

Pennsylvania. State Board of
Health and Vital
Organization, by-laws and
regulations of the State

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORGANIZATION, BY-LAWS AND
REGULATIONS

OF THE

State Board of Health

AND

VITAL STATISTICS.

EXTRACTED FROM THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,
1899.

WM. STANLEY RAY,
STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.
1900.

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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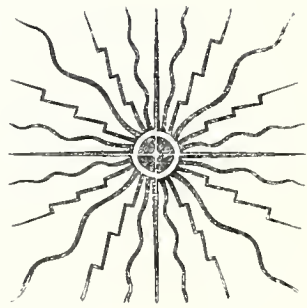
State Board of Health

AND

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ORGANIZATION, BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1899.

Officers and Members.

President, John Fulton, C. E., Johnstown.

Secretary, Benjamin Lee, M. D., Philadelphia.

Members, John Fulton, C. E., Johnstown; J. H. McClelland, M. D., Pittsburgh; Philip A. Boyer,* M. D., Selinsgrove; Hon. Samuel T. Davis, M. D., Lancaster; Richard Y. Cook, Esq., Philadelphia; Charles H. Harvey, M. D., Philadelphia; Benjamin Lee, M. D., 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Place of meeting—Supreme Court Room, State Capitol, Harrisburg (unless otherwise ordered). Janitor—John Harner, 1417 North Third street, Harrisburg.

Time of meeting—Second Thursday in May, July and November, at 4 P. M.

Standing Committees.

I. Executive Committee—Richard Y. Cook, chairman; Charles H. Harvey, M. D., and Benjamin Lee, M. D., secretary. Place of meeting, executive office, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

II. Committee on Registration and Vital Statistics—Dr. Benjamin Lee and Dr. Samuel T. Davis. Bureau of Registration of Vital Statistics, State Superintendent of Reistration of Vital Statistics, Benjamin Lee, M. D. Registrars of Marriages, Births and Deaths, all clerks of Orphans' Courts. Registrars of Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, all Prothonotaries.

III. Committee on Preventable Diseases, Disinfection and Supervision of Travel and Traffic—Charles H. Harvey, M. D., chairman, and Samuel T. Davis, M. D..

IV. Committee on Water Supply, Drainage, Sewerage, Topography and Mines—John Fulton, C. E., chairman, and J. H. McClelland, M. D.

*Deceased.

V. Committee on Public Institutions and School Hygiene—S. T. Davis, M. D., chairman, and Charles H. Harvey, M. D.

VI. Committee on Adulterations, Poisons, Explosives, and other Special Sources of Danger to Life and Limb—Philip A. Boyer, M. D., chairman, and Richard Y. Cook.

VII. Committee on Sanitary Legislation, Rules and Regulations—James H. McClelland, M. D., chairman, and Benjamin Lee, M. D.

The President is a member ex-officio of all committees.

County Medical Inspectors.

- G. Rice, M. D., McSherrystown, Adams county.
 S. M. Rinehart, M. D., Allegheny county.
 S. A. S. Jessop, M. D., Kittanning, Armstrong county.
 H. S. McConnell, M. D., New Brighton, Beaver county.
 H. Howard Hill, M. D., Everett, Bedford county.
 Wm. M. Findley, M. D., Altoona, Blair county.
 S. M. Woodburn, M. D., Towanda, Bradford county.
 Daniel Longaker, M. D., Reading, Berks county.
 John E. Byers, M. D., Butler county.
 W. E. Matthews, M. D., Johnstown, Cambria county.
 E. O. Bardwell, M. D., Cameron county.
 J. B. Tweedle, M. D., Weatherly, Carbon county.
 George F. Harris, M. D., Bellefonte, Centre county.
 J. G. Shoemaker, M. D., Phoenixville, Chester county.
 J. C. Mewhinney, Spring City, Chester county (assistant).
 H. N. Hess, M. D., Fryburg, Clarion county.
 Spencer M. Free, M. D., DuBois, Clearfield county.
 R. B. Watson, M. D., Lock Haven, Clinton county.
 W. G. Johnston, M. D., Titusville, Columbia county.
 Harvey B. Bashore, M. D., West Fairview, Cumberland county.
 Paul A. Hartman, M. D., Harrisburg, Dauphin county.
 Robert S. Maison, M. D., Chester, Delaware county.
 W. L. Williams, M. D., Ridgway, Elk county.
 C. B. Kibler, M. D., Corry, Erie county.
 T. H. White, M. D., Connellsville, Fayette county.
 J. W. Morrow, M. D., Tionesta, Forest county.
 P. B. Montgomery, M. D., Chambersburg, Franklin county.
 Frank R. Shoemaker, M. D., Hustontown, Fulton county.
 John T. Iams, M. D., Waynesburg, Greene county.
 A. B. Brumbaugh, M. D., Huntingdon, Huntingdon county.
 N. F. Ehrenfeld, M. D., Indiana, Indiana county.
 A. F. Balmer, M. D., Brookville, Jefferson county.
 Wm. H. Banks, M. D., Mifflintown, Juniata county.
 H. V. Logan, M. D., Scranton, Lackawanna county.

M. W. Raub, M. D., Lancaster, Lancaster county.
 W. Pratt, M. D., Dushore, Sullivan county
 J. D. Moore, M. D., New Castle, Lawrence county.
 Morris F. Cawley, M. D., Allentown, Lehigh county.
 S. P. Heilman, M. D., Heilmandale, Lebanon county.
 Chas. P. Knapp, M. D., Wyoming, Luzerne county.
 A. Richter, M. D., Williamsport, Lycoming county.
 Burg Chadwick, M. D., Smethport, McKean county.
 T. M. Cooley, M. D., Sandy Lake, Mercer county.
 A. T. Hamilton, M. D., Lewistown, Mifflin county.
 W. E. Gregory, M. D., Stroudsburg, Monroe county.
 H. H. Whitecomb, M. D., Norristown, Montgomery county.
 Edward A. Curry, M. D., Danville, Montour county.
 Thomas C. Zulick, M. D., Easton, Northampton county.
 A. C. Clark, M. D., Sunbury, Northumberland county.
 A. R. Johnston, M. D., New Bloomfield, Perry county.
 Wm. B. Atkinson, M. D., Philadelphia, Philadelphia county.
 Wm. B. Kenworthy, M. D., Pike county.
 E. H. Ashcraft, M. D., Coudersport, Potter county.
 A. H. Halberstadt, M. D., Pottsville, Schuylkill county.
 F. J. Wagenseller, M. D., Selinsgrove, Snyder county.
 Theodore Wright, M. D., Dushore, Sullivan county.
 C. S. Logan, M. D., Arnot, Tioga county.
 Wm. Leiser, Jr., M. D., Lewisburg, Union county.
 J. P. Strayer, M. D., Oil City, Venango county.
 W. M. Robertson, M. D., Warren, Warren county.
 C. B. Wood, M. D., Monongahela, Washington county.
 H. A. Plum, M. D., Hawley, Wayne county.
 Robert B. Hammer, M. D., Greensburg, Westmoreland county.
 B. E. Bidleman, M. D., Tunkhannock, Wyoming county.
 I. C. Gable, M. D., York, York county.

Engineer Inspectors.

Eastern District—William H. Boardman, C. E., Philadelphia.
 Western District—Northern Division, James H. Harlow, C. E.,
 Edgewood.
 Western District—Southern Division, Thomas P. Roberts, C. E.,
 Pittsburgh.

Bacteriologist.

Professor W. M. L. Coplin, M. D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Assistant Bacteriologists.

Eastern District—Robert L. Pitfield, M. D., Philadelphia.

Monroe County—Richard Slec, M. D., Swiftwater.

Western District—Thos. Turnbull, M. D., Allegheny.

Chemists.

Eastern District—Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Western District—Professor F. C. Phillips, Western University of Pennsylvania, Allegheny.

 Constitution.

The constitution of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is the act of Legislature establishing the Board, approved June 3, 1885, of which the following is the correct text:

AN ACT

To establish a State Board of Health for the better protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, a majority of whom shall be physicians of good standing, graduates of regularly chartered and legally constituted medical colleges, and of not less than ten years' experience in the practice of their profession, and one of whom shall be a civil engineer, who, together with the secretary, the mode of whose appointment is hereinafter provided for, shall constitute and be designated as the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Of the six persons first appointed two shall serve for two years, two for four years and two for six years, from the first day of July next following their confirmation; and the Governor shall thereafter biennially appoint, by and with the advice

Manner of appointment.

Number of members.

and consent of the Senate, two persons of the same professions as those whose terms of office have just expired, to be members of said Board, to hold their offices for six years from the first day of July next following their confirmation, and until their successors are appointed, excepting the secretary, who shall continue in office as hereinafter provided; but any member may be reappointed. Any vacancy occurring in said board during a recess of the Legislature shall be filled by the Governor until the next regular session of the same.

Term of service.

Section 2. As soon as possible after the appointment of the first six persons as aforesaid, they shall meet in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and shall proceed, under the direction of the latter officer, to determine, by lot, which of them shall serve for the respective terms of two, four and six years. Before entering upon the duties of the office they shall take the oath prescribed for State officers by the Constitution of the State, and shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who, upon receiving the said oath of office, shall issue to each a certificate of appointment for his respective term of office determined as aforesaid; upon receiving which they shall possess and exercise the powers and perform the duties of said Board as defined in this act. Immediately after having taken the oath of office they shall organize by electing one of their number to be president, and by appointing a proper person, who shall be a physician of good standing, of not less than ten years' professional experience, and a graduate of a legally constituted medical college, to be secretary of said Board, who shall hold his appointment until removed by the appointment of his successor or otherwise. The Board may elect one of its own members secretary, in which case the vacancy thus created shall be filled by the Governor in the same manner as a vacancy caused in any other way. The president shall be elected annually. No member of the Board, except the secretary, shall, as such, receive any salary; but the actual traveling and other expenses of any member while engaged on the actual duties of the Board, shall be allowed and paid on presentation to, and approval by the Auditor General of an itemized account, with vouchers annexed.

Manner of organization.

Appointment of secretary.

Actual expenses of members to be paid.

Section 3. The secretary shall be the executive

Duties of secretary.

Salary of Secretary.

officer of the Board, and shall have all the powers and privileges of a member of said Board, except in regard to voting upon matters relating to his own office and duties as secretary. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which shall be paid him in the same manner that salaries of other State officials are paid; and such necessary expenses as the Auditor General shall audit, on presentation of an itemized account with vouchers annexed and the certificate of the Board, shall be allowed him.

Time and place of meeting.

Section 4. The said Board shall meet at least once every six months, and may also hold special meetings as frequently as the proper and efficient discharge of its duties shall require, in the Capitol building at Harrisburg (unless otherwise ordered), and the rules and by-laws of the Board shall provide for the giving of proper and timely notice of all such meetings to every member of the board. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall provide and furnish such apartments and stationery as said Board may require in the discharge of its duties. A majority of the members of the Board shall, at any regular, called or adjourned meeting, organize and constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Duties and functions of board defined.

Section 5. The State Board of Health and Vital Statistics shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health and lives of the citizens of the Commonwealth, and shall especially study its vital statistics. It shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemic diseases, including those of domestic animals, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, habits, food, beverages and medicine on the health of the people. It shall also disseminate information upon these and similar subjects among the people. It shall, when required by the Governor or the Legislature, and at such other times as it deems it important, institute sanitary inspections of public institutions or places throughout the State. It shall codify and suggest amendments to the sanitary laws of the Commonwealth and shall have power to enforce such regulations as will tend to limit the progress of epidemic diseases.

Powers of board.

Section 6. In cities, boroughs, districts and places

having no local boards of health, or in case the sanitary laws or regulations in places where boards of health or health officers exist should be inoperative, the State Board of Health shall have power and authority to order nuisances, or the cause of any special disease or mortality to be abated and removed, and to enforce quarantine regulations as said Board shall direct.

Any person who shall fail to obey, or shall violate, such order shall, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for violation and neglect.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics to have general supervision of the State system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, of prevalent diseases, and of practitioners of medicine and surgery, to prepare the necessary methods, forms and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records, and to insure the faithful registration of the same in the several counties and in the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Capitol of the State. The said Board shall recommend such forms and amendments of laws as shall be deemed to be necessary for the thorough organization and efficiency of the registration of vital statistics throughout the State. The secretary of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics shall be the superintendent of registration of vital statistics as supervised by said Board; the clerical duties and safe keeping of the bureau of vital statistics thus created shall be provided for by the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall also provide and furnish such apartments and stationery as said Board shall require in the discharge of such duties.

Functions of board in registration.

Secretary of Internal Affairs to provide stationery and apartments.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of all health officers and boards of health in the State to communicate to said State Board of Health copies of all their reports and publications and also such sanitary information as may be requested by said Board. And said Board is authorized to require reports and information (at such times and of such facts, and, generally, of such nature and extent as its by-laws or rules may provide) from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons and schools, and from the managers, principals and officers thereof, and from all other

Local boards of health and institutions to report to board.

public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees and occupants of all places of public resort in the State; but such reports shall only be required concerning matters or particulars in respect of which it may, in its opinion, need information for the proper discharge of its duties.

Scientific investigations.

Section 9. Said Board may, from time to time, engage suitable persons to render sanitary service or to make or supervise practical and scientific investigations and examinations requiring expert skill, and to prepare plans and reports relative thereto. But no more than two thousand dollars shall be expended in any one year for such special sanitary service.

Annual report.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of said Board, on or before the first Monday of December, in each year, to make a report in writing to the Governor of this State upon the sanitary condition and the prospects of the State, and such report shall set forth the action of the said Board and its officers and agents, and the names thereof, for the past year, and may contain other useful information pertinent to the objects for which it was created, and shall suggest any further legislative action or precaution deemed proper for the better protection of life and health; and the annual report of said Board shall also contain a detailed statement of the (State) Treasurer of all moneys paid out by or on account of said Board, and a detailed statement of the manner of its expenditures during the year last past, but its total expenditures shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year.

So in P. L., probably a mistake of transcriber.

Appropriation.

Section 11. The sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) is hereby appropriated from the Treasury for the purposes of this act and the expenditures properly incurred by the authority of said Board and verified by affidavit, subject, however, to the limitations hereinbefore imposed, and shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Auditor General.

Section 12. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith shall be and are hereby repealed.

Approved June 3, 1885.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

BY-LAWS.

The by-laws of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are as follows:

Article I.

Officers of the Board.

Section 1. The officers of the Board shall be a President and Secretary as directed by section two of the act establishing the Board.

Section 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

Article II.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Board, preserve order, and perform such other duties as custom and parliamentary usage require. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of all committees.

Section 2. The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Board. He shall be custodian of all books, documents, furniture and other property belonging to the Board. He shall give proper and timely notice, in writing, of every regular and called meeting, to each member of the Board, and shall, as executive officer, perform such other duties as are assigned by the act establishing the Board, or by these by-laws, as the Board may from time to time direct. All communications from the Secretary to the Board shall be in writing.

Article III.

Meetings.

Section 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Thursday in May, July and November, at Harrisburg (unless otherwise ordered). At the meeting in July the election of officers shall be held. At the meeting in November the annual report shall be adopted, and at the meeting in May a public address on some sanitary topic shall be delivered.

Section 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President, at

such time and place as he shall designate, whenever requested in writing by three members of the Board, one of whom shall be the Secretary.

Section 3. A majority of the members of the Board shall at any regular, called or adjourned meeting, organize and constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article IV.

Order of Business.

Section 1. All meetings of the Board shall be called to order at the appointed hour by the President. In the event of his absence a chairman pro tempore shall be appointed.

Section 2. At regular meetings the business shall be conducted as follows:

1. The Secretary shall register the names of the members present.
2. The minutes of the last regular meeting shall be read.
3. The minutes of special meetings held since the last regular meeting shall be read.
4. Report of the Secretary.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. At the meeting in July, nomination and election of a president for the ensuing year; at the meeting in November, appointment of standing committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Adjournment.

Section 3. At special meetings the following shall be the order of business:

1. Registration of names of members present.
2. Reading of minutes, if called for.
3. Presentation of special subject.
4. Presentation of accounts.
5. Adjournment.

Article V.

Annual Report of the Secretary.

The Secretary shall, at the meeting in November, make a full report of his official acts during the year ending October 1, preceding, and accompany the same with recommendation of such measures as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health and the faithful execution of the law, and this report shall constitute the basis of the report of the Board to be presented to the Governor on

or before the first Monday of December in each year, in accordance with the requirements of section ten of the act constituting this Board.

Article VI.

Standing Committees.

Section 1. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Board at the meeting in November:

1. An executive committee.
2. A committee on registration and vital statistics.
3. A committee on preventable diseases, disinfection and supervision of travel and traffic.
4. A committee on water supply, drainage, sewerage, topography and mines.
5. A committee on public institutions and school hygiene.
6. A committee on adulterations, poisons, explosives and other special sources of danger to life and limb.
7. A committee on sanitary legislation, rules and regulations.

Section 2. Such papers, communications, or other matter received by the Secretary as he may deem proper for the purpose, he shall forward to the chairman of the appropriate committee, after filing the titles and memoranda, which shall be recorded in the Secretary's office.

Section 3. All reports of committees shall be in writing.

Article VII.

Finances.

Section 1. All accounts against the Board shall be filed with the Secretary, and may be presented at any meeting of the Board, when they shall be acted on in open session; and all accounts allowed shall be endorsed "Approved by order of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics," and shall be endorsed by the President and Secretary.

Section 2. The Secretary shall record in a book reserved for that purpose, all accounts of expenditures ordered or made by the Board and its several members, and shall, before presenting any bill, account or voucher to the Auditor General, cause a copy of the same to be recorded, and shall have stamped upon such voucher, account or bill the audit and date, as the executive committee shall provide.

Article VIII.

Executive Committee.

Section 1. The executive committee shall consist of not less than three members, including the Secretary of the Board, who shall be secretary of the committee.

Section 2. It shall have the general supervision of the finances, purchases, expenses and publications of the Board.

Section 3. Its office shall be in the city of Philadelphia until otherwise ordered.

Section 4. It shall hold meetings at least quarterly, and as much oftener as it shall deem necessary, and shall meet on the call of the chairman.

Section 5. With the approval of the Board or of the executive committee, the Secretary shall make a requisition upon the Secretary of Internal Affairs for such stationery, printed forms, clerical labor, apartments and furniture as shall be needed for the use of the Board.

Section 6. No purchases shall be made or expenses incurred except by order of the Board or of the executive committee; and the executive committee shall not have power to incur any indebtedness beyond the amount appropriated by law.

Article IX.

Rules of Order.

In conducting the business of the meetings of the Board, the parliamentary rules governing the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania shall be adopted so far as they are applicable to its deliberations.

Article X.

Seal.

The seal of the Board shall be circular in shape, bearing on the circumference the words, "State Board of Health. Pennsylvania. 1885. Salus Populi Suprema Lex," and in the centre the coat of arms of the Commonwealth.

Article XI.

Amendments.

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Board by a two-third vote of the members present.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD.

(R. I.)

Regulations in Regard to the Abatement and Removal of Nuisances.

Whenever a complaint is made in writing to the Secretary of the Board of the existence of a nuisance, he shall forthwith, as executive officer of the Board, investigate the matter and shall determine whether the alleged nuisance is detrimental to the public health, or the cause of any special disease or mortality; and in case he shall so find, then he shall notify the owner, agent or occupier of said premises, in writing, of such finding, and the executive officer shall thereupon order and direct the abatement and removal of the same within —— days; and in the event of the failure of said owner, agent or occupier of said property to abate and remove the nuisance, then the executive officer may proceed to abate and remove the same, and may employ all the force necessary to do so, and shall proceed by warrant, arrest and indictment, to convict the party failing to obey said order of abatement and removal.

(R. II.)

Provisional Regulations for Preventing House Yards, Streets, Slaughter Houses, Stock Yards, Hog Pens, Bone-Boiling and Fat-Rendering and Other Similar Establishments from Being or Becoming Prejudicial to the Public Health.

Nuisances Defined.

1. Whatever is dangerous to human life or health, 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 these regulations.

House Refuse, Garbage, Etc.

2. No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substances of any kind, shall be thrown upon any street, road, ditch, gutter or public place, and no putrid or

decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any yard, house, cellar or adjoining out-buildings for more than twenty-four hours.

Noxious Trades.

3. 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, within one mile of the limits of any city or borough, without the permit of the board of health of said city or borough, 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, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises or be thrown or be allowed to run into any public waters, stream, water course, street, road 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.

4. The business of bone and horse boiling shall not be allowed, unless conducted under cover, the building to be provided with smoke consumers, and a due regard to be had to cleanliness in the disposition of the offal. No bone boiling establishment or depository of dead animals shall be kept or erected in any part of this Commonwealth which is not under the jurisdiction of the local board of health, without a permit from the board of health of the nearest city or borough.

5. No permit shall be granted to any person or persons to carry on the business of boiling bones of dead animals until after a careful inspection of the locality, buildings and apparatus, and of the plans for conducting the business, by an accredited inspector of the State Board of Health, or, if such inspector be not accessible, then by an inspector appointed for the purpose by the board of health of the nearest city or borough.

6. No bone-boiling establishments or depositories of dead animals shall be kept or erected in or near a thickly inhabited neighborhood.

7. The floors of all bone-boiling establishments and depositories of dead animals shall be paved with asphalt or with brick or stone, well laid in cement, or with some other impervious material, and shall be well drained. All such establishments shall have such an adequate water supply as will enable thorough cleanliness to be maintained.

8. The boiling of bones and dead animals, etc., shall be conducted in steam tight kettles, boilers or caldrons, from which the foul

vapors shall first be conducted through scrubbers or condensers, and then into the back part of the ash pit of the furnace fire, to be consumed, or by other apparatus equally efficient in preventing or counteracting the offensive effluvia.

9. When bones are being dried after boiling, they shall be placed in a close chamber, through which shall be passed, by means of pipes, large volumes of fresh air, the outlet pipe terminating in the fire-pit.

10. All proprietors of bone-boiling establishments not having, on the 1st day of July, 1886, permits to carry on the business, and violating these regulations, shall be liable to prosecution for failing to obey this order and also to an indictment at common law for creating and maintaining a nuisance.

11. The permit clerk of each local board of health shall have provided a book in which to enter the names of all persons engaged in the business of boiling bones and having depositories of dead animals; also, the location of works and appliances as reported by the inspector, whether licensed or not, the number and date of permit, and remarks.

12. No person or persons, without the consent of the board of health of the nearest city or borough, shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this Commonwealth; and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meats, fish, 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 or are 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 or building, stable or market to be thoroughly cleaned and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, 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 or 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.

13. No blood-pit, dung-pit, offal-pit or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughter house. Any one offending against this rule shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance prejudicial to the public health, and shall be required to remove the nuisance within ten days from the date of notice.

14. The owners, agents, or occupiers of all slaughter houses are required, during the months of June, July, August and September,

to distribute twice in each week not less than twenty-five pounds of chloride of lime about the premises, and also to remove the contents of any manure-pit or manure pile on the premises once in each week, the said premises and contents of manure-pits being hereby declared to be nuisances prejudicial to the public health, unless subject to frequent disinfection and cleaning as herein indicated.

15. All constables and supervisors are enjoined, and all citizens are respectfully desired, to give information to the State Board of Health of any violation of the health laws, or of the regulations of the board, so that the sanitary measures adopted by the latter to ensure the health of the people may be fully carried out, and all offenders promptly punished.

Note.—Section six of the act of June 3, 1885, confers upon the State Board of Health power and authority to order nuisances to be abated and removed in cities, boroughs, districts and places having no local board of health. Any person violating or failing to obey such order becomes liable, on conviction, to a fine of one hundred dollars.

(R. III.)

Regulations in Regard to the Sanitary Supervision of Travel and Traffic.

Upon satisfactory information of the approach to, or transit through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of infected persons or goods, it shall be the duty of the secretary, as executive officer of the board, to cause the same to be stopped at the State line, or, if found within the limits of the State, to cause such persons or goods to be removed from cars, stages, vessels, boats or other conveyances, and securely isolated and disinfected; and he may, if, in his judgment, the emergency is such as to demand it, call a meeting of the committee on travel and traffic, to which his action shall be submitted, with his reasons therefor, in writing. But, in cases coming under the jurisdiction of national or municipal quarantine authorities, he shall co-operate with said authorities in all such action.

(R. IV.)

Regulations in Regard to Disinterment and Transportation of Dead Bodies.

Disinterment of Bodies.

Rule I. The removal of any body from its place of original interment is declared to be a nuisance dangerous to the public health, and

is prohibited unless the same be done under the direction, and by permission of the State or local board of health.

Rule II. The above rule applies as well to the removal of a body from one grave or vault to another in the same cemetery as to its removal to another burial ground or place.

Rule III. The removal of dead bodies from any burial ground situated within the built-up portion of any city or borough is forbidden between April 1 and October 15.

Rule IV. The disinterment of the body of any person who died of any contagious or infectious disease is strictly prohibited, unless by special authority, and upon such conditions as the State or local board of health may impose.

Rule V. The disinterment of bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever, small-pox or varioloid, bubonic plague, relapsing fever, typhus or ship fever, or scarlet fever, is prohibited, except by special permission of the State or local board of health; provided, however, that no such permit shall be granted within ten years after the interment of such person.

Rule VI. When a body dead of any of the diseases mentioned in the preceding rule is to be disinterred the following precautions shall be strictly observed: (a) No one shall be present at the disinterment but those necessary to perform the labor and one male relative of the deceased. (b) A hermetically sealed zinc-lined box sufficiently large to contain the box, coffin or casket already in the grave shall be in readiness to receive the latter. (c) When within six inches of the top of the receptacle containing the body, the earth shall be saturated with one-fifth per cent. solution (1-500) of the bichloride of mercury. (d) The receptacle containing the remains shall on no account be opened, but shall be at once placed in the box provided as above and hermetically sealed, and said box shall not be opened on arriving at the place of destination.

Transportation of Bodies.

Rule 1. The transportation of bodies dead of small-pox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or Bubonic plague is absolutely forbidden.

Rule 2. The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), glanders, anthrax or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with a proved disinfectant fluid; (b) disinfecting and stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton or jute (the latter preferred), and (c) washing the body with disinfectant, or wrapping

it in a sheet saturated with a strong solution of bichloride of mercury. After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. Or, the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or tin case, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box.

Rule 3. The bodies of those dead from typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, tuberculosis, measles, or other dangerous communicable diseases, not specified in Rules 1 and 2, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by filling cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton or jute, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket, provided that this shall apply only to bodies that can reach their destination within forty-eight hours from the time of death. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared for transportation in conformity with Rule 2.

Rule 4. The bodies of those dead from diseases that are not contagious or communicable may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they reach their destination within thirty hours from time of death. If the body cannot reach its destination within thirty hours from time of death it must be prepared for shipment by filling the cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton or jute, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a bandage, or antiseptic cotton blanket, and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket.

Rule 5. In case of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases the body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the deceased, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected; and before selling passage tickets agents shall carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases

where bodies are forwarded under Rule 2, notice must be sent by telegraph to the health officer at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected. This notice must be sent by or in the name of the officer at the initial point, and to enable the health officer at destination to take all necessary precautions at that point.

Rule 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first class ticket marked "corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit showing the physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and, if of a contagious, infectious or communicable nature, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in Rule No. 2, the name of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signatures of the physician or coroner, health officer and undertaker must be on the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and pasted on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the Secretary of the State, or Provincial Board of Health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 7. When the dead bodies are shipped by express the whole original transit permit shall be placed upon the outside of the box and the duplicate forwarded by the express agent to the express agent and Secretary of the State or Provincial Board of Health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 8. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and must not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State or Provincial Health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is to be disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains must be enclosed in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin or copper lined coffin or box.

Bodies deposited in receiving vaults will be treated and considered the same as buried bodies.

(R. V.)

Regulation in Regard to the Inter-State Notification of the Existence of Infections and Contagious Diseases.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the International Conference of Boards of Health, at Toronto, October 6, 1886, with slight verbal modifications:

Whereas, It is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health that prompt information should be given of the existence of cholera, yellow fever or small-pox; be it resolved—

1. That it is the sense of the National Conference of State Boards of Health, that it is the duty of each state and provincial board of health within whose jurisdiction any of said diseases may occur to furnish immediate information of the existence of such diseases to boards of health of neighboring states and provinces, and to local boards of such states as have no central board, in which the duty of notification shall lie upon the local boards.

2. That upon the prevalence of rumor of the existence of pestilential disease in any State or province, if positive definite information thereon be not obtainable from the proper health authorities, this conference holds that the health officials of another state are justified in entering the before-mentioned state or province for the purpose of investigating and establishing the truth or falsity of such reports.

3. That whenever practicable, the investigations undertaken under the preceding section shall be made with the co-operation of the state or local health authorities.

4. That any case which presents symptoms leading to serious suspicion of the existence of one of the aforesaid diseases shall be treated as suspicious, and reported as provided for in cases in which the diagnosis is certain.

5. That any case respecting which reputable and experienced physicians disagree as to whether the disease is or is not pestilential, shall be reported as suspicious.

6. That any suspected case respecting which efforts are made to conceal its existence, full history and true nature, shall be deemed suspicious and so reported.

7. That in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the boards of health of the United States and Canada represented at this conference, do pledge themselves to an interchange of information as herein provided.

Addendum to regulation in regard to the inter-state notification of contagious and infectious diseases, adopted by the National Conference of State Boards of Health at Washington, September 8, 1887, and by the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, November 9, 1887.

1. All communicable diseases hereinafter mentioned, prevalent in

certain areas, or which tend to spread along certain lines of travel shall be reported to all state and provincial boards of health within said areas or along said lines of communication.

2. In the instance of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever and typhus, reports shall be at once forwarded, either by mail or telegraph, as the urgency of the case may demand.

3. In the instance of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, anthrax or glanders, weekly reports, when possible, shall be supplied in which shall be indicated as far as known the places implicated and the degree of prevalence.

(R. VI.)

Regulation for the Better Preservation of the Public Health, and to Limit the Progress of Epidemic (Contagious and Infectious) Diseases.

In virtue of the powers conferred by the act of Assembly, of June 3, 1885, section five and six, P. L. 56 of the Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be it ordered by the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordered by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That whatever is dangerous to human life or health, whatever renders the air or food or water or other drink unwholesome, and whatever building, erection or part of cellar thereof is overcrowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, 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 regulation, and shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars.

Nuisances defined.

Sec. 2. No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter or organic waste substance of any kind shall be thrown on any street, road, ditch, gutter or public place, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any yard, house, cellar or adjoining out building or grounds for more than twenty-four hours.

House refuse, garbage, etc., not to be exposed.

Pig pens to be properly constructed and kept clean.

Sec. 3. No pig pen shall be built or maintained within one hundred feet of any well or spring of water used for drinking purposes, or within thirty feet of any street or any inhabited house, or unless constructed in the following manner, viz: So that the floor or floors of the same shall be not less than two feet from the ground, in order that the filth accumulating under the same may be easily removed.

Privies not to remain near wells of drinking water.

Sec. 4. No privy vault, cess-pool, or reservoir into which a privy, water closet, cess-pool, stable or sink is drained, unless it is water tight, shall be constructed, dug or permitted to remain within one hundred and fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; unless the surface of such vault, cess-pool or reservoir is at a lower level than the bottom of such well. Earth privies and earth closets, with no vault, pit or depression below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted from this regulation, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit.

Sec. 5. All sewer drains shall be water tight.

Sewer-drains not to contaminate water supply.

Sec. 6. No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond, dam, reservoir, or other collection of water used for drinking purposes, or into any standing water.

Sec. 7. All pipes connecting a water closet with a soil pipe shall be trapped, each separately. All waste pipes shall be trapped, each separately, and close to the connections with each bath, sink, bowl or other fixture, unless adequate provision is made for downward ventilation through said water pipes, in which case one trap may serve for several fixtures.

Sec. 8. All soil pipes shall be carried at their full size through the roof and left open. A provision shall also be made for admitting air to the house drain side of the main trap, if such trap exists.

Sec. 9. The joints in vitrified pipes shall be carefully cemented under and around the pipe, and the joints in cast iron pipes shall be run and calked with lead.

Sec. 10. All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes. All joints and pipes shall be made airtight.

Diseases dangerous to public health enumerated.

Sec. 11. The following named diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Small-pox (variola, varioloid), cholera (Asiatic or epidemic), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet

rash), measles, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, diphtheritic sore throat), typhoid fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, spotted fever (cerebro-spinal meningitis), relapsing fever, epidemic dysentery, hydrophobia, (rabies), glanders (farcy), tuberculosis (consumption), bubonic plague and leprosy, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations, unless certain of them only are specified.

Sec. 12. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the school board, giving the street and number, or location of the house.

Householders required to report.

Sec. 13. Whenever any physician finds any person whom he is called upon to visit has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he or she shall immediately report the same to the school board giving the street and number or location of the house, on the receipt of which report the said board shall immediately notify the teacher or principal of every school in the district, instructing said teachers or principals to dispense with the attendance of all pupils residing in the family in which such disease exists. No physician who may, in good faith in obedience to this regulation, report a case as one of communicable diseases which subsequently proves not to be such, shall be liable to a suit for damages for such error in reporting. It shall be the duty of such physician and of all other attendants upon persons affected with such diseases to avoid exposure to the public of any garments or clothing about their own persons that may have been subjected to the risk of infection.

Physicians required to report.

School teachers to be notified.

Physicians not to be sued for mistakes in obeying this regulation.

Sec. 14. No person shall, unless by permit of a board of health, carry or remove from one building to another any patient affected with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the case or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself or herself, cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body.

Exposure of infected persons or things forbidden.

Sec. 15. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, small-

Funeral after infectious diseases forbidden.

pox, typhus fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, scarlet fever or measles, and the family of the deceased shall in all such cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, and take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection; and the person authorizing the public notice of death of such person shall have the name of the disease which caused the death appear in such public notice.

Public notice of cause of death required.

Public conveyances not to be infected.

Sec. 16. No person suffering from or having very recently recovered from small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever or measles shall expose himself, nor shall any one expose a person under his charge in a similar condition, in any public conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of such condition as above stated. And the owner or person in charge of such conveyance must not, after the entry of any person so infected into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it without having sufficiently disinfected it.

Infected conveyances not to be used until disinfected.

Infected houses or rooms not to be let.

Sec. 17. No person shall let or hire any house or room in a house in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room or house and premises therewith connected have been disinfected and for the purpose of this section, the keeper of a hotel, inn or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn or house.

Isolation of families required.

Sec. 18. Members of any household in which small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles exists shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship or education, and, as far as possible, from visiting other private houses.

Disinfection required.

Sec. 19. The clothing, bed-clothing and bedding of persons who have been sick with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and the rooms which they have occupied during such sickness, together with their furniture, shall be disinfected as directed in the circulars of this Board.

Infected animals to be excluded.

Sec. 20. No animal affected with a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, shall be brought within the limits of this Commonwealth, and the bodies of such animals dead of such disease or killed on account thereof, shall be buried with quick-

lime under four feet of earth or burned, but shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, or of any source of water supply.

Sec. 21. No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect from its natural condition by the addition of any foreign substance, shall be held, kept or offered for sale.

Milk not to be adulterated.

Sec. 22. No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, milk, and nothing for human food, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for such use, nor, any animal or fish that died by disease, and no carcass of any calf, pig or lamb, which at the time of its death was less than three weeks old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought within the limits of this Commonwealth or offered or held for sale as food.

No unwholesome food to be sold.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of the occupant of every house, in the month of May, in each and every year, to clean the cellars thereof of all dirt, vegetables and other impure matter calculated to engender disease, and to cause them to be thoroughly whitewashed with fresh lime.

Cellars to be cleaned.

Sec. 24. No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools in this Commonwealth who has not been vaccinated successfully within seven years.

Vaccination of school children required.

Sec. 25. No parent, guardian or master, in whose house or family there shall have been a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, shall permit any child residing in said house or family to attend any public, private or Sunday school, after the cessation of said disease, within a period of ten days after the house shall have been thoroughly disinfected and cleaned. And it shall be the duty of school boards to have this section printed on cards, mentioning the names of diseases declared communicable and dangerous to the public health in section thirty-one of this regulation, and posted in every school room, and it shall be the duty of each teacher to read the section to the school at least once a month and whenever any epidemic shall appear.

Period of isolation established for school children.

Children to be instructed in regard to danger of infection.

Sec. 26. Every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker, or cemetery keeper, or has the charge 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 so conduct his business and so care for any such place above named, as to

Sextons, cemetery keepers, etc.

avoid detriment or danger to public health; and every person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from communicable diseases as hereinbefore enumerated, shall adopt the precautions prescribed in regulations IV of this Board. No dead body shall be exhumed and removed between the months of May and October inclusive and nobody dead from any contagious or infectious disease shall be exhumed and removed unless by special authority and upon such conditions as the State Board of Health may impose.

Penalties to be
inflicted.

Sec. 27. Every person violating any section of this regulation is liable for every such offense, upon conviction before any court, to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

(R. VII.)

Regulation for the Prevention of Blindness.

Whenever, in any city, borough, village or place in this State having no health authority of its own, any nurse, midwife or other person, not a legally qualified practitioner of medicine, shall notice inflammation of the eyes or redness of the lids in a new-born child under his or her care, it shall be the duty of such person to report the same to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine, within twelve hours of the time the disease is first noticed.

(R. VIII.)

Regulation for the Enforcement of Domiciliary Quarantine and
Closure of Schools.

Whenever the Secretary shall have satisfactory information that any of the following diseases, viz: Small-pox, varioloid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, typhus fever or Asiatic cholera is epidemic, or threatens to become epidemic in any city, borough, district or place having no local board of health, or in which the sanitary laws or regulations are inoperative, he shall have authority, as executive officer of the Board, to issue a proclamation in the name of the Board declaring such disease epidemic, and to order and enforce such measures in the way of quarantine, isolation of the sick, vacci-

nation, disinfection and the closure of schools, public and private, religious and secular, as in his judgment may be necessary to stamp out the infection.

(R. IX.)

Regulation Authorizing the Secretary to Place, or Cause to be Placed, Placards Upon Houses in Which Certain Communicable Diseases Exist.

Section 1. Whenever the Secretary shall have satisfactory information that any of the following diseases: cholera, small-pox (variola or varioloid), scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup) membranous croup or leprosy exist in any city, borough, district or place having no local board of health, or in which the sanitary laws or regulations are inoperative, he shall have authority to place or cause to be placed, in a conspicuous place or places upon or near the house or premises in which said case may be located a placard or placards upon which shall be printed in large letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said house or premises may be suffering, as aforesaid, as the case may be: Provided, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as small-pox, and that diphtheritic croup and membranous croup shall be placarded as diphtheria, and that scarlatina shall be placarded as scarlet fever, and said placard or placards shall remain thereon until such time as the rules and regulations established by this Board regarding the destruction or disinfection of infected bedding, clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection, and the disinfection of houses and premises have been fully complied with: Provided, That in addition to the placarding aforesaid, or in lieu of the same, the Secretary may place or cause to be placed a guard or guards upon said house or premises.

Sec. 2. The head of the family occupying any house or premises upon or near which said placard or placards aforesaid may be placed, shall, upon conviction before any mayor, burgess, alderman, police magistrate or justice of the peace of the city, borough or township in which said offense was committed be liable for the fine or penalty provided by the act of Assembly of June 18, 1895, in any case where such placard or placards are removed, disturbed, covered up, taken down or destroyed with his or her knowledge or consent before the time provided by section one of this regulation; said fine to be not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, in default of pay-

ment whereof such person or persons so convicted shall undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period not exceeding sixty days.

(R. X.)

Regulation Requiring Burials to be at a Certain Depth Below the Surface of the Ground.

Section 1. The burial of a body at an insufficient depth below the surface of the ground is hereby declared to be a nuisance prejudicial to the public health.

Section 2. In all cities, boroughs, districts and places having no local board of health, no body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground in populous districts, or less than four feet below the surface of the ground in rural districts.

(R. XI.)

Regulation for the Disinfection of the Persons, Excreta, Effects and Dwellings of those Sick with Communicable (Contagious and Infectious) Diseases.

To Disinfect in the Sick-room.

1. All glasses, cups or other vessels used by the patient shall be cleansed in boiling water before being used by others. And all foods and drinks touched and not consumed by the sick shall be burned or buried.

2. The discharge from the bowels and from the kidneys shall be received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants, and, after thorough disinfection, emptied into a closet connecting with a sewer or, in the country, buried at least one hundred feet from any well or running stream. In no case shall they be thrown on the surface of the ground or into a running stream of water. Rags and paper which have become contaminated with any discharge shall be burned at once in a strong fire. It is well, in all contagious diseases, to place a piece of rubber cloth under the patient to prevent the discharges from soaking into the bed.

3. All articles of the patient's clothing, all sheets, towels, napkins, bandages or sponges used about the sick, must, before being taken from the sick room, be thrown into a tub containing several gallons

of solution of chloride of lime (standard solution No. 1), and remain in it three hours. Never carry any dry clothes from the sick room without disinfection. After disinfection they must be thoroughly boiled.

5. After death the body must at once be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate (standard solution No. 2) and buried as soon as possible.

6. Burn as many of the articles which have been about the sick as possible.

7. Standard Disinfecting Solutions Recommended by the State Board of Health.

1. Standard Solution No. 1.—Dissolve chloride of lime or bleaching powder of the best quality (containing at least twenty-five per cent. of available chlorine) in soft water in the proportion of four ounces (a quarter of a pint) to the gallon.

*2. Standard Solution No. 2.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potash in soft water in the proportion of two drachms (a heaping teaspoonful) of each to the gallon.

3. Standard Solution No. 3.—To one part of hypochlorite of soda add five parts of soft water.

4. Standard Solution No. 4.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate in water in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon. One fluid ounce (two tablespoonsful) of this solution to the gallon of water is sufficiently strong. Articles should be left in it for two hours. One gallon of standard solution No. 1, may also be mixed with nine gallons of water, and used in the same way. No article should be allowed to leave the infected room until it has been either disinfected or boiled.

8. To Disinfect Discharges from the Patient.

Use standard solutions, Nos. 1, 2 or 3, keeping a pint of the solution used constantly in the vessel ready for any emergency. Let the discharge be passed directly into the solution, then let a pint more of it be added, and let the whole stand sometime to be thoroughly acted upon before being thrown into the sewer or being buried. Ordinary whitewash, freshly made or preserved by pouring a thin film of coal oil on its surface, is also very useful for this purpose. These discharges should never be thrown into a privy or cess-pool, nor into a running stream, nor on the surface of the ground.

*Note.—This solution is highly poisonous. 2. It requires a contact of one hour to be efficient. 3. It destroys lead pipes. 4. It is without odor.

Corrosive sublimate solution should be kept in wooden or crockery vessels.

9. To Disinfect Clothing, Towels, Napkins, Bedding and Such Textile Fabrics as can be Washed.

Burn as much as possible. Use standard solution No. 4, one ounce to the gallon of water, or use one gallon of solution No. 1 in nine gallons of water. Let the goods soak in the solution for at least three hours before they leave the room. Stir them up so that the solution may get all through the goods. After disinfection boil the goods thoroughly.

10. To Disinfect Water Closets, Urinals, Sinks and Cess-Pools.

5. Carbolic Acid Solution.—Mix one pint of carbolic acid with two and a half gallons of water.

Standard Solution No. 4, diluted with three parts of water, may also be used in the proportion of one gallon (of the solution) to every four (estimated) of the contents of the vault. Standard solution No. 1 would require to be used gallon for gallon of the material to be disinfected. Dry chloride of lime may be sprinkled over the contents of a privy, or standard solution No. 2 may be made up by the barrel, and four or five gallons be applied during an epidemic.

To Disinfect the Room after Death or Recovery.

The room must be vacated. The paper should be carefully scraped from the walls. Thorough ventilation for several days, and thorough washings of all surfaces with one of the disinfecting solutions, say, one pint of standard solution No. 4 to four gallons of water, or a quarter of a pint of solution of hypochlorite of soda to a gallon of water must be effected. The walls and ceiling, if plastered, should be washed with this solution and then whitewashed. All dust must be carefully washed (not brushed or swept) away from ledges, cracks, corners and crevices.

Sulphur Fumigation.

To use this effectively, two pounds of sulphur should be burned in a room ten feet square. Every opening in the room—flues, doors, windows, cracks and crevices—must be closed, except the door by which the disinfector is to escape; closet doors and bureau drawers should be opened wide, and all woolen articles which have been in the room during the sickness hung on lines, being spread out and opened up as much as possible. The sulphur is to be burned in an iron kettle or other vessel set in a tub containing a little water to guard against fire. A small quantity of water should be evaporated at the same time. A little alcohol or kerosene must be poured upon the sulphur by means of which it may be ignited. Leave the room quickly, for the fumes are highly poisonous when breathed, and close

the door tightly. Let the room remain closed twenty-four hours or more. Then air thoroughly for at least twenty hours.

Formaldehyde (Formalin).

This comparatively new substance promises to supersede sulphur as an aerial or gaseous disinfectant. Not only does it appear to be more penetrating and more destructive to germ life, but it possesses the very great advantage of not injuring the colors of fabrics, or wall papers, or tarnishing and corroding metallic surfaces. It is also known as Formic Aldehyde, and is a gas developed by the action of a red hot surface of platinum on the vapor of wood alcohol, or wood spirit (methyl-alcohol). A saturated (40 per cent.) solution of this gas in water is sold under the name of Formalin, Formol or Formalose.

The gas may be generated directly in the apartment to be disinfected, the same precautions being taken as regards stopping up crevices as in using sulphur fumes. Formalin may be mixed with water in the proportion of two parts to the hundred, and applied with a sprayer directly to surfaces to be treated, or may be forced undiluted into the closed apartments through a key-hole or other orifice, in the form of vapor or atomized fluid. A special apparatus known as a generator or regenerator is needed for this purpose.

Another mode of application is to dilute Formalin with an equal quantity of water, and evaporate it in wide pans by gentle heat. For every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, a pint of this mixture is required, or it may be evaporated from sheets moistened with a mixture of one part of Formalin to two of water and hung up in the room. For this method, three pints of the mixture should be evaporated for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space. The temperature of the room should not be allowed to fall below 60 degrees F.

There is testimony of convincing character both from scientific experiments and practical health officers as to the efficiency of all these modes of application.

After the disinfection of apartments by Formaldehyde gas, the latter should be neutralized by ammonia gas, evolved from water of ammonia by heat, or by evaporation from water of ammonia sprinkled upon the floor. The quantity of water of ammonia required for neutralization, after the above-named method, is as follows: 1.26 quarts of water of ammonia for each quart of Formaldehyde.

Regulation for the Control and Management of Piggeries in the State of Pennsylvania.

1. This Board declares the keeping of pigs an offensive industry.
2. Hog yards and piggeries will not be permitted within 200 feet of any natural stream or water course, and the drainage of a piggery shall in no case be permitted to reach any natural stream until said drainage has been purified.
3. All pig pens shall be constructed with water-tight floors, either of plank or cement, which must be elevated at least ten inches above the ground.
4. The feeding of animals dead from natural causes to pigs will not be allowed. Offal should not be fed to pigs for at least a month before they are killed. The animals to be killed should be removed from the pen where offal is fed and should be fattened on grain. Offal from hogs should not be fed to hogs, as disease is liable to be communicated to sound animals in this way. Offal from hogs must be burned or buried.
5. All pig pens must be daily cleansed and thus kept free from all offensive odors.
6. Where offal from slaughter houses is fed to pigs, the yards should be cleaned at least twice each week, the refuse being buried or burned.
7. Where garbage or offal is fed to pigs, the troughs, basins or boxes should be cleansed and dried as often as is necessary to prevent unwholesome odors from arising.
8. No hog ranch or piggery for garbage or offal feeding, where more than fifty head of swine are kept, shall be established or maintained with out a permit from a health authority.

Regulation for Preventing the Pollution of Streams and Other Public Waters by the Refuse and Sewage from Tanneries.

1. The throwing or otherwise depositing of hair, lime, fleshings, trimmings, spent tan bark and all other solid waste from tanneries in streams, ponds, lakes or other public waters, is absolutely prohibited as entirely unnecessary, and because, under certain conditions, it becomes injurious to the public health.
2. All sewage produced by washing hides in any and all processes, as well as all spent tan liquors, shall, before being run into streams

or other waters used as public water supplies, be filtered through beds of gravel. This can readily be accomplished by setting the works a short distance back from the water.

3. In cases where sulphuric acid, chromic acid, or other acids or salts injurious to human health are employed in tanneries, they shall be recovered, or neutralized before being thrown into any stream used as a public water supply.

(R. XIV.)

Regulation Forbidding the Dumping of Night-Soil in Public Waters.

The dumping of night-soil in any river, stream, lake, pond or other public water in this Commonwealth constitutes a nuisance prejudicial to the public health and is hereby forbidden.

(R. XV.)

Regulation with Regard to the Depositing of Night-Soil.

1. The depositing of night-soil on the surface of the ground is hereby declared to be a nuisance prejudicial to the public health.

2. This material must be placed in pits or trenches dug for the purpose and each deposit covered with fresh earth and lime.

3. When the contents of such pit or trench have reached within one foot of the surface they must be covered with fresh earth and lime, up to the level of the ground.

4. The contents of such pit or trench must then not be disturbed for six months, at the end of which time they will be fit to use as a fertilizer.

5. Any person violating or failing to obey this regulation will be liable to a fine of one hundred (\$100) dollars.

(R. XVI.)

Regulation to Prevent the Pollution of the Waters of the Schuylkill River and its Tributaries.

1. No privy, urinal or other construction of easement, shall be placed or allowed to remain over the waters of or directly upon the banks of the Schuylkill river, the canals of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, or any tributaries of said river or canals above Fairmount Dam.

2. No person shall either directly or indirectly, or by dumping from a cart or other conveyance or receptacle, deposit human excrement in or on the banks of said waters.

3. No privy vault, cess-pool or reservoir into which a privy, water closet or cess-pool is drained, shall be constructed, dug or permitted to remain within one hundred and fifty feet of the banks of said waters unless the same is thoroughly cemented so that it shall be water tight.

4. No boat, either for public or private use, whether steam boat, canal boat, house boat, ferry boat, bath house or other construction used to float, steam or sail upon said water, shall have kept or maintained thereon a water closet, urinal or other construction of easement which shall permit excrement to empty in said waters. All boats carrying passengers or crews shall be provided with water-tight tanks or receptacles which shall be kept in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State Board of Health and to the boards of health of cities and boroughs through which said boats may pass, and the contents thereof shall be disposed of at least one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark of the shores of said river and its tributaries.

5. No excrement shall be deposited either directly or indirectly upon the ice of said waters.