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# REGULATIONS

OF THE

# Bureau of Health

OF

# PHILADELPHIA

Authorized by an Act of Assembly  
Approved April 20, 1905

RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF  
TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES

Issued by the Department of Public  
Health and Charities

W. M. L. COPLIN, M. D.,  
*Director*

A. C. ABBOTT, M. D.,  
*Chief of Bureau*

PHILADELPHIA:  
DUNLAP PRINTING CO., 1352-38 CHERRY ST.  
1905

## ....NOTICE....

The list of reportable diseases formulated by the State Department of Health includes, in addition to those specified in Section 1 of these Regulations: Actinomycosis, Epidemic Dysentery, German Measles, Malarial Fever and Trichiniasis.

Physicians practicing medicine in this city are therefore required to report to this Bureau all cases of Actinomycosis, Epidemic Dysentery, German Measles, Malarial Fever and Trichiniasis with which they are professionally concerned.

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OF THE  
Bureau of Health  
OF  
PHILADELPHIA

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REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF HEALTH  
OF PHILADELPHIA

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*And Entitled:—*

AN ACT

To provide for the protection of the public health, by giving and granting to those having charge of the public health and sanitation in cities of the first class of this Commonwealth full power to make Rules and Regulations governing the care and control of persons suffering from Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Relapsing Fever, Smallpox (variola or varioloid), Chicken Pox (varicella), Diphtheria, Diphtheritic Croup, Membranous Croup, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Measles, Mumps, Whooping

Cough, Tuberculosis (in any of its diverse forms), Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Plague (Bubonic), Trachoma, Leprosy, Tetanus, Glanders, Hydrophobia (rabies), or Anthrax; also to make Rules and Regulations governing the sanitary control and disinfection of premises, where persons may be or have been suffering from said diseases, and of persons coming in contact therewith, and the burial of persons who may die from any of said diseases; also fixing fines and penalties for the violation thereof and the enforcement of the same.

#### Cases to be Reported.

SECTION 1. Every physician practising medicine in the City of Philadelphia who shall know that any person, whom he or she is called upon to visit or who comes or is brought to him or her for examination or treatment, is suffering from any of the following diseases, shall forthwith make report in writing to the Bureau of Health upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the Bureau of Health.

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Small pox,          | Erysipelas,       |
| Scarlet Fever,      | Puerperal Fever,  |
| Diphtheria.         |                   |
| Diphtheritic Croup, | Glanders,         |
| Membranous Croup,   | Anthrax,          |
| Typhoid Fever,      | Tetanus,          |
| Chicken Pox,        | Pneumonia,        |
| Measles,            | Leprosy,          |
| Whooping Cough,     | Plague, (Bubonic) |

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Mumps,                     | Relapsing Fever, |
| Trachoma,                  | Typhus Fever,    |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, | Yellow Fever,    |
| Tuberculosis, (Pulmonary)  | Cholera.         |
| Hydrophobia, (Rabies)      |                  |

In the case of Small Pox the Bureau of Health shall be immediately notified by telephone.

### Character of Report.

SECT. 2. The report, personally signed by the physician, shall state the name, age and sex of the patient; the disease from which the patient is suffering; the approximate length of time for which the patient has been ill; and the exact location of the house or room occupied by the patient.

### Diseases Subject to Placarding and Quarantine.

SECT. 3. Upon the receipt by the Bureau of Health of a report of the existence of a case of any of the following diseases, a placard stating the character of the disease shall be placed upon or near all entrances of the house and in such positions that they may readily be seen by any one entering the premises.

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Small Pox,                 | Typhus Fever, |
| Scarlet Fever,             | Yellow Fever, |
| Diphtheria,                | Cholera,      |
| Diphtheritic Croup,        | Leprosy,      |
| Membranous Croup,          | Anthrax,      |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, | Glanders.     |
| Bubonic Plague,            |               |



### Hotels, etc.

In the case of hotels, apartment, lodging, boarding and tenement houses, in addition to the foregoing provisions, a placard shall be placed upon or near all entrances to the apartment in which the sick person is located.

Houses from which cases of variola or varioloid are reported shall be placarded "Small Pox."

Houses from which cases of Membranous Croup or Diphtheritic Croup are reported shall be placarded "Diphtheria."

### Quarantine.

Where circumstances demand it, in addition to being placarded, the premises may be placed under the constant supervision of officers of the law, who shall, with such exceptions as may be authorized by the Bureau of Health, prevent the exit of any one or the removal of any article from the house under quarantine.

### Integrity of Placard.

SECT. 4. The head of a family occupying any house, apartment or premises, and the proprietor of any hotel, apartment, boarding, lodging or tenement house, upon or near which a placard or placards are placed, shall not remove, deface, cover up or destroy such placard or placards.

If through accident, atmospheric conditions, or other agencies, the placard or placards are destroyed, removed or defaced, the said householder or



proprietor shall at once notify the Bureau of Health of the fact.

The final removal of placards shall be by a representative of the Bureau of Health.

### Diseases not Usually Placarded.

SECT. 5. Premises in which are located any of the following diseases will not be placarded or quarantined unless the conditions are such as to require it for the protection of the Public Health.

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Typhoid Fever,  | Pneumonia,       |
| Chicken Pox,    | Erysipelas,      |
| Measles,        | Puerperal Fever, |
| Whooping Cough, |                  |
| Mumps,          | Tetanus.         |
| Trachoma,       | Hydrophobia,     |
| Tuberculosis.   | Relapsing Fever. |

### Exclusion of Insects and Domestic Animals from the Sick Room.

SECT. 6. The windows and doors of all rooms in which are located cases of any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these regulations shall be effectively screened against flies, mosquitoes, &c., and no domestic animals of any description whatever shall be permitted in the sick room.

### Milk Vessels not to be Collected until Disinfected.

SECT. 7. The daily collection of milk bottles, milk cans, or of any other containers used in the delivery

of milk, from houses in which are located cases of any of of the following diseases, is forbidden.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Small Pox,                 | Bubonic Plague, |
| Scarlet Fever,             | Typhus Fever,   |
| Diphtheria,                | Yellow Fever,   |
| Typhoid Fever,             | Cholera,        |
| Measles,                   | Leprosy,        |
|                            | Glanders,       |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, | Anthrax,        |

Such vessels must be left at the house until they have been disinfected under the supervision of the Bureau of Health. They can then be collected by the owner. To obviate the inconvenient accumulation of milk containers at such houses, arrangements can be made for their frequent disinfection by forwarding a request to the Chief Medical Inspector. Room 612, City Hall.

Both the householder and the milk dealer will be held responsible for any violation of this regulation.

**Persons exposed to Infection and those Sick of Contagious Diseases, Restrained from using Public Conveyances and exposing themselves in Public Places.**

SECT 8. No physician, nurse, undertaker, clergyman, member of a family or other person who may have come in contact with a person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section 3 of these Regulations, shall enter any hired vehicle or other

public conveyance without having observed the precautions for the protection of the public health that are given in Paragraph D of the appended recommendations; (Page 20) nor shall a person suffering from any of the said diseases enter any street car, railway car, hired hack, cab, carriage or other form of public conveyance in the city of Philadelphia, without a written permit from the Bureau of Health; nor shall the person in charge of anyone so suffering, permit them to enter such public conveyances or to expose themselves in any public place.

#### Disinfection of Houses, Etc.

SECT. 9. Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by recovery or death of any person or persons who have suffered from

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Small pox,                 | Yellow Fever,   |
| Scarlet Fever,             | Cholera,        |
| Diphtheria,                | Bubonic Plague, |
| Tuberculosis,              | Leprosy,        |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, | Anthrax.        |
| Typhus Fever,              | Glanders,       |

the premises where said disease existed, together with the bedding, clothing, and other articles exposed to infection, shall be disinfected by the Bureau of Health.

The head of the family or other person or persons in charge of the premises shall be held responsible for any act that may interfere with the Bureau of Health in the performance of such disinfection.

The Assistant Medical Inspectors are instructed to see in association with the attending physician, all cases of those transmissible diseases for which a house is placarded before the disinfection of the house is ordered and the quarantine removed.

#### Disinfection of Apartments that are to Let.

SECT. 10. No person shall knowingly let any room, house, or part of a house, in which there has been a person suffering from

|                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Small Pox,       | Pneumonia,                 |
| Scarlet Fever,   | Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, |
| Diphtheria,      | Mumps,                     |
| Tuberculosis,    | Yellow Fever,              |
| Measles,         | Typhus Fever,              |
| Trachoma,        | Relapsing Fever,           |
| Chicken Pox,     | Cholera,                   |
| Whooping Cough,  | Bubonic Plague,            |
| Erysipelas,      | Anthrax,                   |
| Puerperal Fever, | Glanders.                  |

without having had such room, house, or part of house, and all articles therein liable to infection, previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Health. The renting of rooms in a hotel, boarding, lodging, or apartment house, shall be deemed as letting a part of a house to any person who shall be admitted as a guest into such hotel, boarding, lodging, or apartment house.

#### Disinfection of Public Vehicles.

SECT. 11. The owner, driver, or person in charge of any vehicle, public or private, that may have

been used for the conveyance of a person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3, of these Regulations, or that has been used by any physician, nurse, undertaker, clergyman, member of a family or other person, who may have come in contact with a person so suffering without having observed the precautions set forth in paragraph D of the appended recommendations, (page 20), shall immediately notify the Bureau of Health under whose supervision such vehicle shall be disinfected.

#### Vehicles of Physicians, Undertakers, Etc.

The vehicles, either private or public, that are used by physicians and undertakers, shall be exempt from these Regulations, PROVIDED: the physicians and undertakers using them have taken such personal measures for preventing the spread of contagion as are specified in paragraph D of the appended Recommendations.

#### Exclusion from School.

SECT. 12. No child or other person suffering from or convalescent from any of the following diseases; shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, in the City of Philadelphia, without the written approval of the Bureau of Health.

Small Pox,  
Scarlet Fever,  
Diphtheria,

Mumps,  
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,  
Cholera,

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Diphtheritic Croup, | Typhoid Fever,  |
| Membranous Croup,   | Yellow Fever,   |
| Measles,            | Bubonic Plague, |
| Whooping Cough,     | Glanders,       |
| Chicken Pox,        | Anthrax.        |

No child or other person residing upon the premises in which is confined a person suffering from any of the following diseases, or who may have resided upon such premises, up to within a week prior to the onset of the disease, will be permitted to attend school without the written approval of the Bureau of Health.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Small Pox,                 | Cholera,        |
| Scarlet Fever,             | Typhus Fever,   |
| Diphtheria,                | Yellow Fever,   |
| Diphtheritic Croup,        | Bubonic Plague, |
| Membranous Croup,          | Glanders,       |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, | Anthrax,        |

All school principals and Sunday School superintendents in charge of such schools are hereby required to exclude any or all such children and persons from said schools until formally notified by the Bureau of Health to re-admit them.

**Re-Admission to School of Children or others after  
an attack of Contagious Disease.**

SECT 13. Notification to re-admit to school a child or other person recovered from contagious disease will be issued by the Bureau of Health under the following regulations:



No child or other person recovering from any of the following diseases:

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Small Pox      | Measles,        |
| Scarlet Fever, | Whooping Cough, |
| Diphtheria,    | Mumps,          |
| Chicken Pox,   |                 |

shall be permitted to attend school until the Bureau of Health shall have received a certificate of complete recovery from the attending physician, and until the premises in which the child or other person has experienced his or her illness shall have been disinfected and the placard removed.

The certificate of recovery shall be signed personally by the physician in charge of the case; shall state, in case of eruptive diseases, that he himself has made a thorough examination of the patient, including the hands, feet, ears, nose and throat; that all traces of desquamation and discharges have disappeared, and in his opinion the case is free from danger to the Public Health.

In no case, however, will children or others who have suffered from one of the said diseases be permitted to return to school earlier than the following dates from the onset of the disease.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Small Pox .....      | 4 Weeks. |
| Scarlet Fever .....  | 6 "      |
| Measles .....        | 3 "      |
| Chicken Pox .....    | 2 "      |
| Mumps .....          | 3 "      |
| Whooping Cough ..... | 5 "      |



**DIPHTHERIA.** In the case of Diphtheria all clinical evidence of the disease must have disappeared and two successive negative cultures, (examined by the Bureau of Health) with not less than 24 hours interval between them, have been obtained from the site of the disease.

In the case of:

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Typhoid Fever,        |                  |
| Glanders,             | Bubonic Plague,  |
| Anthrax,              | Relapsing Fever, |
| Hydrophobia, (Rabies) | Yellow Fever,    |
| Leprosy,              | Cholera,         |

the patient will be permitted to enter school after complete recovery.

Blanks for the filling in of certificates will be forwarded to physicians by the Bureau of Health.

**NOTE.** Whenever the term "Onset of the Disease" occurs in this Section, it will be understood to mean the date on which the case is reported by the attending physician, or is otherwise brought to the notice of the Bureau of Health.

Whenever the word "School" occurs in this Section, it shall be understood to comprehend Public, Private, Parochial, Sunday or other schools; also colleges and professional schools.

#### **Attendance at School Dependent upon Successful Vaccination.**

**SECT. 14.** All principals, superintendents or other persons in charge of schools, as aforesaid, are here-

by required to refuse the admission of any child to the schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a registered physician setting forth that such child has been successfully vaccinated or that it has previously had small pox.

Such certificates of vaccination shall not have been issued sooner than five days after the performance of the operation, nor without personal inspection of the site of the operation by the physician issuing the certificate.

#### **Re-Vaccination.**

SECT. 15. All principals or other persons in charge of schools, as aforesaid, are hereby required upon notice from the Bureau of Health to refuse the admission of any child of twelve years of age or over to the schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a registered physician, setting forth that such child has been re-vaccinated within a period of four (4) years from the date of its application for re-admission, and giving the results of the operation.

#### **Inspection of School Registries.**

The registry of said schools shall exhibit the names and addresses of all children or other persons excluded from or admitted to school for reasons set forth in these regulations, and said registry shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Bureau of Health.

**Going to Work from Infected Houses.**

SECT. 16. All inmates of houses in which exist any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these Regulations, are prohibited from working in any establishment for the manufacture or sale of wearing apparel, upholstery, house furnishings, bedding, cigars, cigarettes, or food stuffs until after the house in which the disease is located has been disinfected and the placard removed, or, until written permission is given by the Bureau of Health.

## BURIAL OF BODIES.

Sections 17 to 22 inclusive.

SECT. 17. In the care and burial of the bodies of persons who have died of any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these Regulations, it shall be the duty of the undertaker or other person or persons having the body in charge, to thoroughly disinfect and place every such body within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within six hours after being first called upon to take charge of the same: *Provided*, Said call is made between the hours of five ante meridian and eleven post meridian. Otherwise such body shall be so placed in such coffin or casket within twelve hours, the coffin or casket then to be closed tightly, and not again opened unless permission be granted by the Bureau of Health for special and satisfactory cause shown.

SECT. 18. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these Regulations shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than thirty-six hours after death, unless special permission be granted by the Bureau of Health, extending the time during which said body may remain unburied for special and satisfactory cause shown. The head of the family and the person or persons having charge of the funeral of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SECT. 19. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these Regulations must be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased and the necessary number of adult pall-bearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death. The head of the family and the person or persons having charge of said funeral services shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SECT. 20. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these Regulations shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall or public building for

the holding of funeral services. The head of the family and the person or persons having charge of said funeral services, and the sexton, janitor, or other person or persons having charge or control of such church, chapel, public hall or public building, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SECT. 21. No undertaker or other person or persons having charge of the funeral or burial of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these Regulations shall in any case furnish or provide for such funeral more than the necessary number of conveyances for said adult relatives and pall-bearers, and all such conveyances which may have been used or occupied by any person or persons who have been residing in the same family or house with the deceased shall be fumigated and disinfected at such time and in such manner as may be directed and required by the Bureau of Health.

SECT. 22. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in Section 3 of these Regulations shall not be conveyed to or from any dwelling or other building or place to any cemetery or other point or place within or through the city of Philadelphia except in a hearse or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying corpses only, or in

such vehicle as shall be satisfactory to the Bureau of Health, and under such regulations as may be adopted by the Bureau of Health. The undertaker and the person or persons having charge of the funeral or transportation of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.



## NOTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

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### Communication with Bureau.

#### Paragraph A.

The central office of the Bureau of Health is open day and night, including Sundays and holidays.

Telephonic connections are to be had through the Electrical Bureau.

When telephonic calls upon the Bureau require a reply that cannot be given at once, arrangements must be made for such replies to be sent by way of *non-pay stations*.

### Communication with the Municipal Hospital.

Persons desirous of inquiring for patients in the Municipal Hospital can do so through either the Bell or Keystone systems. The hours set aside for those calls are:

11 to 12 A. M. for diphtheria.

1 to 2 P. M. for scarlet fever and smallpox.

In emergency cases the Hospital can be reached by telephone at all times.

### Ambulance Service.

#### Paragraph B.

Physicians or others requiring the ambulance for the removal of patients to the Municipal Hospital will receive prompt service by telephoning direct to the Central Office of the Bureau of Health, the call being by the way of the Electrical Bureau.

For the accommodation of physicians having cases to be removed to the Municipal Hospital from hotels, apartment or boarding houses, the Bureau has provided comfortable station wagons. These wagons are not lettered and have nothing about them, their drivers or other attendants, to indicate their connection with the Bureau of Health. Where circumstances make the use of the station wagons desirable, physicians will notify the Chief Medical Inspector, 612 City Hall.

### Visits to Hospital.

#### Paragraph C.

Persons desirous of visiting relatives who may be confined in either the diphtheria or scarlet fever wards of the Municipal Hospital, are permitted in suitable cases to do so for brief periods at set times, providing they will submit to the regulations of the Hospital with reference to such visits, viz.: That the visitor must give evidence of protection from small pox or must submit to vaccination; that the visitor will wear while in the Hospital a sterilized oversuit, including cap and overshoes, supplied by the Hospital, and that before leaving the Hospital

the visitor will take a disinfecting bath of exposed surfaces under the supervision of either a female nurse or a male attendant, as the case may demand. The Bureau reserves the right to refuse this permission whenever it is deemed for the best interest of the public health to do so.

**Precautions against the carrying of Contagion Recommended for Physicians, Undertakers, Nurses and Others coming in contact with those suffering from contagious diseases.**

Paragraph D.

It is recommended that physicians, nurses, clergymen, members of a family or other persons whose duties bring them in contact with persons suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken pox, mumps, plague (Bubonic), yellow fever, typhus fever, cholera, anthrax, or glanders, observe the following precautions while exposed to such infections:

There should be provided a cotton oversuit or overslip just escaping the floor; a cotton covering for the head and loose overshoes. These overclothes should be worn while in the sick room and, when the wearer leaves it, should be left in its immediate proximity, preferably in a closed box or bag after having been sprinkled with a half ounce of 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde.

Before leaving the house the face, neck and

hands should be washed in soap and water, followed by 1:4000 bichloride of mercury solution.

When the case has terminated, the overclothing worn in the sick room should be disinfected with the other articles in that room.

Should the physician, undertaker, clergyman, or nurse desire to use these overclothes while visiting other persons sick of any of the above mentioned diseases, they should be carried in a tightly closed receptacle, and after each use should be sprinkled with one-half ounce of 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde.

#### **Recommendations for Cases not Subject to Placard.**

##### **Paragraph E.**

In connection with those transmissible diseases for which the premises are not placarded, it is recommended that the case be isolated in so far as is practicable; that the discharges from the patients be disinfected; that the clothing worn by them be boiled or fumigated, and that the premises be rendered free from infection by disinfection.

##### **Disinfection.**

##### **Paragraph G.**

The incidence of disease in the City may be lessened by the routine disinfection of all premises occupied or vacated by persons suffering from communicable disease, not only those of conspicuously transmissible nature, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, etc., but also such maladies as

chicken pox, meningitis, measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever, pneumonia, erysipelas, puerperal fever, etc. In connection with those diseases that run a more or less protracted course, such for instance as tuberculosis, whooping cough and diphtheria, with slow convalescence, it is desirable that the premises, or particularly the room occupied by the patient, be cleansed at frequent intervals with disinfection solution (a pound of chloride of lime to a pail of water). The Bureau stands ready to disinfect all premises requiring it, on the request of either the attending physician, or the head of the family occupying the house.

It is furthermore recommended that *all dwelling houses that have been vacated* be disinfected before being let to another family. *There is no charge for such services.* The agent, or owner, or an authorized representative, must be present during the disinfection of vacant houses.

It is recommended to Banks, Trust Companies, etc., that they subject their money vaults to occasional fumigation with formaldehyde gas. This can be done without injury to the contents. Such fumigation not only safe-guards the public health, but contributes materially to the comfort of the employees in the establishment by reducing the disagreeable odors commonly arising from filthy money.

Requests for the disinfection of premises should be made in writing, and addressed to the Chief Medical Inspector, 612 City Hall. Care should be taken

to give the correct address of the premises, as much time is lost where this is not observed.

### **Disinfection of Bedding.**

#### **Paragraph H.**

Unless requested by the attending physician, or the occupant of the house, or unless upon the recommendation of the Medical Inspector of the District, bedding will not be removed from rooms undergoing disinfection. In practically all cases, bedding can be perfectly disinfected in the sick room by the method now in use.

### **Disinfection of Letters, Money, Etc.**

#### **Paragraph J.**

It is recommended that all mail matters, monies, etc., leaving premises in which contagious disease is located, be disinfected.

This can be done by clipping the corner of the containing envelope, and pouring in ten drops of 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde.

### **Violations of Isolation or Quarantine.**

#### **Paragraph K.**

Physicians are requested to inform the Bureau of Health of all violations of isolation or quarantine that may come to their notice.

### **Examinations of Milk.**

#### **Paragraph M.**

Citizens desirous of having examinations made of suspicious milk can have this done free of charge



by application to the Chief of the Bureau of Health, 610 City Hall.

### Bacteriological Examination of Water.

Citizens desirous of having bacteriological examinations made of water from suspicious sources can have such analyses made without charge. That the results may be trustworthy the following directions for collecting the samples are to be observed:

Obtain from the Laboratory of this Bureau a sterilized bottle suitable for the collection of the sample.

Do not open this bottle until ready to fill it.

When ready to fill the bottle, remove paper cap and glass stopper, being careful not to touch the lip of the bottle, nor the part of the stopper which goes inside the bottle.

Proceed as follows according to the source from which the sample is to be collected.

**TAP OR PUMP.** Let enough water run to thoroughly empty the local pipes. This will require from two to three minutes. Fill the bottle, replace stopper carefully, cover by cap.

**OPEN SPRING OR WELL.** Weight the bottle with a clean stone or other heavy object; suspend it by a clean cord and allow it to sink below the surface until full; withdraw and replace stopper and cap.

**STREAM OR LAKE.** Proceed as for an open spring or well and collect the sample at a distance of not less than 15 or 20 feet from the shore when circumstances admit it, and allow the bottle to sink at



least 18 inches below the surface. By this means shore-washings and surface scum are to some extent excluded.

When the bottle is filled from either of the above mentioned sources, it must be immediately stoppered, capped, packed in a tin vessel surrounded by small pieces of ice and returned to the Laboratory at once. There must be left with it at the same time the name and address of the person for whom the examination is to be made, and the location of the source from which the sample was taken.

### Culture Outfits, Etc.

#### Paragraph N.

Diphtheria culture outfits, outfits for the collection of blood from suspected typhoid cases (for the Widal reaction), and receptacles for the collection of sputum for microscopic examination, are to be obtained at all times from the District Police Stations or the Central Office of the Bureau.

Cultures from suspicious throat cases, if not brought direct to the laboratory at 708 City Hall, should be left at the nearest police station or at 612 City Hall. From these points they will be forwarded to the laboratory at the earliest possible moment.

In urgent cases physicians leaving such cultures should request that they be forwarded to the laboratory immediately.

NOTE. That the results of examination of cultures from suspicious sore throats shall be trust-

worthy, it is necessary that care be exercised in the making of the cultures and in the manner of forwarding them to the Laboratory. To this end it is recommended that the cotton swab attached to the end of the wire in the test tube be rubbed freely over the membrane or inflamed part of the throat. It is then to be rubbed, without touching any other object with it, over the surface of the culture medium contained in the other tube. It is then replaced, again without touching any other object, in its original tube. The cotton stoppers of both tubes are to be replaced and tubes and their contents returned to the box, and the card properly filled out. If these directions are not followed, the culture material becomes contaminated with dust or otherwise, and a correct opinion upon the nature of the materials that develop upon its surface is often impossible.

#### **Direct Examination of Materials from Suspicious Sore Throats.**

In many cases of suspicious sore throat, and particularly in cases of genuine diphtheria, much light may be shed upon the nature of the disease by an immediate microscopic examination of materials from the diseased area. This is not so trustworthy as the culture method, but is more prompt and in many cases serves as a safe preliminary guide.

To prepare such material for microscopic examination the following directions should be observed:

Rub the sterile swab from a freshly obtained culture outfit over the diseased surface, then rub this infected swab over the surface of a perfectly clean, new glass slide, such as is used in microscopic work, in such a way as to make a visible smear about an inch long and a half inch wide. Allow this smear to dry at the original temperature of the room; wrap the slide carefully in a bit of soft clean paper; enclose it in an envelope and deliver it *personally* to the Laboratory of the Bureau of Health. It must be understood that materials prepared in this manner cannot be shipped through the mails, but must be delivered by hand and by some responsible person. A provisional opinion upon slides so prepared can be rendered while the bearer waits. From cases examined in this manner cultures should also always be made.

#### Acute Ophthalmias.

Physicians in attendance upon infants or children suffering from ophthalmia, the true nature of which is doubtful, can be assisted in their diagnosis by direct microscopic examination. To this end, the Bureau offers the services of its Laboratory. When such examination is desired, and it is recommended in all suspicious cases, the physician is requested to communicate with the Chief of the Bureau, when the matter will receive prompt attention.

#### Sputum.

For the collection of sputum for microscopic examination, physicians are requested to use the outfits supplied by this Bureau, and to fill out accu-

rately the blank form accompanying the outfit. Samples of sputum thus collected, if left at a nearby police station, will be forwarded to the laboratory.

Physicians who deposit cultures, sputum, blood, or other samples for examination, in the police station before 9 o'clock P. M., can receive a telephonic report upon them by noon the following day.

### **Antitoxin, Vaccine, Etc.**

#### **Paragraph O.**

Physicians requiring diphtheria antitoxin for use among the poor, can obtain it at any District police station, or at Room 612 City Hall, at any time, day or night. For purposes of record, physicians who obtain antitoxin from the Bureau are required to receipt for it, and also to supply a history of the case, setting forth the effect of the antitoxin.

Physicians requiring vaccine virus for use among the poor, can obtain it on application at Room 612, City Hall.

#### **Paragraph P.**

Physicians having a knowledge of the existence of Malarial Fever, or of collections of water, swamps, ditches, etc., that may serve as the breeding places of mosquitoes carrying malarial germs, are requested to transmit the same to the Bureau of Health; steps can then be taken to eliminate such breeding places, or otherwise to render them free from danger to the public health.

### Services of Diagnosticians.

#### Paragraph Q.

Physicians are reminded that there are officially connected with this Bureau two experts in contagious diseases, whose special function is to assist in the diagnosis of all cases of doubtfully contagious nature. If consultations are desired, physicians will make the request in writing or by telephone, to the Chief Medical Inspector, 612 City Hall.

### Diseases of Animals.

#### Paragraph R.

Many diseases of domestic animals are transmissible to man. Physicians having knowledge of the existence of such diseases as rabies, anthrax, glanders, tuberculosis and so-called diphtheria of animals, are requested to transmit the same to this Bureau.

### Nuisances.

#### Paragraph S.

Physicians having knowledge of the existence of nuisances that may be prejudicial to the public health; of defects in house drainage; of unsanitary and filthy milk shops; butter shops, grocery, meat, fish and general provision stores, bakeries, etc., are requested to transmit the same to this office. The matter will then receive immediate attention.

#### Paragraph T.

For the protection of the public health, Hospitals, Dispensaries, and public institutions in general, are

advised to insist that the inmates of their institutions, and all persons desirous of visiting them, shall give evidence of protection from small pox, either by successful vaccination, or by having passed through an attack of the disease.

### Reporting of Births.

#### Paragraph U.

Physicians are reminded that they are required by law to report promptly, not only all deaths and all cases of transmissible disease occurring in their practice, but all births as well.

### Stationery.

#### Paragraph V.

All stationery, such as post cards, blanks, etc., necessary to the reporting of births, deaths, cases of transmissible diseases, nuisances, etc., is to be had on application to the Chief Medical Inspector, 612 City Hall.

I hereby certify that the above Rules and Regulations were adopted by the Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia, on the 21st day of November, 1905.

JOHN J. McCAY,

*Chief Clerk.*



# INDEX.

|  | Page  |
|--|---|
| A  |   |
| Act, 1905, provisions of.....                | 3   |
| Ambulance service .....                      | 19  |
| Animals, diseased .....                      | 28  |
| Anthrax, .....                               | 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 28  |
| Antitoxin .....                              | 27  |
| B  |   |
| Births, reporting of.....                    | 29  |
| Bureau of Health, communication with.....    | 18  |
| C  |   |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, .....             | 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22  |
| Chicken Pox, (Varicella), .....              | 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20, 22   |
| Cholera, .....                               | 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 20  |
| Communication with Bureau of Health.....     | 18  |
| Contagion, precautions against carrying..... | 20  |
| Croup, .....                                 | 3, 4, 5, 6, 12  |
| Culture outfits .....                        | 25  |
| D  |   |
| Diagnosticians, services of .....            | 28  |
| Diphtheria, .....                            | 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19<br>20, 21 22, 25, 26, 27, 28 |
| Disease, onset of.....                       | 15  |
| Diseases to be reported.....                 | 4   |
| Disinfection, Apartments .....               | 10  |
| Bedding .....                                | 22  |
| Houses .....                                 | 9 and 21  |
| Letters and money .....                      | 23  |
| Vehicles .....                               | 10  |
| E  |   |
| Erysipelas, .....                            | 4, 7, 10, 22  |
| G  |   |
| Glanders, .....                              | 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 28  |



# INDEX.

|  | Page                                  |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| H  |                                       |
| Hospital, municipal, communication with..... | 18                                    |
| visits to .....                              | 19                                    |
| Hotels, apartments, &c., placarding of.....  | 6                                     |
| Hydrophobia, (Rabies) .....                  | 4, 7, 15, 28                          |
| I  |                                       |
| Insects and domestic animals.....            | 7                                     |
| Isolation and quarantine, violation of.....  | 23                                    |
| L  |                                       |
| Leprosy, .....                               | 4, 5, 8, 9, 15                        |
| M  |                                       |
| Malarial Fever, .....                        | 28                                    |
| Measles, .....                               | 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20, 22 |
| Milk, examination of.....                    | 23                                    |
| Milk vessels on infected premises.....       | 7                                     |
| Mumps, .....                                 | 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15 20            |
| N  |                                       |
| Nuisances .....                              | 28                                    |
| O  |                                       |
| Ophthalmia, Acute, .....                     | 27                                    |
| P  |                                       |
| Placard, integrity of.....                   | 6                                     |
| Placarding, diseases subject to.....         | 5                                     |
| diseases not subject to.....                 | 7                                     |
| recommendations for .....                    | 21                                    |
| Plague, (Bubonic), .....                     | 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20            |
| Pneumonia, .....                             | 4, 7, 10, 22                          |
| Precautions against carrying contagion.....  | 20                                    |
| Puerperal Fever, .....                       | 4, 7, 10, 22                          |
| Public assemblages .....                     | 8                                     |
| Public conveyances .....                     | 8                                     |
| Q  |                                       |
| Quarantine .....                             | 6                                     |

# INDEX.

|   | Page  |
|---|---|
| R   |   |
| Relapsing Fever, .....  | 3, 7, 10, 15                                  |
| Report, character of.....   | 5   |
| Reporting of cases .....  | 4   |
| S   |   |
| Scarlet Fever, .....  | 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21 |
| School, comprehension of the word.....                            | 16  |
| exclusion from .....  | 11  |
| readmission to .....  | 12, 16  |
| registers .....   | 17  |
| Small Pox, ..3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 |   |
| Sore throats, direct examination of.....                          | 26  |
| Sputum .....  | 27  |
| bottles for collecting .....                                      | 25  |
| Stationery, official .....  | 29  |
| T   |   |
| Tetanus, .....  | 4, 7  |
| Trachoma, .....   | 4, 5, 7, 10                                   |
| Tuberculosis, .....   | 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 22, 28                        |
| Typhoid Fever, .....  | 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 22, 25                        |
| Typhus Fever, .....   | 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 20                            |
| V   |   |
| Vaccine virus .....   | 21  |
| Vaccination and revaccination.....                                | 16  |
| Vehicles, private .....   | 11  |
| public .....  | 8   |
| W   |   |
| Whooping cough, .....   | 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22                |
| Water, analysis of .....  | 23  |
| Widal outfits .....   | 25  |
| Work, going to from infected houses.....                          | 17  |
| Y   |   |
| Yellow Fever, .....   | 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20                    |