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STATUTES OF OREGON

Relating to

PUBLIC HEALTH

and

Rules and Regulations of the Oregon State
Board of Health

1911



SALEM, OREGON

WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, STATE PRINTER

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STATUTES OF OREGON RELATING TO
PUBLIC HEALTH

CHAPTER I.

OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

§ 4686. *State Board of Health, How Constituted.*

A board is hereby established, which shall be known under the name and style of the State Board of Health. It shall consist of seven members, as follows: Six members, who shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, the various sections of the State being represented as far as practicable, and a secretary, as provided by Section 4689, all to be physicians, and especially selected for their fitness and public spirit. The six members first appointed shall be so designated by the Governor that the term of office of three shall expire every two years, on the fifteenth day of January. Thereafter, the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall biennially appoint three members, to hold their office for four years, ending on January 15th. Any vacancy in said board may be filled by the Governor. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 1.]

§ 4687. *Its Duties.*

The State Board of Health shall have general supervision of the interests of the health and life of citizens of the State. It shall keep the vital statistics of the State, and make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes and

prevention of diseases, especially of epidemics, including those of domestic animals. It shall study the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, foods, beverages, habits, and circumstances of the health of the people. It shall make, and is hereby empowered to enforce, such quarantine regulations as seem best for the preservation of the public health, and it shall be the duty of all police officers, sheriffs, constables and all county officers and employees of the State, to enforce such regulations, subject to the authority of the health officer. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 2.]

§ 4688. *Meetings and Quorum—May Investigate Dangerous and Unusual Diseases.*

The board shall meet annually at Salem, and shall also hold special meetings when and where the board may provide, as frequently as the proper and efficient discharge of its duties may require. Three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall elect, from its own number, a president, and may adopt rules and by-laws, subject to provisions of this act. It shall have authority to send its secretary, or a committee of the board, to any part of the State, when deemed necessary, to investigate the cause of any unusual disease or mortality, or especially dangerous diseases. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 3.]

§ 4689. *Board to Elect a Secretary Who Shall be State Health Officer—Qualifications.*

At its first meeting, or as soon thereafter as a competent and suitable person can be secured, the board shall elect a secretary, who shall, by virtue of such election, become a member of the board and its executive officer, and his official title

shall be known as State Health Officer, who shall be a regularly graduated and reputable physician. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 4.]

§ 4690. *Secretary's Term of Office—His Duties.*

The secretary shall hold his office so long as he shall faithfully discharge the duties thereof, and may be removed for just cause at a regular or special meeting of the board, a majority of the members voting therefor. He shall perform the duties prescribed by this act, or required by the board. He shall keep a record of the transactions of the board, shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents, and other property belonging to the board, which may be deposited in his office. He shall, so far as practicable, communicate with the other state boards of health, and with the county boards of health within the State; shall keep and file reports received from such boards, and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the board. He shall prepare blank forms for the various county boards of health, and give such instructions as may be necessary, and forward them to the various health officers of the county boards of health throughout the State. He shall collect information concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases, and all useful information on the subject of hygiene, and through an annual report, and otherwise as the board may direct, shall disseminate such information among the people. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 5.]

§ 4691. *Salary and Expenses of Secretary—Expenses of Members.*

The secretary shall receive an annual salary, which shall be fixed by the State Board of Health,

and the necessary traveling expenses, and the necessary expenses for clerical service that the board may deem necessary for his assistance. The board shall certify the amount due him, and, on presentation of said certificate, the Secretary of State shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount. The members of the board shall receive no per diem compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses, while employed on the business of the board, shall be allowed and paid. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 6.]

§ 4692. *Annual Appropriation for Expenses.*

The sum of \$15,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, is hereby appropriated annually to pay the salary of the secretary and any clerical services that he may require, and to meet the contingent expenses of the office of the secretary, and to provide for his traveling expenses, and to provide for the salary of a bacteriologist and to equip and maintain a laboratory and to meet the expenses of the members of the board; the said expenses shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the salary of the secretary, and it is hereby made the duty of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, or other proper State officers, each year, in computing and estimating the amount of revenue necessary for State purposes, to include in such estimate the sum hereby appropriated; and it shall be levied and collected as other State taxes are collected and paid into the State Treasurer [treasury] and kept separate and apart from other funds, and shall be known as the "State Board of Health Fund."

[L. 1903, p. 82, § 7, as amended by L. 1911, p. 438, c. 247.]

Sections 8 and 9 of the Law of 1903, constituting county boards of health, are deemed repealed by the next chapter.

§ 4693. *State Board of Health When to Abate Nuisances—Penalty for Violation of Its Orders.*

In cities, 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 imperative [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. 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 \$100, at the discretion of the court. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 10.]

§ 4694. *Secretary of State to Provide Blanks.*

The Secretary of State shall provide suitable books and suitable blanks, as directed by the State Board of Health, for keeping record of vital statistics, and for reporting the same to the county boards of health, and to the secretary of the State Board of Health. [L. 1903, p. 82, § 11.]

CHAPTER II.

OF THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

§ 4695. *County and City Boards of Health—Secretary Removed by State Board—Filling Vacancies—Powers.*

The county judge and county commissioners, and the mayor and common council of each incor-

porated city, except where a regularly constituted board of health by statute or by ordinance of such city exists or may hereafter be created, shall constitute a board of health *ex officio*, for each county and city respectively of the State, whose duty it shall be to protect the public health by the removal of causes of diseases when known, and in all cases to take prompt action to arrest the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, to abate and remove nuisances dangerous to the public health, as directed or approved by the State Board of Health, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the State Board of Health pertaining to the health of the people. They shall elect a secretary who shall be the health officer of the appointing board, and who shall be a graduate of a reputable medical college, and shall be in possession of a license issued by the Oregon State Board of Medical Examiners, and if such appointee is not already informed in hygiene and sanitary science, shall immediately so inform himself according to the requirements of the State Board of Health. He shall serve as secretary for two years from the first day of July next ensuing his election, and shall receive as compensation from the county or city treasury by the board electing him, to be paid quarterly, on the first Monday in September, March, and July, and the sum of one and one-half cents ($1\frac{1}{2}$) per capita up to and including fifty thousand people; the population to be determined from the school census of the year of the appointment by multiplying the number of school children as determined by the school census by four (4); *provided*, that no incorporated city or town shall pay its secretary less than \$10 per annum, nor county board shall pay its secretary less than \$100 per annum; *and provided further*, that

nothing herein shall prevent any incorporated city from establishing and maintaining a city board of health with proper health officers, the compensation of members of such boards of health and health officers to be fixed by the city council of such city. The State Board of Health shall have power to remove at any time any county, city, or town health officer for intemperance, failure to collect vital statistics, obey rules and by-laws, keep records, make reports or answer letters of inquiry of said State Board concerning the health of the people. Such removal, however, shall not be made until five days' notice of the charge or charges against such health officer shall have been mailed him; *provided*, the time and place for hearing such charges by the State Board of Health shall be in the county seat of the county of which defendant is health officer and shall take place not later than one week after the time of mailing notice to such health officer; *also provided*, he may be represented by counsel. In case of death, removal, or resignation of any county or city health officer created under this act, the vacancy shall be immediately filled by the county judge or mayor of the city, as the case may be, and such appointees shall hold office for the unexpired term of the health officer whose place he takes. The office of the secretary of the county board of health shall be at the county seat. All county or city health officers shall possess the powers of constables or other peace officers in all matters pertaining to the public health. [L. 1905, c. 170, p. 294, § 1.]

§ 4696. *To Be Subordinate to State Board and to Enforce Its Regulations.*

The board of health of each county shall be subordinate to the State Board of Health, and it

shall be the duty of the secretary of such county boards to report such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions from and in accordance with blanks furnished by said board; and it shall be the duty of secretaries of city boards of health to make reports of such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions and in accordance with blanks furnished by the State Board to the secretaries of the county boards of health in which such city boards of health are subordinate. It shall be the duty of the county boards of health to enforce all rules and regulations of the State Board of Health in their respective counties, which may be issued from time to time for the preservation of the public health and for the prevention of endemic, epidemic and contagious diseases; *provided*, that all books and records kept by the secretary of the county board shall be the property of the county where such records are kept, and filed with the county clerk where such records can be consulted without fee. [L. 1905, c. 170, p. 296, § 2.]

§ 4697. *Reports by Physicians and Others of Births, Deaths, and Contagious Diseases*
—*Death Certificates and Burial Permits*
—*Birth Certificates.*

It shall be the duty of all physicians, accoucheurs or midwives in the State to report to the secretary of the board of health of the city or county in which they may occur, all births and deaths, and shall immediately report contagious diseases as are specified by the State Board, which may occur under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death, and such correlative facts as may be required in the blank forms furnished by the State Board of Health. When

any death may occur without medical attendance it shall be the duty of the undertaker to notify the local health officer of such death for his immediate investigation and certification, prior to issuing the permit; *provided*, that when no undertaker is in attendance, and in such cases only, the local health officer is authorized to make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives or other persons having adequate knowledge of the facts, whose duty it shall be to report such deaths to the local health officer and secure burial permit before burying the body; *provided further*, that if the circumstances of the case render it probable that the death was caused by unlawful or suspicious means, the local health officer shall then refer the case to the coroner, whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the nature of the disease, or the manner of death; and, if from external causes or violence whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal, as determined by the inquest; and shall, in either case, furnish such information as may be required by the State Board of Health to properly classify the death, and shall report the same to the local health officer. The undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall be responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the local health officer and securing a burial or removal permit, prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or to the health officer or coroner, as directed by the State

Board of Health, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record, as specified in this section. And he shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial, over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local health officer, within the time limit, if any, designated by the local board of health for the issuance of a burial or removal permit. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton, or person in charge of the place of burial, before interring the body, or shall attach the transit permit containing the local health officer's removal permit to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company; said permit to accompany the corpse to its destination, where, if within the State of Oregon, it shall be taken up by the local health officer of the district in which interment is made, who shall issue a burial permit thereon; *provided*, that in cities of the first class the method of collecting the information required in all certificates of death may be regulated by the local health authorities. It shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all of the particulars, and on the forms required by the State Board of Health, with the local health officer of the district in which the birth occurred. And if there be no attending physician or midwife, then it shall be the duty of the father or mother or the child, householder or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of public or private institution in which the birth occurred, to notify the local health officer before the last day of the month in which said birth occurred, of the fact of such birth having

occurred. It shall then in such case be the duty of the local health officer to secure the necessary information and signature to make a proper certificate of birth. [L. 1905, c. 170, p. 296, § 3; L. 1907, c. 82, p. 143.]

§ 4698. *County Clerk to Report Marriage to County Board of Health.*

It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to report to the secretary of the county board of health, on or before the fifth day of each month, the number of marriages for the preceding month, with such facts relating thereto as may be provided for by blank furnished to such clerk by the secretary of the county board of health. [L. 1905, c. 170, p. 297, § 4.]

§ 4699. *Boards of Health to Keep Records of Marriages, Births and Deaths.*

It shall be the duty of all boards of health to keep a complete record, according to the form prescribed by the State Board, of all marriages, births, and deaths, reported to them under the provisions of this act, and such record shall be open to the inspection of any citizen without fee. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prescribe the forms for the records of marriages, births and deaths, to be used in the office of the secretary of the county board, and prescribe such forms, and the secretary of the State Board of Health shall, upon requisition of the county health officers of each county, furnish him and through him the secretary of each local board in such county, such blanks as may be required for the gathering and reporting of vital and sanitary statistics according to the provisions of this act. [L. 1905, c. 170, p. 297, § 5.]

§ 4700. *Violations of Act a Misdemeanor.*

Any person or persons, any board of health or the officers of any corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor to exceed \$100. [L. 1905, c. 170, p. 297, § 6.]

CHAPTER 111.

OF STATE COMMISSION FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OF TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIA.

§ 4701. *State Commission for Treatment of Tuberculosis.*

Immediately after the taking effect of this act, the Governor shall appoint four competent persons, residents of the State, who together with the Governor of the State, the president and secretary of State Board of Health, shall constitute the "State Commission for the Treatment of Tuberculosis." Of the members appointed by the Governor, two shall hold office for two years from the day of appointment, and two for four years from the date of appointment. All subsequent appointments shall be for the term of four years, except appointments to fill vacancies which shall be made by the Governor for the unexpired term. [L. 1909, c. 202, p. 297, § 1.]

§ 4702. *Commission to Elect Officers and Adopt Rules.*

At its first meeting, the commission shall organize by the election from its members of a president, treasurer and secretary and adopt such rules

and regulations for its guidance as it shall deem best in order to carry out the purposes of this act. [L. 1909, c. 202, p. 297, § 2.]

§ 4703. *Members to Receive No Compensation Except Expenses.*

No member of the commission shall receive any compensation for his services other than the necessary traveling expenses, which amount must be audited and approved by the commission. [L. 1909, c. 202, p. 297, § 3.]

§ 4704. *Commission to Establish Sanatoria—Conditions of Admission.*

As soon as practical after the organization of the commission, it shall establish one or more sanatoria for the treatment of the tuberculous poor of this State. Every applicant for admission to said sanatoria must present to the medical director thereof a certificate from the county judge of the county in which said applicant resides, certifying that said applicant has been a *bona fide* resident of the State of Oregon for the year last past and that he or she is suffering from tuberculosis. The county judge shall not issue such certificate except upon the certificate of one or more regularly licensed physicians of the county in which he is a resident. [L. 1909, c. 202, p. 297, § 4.]

§ 4705. *Officers to be Employed and Their Salaries.*

The commission is authorized to employ the services of a medical director at not to exceed \$200 per month; a matron at not to exceed \$100 per month; and such nurses and employees as may be necessary for the proper carrying on of the work

no one of whom shall receive a salary in excess of \$75 per month. [L. 1909, c. 202, p. 298, § 5.]

§ 4706. *Reports of Commission.*

The commission shall make a biennial report to the legislature on or before the first Monday in January, and said report shall contain an itemized statement of all expenses incurred. [L. 1909, c. 202, p. 298, § 6.]

§ 4707. *Appropriation and Expenditures.*

There is hereby appropriated annually from any moneys in the general fund in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000 for maintenance; *provided, however*, that any balance not expended by the commission in the purchase of grounds and equipment of the sanatoria, shall remain in the hands of the State Treasurer and not be applicable for maintenance; and further, any balance of the maintenance fund not expended by the commission in any one year, may be added to and become part of the annual appropriation for the succeeding year. No moneys so appropriated shall be paid out except upon voucher duly approved by the Secretary of State. [L. 1909, c. 202, p. 298, § 7.]

§ 4708. *Tuberculosis Sanitarium—Tax For.*

That any county within the State of Oregon, or any city of ten thousand people or more, shall have the power to establish and maintain a sanitarium for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such county or city for the treatment and care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, and may levy a suitable tax therefor, said tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the other general taxes of the said county or city; however, it

shall be kept as a separate fund to be known as the "tuberculosis sanitarium fund." [L. 1909, c. 198, p. 291, § 1.]

§ 4709. *Petition for Election—Action on Affirmative Vote.*

When one hundred legal voters of any such county or city shall present a petition to the county court and county commissioners, or to the city council, then if deemed regular such county commissioners or city council may order a general election, instructing the county clerk, in case of the county; or the city recorder in case of the city, to insert in the next legal notices of the regular county or city election or State election, the fact that such a tax is to be voted and that every elector may vote for a tuberculosis sanitarium, Yes; and for a tuberculosis sanitarium, No. And if upon canvassing the vote cast at such election it is found that a majority of the votes are for a tuberculosis sanitarium, then such county court and county commissioners and such city council at their next regular levy shall levy a sufficient number of mills the first year to cover the cost of the erection of such buildings as may be suitable for this purpose, either in connection with and on such grounds as such city or county may own or control, and be placed under the immediate care of some of such county or city officials or employees properly supervised, and thereafter annually shall levy a sufficient sum for the maintenance of such sanitarium and defray all expenses connected therewith. [L. 1909, c. 198, p. 291, § 2.]

§ 4710. *Board of Directors, How Constituted.*

When any such sanitarium has been established under this act the county court with the approval

of the county commissioners or the mayor with the approval of the council as the case may be, shall appoint a board of three directors, one of whom shall be a member of the county board of health or city board of health as the case may be, and the other two from citizens at large and shall be chosen with reference to their special fitness for such office. Such directors shall serve without compensation. [L. 1909, c. 198, p. 291, § 3.]

§ 4711. *Their Duties and Powers.*

Said directors shall have exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the tuberculosis sanitarium fund and the construction of any sanitarium building and of the supervision, care and custody of the grounds, rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose; *provided*, that all money received for such sanitarium for the county shall be deposited with the county or city treasurer and shall not be used for any other purpose, but shall be drawn upon by the proper officers of the said county or city upon proper authenticated voucher of the sanitarium board. Said board shall have power to purchase or lease grounds, lease or erect appropriate building or buildings for the use of said sanitarium with the approval of the State Board of Health and shall have power to appoint [a] suitable superintendent or matron, or both, and provide them with such assistants as are necessary and fix their compensation. [L. 1909, c. 198, p. 291, § 4.]

§ 4712. *Sanitarium to Be Free, Subject to Regulations of State Board of Health—Board to Visit and Report.*

Every sanitarium established under this act shall be free for the benefit of inhabitants of such

county or city who may be afflicted with tuberculosis, and they shall be entitled to occupancy, nursing, care, medicines, and attention according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the said board. Said sanitarium shall always be subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the State Board of Health in order to render the use of said sanitarium of greater benefit to the greatest number, and said sanitarium board may exclude from the use of the sanitarium any or all inhabitants and persons who willfully violate such rules and regulations, and said board may extend the privileges and use of such sanitarium to persons residing outside such county or city, in this State, so afflicted, upon such terms and conditions as the said board may from time to time and through the advice and consent of the State Board of Health prescribe by its rules and regulations; and it is hereby made the duty of some member or members or representative of the State Board of Health to at least once each year visit any and all the sanitariums created under this act and report the conditions of the same in writing to the secretary of the board and he to incorporate the same in his regular biennial report. [L. 1909, c. 198, p. 291, § 5.]

§ 4713. *Physicians to Have Equal Privileges—None to Be Paid Out of Fund.*

All reputable physicians shall have equal privileges in treating patients in the said sanitarium; *provided*, that the said sanitarium board shall at no time provide for compensation to any physician out of the public fund for services rendered patients in such sanitarium. [L. 1909, c. 198, p. 291, § 6.]

CHAPTER IV.

OF QUARANTINE.

§ 4714. *Quarantine by Boards of Health.*

The State Board of Health or the board of health of any incorporated city or village in time of epidemic or threatened epidemic, or when any dangerous communicable disease is unusually prevalent, may, after a personal investigation by the members or member or the executive officer of such board to establish the facts in the case, and not otherwise, impose a quarantine on vessels, railroads, stages, or any other public or private vehicle or vehicles conveying persons, baggage or freight, or used for such purpose, and may make and enforce such rules and regulations as such board may deem wise and necessary for protection of the health of the people of the community or State; *provided, however*, that the running of any train or any cars on any steam or electric railroad, or of steamboats, vessels, or other public conveyance shall not be prohibited. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 122, § 1.]

§ 4715. *Regulations of Local Board May Be Altered by State Board.*

A true copy of such rules and regulations, when established by a local board of health, after submission to the State Board of Health, may be altered, relaxed, or abolished by order of the State board, and thereafter no changes shall be made except by the State Board of Health or by the local board, to meet some new and sudden emergency. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 122, § 2.]

§ 4716. *Quarantine of Contagious Diseases; Flags; Regulations.*

It shall be the duty of the county or municipal board of health, when a case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or scarlet fever, to at once cause to be placed in a conspicuous place on the house where any of the aforesaid diseases occur, a quarantine card or flag having printed on it in large letters the name of the disease within, and if smallpox, the color shall be yellow, diphtheria green, scarlet fever red, and all other diseases white, and to prohibit entrance to or exit from such house without a written permission from the health officer or executive officer of said local board; and every physician attending a person affected with any of the aforesaid diseases shall use such precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease as may be required by the county or municipal board of health; *provided*, that in case of failure of the county or municipal board of health, or when no such board is organized, it at once becomes the duty of the State Board of Health to enforce such quarantine as it may deem best; *and provided further*, that every physician shall exercise the duties of health officer until such county or municipal health officer shall be notified of the existence of such contagious disease. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 122, § 3.]

§ 4717. *Provisions for Enforcement of Quarantine.*

No person shall mar, remove, deface, or destroy such quarantine card, which shall remain in place until after the person affected is removed from such house or has recovered and is no longer capable of communicating the disease, and the

said house and the contents thereof have been properly purified and disinfected by either the county or municipal board of health, or the State Board of Health, or some of its officers or agents; *provided*, that the State Board of Health shall have power to make rules and regulations prescribing the number of days a person affected with any of the diseases mentioned in Section 4716 shall remain in quarantine. The county or municipal board of health, or the State Board of Health may employ as many persons as it deems necessary to execute its orders and properly guard any house or place containing any person or persons affected with any of the diseases named herein or who have been exposed thereto; and such persons shall be sworn as quarantine guards, shall have police powers, and may use all necessary means to enforce the provisions of this act for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, or the orders of any board of health made in pursuance thereof. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 123, § 4.]

§ 4718. *Warrants for Removal of Infected Person or Impressment of Necessaries.*

Any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases shall issue a warrant upon affidavit of any member of the county, municipal, or State Board of Health, or the executive officer of the board of health, directing the warrant to the sheriff of the county or his deputy, or to any constable or police officer, requiring them under the direction of the board to remove any person who is infected with a contagious or communicable disease, or to impress and take up convenient houses, lodging, nurses, attendants, and other necessaries. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 123, § 5.]

§ 4719. *Board of Health to Provide for Quarantined Person—Expenses.*

When a house or other place is quarantined on account of contagious disease, it shall be the duty of the board of health having jurisdiction to provide for all persons confined in such place, food, fuel, and all of the necessaries of life, including medical attendance, medicine, and nurses, when necessary; and the expenses so incurred when properly certified by the executive officer of such board shall be paid by the person or persons quarantined, when able to make such payment mentioned; if not able to pay, to be paid by the county or municipality in which he or they were quarantined. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 123, § 6.]

§ 4720. *Occupant of House Where Contagious Diseases Not to Attend Public Gathering.*

No person residing in or occupying any house in which there is a person suffering from smallpox, cholera, plague, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or scarlet fever, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, or parochial school or college or Sunday school, or any other public gathering until the quarantine provided for in such disease has been removed by the board of health. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 124, § 7.]

§ 4721. *Quarantine Hospital—Emergency Seizure.*

Any city or municipality may establish a quarantine hospital within or without its own limits, but if within its own limits, consent of the municipality within which it is proposed to establish such hospital shall be first obtained; *provided*, that such consent shall not be necessary if such hospital is more than eight hundred feet from any occupied house or public highway; and when a great emer-

gency exists the board of health may seize and occupy and temporarily for such quarantine hospital any suitable vacant house or building within its jurisdiction, and the board of health of any city or municipality having a quarantine hospital shall have control of the same; *provided, however*, that in case of use of such house or premises, that due compensation shall be tendered for the use of the same. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 124, § 8.]

§ 4722. *Carriers to Submit to Quarantine Regulations—Penalties.*

Whenever quarantine is declared, all railroads, steamboats, or other common carriers, and the owners, consignees, or the assignees of any railroad, steamboat, stage, or other vehicle used for the transportation of passengers, baggage, or freight, shall submit to any rules or regulations imposed by the board of health, or health officer; they shall submit to any examinations required by the health authorities respecting any circumstances or event touching the health of the crew, operatives, or passengers, and the sanitary condition of the baggage or freight; and any owner, consignee, or assignee, or other person interested as aforesaid, who makes any unfounded statement or declaration respecting the points under examination, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court or justice of the peace having jurisdiction, be subjected to the penalties herein provided for the violation of the requirements of this act and the orders of the State, county or municipal boards of health. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 124, § 9.]

§ 4723. *County May Quarantine Against Other County—Enforcement.*

Every county board of health shall have power to quarantine against any other county or counties

or adjoining states, subject to approval of the State Board of Health, when any infectious disease exists, if in its judgment it is deemed necessary, and shall also have power to quarantine any case of infectious or communicable diseases within the county; it shall have authority to call all police officers, sheriffs, and constables, and all county officers to enforce such quarantine, subject to the authority of the State Health Officer. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 124, § 10.]

§ 4724. *Power of State Board of Health on Default of Local Board.*

When for some reason the city or municipal board of health do not exist or should be inoperative, the State Board of Health shall have power and shall order nuisances, or the cause of any special disease or mortality, to be abated and removed. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 124, § 11.]

§ 4725. *State Board of Health May Inspect Conveyances Entering State.*

Whenever there shall exist in the opinion of the State Board of Health, imminent danger of the introduction of contagious or infectious disease into the State of Oregon, by means of railroad, steamboat, or other communication with other states, the said State board are authorized, and it is hereby made their duty to make, through their executive officer or some member of the board, or accredited inspector or agent, an inspection of all railroad cars, steamboats or other conveyances coming into the State, at such points or between such points within the State limits, as may be selected for this purpose. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 125, § 12.]

§ 4726. *Inspection, How Made.*

Such inspection shall be made, where practical, during the ordinary detention of a train at a station, or while in transit between stations, or if a steamboat while in port, and in all cases shall be so conducted as to occasion the least possible detention or interruption of travel or inconvenience to the railroad companies or steamship companies, so far as consistent with the purposes of this act. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 125, § 13.]

§ 4727. *Procedure on Discovery of Disease.*

Should the discovery be made of the existence among the passengers of any case or cases of dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, the said board of health, or their agent or inspector, under rules and conditions prescribed by the State Board of Health, as being applicable to the nature of the disease, shall have power to cause the sidetracking or detention of any car or cars so infected, or if a steamboat, detain in port, to isolate the sick or remove them to a suitable place for treatment, to establish a suitable station, to cause the passengers and material in such infected car or steamboat to be subjected to disinfection and cleansing before proceeding further into the State, and in case of smallpox or diphtheria, to offer free vaccination or free immunization, as the case may be, to all persons exposed in any car or at any station or port. Should any question arise as to the existence of any emergency the State Board of Health shall have final jurisdiction. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 125, § 14.]

§ 4728. *Penalty for Violation of Act or of Regulations of Health Board.*

Any person or persons failing to observe the provisions, together with the rules and regulations

established by this act as hereinbefore set forth, or failing to comply with any orders of the health board named herein, given for the purpose of enforcing said rules, regulations, and provisions, shall upon conviction thereof be required to pay a fine of not more than \$500 at the discretion of the court. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 125, § 15.]

§ 4729. *Powers of Secretary of State Board of Health.*

The secretary of the State Board of Health be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to enforce all the provisions of this act, and if necessary he is authorized to appear before any magistrate empowered to issue warrants in criminal cases, and require such magistrate to issue warrant, directing it to any sheriff or deputy or any constable or policeman, to remove any person or persons, or obstacle, or to defend any threatened violence to the health officer, upon entering private property, or to assist the health officer in any way to carry out the provisions and intents of this act. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 125, § 16.]

§ 4730. *Appropriation, How Applied.*

There is hereby appropriated out of the general funds of the State of Oregon, the sum of \$1,000 annually, or so much thereof as is necessary from any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to be placed in the hands of the secretary of the State Board of Health, for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations offered in Section 4727; providing for the purchase of vaccine virus and diphtheria anti-toxin, not only to be used for this purpose, but for any other purpose in the State where an emergency exists and no available funds are at hand for the purchase of vaccine virus and diphtheria anti-toxin. [L. 1907, c. 70, p. 125, § 17.]

LAWS 1911, PAGE 177, CHAPTER 130.

AN ACT

To provide funds for the protection of the State of Oregon from the spread of Bubonic Plague, Cholera, and other menacing Asiatic diseases.

WHEREAS, An introduction of bubonic plague, cholera and other menacing Asiatic diseases in Oregon as is now threatened by the ravages of these pestilences in Chinese ports, would be a serious blow to the health and welfare of Oregon, and would cost the State an untold amount to eradicate them, if once a foothold should be gained in this State; and,

WHEREAS, It is necessary to take immediate steps to prevent the spread of these pestilences to our coast from Chinese ports; *therefore*

*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:*

Section 1. There is hereby annually appropriated from any funds in the general fund of the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to be used for the prevention of the spread of bubonic plague, cholera and other menacing Asiatic diseases now prevalent in China, which through the channels of commerce, today seriously threaten the health and welfare of the State of Oregon. The amount appropriated hereunder shall be audited and paid as provided by Section 2624 of Lord's Oregon Laws as amended by the legislative assembly for the year 1911.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State
February 20, 1911.

TITLE XXXII, CHAPTER V, LORD'S OREGON
LAWS.

OF DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS.

§ 4052. *Duties of Board—Enumerated.*

The duties of school boards shall be:

12. *Power in Case of Contagious Disease.*—Any board of directors may, on account of the prevalence of any contagious disease or to prevent the spread of such contagious disease, prohibit the attendance of any teacher or scholar upon any school under their control and may specify the time during which such teacher or scholar shall remain away from such school, and may prohibit the attendance of any unvaccinated child, who has not had the smallpox, upon the schools under their control, and shall also have power to decide how far re-vaccination shall be required if a case or cases of smallpox have occurred in the city or district;

13. *Sanitation and Cleanliness.*—It shall be the duty of all boards of directors in this State to provide suitable and convenient water-closets or privies for each of the schools under their charge, at least two in number, which shall be entirely separate each from the other, and having separate means of access. It shall be the duty of the school officers aforesaid to keep the same in a clean, chaste, and wholesome condition, and to clear the school ground of brush and other obstructions to a good view of the premises; and a failure to comply with the provisions of this subdivision on the part of the board of directors shall be sufficient grounds for removal from office and for withholding from any district any part of the five-mill county school

tax of the county. The expense incurred by the officers aforesaid in carrying out the requirements of this subdivision shall be a charge upon the district, and a tax may be levied therefor without a vote of the district.

LAWS 1911, PAGE 123, CHAPTER 82.

AN ACT

To authorize School Boards to prohibit the attendance upon any school of any pupil affected with vermin or uncleanness.

*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the
State of Oregon:*

Section 1. Any board of directors may prohibit the attendance of any vermin-infected or unsanitary pupil upon the schools under their control, and said board of directors may require the city or county health officer to make an examination of any pupil who may be suspected of having any vermin, or of being in an unsanitary condition of the body or clothing, and may require the parents or guardian of such pupil to put such pupil in a sanitary condition before returning to school.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 17, 1911.

LORD'S OREGON LAWS.

§ 4824. *Disinfection Required—Penalty.*

Any person who shaves another person afflicted with syphilis, eczema, blood poison, or any skin disease, who does not, before he again uses his tools, towels, or water, subject them to disinfection.

tion as may remove any virus, scale, or filth that may be on such tools, towels, or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in Section 4823 of this act. [L. 1899, p. 240; B. & C. § 3852; L. 1903, p. 32, § 11.]

§ 4829. *Sale of Adulterated Food Prohibited.*

No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with the intent to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or sell any article of food which is adulterated, within the meaning of this act. [L. 1905, c. 209, p. 349, § 4.]

§ 4830. *"Food" Defined.*

The term "food" as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink, or intended to be eaten or drunk by men, whether simple, mixed or compound. [L. 1905, c. 209, p. 349, § 5.]

LAWS 1911, PAGE 323, CHAPTER 201.

AN ACT

Defining adulteration of and establishing standards for certain dairy products.

*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the
State of Oregon:*

Section 1. That condensed or evaporated milk or cream shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of existing laws against the adulteration of foods, drinks, and drugs, if such articles or any of them shall not conform with the following definitions and standards:

(a) Condensed milk, evaporated milk, is milk from which a considerable portion of water has

been evaporated and contains not less than 23 per cent of milk solids and not less than 7.6 per cent of milk fat; *provided*, that any condensed milk, evaporated milk containing 23 per cent total solids and less than 24 per cent total solids shall contain a minimum of 7.9 per cent of milk fat; and any condensed milk, evaporated milk containing 24 per cent total solids and less than 25 per cent total solids shall contain a minimum of 7.8 per cent milk fat; and any condensed milk, evaporated milk containing 25 per cent total solids and less than 26 per cent total solids shall contain a minimum of 7.7 per cent milk fat; and any condensed milk, evaporated milk containing the minimum of 7.6 per cent milk fat shall contain a minimum of 26 per cent total solids.

(b) Sweetened condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated and to which sugar (sucrose) has been added and contains not less than 26 per cent of milk solids and not less than 7.6 per cent of milk fat.

(c) Condensed skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

(d) Evaporated cream (clotted cream) is cream from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

(e) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 23, 1911.

§ 4838. *Sale or Use of Adulterants and Preservatives Prohibited.*

No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, advertise, offer or expose for sale, or sell any mixture or compound intended for use as

an adulterant of or preservative of milk, butter, or cheese, nor shall any person, firm, or corporation add to milk, or butter, or cheese, or during the process of their manufacture, any borax, boric acid, dalicyclic acid, formaldehyde, formalin, or any other substance or substances in the nature of adulterants, antiferments, or preservatives; *provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to pure salt, added to butter and cheese. [L. 1905, c. 209, p. 352, § 13.]

§ 2224. *Penalty for Selling Unwholesome Provisions.*

If any person shall knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. [L. 1864; D. § 685; D. & L. § 718; H. § 1978; B. & C. § 2118.]

§ 2225. *Adulterating Provisions With Injurious Substance.*

If any person shall adulterate for the purpose of sale any substance intended for meat or drink with any substance injurious to health, or shall sell or offer for sale any substance so intended, knowing the same to be so adulterated, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided in Section 2224. [L. 1864; D. § 686; D. & L. § 719; H. § 1979; B. & C. § 2119.]

§ 2226. *Adulterating Drugs so as to Render Injurious to Health.*

If any person shall adulterate for the purpose of sale any drug or medicine, in such manner as to

render the same injurious to health, or shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any such adulterated drug or medicine, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided in Section 2224, and such adulterated drugs or medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed. [L. 1864; D. § 687; D. & L. § 720; H. § 1980; B. & C. § 2120.]

§ 2227. *Unwholesome Foods and Medicines, Sale of Unlawful.*

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or exchange, or expose for sale or exchange any unwholesome, unclean, tainted, or diseased foods or medicines of any kind whatever. [L. 1893, p. 99, § 2; B. & C. § 2121.]

§ 2228. *Penalty for Violation of Last Section.*

Whosoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months. Justices' courts shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under this act. [L. 1893, p. 100, § 5; B. & C. § 2122.]

§ 2229. *Innocent Purchasers of Adulterated Products, Requirement From.*

If any person or persons shall have purchased foods, drinks, medicines, or fertilizers, believing them to be pure and unadulterated, which shall prove by analysis or tests to be adulterated, such person or persons shall not be deemed guilty under this act; *provided*, that such person or persons pay to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner the

sum of \$10 in case of analysis or \$5.00 for each test made by him to determine the quality of such foods, drinks, medicines, or fertilizers, as the case may be, and who shall, after being informed of such adulteration, at once mark the same as required by Section 2227; all moneys collected by the commissioner for making analysis shall be paid by the commissioner to the State Agricultural College for making tests, to be credited to the State, and become a part of the State appropriation to defray the expenses of the enforcement of this act. [L. 1893, p. 100, § 6; B. & C. § 2123.]

§ 2233. *Adulterated Candy, Sale of, Prohibited.*

That no person shall, by himself, his servants, or agent, or as servant or agent of any other person, persons, or corporation, manufacture for sale, or knowingly sell or offer to sell any candy or other confectionery adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc, or any other mineral substance, or by poisonous colors or flavors or other ingredients injurious or detrimental to the health of consumers. [L. 1899, p. 45, § 1; B. & C. § 2124.]

§ 2234. *Penalty for Adulterating Candy.*

Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or sentenced to the county jail for a period not exceeding six months; and, in addition to said fine or punishment, the candy so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed by order of the court having jurisdiction of the offense. Justices' courts shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under this act. [L. 1899, p. 45, § 2; B. & C. § 2125.]

§ 2237. *Polluting With Sewage, Etc., Water for Domestic Use Unlawful.*

Any person who shall put any sewerage, drainage or refuse, or polluting matter, as either by itself or in connection with other matter will corrupt or impair the quality of any well, spring, brook, creek, branch, or pond of water, which is used or may be used for domestic purposes, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. [L. 1885, p. 110, § 1; H. § 1981; B. & C. § 2128.]

§ 2238. *Animal Carcass, Etc., Unlawful to Place in Water for Domestic Use or Near Dwelling.*

If any person shall put any dead animal carcass or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance into, or in any other manner not herein named befoils, pollutes, or impairs the quality of, any spring, brook, creek, branch, well, or pond of water which is or may be used for domestic purposes, or shall put any such dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance within one-half mile of any dwelling house or public highway and leave the same without proper burial, or, being in the possession or control of any land, shall knowingly permit or suffer any such dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance to remain without proper burial upon such premises, within one-half mile of any dwelling house or public highway whereby the same becomes offensive to the occupants of such dwelling or the traveling public, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. [L. 1885, p. 110, § 2; L. 1889, p. 29; H. § 1982; B. & C. § 2129.]

§ 2239. *Penalty for Violating Preceding Provisions, and Jurisdiction to Enforce.*

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or be imprisoned not less than five days nor more than twenty-five days, or by both fine and imprisonment. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction of offenses committed against the provisions of this act. [L. 1885, p. 110, §§ 3, 4; H. § 1983; B. & C. § 2130.]

§ 2240. *Polluting Water Used for Domestic Purposes, or to Which Live Stock Have Access, Unlawful.*

If any person or persons shall put any dead animal's carcass, or part thereof, or any excrement, putrid, nauseous, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance, in any well, or into any spring, brook, or branch of running water, of which use is made for domestic purposes, or to which any cattle, horses, or other kind of stock have access, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than \$3.00 nor more than \$50. [L. 1889, p. 89, § 1; L. 1891, p. 98; B. & C. § 2131.]

§ 2241. *Polluting Water Used for Municipal Supply of Adjoining State.*

Any person who shall place or cause to be placed within any watershed from which any city or municipal corporation of any adjoining State obtains its water supply, any substance which either by itself or in connection with other matter will corrupt, pollute, or impair the quality of said water supply, or the owner of any dead animal who shall knowingly leave or cause to be left the carcass or any portion thereof within

any such watershed in such condition as to in any way corrupt or pollute such water supply, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine in any sum not exceeding \$500. [L. 1909, c. 182, p. 256, § 2.]

§ 2242. *Unclean Slaughterhouses, Penalty for Permitting to Remain.*

If any owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of any slaughterhouse, or of any premises where hogs, beeves, or other animals are slaughtered, shall permit the same to remain unclean, to the annoyance of the people of this State, or any of them, every person so offending shall be fined for every such offense any sum not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$50; and if said nuisance be not removed within five days thereafter, it shall be deemed a second offense against the provisions of this act, and every like neglect of each succeeding five days thereafter shall be considered an additional offense against the provisions of this act. [L. 1889, p. 89, § 2; B. & C. § 2132.]

§ 2243. *Animal Carcass, Unlawful to Put in River, or Elsewhere to Injury of Health.*

If any person or persons shall put any part of the carcass of any dead animal into any river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow, or common, or if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any of the aforesaid places, to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of the citizens of this State, or any of them, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than \$2.00 nor more than \$25, and every twenty-four hours during which said owner may permit the same to remain thereafter shall

be deemed an additional offense against the provisions of this act. [L. 1889, p. 89, § 3; B. & C. § 2133.]

§ 2244. *Inoculating Oneself or Another With Dangerous Disease.*

If any person shall inoculate himself or suffer himself to be inoculated, or shall inoculate another, with the smallpox or any other malignant or infectious disease, within this State, or being so inoculated shall come within this State with the intent to cause the prevalence or spread of such disease within this State, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years. [L. 1864; D. § 688; D. & L. § 721; H. § 1984; B. & C. § 2134.]

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE OREGON
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.****RULE 1.**

It shall be the duty of every practicing physician in the State of Oregon to report to the county health officer, or to the health officer of the municipal corporation in which such diseases are found, within twenty-four hours, by the quickest means of communication, a report of all cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, cholera, typhus fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, infantile paralysis, bubonic plague, leprosy, barber's itch, and tuberculosis, within his jurisdiction.

RULE 2.

It shall be the duty of all practicing physicians and all municipal officers, including deputy county health officers, to make a report to the county health officer, of all deaths, with causes thereof, occurring within the limits of their respective jurisdiction during the next preceding calendar month.

RULE 3.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of any State institution, and of the superintendent of any children's home or any other institution of public nature, to report to the secretary of the State Board of Health any of the diseases named in Rule 1, and in accordance to the time mentioned in Rule 5.

RULE 4.

It shall be the duty of all practicing physicians, midwives, or householders, wherein any birth has

taken place, to report the same to the county health officer, on a suitable blank provided for that purpose, not later than the fifth day of each month during the next preceding calendar month.

RULE 5.

It shall be the duty of each county health officer to furnish to the secretary of the State Board of Health, on or before the tenth day of each month, a report of all marriages, contagious diseases, births and deaths, with the cause of death, occurring within the limits of the county during the next preceding calendar month. All cases of small-pox or other contagious disease of alarming proportions must be reported at once.

BURIAL PERMITS AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD.

RULE 6.

It shall be the duty of all county health officers to deputize each and every individual within his jurisdiction who sells or handles caskets or undertakers' material as a deputy county health officer, and to supply him with blanks for issuing burial permits upon application, when accompanied by a certificate from a practicing physician, or, in the absence of the attendance of a physician, from a householder, as to the probable cause of death. If, in his opinion, there is no reason why an investigation as to the cause of death should be made one of official inquiry, then he shall issue a burial permit and keep either a carbon copy or a stub record of the same and make a report to the county health officer not later than the fifth day of each month, the report covering the deaths occurring in the preceding calendar month, with certifi-

cates of death and cause of death as issued by the physician or householder.

RULE 7.

The transportation by railway or steamboat of bodies dead of smallpox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, or leprosy, is absolutely forbidden.

RULE 8.

Bodies of persons dead of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other highly infectious or contagious disease, shall not be transported by railway or steamboat, unless prepared and shipped in accordance with the following directions:

1. A permit must be first obtained from the county health officer, or his deputy, where the death occurred, and from the health officer where the burial or cremation is to take place;

2. The body must be prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid, disinfecting and stopping all the orifices with absorbent cotton, and washing the body with the disinfectant. After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of cotton, not less than one inch thick, securely wrapped in a sheet, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead-lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically soldered and all inclosed 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 inclosed in a strong outside wooden box;

3. The health officer where death occurred must certify, in writing, that the body has been prepared in the manner provided above.

RULE 9.

The bodies of those dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious, or communicable, may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and inclosed in a strong outside wooden box; provided, they reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. If the body will not reach its destination within thirty hours from the time of death, it must be 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, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton, not less than one inch thick, and all securely wrapped in a sheet.

RULE 10.

The body of a person dead of diphtheria, or scarlet fever, may be shipped to Oregon from other states or provinces by permission of the county health officer, or municipal health officer, where the body is to be buried or cremated; provided, the body has been prepared in accordance with these regulations, or by an undertaker duly licensed to prepare such by the board of health of the state or province from which the body comes.

RULE 11.

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 physician's or coroner's certificate, health officer's permit of re-

moval, undertaker's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place 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 8, 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 both 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 12.

When 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 secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

RULE 13.

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 board of health having jurisdiction where such body is to be disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities

of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained, and all such disinterred remains must be inclosed 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.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

RULE 14.

No person suffering from diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, bubonic plague, leprosy, or other dangerous communicable disease shall be admitted into any public, parochial, or private school, or college or Sunday school, or shall enter any assemblage or railway car, vessel, or steamer, or other public conveyance.

RULE 15.

No person shall be permitted into any public, parochial, or private school, or college or Sunday school, from any house or building in which has recently occurred a case of dangerous communicable disease, without first presenting a certificate, signed by a reputable physician, that all danger of communicating such disease is past.

RULE 16.

No parent, guardian, or other person having charge or control of any child or children, shall allow or permit any child or children to go from any house or building in which a case of smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or other contagious disease has

recently occurred until such house or building has been properly disinfected, and quarantine has been removed by the health officer.

RULE 17.

It shall be the duty of every physician called to attend a person sick, or suspected of being sick, or in the absence of a physician, every householder, wherein such sickness is found, to report in writing within twenty-four hours thereafter, giving the name and residence of all cases of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, or bubonic, or any other contagious disease, to the county health officer, or other health officer who has jurisdiction in the territory.

RULE 18.

It shall be the duty of the county health officer, when a case of smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever or measles is reported within his jurisdiction, to place, or caused to be placed, in a conspicuous place, at both front and rear of premises wherein any of the aforesaid diseases occur, a quarantine card or flag, not less than twelve by twenty-four inches, upon which is printed in large letters the name of the disease or the word "Contagious." If a flag be used the color shall be, in case of smallpox, yellow; diphtheria, green; scarlet fever, red; bubonic plague, black; and all other diseases, white. It shall be the further duty of the county health officer to prohibit entrance or exit from such house without his written permission.

RULE 19.

Every person attending a person afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet

fever, or any other contagious disease shall use every possible precaution to prevent communication of the disease to others. It is urgently advised by the board that physicians, wherever possibly practicable, wear protective clothing when visiting such patients.

RULE 20.

Any house or building, and its contents, in which a case of smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, bubonic plague, typhoid fever or tuberculosis has occurred, shall be disinfected by the owner or occupant, under the supervision of the county or city health officer, or his deputy, in a manner recommended by the board of health.

RULE 21.

It is urgently advised by the State Health Board that all municipalities of one thousand or more population, should secure a cottage of at least four rooms, and upward, in proportion to their population, in which could be promptly isolated patients suffering from any form of contagious disease, together with a trained nurse, or member of their own family to serve as such, thus avoiding the necessity of quarantining the entire family, or detaining from his occupation the breadwinner of the family, permitting the house to be fumigated at once, and avoiding the exposure to continued danger of infection of other members of the family shut up with the patient in ordinary house quarantine.

RULE 22.

The bodies of persons dead of smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, measles,

erysipelas, bubonic plague, or leprosy, or other contagious or infectious disease, shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury or formaldehyde, one ounce to the gallon of water, and shall be buried or cremated within twenty-four hours after death, except by written permission of the county health officer.

RULE 23.

No public or church funeral shall be held in connection with the burial of a person who has died of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, or from any of the diseases mentioned in Rule 22, neither shall the body be taken into any church, chapel, or public place.

RULE 24.

It shall be the duty of all school boards in all the districts of whatever class in the State of Oregon, to prohibit the entrance into any of the public schools of the State, of all children not previously vaccinated (the evidence of which is shown by the scar), without proper vaccination; and it shall be the duty of the teacher or teachers in any of the public schools of the State of Oregon to satisfy themselves that such order has been properly enforced; the evidence being a scar, or by a certificate of vaccination signed by a reputable physician.

School books or books from a public library shall not be taken into the house where smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough exists, and if school books or library books have already been taken into the house, they must be destroyed by the owner or library authorities, or be properly disinfected before they are again taken to school or placed in circulation.

RULE 25.

No person afflicted with tuberculosis shall be employed as teacher in any public, private, parochial school, or Sunday school.

No child afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis or suppurating tubercular adinitis or suppurating hip or knee joint disease shall be allowed to attend any public, private or parochial school.

No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall be employed in any grocery store, bakery or confectionery or in any place where food stuffs are kept or offered for sale.

QUARANTINE.**RULE 26.**

No common carrier or other person shall bring into the State of Oregon any person sick or suspected to be sick with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, bubonic plague or any other dangerous, contagious or infectious disease.

RULE 27.

When any railway car, steamboat, sailing vessel or other conveyance coming from a place or locality declared by the State Board of Health to be infected with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, or bubonic plague, or having on board any person or persons affected with any of the above-named diseases, enters any port or place in the State of Oregon, such railway car, steamboat, sailing vessel or other conveyance, and the crew, officers, passengers, baggage, merchandise, and freight shall be subject to such inspection and

disinfection as may be ordered by the State Board of Health. The expense of such disinfection must be borne by the common carrier or persons bringing such a disease into the State.

RULE 28.

If any person is found on any railway car, steamboat, sailing vessel, or other conveyance, who is sick or expected to be sick with any of the diseases named in Rule 27, he or she shall be removed by the health authorities within whose jurisdiction such person is found, and isolated and properly cared for until the termination of the disease; and the necessary expense of such isolation and care, if the person so removed is unable to pay the same, shall be a valid claim against and be refunded by the owners, agents, or assignees of the railway car, steamboat, or sailing vessel, or other conveyance from which said person or persons were removed.

RULE 29.

It shall be the duty of the conductor of any railway car, and of the master or pilot of any steamboat or sailing vessel, and of the driver of other conveyances, going into a place or port within the State of Oregon, to immediately notify, by telegraph or telephone, the secretary of the State Board of Health of any case of suspected case of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, or bubonic plague occurring on such train, conveyance, or vessel within the limits of the State of Oregon.

**RULES OF THE OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**

The isolation and duration of quarantine in contagious diseases shall be as follows:

Asiatic Cholera.—For the patient quarantine until after complete recovery and disinfection of premises. For exposed persons quarantine for five (5) days from date of last exposure.

Smallpox.—For the patient quarantine for not less than twenty-one (21) days after the beginning of the disease and until all crusts or scales have fallen off or been removed and the disinfection of the patient and premises. For exposed persons quarantine for fourteen (14) days from date of last exposure unless successfully vaccinated and person and clothing disinfected, or protected by a previous attack of the disease and person and clothing disinfected. Provided, that persons who have not been successfully vaccinated previously and who shall submit to vaccination may be released from quarantine after disinfection of person and clothing, when evidence occurs that the said vaccination is successful.

Scarlet Fever.—For the patient and children associated with or in the family with the patient, quarantine for not less than thirty (30) days after the beginning of the disease and until complete desquamation or scaling of the skin of the patient. Isolation of the patient and children associated with the patient for ten (10) days after removal of quarantine. Patient shall not be permitted to re-enter school until twenty-one (21) days after quarantine is removed. Other children in the family may be disinfected and removed to

another house and shall be there isolated for a period of ten (10) days and then released, provided, they remain free from the disease. For adults living in the family with or exposed to the patient, while the house remains quarantined, unless said adults submit to thorough disinfection of their clothing and removal from the premises during the time said quarantine is maintained.

Diphtheria.—For the patient quarantine for not less than fourteen (14) days after the beginning of the disease. For persons associated with or in the family with the patient, quarantine until after death or recovery of the patient and disinfection of clothing and premises. Provided that other children in the family who shall receive an immunizing dose of anti-toxin may be released from quarantine at the discretion of the board of health after disinfection of person and clothing. Adult members of the family may be released from quarantine on condition that clothing shall be disinfected by the health officer.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—For the patient isolation from the rest of the family. Quarantine of not less than fourteen (14) days after the first appearance of the disease and until death or recovery of the patient, and disinfection of the premises. Persons living in the house where the disease is present should not mingle with the general public until the disease has terminated.

Bubonic Plague.—For the patient quarantine until recovery or death and disinfection of premises. For exposed persons quarantine for eight (8) days from date of last exposure.

Measles.—For the patient isolation and quarantine for not less than fourteen (14) days and until peeling or desquamation has ceased. Patient should not be permitted to attend school for five

(5) days after quarantine has been removed. For other members of the family, quarantine not required, but children of the household must not attend school or other public gatherings or mingle with other children, unless satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the Board of their having had the disease, in which event, the Board of Health may at its discretion permit the said children to attend school and other public gatherings.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Isolation of child for at least three weeks with the quarantine of all the members of the family who come in contact with afflicted child and a thorough fumigation with destruction of all excreta and boiling or preferably burning of bed occupied by the afflicted child.

Chicken-Pox.—For the patient and children living in the family, quarantine for not less than fourteen (14) days from the beginning of the disease, and until all scales and crusts have disappeared.

Mumps.—For the patient isolation and quarantine until recovery or death. For other members of family quarantine not required. It shall be the duty of every physician or other person caring for the sick to immediately make a report of all cases of mumps in his or her charge.

Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis.—No placard required (unless by rules of the Board of Health to the contrary). The precautions and recommendations of the State Board of Health contained in the circulars pertaining to the said diseases should be strictly enforced.

No quarantine of a contagious disease shall be removed until the attending physician has notified the local board of health that the case has recovered and is no longer liable to communicate the disease, provided that when no physician is in

attendance the local health officer may remove the same at the expiration of the quarantine period and recovery of the patient.

UNDERTAKERS.

RULE 30.

All undertakers should secure appointments as deputy county health officers, according to Rule 6 of these Regulations.

RULE 31.

Especial attention is called to Rules 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, and 23 of these Regulations.

RULE 32.

In preparing a body dead from any contagious or infectious disease all discharges of whatsoever nature must be disinfected by one of the following solutions: Bichloride of mercury solution, one to one thousand; formaldehyde, one ounce to one gallon; chloride of lime, ten ounces to one gallon, or carbolic acid solution, one to twenty. All fluids drawn from the body must be done so directly into one of the above-named solutions of sufficient quantities to thoroughly disinfect such fluids.

RULE 33.

A special suit of duck should be worn while preparing a body dead from an infectious or contagious disease, and thoroughly disinfected after each time used by boiling for one hour or by immersion in bichloride of mercury solution, one to one thousand, or formaldehyde, one ounce to

one gallon, for three hours. The hands, hair and face (avoiding the eyes) should be washed in a solution of bichloride of mercury, one to one thousand—rinsing in plain water immediately after. The shoes should be thoroughly disinfected by wiping with the same solution.

RULE 34.

In the absence of the county health officer, or attending physician, the undertaker should direct and superintend the proper disinfection of the room or house and its contents.

TRANSPORTATION OF DECEASED PERSONS IN BAGGAGE CARS.

To Railroad Agents, Station and Train Baggage Men:

You will in no case receive a corpse for transportation unless accompanied by a physician's, coroner's, or board of health certificate, also an undertaker's certificate that the body has been prepared for burial and shipment in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health, nor will you receive it even with such certificates if fluids or offensive odors are escaping from the case. One full first class limited or unlimited ticket will be required for the transportation of a corpse, without regard to the age of the deceased, and the word "corpse" must be plainly written on the face of a local and on each coupon of a coupon ticket. A record must be made on the back of your station and trip reports, of all bodies shipped and carried, giving name of deceased and destination.

It will be the duty of agents and baggage agents to see that each burial case is properly marked on "paster," giving the date and at what station shipped, point of destination, "State," number and form of ticket, name of person in charge, and place of residence, with name of agent. If the corpse is destined to a point beyond the initial line, the initials of each road over which it passes must be written on the paster; also the terminal point of each road at which transfer is made with the connecting line, as shown on the coupons of the ticket.

You will see that the "certificate of undertaker" is properly filled out by him, and that the paster is properly filled out by yourself and is securely fastened on the end of the coffin box before it is put into the car, and the permit remaining you will hand to the person in charge of the corpse.

The whole form must be made in duplicate, either with pen, carbon paper or simplex paper, and the signatures of the physician or coroner and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies.

The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original will be detached from the physician's certificate and permit and fastened on the end of the coffin box. The physician's certificate and permit will be handed to the passenger. The whole duplicate copy will be sent to the general baggage agent of the initial road by first passenger train.

All this information is necessary to insure the prompt and correct transportation of the corpse.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Instructions for securing and transmitting specimens for laboratory:

WATER.

Upon application, bacteriological analyses of water will be made for any resident of the State or municipal supplies. Sterilized containers will be sent with instructions for obtaining the samples.

The directions must be carefully observed if a true condition of the water is desired. It is a waste of time and material to make an analysis of a sample of water carelessly taken.

In case water is to be sent in other containers, the following directions should be observed:

In securing water for analysis, a new bottle and a new cork must be used. To sterilize, place the bottle and cork in a tea-kettle or other receptacle and boil for one hour. In removing the bottle and cork great care must be exercised that the fingers do not come in contact with the mouth of the bottle or with the part of the cork to be inserted in the bottle. This prepared receptacle is ready to be filled with the water for analysis, but extreme care must be taken that the water does not touch the fingers or any other object before it enters the mouth of the bottle. If from a well, a fair quantity should be pumped out before securing the sample. If from a spring or stream, the bottle should be submerged for filling. Cork carefully; tie the cork securely; keep in a cool place, and transmit as soon as possible. For a bacteriological analysis, four ounces is sufficient. When ice is procurable, take a small box, place a

good layer of sawdust in the bottom, then a thick piece of ice, cover this with a thin layer of sawdust and lay the sample or samples of water on top, then fill the remainder of the box with sawdust. Before sealing the box, cover the sawdust with paper to prevent its sifting out in transmission.

Samples of water should reach the laboratory before Saturday, as otherwise it involves Sunday work.

SPUTUM.

A specimen of sputum to be examined for Tubercle Bacilli must always be the first expectoration in the morning. The mouth should be well rinsed before the specimen is taken. A wide-mouth bottle of about one ounce capacity is best suited for this purpose. The bottle must be securely corked and cork tied down. Mark the bottle plainly with name and address of the person from whom taken and the attending physician. The bottle must be sent in a mailing case to comply with the postal regulations.

In securing a subsequent specimen, the date of the preceding specimen should always be given.

Expectorations from children do not always show the tubercle bacilli although they may be present.

DIPHTHERIA.

There is no disease that requires an earlier diagnosis than diphtheria. A microscopical examination of a swabbing of the throat is not conclusive nor reliable, for there are many other organisms that closely resemble the diphtheria bacillus, and are difficult to distinguish by the microscope alone.

This has led to the use of Loeffler's blood serum, upon which the organisms are transferred from the diseased area of the patient's throat to the serum by the aid of a small sterile swab.

To obtain the best results, a portion of the false membrane is removed with the swab and rubbed on the surface of the blood serum in the tube, the cotton plug and rubber cap is immediately replaced, and the swab destroyed by fire or strong antiseptics.

The patient from whom the specimen is taken, should if possible not take milk, or gargle with antiseptics for at least one hour before.

If blood serum tubes are not at hand, a piece of wire is heated to redness and wrapped with cotton to form a small swab. After securing the specimen as described, the swab is placed in a test tube or phial that has previously been well scalded, then corked, sealed and sent to the laboratory where it is immediately used for inoculating blood serum.

The name and address of sender must be marked on the tube or container.

If diagnosis is to be wired, the letter accompanying the specimen should so state.

BLOOD FOR TYPHOID.

Upon request, tubes will be forwarded from this laboratory for collection of specimens of blood for widal reaction. If an early diagnosis is desired before the tubes can be obtained, a clean piece of glass may be smeared with a thin film of the patient's blood, allowing same to dry spontaneously and forward in a mailing case. Instructions should always accompany the specimen as to whether or not the patient has had a previous attack of typhoid fever as the blood will pro-

duce a reaction for a considerable period of time after an attack.

A negative finding does not absolutely exclude possibility of typhoid fever and if deemed necessary, test will be repeated.

Specimens of blood sent for this purpose must be properly labeled for desired examination.

BLOOD FOR MALARIA.

A perfectly clean microscope slide must be smeared with a very thin coating of the patient's blood which is best accomplished by puncturing the finger allowing the blood to flow freely and saturating a strip of cigarette paper, the width of the slide, draw it over the length of the slide leaving a thin film of blood which is dried spontaneously.

BLOOD FOR SYPHILIS.

(From State institutions only.)

Capillary tubes will be furnished for obtaining blood for the Wasserman test upon application.

To draw the blood, puncture the thumb of the patient at the base of the nail until a good flow of blood is secured. Apply the curved end of the capillary tube to the blood until tube is completely filled. The end of the tube may be sealed by heating in a flame from an alcohol lamp or match. Do not, under any consideration, heat the blood in the tube.

State plainly what examination is desired of the blood. The tubes must be forwarded in mailing cases.

SPECIMEN FOR VINCENTS' ANGINA.

Remove the false membrane from the throat with a sterile swab such as used for diphtheria. The swab should then be placed in a sterile test

tube or phial properly sealed and forwarded in mailing case with instructions for examination desired.

MILK.

A sample of milk for a microscopical examination should be part of the whole milking. The receptacle should be prepared as described for water samples, and after being filled should be forwarded as quickly as possible, in order that it may reach the laboratory before coagulation occurs.

If the cow from which the sample is to be taken shows a tenderness or swelling in any part of the udder, the sample should be taken from the teat of the affected part.

A sample of milk from any source for analysis should not be less than two ounces.

Label plainly and state definitely what analysis is wished in order to prevent mistakes.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

If a rat is sent to the laboratory suspected of having bubonic plague, it must first be dipped in a solution of corrosive sublimate of a strength of two parts of one thousand of water for the purpose of killing any fleas that may be on the body.

The carcass must be packed in ice and forwarded by express with all the data and particulars that can be secured.

SPECIMEN FOR ANTHRAX.

In forwarding specimen for diagnosis of anthrax, a small phial of blood, a portion of the spleen and part of the liver must be sent. An ante mortem description of the disease is very desirable.

SPECIMEN FOR GLANDERS.

A specimen for glanders in a live horse should be taken on a long swab reaching as high in the nostrils as possible and particularly from discharging ulcers. The swab is similar to those used for diphtheria only larger and longer and they must be placed in bottle or containers, sealed, labeled and forwarded by express with a clinical history of the case where it is possible.

SPECIMEN FOR ACTINOMYCOSIS.

The pus from the suppurating abscess may be placed in a small bottle by the use of a swab and sent in a mailing case to the laboratory.

An extracted tooth to which fragments of tissue diagnosing actinomycosis.

SPECIMEN FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Diagnosing a case of hog cholera before death, a sample of blood may be forwarded to the laboratory for the agulantenating test.

After death, a portion of the spleen, lung and liver should be sent. It is necessary to have these specimens packed in ice to prevent decomposition and they should be forwarded by express prepaid.

SPECIMEN FOR RABIES.

A dog suspected of being rabid should be kept chained and allowed to die. Every precaution must be taken to prevent anyone being bitten by the animal.

In case the dog is running at large, it should be shot or killed in some manner without injuring the brain as it is used for diagnosis.

In shipping a specimen to the laboratory, it should be packed in ice and sawdust and forwarded by express prepaid.

In sending all cases of suspected rabies, a letter should be sent to the laboratory with history descriptive of the actions of animal before death. It should also state whether the animal was a stray one or known in the community.

SPECIMEN FOR TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS.

Specimen for determination of tuberculosis in animals should be selected from diseased area found at the post mortem.

The diseased lung or tubercles found anywhere in the body must especially be selected.

SPECIMEN FOR TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS.

If upon opening a fowl, nodules or yellow spots on the liver or nodules on the intestines are found, they should be placed in a wide-mouth bottle, carefully sealed and forwarded in a mailing case or the whole viscera may be sent by express if desired.

SPECIMEN FOR DIPHTHERIA IN FOWLS.

A fowl that has died of suspected diphtheria should have the head cut off and same should be sent to laboratory in mailing case.

THE PASTEUR TREATMENT FOR RABIES.

The Pasteur Treatment for rabies will be administered by the State Health Officer if the patient immediately reports after having been bitten by a dog or animal suspected of having rabies.

This laboratory cannot be used for private work by physicians to collect a fee through its service.

All specimens sent to the laboratory must be

prepaid. There are no fees for laboratory work to residents of the State.

No attention will be paid to a specimen received at this laboratory if not accompanied by a letter from the sender explaining the analysis desired and data concerning the case. In the event of several specimens being sent from the same person, each specimen must be marked with analysis desired and the name and address of the sender.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

RULE 35.

It shall be the duty of all county stock inspectors, veterinary surgeons, stock raisers, or other persons having knowledge of tuberculosis, glanders, actinomycosis, anthrax, or any other disease of the lower animals liable to be communicated to man, to report the same in writing to the county health officer; and it shall be the duty of the county health officer, when such reports are received, to at once notify the secretary of the State Board of Health of the existence of such disease, naming the kind of animal, giving the name and address of the owner; and it shall be the duty of the stock inspector in each county where such diseased animal is reported, to at once make such disposition of this animal as may be directed by the secretary of the State Board of Health or the State Veterinarian.

RULE 36.

It shall be the duty of all county health officers, when requested to do so, to inspect any dairy or dairies supplying milk to a city or village; also to inspect the milk as it is dispensed from the

wagon or carrier. If, in his opinion, such dairy is kept in such a manner, or milk is transported in such a manner, or has such injurious substance placed therein as to be liable to injure those using the milk, it shall be his duty to report the same to the secretary of the State Board of Health, giving the name and address of the owners or dispensors of such dairy or milk, and that the same will become an official inquiry on the part of the secretary of the State Board of Health, or State Dairy and Food Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to make proper prosecutions in case of any violation of the laws of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE 37.

It shall be the duty of every county health officer to take notice of any food products, either in form of animal or vegetable food, fresh or preserved in any way, if it is exposed in such way as to receive germs of diseases, or liable in any way to be the cause of disease to those consuming the same, and report the same to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, giving the name and address of such persons dealing with such diseased foods.

RULE 38.

It shall be the duty as provided by law and these rules and regulations, of all local boards of health, health officials, and health authorities, officers of the State institutions, police officers, sheriffs, constables, and all other officers and employees of the State, or any county, city, or village thereof, to enforce the foregoing rules and regulations.

**RULES OF THE OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
FOR SANITARY INSPECTION AND REGU-
LATION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES
AND MEAT MARKETS.**

The killing room should be supplied with a tight, well-drained floor, with sewer connections where possible. An approved cesspool with covered sewers will be found advantageous where a sewerage system is not available. The walls should be tight to a height of six feet and covered with non-absorbent material and the remainder thoroughly white-washed or painted when necessary. The walls when constructed of boards should be cleated and rendered fly-tight. It shall be well lighted and ventilated and thoroughly cleansed daily. A box for blood must be provided and blood removed daily.

All rooms used for retaining hides, glue-stock or by-products, shall be thoroughly drained and so situated that no offensive odors will penetrate to other apartments where meat or meat food products are handled.

All hanging floors, refrigerators and cooling rooms shall be well ventilated and kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Hooks, offal, racks and rails shall be kept clean and sanitary in every respect. Loading platforms shall be kept clean and sanitary.

All water used in washing carcasses shall be pure and free from contamination. Wells shall be covered and so protected that no animal contamination can gain access.

Carcasses shall not be dressed with skewers, knives or other instruments that have been held in the mouth. Skewers shall be disinfected and

cleaned before being used again. Spitting on whetstones or steels when sharpening knives shall not be allowed.

No carcass or part of a carcass shall be allowed to hang on the outside of markets in such a manner as to become contaminated by dust, dirt or flies.

Hogs, when kept in the vicinity of slaughter houses, should not be allowed nearer than two hundred feet to the buildings used for killing purposes. Waste products should be cooked before being fed to hogs.

All offal, refuse, horns, blood, waste or by-products, shall be removed once daily, and all buckets, tubs or receptacles in which they are deposited shall be cleansed and disinfected from time to time.

Animals presenting a diseased condition shall not be used for meat food purposes.

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