over 25,000 in 1910; pp. 12-215 by John W. Trask

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Cover @ 2017

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JOHN W. TRASK

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

**MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND
REGULATIONS PERTAINING
TO PUBLIC HEALTH**

ADOPTED FROM JULY 1, 1911, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911,
BY CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A
POPULATION OF OVER 10,000 IN 1910

COMPILED BY DIRECTION OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

BY

JOHN W. TRASK

*Assistant Surgeon General, United States
Public Health Service*

REPRINT No. 121

FROM

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

JANUARY 26, 1912, TO OCTOBER 4, 1912,
INCLUSIVE



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1912

D.—Death or recovery from contagious disease to be reported to the health officer.

1. When any person ill of any contagious disease recovers or dies the attending physician shall at once notify the health officer. In the case of the death of the patient, the report shall be made in writing on blanks provided for that purpose. But no person shall certify knowingly or negligently that any person has recovered from any disease aforesaid until such patient is in such condition as to be free from danger of communicating the disease to other persons.

SECTION II.—Quarantine and isolation.

A.—Quarantine to be established in certain cases.

1. Immediately upon receiving notice of the existence of any of the diseases enumerated in section I the health officer shall investigate the same and shall take such measures as hereinafter provided to prevent the spreading of such disease.

2. The health officer shall remove or cause to be removed any patient affected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis to the city quarantine hospital, or shall establish, or cause to be established, proper quarantine at the dwelling place of the person so affected, provided that house quarantine can be carried out without danger to the general public.

3. The expenses of hospital quarantine shall be borne by the patient when the patient is able to pay them, otherwise the expenses shall be borne by the city in accordance with section 23 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Fargo.

4. In cases of house quarantine a warning card shall be so displayed on the front and rear entrances that anyone coming to either door will be warned of the presence of the disease within.

5. No person who has been in contact with a person having any of the above-named diseases, excepting the attending physician or a health officer, shall leave the premises or come in contact with anyone other than the patient unless properly disinfected, and permitted to do so by the health officer.

6. The members of the family who work out must either (a) board and room at another house, or (b) stop work and stay in the house.

7. The health officer may after personal investigation of the premises wherein a contagious case or cases exist, issue a written permit to wage earners to enter and leave the premises during the period of quarantine, providing that he finds that such a modification of quarantine will not endanger the public health. Neither this nor any other modification of quarantine will be permitted excepting with the written consent of the health officer, and no modification of quarantine will be allowed in the case of any wage earner who is engaged in the production, sale or manufacture of wearing apparel, bedding, foodstuffs, cigars, cigarettes, or candy. If he is so employed he shall be required to take a disinfecting bath and put on disinfected clothing and leave the premises.

8. Milkmen must empty milk delivered to infected premises into covered containers placed outside the door of such premises. They must not enter such premises nor remove milk bottles therefrom until the house has been fumigated and the bottles have been sterilized. If bottles are delivered they must not be taken from the house until the case is terminated and the bottles have been sterilized.

9. Groccerymen and other persons delivering merchandise are forbidden to enter such premises or remove packages therefrom.

10. Laundrymen are forbidden to enter such premises or to remove any clothing therefrom until such articles have first been boiled or otherwise sterilized.

11. No one shall remove anything from such premises except by permission of the health officer.

No one shall enter any infected portion of such premises except physicians and health inspectors except by permission of the health officer.

12. No cat, dog, or other household domestic animal shall be allowed to run in and out of the house during the quarantine period. These animals must be either kept inside or tied up outside, or kept away from the premises altogether. If such animals are kept in the house during the quarantine period they must be disinfected before they are allowed to run loose.

13. Representatives of the health department shall visit the premises from time to time as they see fit to observe the efficiency of quarantine, and for such purposes shall have the right of entry at any time.

14. Cases which can not or do not comply with the above requirements will be taken to the hospital.

15. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to instruct those dwelling in the same house as the patient of the provisions of the ordinance and of the meaning of quarantine.

16. The health department shall issue to each family in quarantine a circular setting forth in simple language the rules of quarantine and the rules to be observed in the care of these cases.

17. The period of quarantine will be reckoned from the date on which the case is reported to the health officer, or from the day on which the first symptoms appeared. Provided, that the attending physician certifies to this fact in writing to the health officer.

18. The minimum period of quarantine in cases of scarlet fever shall be 30 days with such additional time as may be necessary for the complete recovery of the case. No case under any circumstances shall be released until desquamation has absolutely and entirely ceased and until all nose and ear discharges have healed.

19. The minimum period of quarantine for cases of diphtheria shall be 14 days excepting where two successive negative cultures are made on two successive days, when the minimum period shall be seven days, provided that antitoxin has been used.

20. The minimum period of quarantine in cases of smallpox shall be 20 days with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case. No patient shall be discharged until desquamation has entirely ceased.

21. The minimum period of quarantine for cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be 14 days with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case.

B.—Isolation required in certain contagious diseases.

1. Patients affected with measles, mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, or anterior poliomyelitis will be isolated at home, and those living in the same premises who are not affected with the disease will be permitted to leave the premises to attend to their regular duties, except when such individuals are associated with children away from the quarantined house. Provided further, that the health officer shall give notice to the public by placing a placard with the name of the disease in a conspicuous place on the building as in quarantine. If these regulations are not complied with to the satisfaction of the health officer, the patient and other occupants of the house shall be placed under strict quarantine, as described in section II. A. of these regulations.

2. The minimum period of isolation in cases of measles shall be 21 days, with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case.

3. Cases of whooping cough shall be isolated until paroxysmal cough has entirely ceased.

4. Cases of mumps shall be isolated at least 21 days or until all swelling has subsided.

5. Cases of chicken pox shall be isolated at least 21 days or until the skin is clean and free from infection.

6. Cases of anterior poliomyelitis shall be isolated at least 14 days or until recovery is complete.

SECTION III.—Disinfection and fumigation.

A.—Health officer to terminate quarantine and isolation.

1. Upon receipt of notice from the attending physician of the complete recovery of any person affected with any of the aforesaid diseases, the health officer shall terminate the quarantine or isolation. Provided, that the minimum period of quarantine or isolation as set forth in section II has elapsed. He shall remove the placard and shall cause the premises to be fumigated and the patient and attendants to be disinfected in such manner as provided by the board of health.

2. The fumigation of premises shall be done only by an inspector of the board of health and under the supervision of the health department. The expense of fumigation shall be borne by the patient when the patient is able to pay, otherwise the expense shall be borne by the city. The maximum expense of fumigating shall be \$5, except in the case of public buildings when the expense shall be determined by the capacity to be fumigated. The health inspector shall make a monthly report to the board of health stating the number and location of the premises fumigated, and shall render an account of all money received from this source. The health inspector shall receive as compensation for his services 50 per cent of the receipts from fumigating and the balance shall be turned over by him to the board of health to provide the materials and to pay such other expenses as are incurred in doing this work.

SECTION IV.—*Exclusion of children from school.**A.—Health officer to report cases of contagious disease to the superintendent of schools.*

1. The health officer shall make a daily report to the superintendent of schools, giving the names and addresses of all contagious cases reported to him in the previous 24 hours.

2. When any child is taken from any school building ill with a contagious disease, the room from which the child was taken shall be fumigated within 12 hours.

B.—Children readmitted to school when.

1. Children affected with any of the following diseases will be given certificates by the health officer recommending admission to school as follows:

- Scarlet fever, 10 days after quarantine is terminated.
- Diphtheria, at the termination of quarantine.
- Smallpox, 15 days after quarantine is terminated.
- Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, when recovery is complete.
- Measles, at the termination of isolation.
- Chicken pox, at the termination of isolation.
- Whooping cough, 15 days after paroxysmal cough has ceased.
- Mumps, 10 days after all swelling has subsided.
- Anterior poliomyelitis, when recovery is complete.

C.—Contacts residing in the same dwelling place as the patient to be excluded from school.

1. No child or other person residing in the same premises as the patient shall be permitted to attend any public, private, Sunday, or sectarian school, and teachers of public and private schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children from said schools until the expiration of the quarantine period or the isolation period for the last person in the premises so affected; provided, the person or persons so affected have been properly isolated during the quarantine period. Otherwise the exclusion for contacts shall continue for the following periods:

- Scarlet fever, 7 days.
- Diphtheria, 7 days.
- Smallpox, 14 days (unless vaccinated).
- Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 14 days.
- Measles, 14 days.
- Chicken pox, 14 days.
- Whooping cough, 14 days.
- Mumps, 14 days.
- Anterior poliomyelitis, 14 days.

D.—Contacts residing in a dwelling place other than that of the patient to be excluded from school.

1. Any child residing in the same premises where an outbreak of any of the contagious diseases enumerated occurs, at the time of the outbreak may be allowed after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing to remove therefrom and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and, providing the disease has not been contracted at the end of the periods here specified, will be given a certificate by the health officer recommending readmission to school:

- Scarlet fever and diphtheria, each 7 days.
- Smallpox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, mumps, and anterior poliomyelitis, each 14 days.

SECTION V.—*Transportation of cases.*

Infected persons shall not move about or be moved about in the city or expose themselves in such manner as to endanger the general public. Cases shall be transported only by the conveyance of the health department except by special permission of the health officer. Patients transported to the city quarantine hospital in the city carriage may be accompanied by a nurse or other attendant if there be need of such an attendant, but such attendant shall, before leaving the city quarantine hospital, take a disinfecting bath and put on disinfected clothing and comply with such other rules as are directed by the board of health.

SECTION VI.—Precautions to be taken by those attending patients affected with contagious diseases.

1. Every person in attendance upon a case of contagious disease shall exercise due precaution to prevent the transmission of the disease.

2. Nurses who have been caring for a case of contagious disease shall, upon the termination of quarantine, take a disinfecting bath and shampoo, and shall put on disinfected clothing, and shall not enter upon the duties of another case for at least two days following such disinfection. During this time they are advised to keep in the open air as much of the time as possible.

SECTION VII.—Health board to have power to act.

The health officer and the board of health shall have the power to make such special regulations for the prevention and control of contagious diseases as they from time to time find necessary.

SECTION VIII.—Previous regulations revoked.

All previous regulations of the board of health for the management of contagious diseases are hereby revoked.

SECTION IX.

These regulations shall take effect on their passage.

SECTION X.—Penalties.

[Sec. 26, Revised Ordinances of the city of Fargo.]

Penalty for disobeying quarantine rules.

Any person whomsoever who shall violate any clause, provision, or requirement, duty or regulation of this chapter or of any rules or regulations of the said health officer, physician or person in charge of any quarantine, or who shall fail or neglect to comply with any such rules, provisions, requirements, duty or orders, or who shall interfere with or in any manner resist any officer or agent of the city in the discharge of his duty as herein contemplated or who shall commit any breach of the peace, or be guilty of any act, or thing calculated to defeat or interrupt the carrying into effect any part of this chapter or any regulation of the board of health, shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Penalty for violation of ordinance.

[Sec. 94, Revised Ordinances of the city of Fargo.]

That any person who violates, disobeys, neglects or refuses to comply with, or who resists any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who refuses or neglects to obey any of the rules, orders or sanitary regulations of the board of health, or who omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists the city scavenger or any of his assistants, or any officer or order, or special regulation of the board of health, scavenger or assistant scavenger, shall, upon arrest and conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$15, or imprisonment in the city jail not exceeding 10 days, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

[Regulation, Board of Health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

HARTFORD, CONN.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, ISOLATION, PLACARDING, DISINFECTION.

REGULATION 1. Every physician shall report in writing to the board of health, within 12 hours after his recognition of the disease, every case of cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal fever, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, measles, or such other contagious or infectious disease as the board of health may designate.

REGULATION 2. Every householder in whose house any person shall be ill with any of the following diseases, to wit: Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal fever,

poliomyelitis, whooping cough, measles, or such other contagious or infectious disease as the board of health may designate, shall report the same to the board of health within 12 hours of his first gaining knowledge of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance.

REGULATION 3. Until permission has been received from the board of health; no clothing or other property that may have been exposed to the infection of cholera, typhus fever, leprosy, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever, smallpox, or such other malignant contagious diseases as the board of health may designate shall be removed from the house; neither shall any occupant of such infected dwelling change his residence, nor shall any public or circulating library or any schoolbook be taken into the house without the consent of said board of health.

REGULATION 4. Whoever is infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), or other malignant contagious disease requiring isolation to protect the public shall immediately proceed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and remain there until permitted to remove by order of said board. Every parent or guardian of any child or ward infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or other malignant contagious disease shall immediately cause such child or ward to be conveyed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and no parent or guardian shall permit such child or ward to remove from such place or room until the board of health shall certify that all danger of communicating the disease is passed.

REGULATION 5. No person other than the attending physicians, nurses, and the agents of the board of health shall enter, and no dog, cat, or other animal shall be allowed to enter any apartment or place set apart for the treatment of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other malignant contagious disease without the consent of the board of health.

REGULATION 6. No person affected with smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or measles shall attend any public meeting or assembly or travel in any public conveyance.

REGULATION 7. Upon every house or apartment in which there is a case of diphtheria, including membranous croup, scarlet fever, or such other malignant contagious disease as the board of health may determine under quarantine, shall be placed a placard with the name of the disease. This placard shall not be defaced or removed by any person without the authority of the board of health.

REGULATION 8. No person having the care either as physician, parent, or attendant of any person who has been placed in isolation for a contagious disease shall advise or permit such other person to leave any place designated by the board of health as a place of quarantine before said board shall have certified that this can be done without danger to others.

REGULATION 9. It shall be the duty of any physician or person having charge of a case of contagious disease ordered into isolation by the board of health to report to said board as soon as the case is ready for dismissal.

Before the card placed upon a house or apartment in which there is a case of diphtheria or membranous croup on the restrictions placed on intercourse between the inmates of such house will be removed, a culture shall be taken from the throat of each patient surviving and a report received from the laboratory of the Hartford board of health or the State board of health that such culture does not show the presence of bacillus of diphtheria. And a second culture and report and cultures from persons in contact with the case may be required as the board of health may direct. The culture for release as above described shall be taken by the physician attending the case. Subsequent cultures may be taken by the medical inspector if desired. If an interval of four weeks has elapsed without securing a culture free from diphtheria bacilli and clinical signs of the disease are absent, the board of health will, upon request of the physician in attendance, take further cultures as may be necessary.

REGULATION 10. Placards posted on account of scarlet fever may be removed when desquamation has ceased and no abnormal discharges from the nose or throat are present. Cases in which no evident desquamation or unusual discharge exists will be kept under quarantine for three weeks and may be released after that date upon the approval of the board of health.

DISINFECTANT REGULATION 11. It is to be remembered that direct sunlight and fresh air are powerful disinfectants, and that both of these should be admitted as freely as possible to all rooms in which patients are under treatment for contagious disease.

All washable clothing removed from contact with cases of smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct shall be disinfected by soaking for at least one hour in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water, a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate in water, or by such other means as the board of health may direct before being removed from the room. Clothing or bed

linen thus treated may then be washed and laundered in the usual way. Milk bottles are to be thoroughly washed in scalding water before being returned to the dealer.

Discharges from the nose and throat of patients suffering from diphtheria, consumption, scarlet fever, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct are preferably to be received in a paper sputum cup or on pieces of tissue paper or cloth, which should be at once placed in a paper bag and burned before they become dry; otherwise, they may be received in a receptacle containing one of the above-named disinfecting solutions, which should be emptied frequently.

All discharges from cases of typhoid fever should be disinfected by remaining in contact with at least a pint of a solution of 8 ounces of chlorinated lime to a gallon of water for at least one hour, after which the vessels may be emptied and cleaned.

Upon termination or removal of all cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, consumption, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct, the premises must be disinfected in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

REGULATION 12. No superintendent, principal, or teacher in any school or any parent or guardian of any child attending school shall permit a child sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles, German measles, consumption, chickenpox, mumps, itch, lice, favus, ringworm, contagious impetigo, or such other contagious diseases as the board of health may direct, to attend school, nor shall any child residing in any household in which such disease exists be allowed to attend school without a permit from the board of health. No person living in any single house or apartment upon which a card has been placed, as required in section 7, shall attend school without a written permit from the board of health and the superintendent of schools.

Children exposed to infection from diphtheria who have removed from the infected household may be admitted to school if cultures from the nose and throat do not show the germ of that disease. Those exposed to scarlet fever may be admitted if showing no unusual symptoms after an interval of 10 days from the last exposure.

Children sick with measles, German measles, mumps, or chickenpox shall be excluded from school for two weeks, and in chickenpox until all crusts are removed. Other children in the family who have not had the disease are excluded for two weeks from the appearance of the last case. Cases of whooping cough are excluded for a period of one month and until a period of three days have elapsed without a "whoop." Other children in the family are to be excluded if showing any signs of cough. Children who have had these diseases may be admitted if in the opinion of the medical inspector it is safe to do so. [Regulations board of health, approved Nov. 1, 1911.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, PLACARDING, QUARANTINE, BURIAL, DISINFECTION.

IV.—To prevent spread of contagious diseases.

Rule 16. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, and occupant of any dwelling house or other building in which there shall occur a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, typhoid fever, or consumption, or any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, to immediately give notice thereof to the health officers of this city.

Rule 17. Any physician who may be called to attend a case of any of the aforementioned diseases shall at once report such case to the health officer.

Rule 18. No person sick with any of the diseases specified in Rule 16, nor any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infection, shall be removed, nor shall any occupant take up residence elsewhere, without the consent and under the direction of the health officer.

Rule 19. Upon receipt of such notice as provided for in Rule No. 16, the board of health, or its officer, whenever in their opinion a disease dangerous to public health exists, will take the necessary measures, by placard, quarantine, and otherwise, to prevent the spread of such disease.

Rule 20. No person shall remove or deface any card or sign from any building or premises which may have been placed there by order of the board of health or the health officer. No occupant of said placarded building or premises shall leave the same, and no person, except the attending physician, nurse, and clergyman, shall enter the same without first obtaining the permission of the board of health or the health officer; provided, that such physician, or clergyman, when called in to a case