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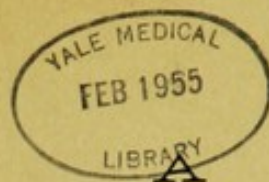
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19th
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RA34
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1893

Connecticut. Laws, statutes, etc.



MANUAL OF STATUTES

OF

CONNECTICUT

RELATING TO

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

NEW HAVEN:

TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

1893

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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Office of Secretary, 15 Elm Street, New Haven.



This pamphlet is a compilation of Statutes directly bearing upon the Public Health.

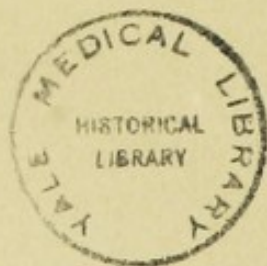
In some cases parts of Acts indirectly bearing upon the Public Health are included herein.

The numbers of sections in the General Statutes and in the Public Acts of 1889 and 1893 are followed in this compilation.

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TITLE XLIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHAPTER CLIV.

State Board of Health.

SECTION 2574. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, three of whom shall be physicians, and one a lawyer, who, together with a secretary, to be chosen by themselves, shall constitute the State Board of Health. During the session of the General Assembly of 1889, two members of said board shall be appointed who shall hold their offices for the term of six years from and after the first day of July next succeeding the date of their appointment and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and biennially thereafter two members of said board shall be appointed in like manner, and shall hold their offices for the term of six years from and after the first day of July next succeeding the date of their appointment, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead. Any vacancy which may occur in said board shall be filled by the Governor, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the expiration of the term.

1878, ch. 140, § 1.
State Board of
Health, how
appointed, term

Vacancies, how
filled.

SEC. 2575. The State Board of Health shall meet at least once in every three months, and as much oftener as they may deem proper. Four members shall constitute a quorum. No member of the board shall receive any compensation except the secretary, but the actual traveling and other expenses of the members while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be allowed and paid out of the appropriation made for its support. They shall select annually one member of the board as president, and shall appoint a suitable person, who shall be a physician, to be their permanent secretary and executive officer, who shall hold

1878, ch. 140, § 2.
Meetings, powers, etc.

Officers, how
chosen, term,
removal.

his office so long as he shall faithfully discharge the duties thereof, but who may be removed for cause at any meeting of the board, a majority of the members voting therefor. If a member of the board be elected as secretary, the vacancy thus caused shall be filled by the Governor, as provided in the preceding section.

Vacancies, how filled.

1885, ch. 88, § 1.
Secretary's duties.

SEC. 2576. The secretary shall keep a record of the acts and proceedings of the board, perform and superintend the work prescribed in this chapter, and such other duties as the board may order under their general direction.

1878, ch. 140, § 4.
Duties of board.

SEC. 2577. Said board shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people of this State; they shall make sanitary investigations and inquire respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, *ingesta*, habits, and other circumstances upon the public health; and they shall collect such information in respect to these matters as may be useful in the discharge of their duties, and contribute to the promotion of health and the security of life in this State; they shall cause to be made by their secretary or by a committee of the board, inspections at such times as they may deem best, and whenever directed by the Governor or the General Assembly, of all public hospitals, prisons, asylums, or other public institutions, in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of *excreta*, heating and ventilation, and other circumstances in any way affecting the health of their inmates, and shall also suggest such remedies as they may consider suitable for the removal of all conditions detrimental to health in said institutions, in writing, to the officers thereof.

Inspections.

Report.

1878, ch. 140, § 5.
Information to local authorities.

SEC. 2578. Said board shall cause all proper sanitary information in its possession to be promptly forwarded to the local health authorities of any city, village, town, or county in the State, which may request the same, adding thereto such useful suggestions as the experience of said board may supply. And it is also hereby made the duty of said local health authorities to supply the like information and suggestions to said State Board of Health, together with a copy of all their reports and other publications. And said Board of Health is authorized to require reports and information (at such times and of such facts, and generally of such nature and extent, relating to the safety of life and promotion of health, as its by-laws or rules may provide)

General reports.

from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons, and schools, and from the managers, principals, and officers thereof; and from all other public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees, and occupants of all places of public resort in the State; but such reports and information shall only be required concerning matters or particulars in respect of which they may in their opinion need information for the proper discharge of its duties. Said board shall, when requested by public authorities, or when they deem it best, advise officers of the State, county, or local government in regard to sanitary drainage, and the location, drainage, ventilation, and sanitary provisions of any public institution, building, or public place.

SEC. 2579. Said board shall give all information that may be reasonably requested, concerning any threatened danger to the public health, to the local health officers, and all other sanitary authorities in the State, who shall give the like information to said board; and said board and said officers, and said sanitary authorities shall, so far as legal and practicable, coöperate to prevent the spread of disease, and for the protection of life and the promotion of health, within the sphere of their respective duties.

1878, ch. 140 § 6.
To give information to local health officers, etc.

SEC. 2580. When in any town a case of small pox, cholera, or any epidemic of infectious disease is known to exist, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of health of such town to immediately notify the secretary of the State Board of Health of the existence of the same, with such facts as to its cause and continuance as may then be known. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than twenty-five nor less than ten dollars.

1887, ch. 66, § 4.
Notices of infectious disease to be sent to Secretary of State Board of Health.

Penalty for violation of this section.

SEC. 2581. Said board may, from time to time, engage suitable persons to render sanitary service, and to make or supervise practical and scientific investigations and examinations requiring expert skill, and to prepare plans and reports relative thereto. And it is hereby made the duty of all boards and agents, having the control, charge, or custody of any public structure, work, ground, or erection, or of any plan, description, outlines, drawings, or charts thereof, or relating thereto, made, kept, or controlled under any public authority, to permit and facilitate the examination and inspection, and the making of copies of the same by any officer or person by said board authorized; and the members of said board, and such other officer or person as may

1878, ch. 140, § 7.
May engage persons to render sanitary service. May examine public structures, etc.

at any time be by said board authorized, may, without fee or hindrance, enter, examine, and survey all such grounds, erections, vehicles, structures, apartments, buildings, and places.

1878, ch. 140, § 8.
To have supervision of State system of registration of births, marriages and deaths.

SEC. 2582. Said board shall have the general supervision of the State system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and shall prepare the necessary methods and forms for obtaining and preserving such records, and insure the faithful registration of the same in the several counties, and in the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Capitol of the State. The said Board of Health shall recommend such forms and amendments of law as shall be deemed to be necessary for the thorough organization and efficiency of the registration of vital statistics throughout the State. The Secretary of said Board of Health shall be the Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics. As supervised by the said board, the clerical duties and safe keeping of the Bureau of Vital Statistics thus created shall be provided for by the Comptroller, who shall also provide and furnish such apartments and stationery as said board shall require in the discharge of its duties.

1885, ch. 88, § 2.
To report to the Governor annually.

SEC. 2583. Said board, on or before the first day of December in each year, shall make a report in writing to the Governor upon the vital statistics and the sanitary condition and prospects of the State, which report shall also set forth the action of said board and its officers and agents, and the names thereof for the past year, and shall contain a full statement of their acts, investigations, and discoveries, with such suggestions for further legislative action or other precautions as they may deem proper for the better protection of life and health. Said report shall also contain a detailed statement of the moneys expended by said board, and the manner of their expenditure the year for which it is made; but the total amount paid for the expenses of said board, including the salary and expenses of the Secretary, shall not exceed five thousand dollars, except as provided in the succeeding section, which amount is hereby annually appropriated for this purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer on the Comptroller's warrant, in such sums as the certificate of the board, with proper vouchers annexed, may certify from time to time.

Expense of board.

1886, ch. 58.
Further expenditure in case of Asiatic cholera.

SEC. 2584. In case the Asiatic cholera, as an epidemic, shall prevail in this country, and in consequence thereof it shall become necessary in the unanimous opinion of the State Board of Health to expend, in protecting the people of this State from the ravages of said disease, a greater amount than the sum pro-

vided by law to be expended by said board, said board is hereby authorized and empowered to expend such other and further sum or sums as may in their opinion be necessary for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer, on the Comptroller's warrant, out of any money appropriated therefor ; but no other or further sum than five thousand dollars appropriated by the preceding section shall be expended by said board, except by the unanimous vote of said board, and by the approval of the Governor, and evidenced by a certificate to that effect to the Comptroller, with proper vouchers annexed.

Approval of
Governor.

SEC. 2585. Said board is authorized and empowered to investigate and ascertain as far as practicable all facts in relation to the pollution of streams and natural waters of this State by artificial causes, which in their judgment may be necessary to determine the sanitary and economic effects of such pollution, and may enter upon lands, buildings, and premises, as may be necessary for their investigations, and may institute and conduct needful experiments pertaining thereto, and shall have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and hear evidence relating to such matters, and said board shall make a report of their operations in writing to the Governor, on or before the first day of December in each year.

1886, ch. 66, § 1.
To investigate
as to pollution
of streams.

Witnesses.

For Sec. 2586 as amended see page 59.

Divorces.

SEC. 2587. The clerks of the Superior Court shall, at the close of each term and session thereof, return to the Secretary of the State Board of Health the number and causes of divorces granted at such term and session, which returns shall be tabulated, and published in the annual report of said board.

1879, ch. 76
Returns of di-
vorces to Secre-
tary of Board.

CHAPTER CLV.

Town Health Officers.

By chapter ccxlviii of the Public Acts of 1893, sections 2588, 2589, 2590 and 2591 of the General Statutes relating to the organization of Town Boards of Health were repealed.

Chapter cxxlviii,
Sec. 12, Public
Acts 1893.

Whenever any statute reads "town board of health" or "town health committee," the same is hereby changed and amended to read "town health officers."

All town boards of health shall be abolished when this act takes effect. Chapter cxxlviii, sec. 12, Public Acts 1893.

G. S. 1875, 258, § 2.
Powers and du-
ties of boards of
health, health
officers, etc.
51 Conn., 80.

SEC. 2592. Such board or such health officers or health committees shall examine into all nuisances and sources of filth injurious to the public health, and cause to be removed all filth found within the town which, in their judgment, shall endanger the health of the inhabitants; and all expenses for such removal shall be paid by the person who placed it there, if known, and if not known, by the town; and when any such filth or nuisances shall be found on private property, such board shall notify the owner or occupant of such property to remove the same at his expense, within such time as the board shall direct; and if he shall neglect to remove it, he shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, and pay such expense and costs as the town shall incur by such removal; and, after the expiration of such time, such board shall cause such filth or nuisance forthwith to be removed or abated; and such board, or such health officer or committee as it shall direct, may enter all places where such board shall have just cause to suspect any such nuisances or causes of filth to exist.

G. S. 1875, 258, § 3.
1882, ch. 14, § 2.
Notice of regu-
lations of boards
of health, how
given.

SEC. 2593. It shall be sufficient notice to all persons of any regulation of such board, if it be published in a newspaper published in the town, or posted for three days on each sign-post in said town; and if any person shall willfully violate such rules, after they have been so published or posted, or after actual notice thereof shall have been given to him, he shall forfeit not less than fifteen nor more than one hundred dollars.

G. S. 1875, 258, § 4.
May establish
quarantine lines.

SEC. 2594. The board of health, in any town contiguous to navigable waters, may assign within the town, or the waters contiguous thereto, the port or place in any harbor, road, river, or bay, where vessels coming into the limits of such town or into such contiguous waters, shall, if need be, perform quarantine; and every vessel which shall, between the first day of June and the first day of November, come from any foreign port or place, or from any port or place in the United States south of the capes of Delaware Bay, and come to anchor in any such harbor, road, bay, river, or contiguous waters, if any place for quarantine shall have been assigned as aforesaid, shall come to anchor and lie at

such place so assigned, and at no other place, until discharged in manner as is hereinafter provided ; and the master of every vessel coming to anchor as aforesaid shall forthwith make signal for a health officer by hoisting colors in the shrouds, or, if need be, may send a person on shore, who shall notify the health officer of the port, or if there be no health officer, a member of the board of health, of the arrival of such vessel, and forthwith return on board ; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to any such vessel which shall have entered any port or place in the United States north of said capes, where there are quarantine regulations, and been visited by a health officer, received a clean bill of health, and been permitted to go to the wharves and unload thereat ; and such clean bill of health, or a certified copy thereof, shall be left with the collector of the port within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel.

Vessels to signal health officers.

Bill of health.

SEC. 2595. When the board of health in any town shall deem it expedient that vessels arriving in its town or in the waters contiguous thereto, from any port or place in the United States, north of the capes of Delaware Bay, should perform quarantine, such board may by an order, published or posted as aforesaid, subject such vessels to quarantine in the same manner as if they arrived from a foreign port or place.

G. S. 1875, 259, § 5.
Vessels from north of capes of Delaware may be quarantined.

SEC. 2596. Any vessel subject to quarantine, arriving in the harbor of New Haven, on board of which there shall be no sickness at the time of such arrival, or on board of which, during the passage, there shall have been no case of malignant or contagious disease, may come to and make fast at the end of any public wharf in said harbor, without incurring any penalty for violation of the quarantine laws ; but no person shall be allowed to leave said vessel except to make fast to the wharf, until said vessel shall have been visited by a health officer, and by him discharged from quarantine ; and if the health officer, on visiting any such vessel, shall find any such sickness on board as, in his opinion, shall make it proper for him to cause such vessel to continue subject to quarantine, he shall order it to be removed to such place as shall be assigned as a place of quarantine.

G. S. 1875, 259, § 6.
Vessels subject to quarantine in New Haven harbor.

SEC. 2597. On notice given to a health officer or member of the board of health of the arrival of any vessel as aforesaid, he shall visit it without delay, and may, on examination, give a certificate of health, discharging it from quarantine, or cause it to continue subject to quarantine ; and every vessel so subjected

G. S. 1875, 259, § 7.
To be visited by health officer.

to quarantine shall perform quarantine under the regulations of such board of health.

G. S. 1875, 259, §8.
Fees of health
officer.

SEC. 2598. The board of health may establish the fees, not exceeding five dollars, which the health officer shall be entitled to receive for visiting a vessel as aforesaid, and the master or owner of such vessel shall pay the same to such health officer.

G. S. 1875, 259, §9.
Fraudulently
eluding quaran-
tine.

SEC. 2599. No master of any vessel, liable to perform quarantine as aforesaid shall fraudulently attempt to elude a quarantine by false declarations of the port or place from whence he came, or land, or suffer to be landed from his vessel any person or thing, except in the manner hereinbefore provided, nor permit any person to board such vessel, before it shall have been visited as aforesaid.

G. S. 1875, 259, §10.
Health officer
may direct ves-
sel to be
cleansed and
passengers re-
moved.

SEC. 2600. When a health officer or a member of the board of health, shall, on visiting any vessel as aforesaid, think it necessary that it should be cleansed or purified, he shall direct its master to hoist a white flag on the head of the mainmast, there to be kept during the daytime; and shall apply without delay to the board of health to direct the time and manner in which the cargo on board such vessel shall be in part or in whole cleansed or purified; and such vessel, or such part thereof as may be infected, shall be cleansed in such method as such board shall direct. And when such vessel shall contain any person ill of a contagious or infectious disease, he shall be removed on shore to such place as said board may direct, and nursed and provided for, in the manner prescribed by law. And such board may also cause any passenger on board, and such of the mariners as the master shall not require to continue on board, to be removed on shore and secluded for fourteen days, in such place as the board shall direct; and if any person shall, without such permission, visit any person so confined, he shall be deemed to be contaminated with infection, and be liable to the same confinement and penalty as are imposed upon the person visited.

G. S. 1875, 260, §11.
Certificate of
health obtained
by fraud.

SEC. 2601. If the board of health shall find that any certificate of health granted by them was obtained by fraud or false representation, or be of opinion that any vessel, person, or cargo, should perform further quarantine for the purpose of being cleansed or purified, on notice thereof being given by the board to such person, or the owner, master, supercargo or consignee of such vessel or cargo, as the case may be, the same shall in all respects be liable to be proceeded with in the same manner as if no certificate of health had been given.

SEC. 2602. The board of health of any town may interdict communication between it and any other town or place in which any contagious or malignant disease is prevalent.

G. S. 1875, 260, § 12.
May interdict communication with adjoining town.

SEC. 2603. Every taverner or lodging-house keeper, in whose house any lodger becomes sick of any malignant or contagious disease, between the first day of May and the first day of November, shall within twelve hours after such lodger becomes sick, report in writing to the board of health or health officer, the name of such person if known, and the nature of his disorder.

G. S. 1875, 260, § 13.
Hotel keepers to give notice of lodger sick with contagious disease.

SEC. 2604. When any person shall refuse to obey any legal order given by a board of health, or shall endeavor to prevent it from being carried into effect, any justice of the peace, on the request of such board, may issue his warrant to any proper officer, or if need be, to any indifferent person, therein stating such order and requiring him to carry it into effect, and such officer or indifferent person shall execute the same.

G. S. 1875, 260, § 14.
Proceeding against person disobeying order of board.

SEC. 2605. All fines imposed for the violation of any provision of this chapter relating to public health, or regulation of any board of health, shall be paid to the town in which the offense is committed and constitute a fund in such town, subject only to the order of such board, to be by it applied to its contingent expenses, and to the relief of such poor persons in the town as may be ill with malignant or infectious disease, or to the prevention of such disease.

G. S. 1875, 260, § 15.
All fines paid to towns, etc.

SEC. 2606. The board of health in any town may order any person, whom they may have reasonable ground to believe to be infected with any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, into confinement in any place to be designated by said board, there to remain so long as said board shall judge necessary.

G. S. 1875, 260, § 16.
May order persons confined.

SEC. 2607. Boards of health may adopt such measures for the general vaccination of the inhabitants of their respective towns as they shall deem proper and necessary to prevent the introduction or arrest the progress of small-pox, and the expenses in whole or in part of such general vaccination shall upon their order be paid out of the town treasury.

G. S. 1875, 260, § 17.
May adopt measures for vaccination.
42 Conn., 158.

SEC. 2608. Every person who shall refuse to be vaccinated, or prevent any person under his care and control from being vaccinated, on application being made by any member of the board of health, or by a physician employed by the board of health for that purpose, unless, in the opinion of another physician, it would not be prudent on account of sickness, shall forfeit five dollars to the town where the offense shall be committed.

G. S. 1875, 261, § 18.
Person refusing to be vaccinated, how punished.

G. S. 1875, 261, § 19.
1882, ch. 14.
Penalty.

SEC. 2609. Every person who shall violate any provision of the preceding sections of this chapter or legal order of a board of health for which no other penalty is provided, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Boarding of Infants.

1887, ch. 73, § 1.
Persons board-
ing children
under ten years
of age to give
certain notice to
the selectmen.

SEC. 2610. Any person who shall make a business of taking children under ten years of age, other than members of such person's family, to entertain or board, in any number exceeding two in the same house at the same time, shall within three days after the reception, removal, or death of any such child, give written notice thereof to the selectmen of the town within which such house is situated, specifying the name and age of such child, the place of residence of the parties so undertaking its care, and the birthplace and parentage of said child, if known.

1887, ch. 73, § 2.
Premises to be
inspected, re-
port to be made
and filed in town
clerk's office.

SEC. 2611. Said selectmen, or some proper person appointed by them, shall visit and inspect such premises as often as once in each month, and within one week after such visit make a written report containing a statement of the number of such children in said house, the number received and removed since the last visit, the number of deaths and the causes thereof, the condition of the premises and of the children, which report, when accepted by said selectmen, shall be kept on file in the office of the town clerk of said town.

1887, ch. 73, § 3.
Premises to be
open to inspec-
tion by the
agents of certain
State boards.

SEC. 2612. Such house or premises shall at all hours during the day and before nine o'clock in the evening be open to visits of inspection by any officer or agent of the State Board of Health, of the State Board of Charities, or of the Connecticut Humane Society; provided, that such visit be made in company with a selectman of the town in which such house is located, or with some other proper person appointed by the selectmen of such town, the Court of Probate for the district where said house is located, or by the judge of any city, borough, or district court having jurisdiction in said town or probate district over children that may be committed to a county temporary home. Such authorized visitors may direct and enforce such suitable measures respecting such children and premises as they may deem proper.

Power of vis-
itors.

SEC. 2613. Any person violating any provision of the three preceding sections, or refusing admission to any of the persons specified in section 2612, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

1887, ch. 73, § 4.
Penalty.

CHAPTER CLVI.

Adulteration of Butter (*see also page 41.*)

SEC. 2614. Any article resembling butter in appearance and not made wholly, salt and coloring excepted, from the milk of cows, shall be imitation butter within the meaning of this chapter. The word "butter" shall form neither the whole nor a part of the name of any such imitation article for the purposes of this chapter.

1886, ch. 123.
What is imitation butter; name.

SEC. 2615. No imitation butter shall be sold or exposed for sale except under the following conditions: First, the seller shall maintain in plain sight, over or next the main outer entrance of the premises where the selling is done, a sign bearing in plain, black, Roman letters, not less than one-half inch wide and four inches long, on a white ground, the words "sold here," preceded by the name of the imitation article. If the selling is done from a wagon, or other vehicle, such vehicle shall conspicuously bear such a sign. Second, all imitation butter shall be kept in an enclosing package which shall bear on the outside of its body, and also of its cover, in plain sight of a beholder of the package, in black, Roman letters, not less than one-fourth inch wide, and one and one-half inch long, on a white or light-colored ground, the name of the imitation article. Third, the seller shall orally inform each buyer at each sale that the article he buys is not butter, and shall give the buyer the name of the imitation article.

1886, ch. 123.
1887, ch. 74, § 1.
Sale of imitation butter regulated

SEC. 2616. No baker or vendor of food shall sell or expose for sale any article of food containing imitation butter unless such baker or vendor shall maintain the same kind of a sign as hereinbefore first prescribed, in the way and manner prescribed in that connection, except that the word "used" shall be substituted for the word "sold." If the selling be done from a wagon, or other vehicle, such vehicle shall conspicuously bear such a sign.

1886, ch. 123.
1887, ch. 74, § 2.
Vendor of food containing imitation butter to expose a sign.

SEC. 2617. No keeper of a hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant, temporary or permanent, shall furnish any guest with any imitation butter, or food containing it, unless such keeper shall maintain in plain sight of all guests sitting at tables where food is

1886, ch. 123.
Hotel keeper furnishing it to guest to expose sign.

served such a sign or signs as hereinbefore prescribed, except that the word "used" shall be substituted for the word "sold."

1886, ch. 123.
1887, ch. 74, § 8,
Dairy Commis-
sioner; appoint-
ment; duties;
clerk, etc.

SEC. 2618. The Governor shall appoint a citizen of the State as a dairy commissioner, who shall hold office for two years from and after the first day of May succeeding his appointment, and until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed by the Governor for cause, and in case of his death, resignation, or removal, the Governor shall fill the vacancy. It shall be the duty of the dairy commissioner to attend to the enforcement of this chapter throughout the State. A room in the capitol shall be set apart for the dairy commissioner. He may appoint and remove a deputy, who may also act as clerk. The dairy commissioner and his deputy shall have free access, at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examining into any suspected violation of this chapter, to all places and premises, apartments of private families keeping no boarder excepted, where the dairy commissioner or his deputy suspects imitation butter to be made, sold, or used; and on tender of the market price of good butter for the same may take from any person, firm, or corporation, samples of any articles suspected to be imitation butter. The dairy commissioner may have samples suspected to be imitation butter analyzed at the Connecticut Experiment Station, or by any State chemist, and a sworn or affirmed certificate of the analyst shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ingredients and constituents of the sample analyzed. Any one refusing the dairy commissioner, or his deputy, access, in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable time, to premises for said purpose of examination, or refusing to sell samples as hereinbefore provided for, shall incur the penalty hereinafter first provided for violations of this chapter.

Samples anal-
yzed.

Penalty for re-
fusing Commis-
sioner access to
premises.

1886, ch. 123.
Penalties.

SEC. 2619. Any person knowingly violating sections 2615 and 2616, and any person, except a boarding-house keeper, knowingly violating section 2617 shall, for a first offense, be fined one hundred dollars, and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned sixty days; for any subsequent offense said fine and imprisonment last mentioned shall be doubled. Any boarding-house keeper knowingly violating section 2617 shall, for the first offense, be fined twenty-five dollars, and in default of payment thereof be imprisoned thirty days; for any subsequent offense said fine and imprisonment last mentioned shall be doubled. Evidence of any violation of this chapter shall be *prima facie* evidence of willful violation with knowledge.

CHAPTER CLVII.

Adulteration of Molasses.

SEC. 2620. It shall be the duty of the Dairy Commissioner to attend to the enforcement of the law against the adulteration of molasses and the sale of adulterated molasses, and, for the purpose of examining into suspected violations of such law he shall, at all reasonable hours, have free access to all places and premises where he suspects that molasses is adulterated or adulterated molasses is sold, and, on tender of the market price of good molasses for the same, he may take from any person, firm, or corporation, samples of molasses which he suspects is adulterated; and he may have samples of molasses, suspected to be adulterated, analyzed by any State chemist or by the Experiment Station, and a sworn or affirmed certificate of such analyst shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ingredients and constituents of the sample analyzed; and if such analysis shall show that the molasses is adulterated he shall make complaint to the proper prosecuting officer that the person or persons who adulterated said molasses, or sold or exposed for sale such adulterated molasses, may be prosecuted.

1887, ch. 85, § 1.
Duties of Dairy
Commissioner
concerning
adulterated mo-
lasses.

Shall have free
access to prem-
ises.

May take sam-
ples.

May have them
analyzed.

Shall make com-
plaint, when.

SEC. 2621. Any person refusing the Dairy Commissioner access in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable time for said purpose of examination, or refusing to sell samples as hereinbefore provided, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

1887, ch. 85, § 2.
Penalty for re-
fusing access or
sample for ex-
amination.

SEC. 2622. Any person who shall adulterate any molasses, or who shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or who shall solicit or receive any order for the sale or delivery within this state, or for delivery without this state for shipment into this state of any molasses adulterated with salts of tin, terra alba, glucose, dextrose, starch sugar, corn syrup, or other preparation of or from starch, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year or both. The delivery of any of the above mentioned preparations, upon any order solicited or received within this state, shall be conclusive evidence that the order, upon which such delivery was made, was for such articles and shall render the person soliciting or receiving such order liable to the penalty above prescribed.

1889, ch.
ccxxxviii.

Adulteration of Food.

1879, ch. 108.
Boards of health
may cause analy-
sis of provisions,
etc., and publish
notice of same.

SEC. 2648. The boards of health of the several cities, boroughs, and towns, in this State, may from time to time at their discretion, procure from any dealer in provisions, groceries, medicines, or other articles of consumption, samples of such articles, and cause the same to be analyzed by one of the State chemists, and if on such analysis it shall be found that the article analyzed is adulterated with any deleterious or foreign ingredient or ingredients, other than is represented verbally and in a conspicuous label by the seller, the chemist making the analysis shall issue his certificate setting forth the kind and quantity, as near as may be, of deleterious and foreign ingredients found in the article analyzed, and the board of health causing such analysis to be made shall cause said certificate to be published in some paper published in the city, borough, or town, or one nearest thereto, where the article analyzed was obtained, for such length of time as they may think proper, and the cost of analysis, together with the cost of the publication of the certificate, shall be paid by the person or firm from whom the article analyzed was obtained; and if such person or firm shall so elect, he or they may annex to said certificate his or their sworn affidavit, setting forth from whom the article analyzed was purchased by him or them.

1879, ch. 108.
Cost of analysis.

SEC. 2649. In all cases where an analysis has been made according to the provisions of the preceding section, and the article or articles analyzed shall have been found pure and free from foreign ingredients, the cost of the analysis shall be paid by the city, borough, or town, whose board of health, or any officer thereof, caused such analysis to be made.

1880, ch. 84.
Penalty for adul-
terating, etc.,
sugar.

SEC. 2650. Every person who shall adulterate any sugar, or who shall knowingly sell, or offer or expose for sale any sugar which has been adulterated with salts of tin, terra alba, glucose, dextrose, starch sugar, corn syrup, or other preparation from starch, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year.

Defilement of Water.

1878, ch. 83.
1879, ch. 113.
Pollution of
water where ice
is procured.

SEC. 2651. Every person who shall put any thing or substance into any waters from which ice is procured for consumption which shall defile, pollute, or injure the quality of said ice; or who shall willfully and maliciously throw any stone or other

material into such waters or upon the ice with intent to injure the quality of the ice or obstruct the cutting or gathering of the same, shall be fined not more than thirty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. But this section shall not affect the rights of any manufacturing establishment now existing, or hereafter established, to use any waters of the State in carrying on their business.

SEC. 2652. Every person who shall put or leave any dead animal or carcass in any pond, spring, or reservoir, the water of which is conveyed to any building, or who shall willfully put and leave in any of the waters of this State, any dead land animal, shall be fined not less than seven nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

1879, ch. 14, 118.
Leaving dead
animals in
water.

SEC. 2653. Every person who shall put anything into any well, spring, fountain, cistern, or other place from which water is procured for drinking or other purposes, with the intent to injure the quality of said water, shall be fined not less than seven nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months.

1876, ch. 68, § 2.
Penalty for in-
jury to drinking
water.

SEC. 2654. Every person who shall sell, or offer to sell, for family or hotel use, any ice cut or taken from a pond or lake into which any sewer empties, or from such part of any river or other stream as is below and within two miles of the outlet of any sewer entering the same, shall be fined fifty dollars.

1884, ch. 71.
Penalty for sell-
ing ice taken
from pond
where sewer
empties.

SEC. 2655. No cemetery or place of sepulture shall hereafter be located or established within one-half mile of any reservoir from which the inhabitants of any town, city, or borough are supplied with water, nor shall such reservoir be located or established within one-half mile of any cemetery or place of sepulture, unless the Superior Court of the county wherein such cemetery or place of sepulture or reservoir is located shall, upon application and such notice as it may deem proper, find that such cemetery or place of sepulture or such reservoir so proposed to be located is of public convenience and necessity, and will not be detrimental to the public health.

1884, ch. 10.
Cemeteries, etc.,
not to be located
within one-half
mile of reser-
voir.

SEC. 2656. Whenever any land or building is so used, occupied, or suffered to remain, that it is a source of injury to the water stored in any reservoir used for supplying any town, city, or borough with water, or to any source of supply to any such reservoir, the authorities of such town, city, or borough having charge of said water, may bring their petition to the Superior Court in and for the county in which said town, city, or borough

1882, ch. 27, §§ 1,
2, 4.
Building injur-
ing water used
by public for
drinking may be
removed.

is located for relief ; and said court upon such petition shall have full power as a court of equity to order the removal of any building, to enjoin any use or occupation of any land or building, which is detrimental to said water, or make any other order, temporary or permanent, which in its judgment may be necessary to preserve the purity of said water.

1883, ch. 27, § 3.
Injury to prop-
erty by such or-
ders, how deter-
mined.

SEC. 2657. In cases where the law requires compensation to be made to any person whose rights, interests, or property are injuriously affected by said orders, such court shall appoint a committee of three disinterested freeholders of the county who shall determine and award the amount to be paid by such authorities before such order is carried into effect.

Adulteration of Milk.

1882, ch. 145.
Adulteration of
milk, punish-
ment.

SEC. 2658. Whoever shall knowingly sell, supply, or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese manufactory in this State any milk diluted with water, or adulterated by the addition of any foreign substance, or from which any cream or milk commonly known as strippings has been taken ; or whoever shall knowingly bring or supply milk to any butter or cheese manufactory that is tainted or partly sour, shall forfeit not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, with costs of suit, for the benefit of the person or persons upon whom such fraud shall be committed.

1882, ch. 145.
Prima facie
proof of adulter-
ation.

SEC. 2659. The usual test for quality and the certificate of analysis of the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall be deemed *prima facie* proof of adulteration.

1882, ch. 145.
Skimmed milk,
how labeled.

SEC. 2660. No person shall sell, offer, or expose for sale any milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, without distinctly and durably affixing a label, tag, or mark of metal in a conspicuous place upon the outside, and not more than six inches from the top of every can, vessel, or package containing such milk, and such metal label, tag, or mark shall have the words "Skimmed Milk," stamped, printed, or indented thereon in letters not less than one inch in height, and such milk shall only be sold or retailed out of a can, vessel, or package so marked.

1882, ch. 145.
Sale of impure
milk prohibited.

SEC. 2661. No person shall sell or offer for sale, or shall have in possession with intent to sell or offer for sale, any impure or adulterated milk.

SEC. 2662. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

1882, ch. 145.
Penalty for violations of two preceding sections.

SEC. 2663. A printed notice of this and the five preceding sections shall be conspicuously posted in all public places, creameries, or factories where milk is received or sold.

1882, ch. 145.
Notice of law where posted.

SEC. 2664. Any person who shall knowingly sell, or expose for sale, milk, or any product of milk, from any cow which shall have been adjudged, by the Commissioners upon Diseases of Domestic Animals, affected with tuberculosis, or other blood disease, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

1880, ch. 12.
Penalty for selling milk from diseased cow.

CHAPTER XV.

Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

SEC. 98. The town clerks of the several towns shall be, *ex officio*, the registrars of births, marriages, and deaths in their respective towns, except in towns where such registrars are elected under special laws, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties as such.

1884, ch. 94.
1886, ch. 31.
Town clerks *ex officio* registrars.

SEC. 99. The town clerk of any town, who shall be *ex officio* registrar of births, marriages, and deaths in such town, may, with the approval of the selectmen, appoint in writing, an assistant registrar, who, on being sworn, shall have the powers and perform the duties of such registrar during the time for which he shall be appointed, not extending beyond the term of office of such registrar.

1886, ch. 146.
Assistant registrar.

SEC. 100. The registrar of births, marriages, and deaths in every town shall have an official seal, which shall be provided by the town, to be used in authenticating certificates and copies of record.

1885, ch. 34.
Official seal.

SEC. 101. Every registrar of births, marriages, and deaths shall ascertain as accurately as he can all the marriages and deaths occurring in his town, and all births, upon the affidavit of the father or mother, and record the same in a book or books kept by him for that purpose, in such form and with such particulars as shall be prescribed by the State Board of Health. He shall give licenses to marry, according to the provisions of law; shall make and perfect all records of the birth and death of the persons born or deceased in his town, and when any birth or death shall happen of which no certificate shall be returned to

1884, ch. 94.
General duties.

him, he shall obtain the information required by law respecting such birth or death. He shall distribute to all persons in his town, who in his judgment are likely to need them, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by law to be made to him ; shall execute the provisions of all by-laws, not contrary to law, that may be enacted by any town or city to more effectually insure therein a more perfect registration of births, marriages, and deaths ; shall record in the books furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics such facts concerning the births, marriages, and deaths in his town as may be therein required ; shall amend his records as he may discover mistakes or omissions therein ; shall keep the records of his office, when a fire-proof safe is not provided for his use, in the vaults provided for the land records of his town ; shall annually, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, send to the superintendent of vital statistics an attested abstract, made in such form as may be prescribed by him, of said records for the year next preceding the first day of said January, and shall deposit a true copy thereof with the town clerk.

1886, ch. 25.
To keep indexes
of births, mar-
riages, and
deaths.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of registrars of births, marriages, and deaths to keep alphabetically arranged indexes of all births, marriages, and deaths, and to properly enter in such indexes the name of every person whose birth, marriage, or death is recorded by them.

1884, ch. 94.
Certificates of
birth.

SEC. 103. Every physician or midwife who shall have professional charge of the mother at the birth of any child, and every attendant who may act as midwife at such a time, where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the month next succeeding such birth, furnish the registrar of the town wherein such birth may have taken place a certificate, signed by such physician, midwife, or attendant, and stating, from the best information which can be obtained, the name, if such child have a name, the place and date of birth, the sex, the name of the father, the maiden name of the mother, the ages, color, residence, and nationality of the parents, the occupation of the father, the number of the child, and the name and address of the medical attendant.

1884, ch. 94.
Deaths in re-
formatory insti-
tutions.

SEC. 105. Whenever any boy committed to the State Reform School, or any girl committed to the Industrial School for Girls shall die, the superintendent shall cause immediate notice thereof to be sent by mail to the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths of the town from which said boy or girl was so committed.

SEC. 107. It shall be the duty of the registrar of each town, on or before the seventh day of each month, to transmit to the secretary of the State Board of Health a mortality statement of the town, in such form and with such particulars as shall be prescribed by the State Board of Health; and it shall be the duty of registrars to preserve on file the original certificates of births, marriages, and deaths.

1887, ch. 63.
Monthly returns
of deaths. Cer-
tificates to be
kept on file.

SEC. 108. No person shall open any grave for the disinterment of the body of any deceased person in any public or private cemetery, or burial place, or disinter or remove such dead body from the town in which the death took place, without having procured from the registrar a permit therefor.

1884, ch. 94.
Disinterment
permits required

SEC. 109. On receipt by the registrar of a certificate of death properly made and containing the facts required by law for a permit for burial, the registrar shall issue a permit for the disinterment or removal of the body of any deceased person, stating therein the locality of the interment, disinterment, or removal; but no permit for the disinterment of the body of any deceased person during the months of June, July, August, or September shall be issued, except when required for the purpose of a legal investigation; nor shall any permit be issued in cases where death was caused by an infectious disease, except by the permission and under the direction of the health officer of the town board of health.

1884, ch. 94.
1887, ch. 66.
Issue of such
permits.

SEC. 110. In all towns the secretary or committee of each cemetery association shall report to the registrar of the town in which the cemetery of such association is situated, the name of the sexton in charge thereof, and any change thereafter.

1884, ch. 94.
Sextons' names
to be reported
to registrar.

SEC. 111. Every person having charge of any burial place shall, during the first week of each month, return a list of all interments, disinterments, and removals made by him during the next preceding month, with the dates thereof, to the registrar of the town, who shall record the same in a book to be furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

1884, ch. 94.
To make return
of interments
and disinter-
ments.

SEC. 112. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter, shall be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars. But this shall not be construed as in any way limiting or affecting the provisions of section 1880.

1884, ch. 94.
1887, ch. 66.
Penalty for
violating pre-
ceding sections.

SEC. 114. The registrars of births, marriages, and deaths are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths in all cases coming before them.

1884, ch. 94.
Registrars may
administer
oaths.

G. S. 1875, 86.
Towns and cities
may make by-
laws to perfect
registration.

SEC. 116. Any town or city may enact by-laws not contrary to law, more effectually to obtain a perfect registration of births, marriages, and deaths; and the registrar of the town in which such by-laws may be enacted shall execute their provisions under the same oath and penalty as if they were the statute laws of the State.

CHAPTER CLXV.

Marriage.

G. S. 1875, 185, § 2.
1886, ch. 104.
No persons shall
be married until
license obtained.

SEC. 2786. No persons shall be married until one of them shall under oath inform the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, of the town in which the marriage is to be celebrated, of the name, age, color, occupation, birth-place, residence, and condition (whether single, widowed, or divorced) of each. Such registrar shall thereupon issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this section, which certificate shall be a license for any person, authorized to celebrate marriage, to join in marriage, within said town only, the parties therein named; but no such certificate shall be issued if either of the parties is a minor, under the control of a parent or guardian, until such parent or guardian shall give to the registrar his written consent; and any registrar who shall knowingly issue such certificate, without such consent, shall forfeit to the State one hundred dollars; and any person who shall join any person in marriage, without having received such certificate, shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

G. S. 1875, 185, § 3.
Time, place, etc.
of marriage to
be certified upon
license.
52 Conn., 522.

SEC. 2787. Every person who shall join any persons in marriage, shall certify, upon the license certificate, the fact, time, and place of such marriage, and return it to the registrar of the town where it was issued, before or during the first week of the month next succeeding such marriage, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit ten dollars. The penalties for joining persons in marriage in violation of this and the preceding section, shall be paid to the town where the offense is committed, and the registrar shall sue therefor.

G. S. 1875, 186, § 4.
Certificates
prima facie evi-
dence.

SEC. 2788. The certificates, required by the preceding sections of this chapter, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

G. S. 1875, 186, § 5.
Who may join
persons in mar-
riage.
1 Root, 381.
4 Conn., 134, 209.

SEC. 2789. All judges, justices of the peace, and ordained or licensed clergymen belonging to this State, or any other State, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry, may join per-

sons in marriage ; and all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other person shall be void ; but all marriages, which shall be solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this State, shall be valid.

CHAPTER CCXXVIII.

Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

SEC. 3655. For the better protection of children between the ages of two and sixteen years, of the classes hereinafter described, to wit : waifs, strays, children in charge of overseers of the poor, children of prisoners, drunkards, or paupers, and others who are or may hereafter be committed to hospitals, alms-houses, or work-houses, and all children within said ages, deserted, neglected, cruelly treated, or dependent, there shall be provided in each county, one or more places of refuge, to be known as temporary homes. Said homes shall be distant not less than one-half mile from any penal or pauper institution ; and no pauper or convict shall be permitted to live or labor therein ; and they shall not be used as a permanent provision or residence for any child, but for its temporary protection, for so long a time only as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well-selected home. Children demented, idiotic, or suffering from incurable or contagious diseases, are not included in the provisions of this chapter.

1883, ch. 126, § 1.
To be provided
in each county.

SEC. 3656. In each county the County Commissioners thereof, with one member of the State Board of Charities and one member of the State Board of Health, shall constitute a board for the location, organization, management, and general supervision of such temporary home or homes in the county. Said board may use, with their consent, orphan asylums now in operation in any county as temporary homes for that county ; and the County Commissioners may lease, purchase, hold, sell, and convey real and personal estate for the purposes of such temporary home or homes ; and the board may, when desirable for economical reasons, and when consistent with the welfare of the children to be provided for, establish such temporary homes in desirable private families : provided, that in no instance shall such home be under the same care or management as an alms-house, work-house, or penal institution. Said board may appoint such superintendents or agents, and may make such rules, regulations, and by-laws as

1883, ch. 126, § 2.
How managed.

Number of committee amended by ch. 28, acts 1893.

may be necessary or convenient for the order and government of the temporary home and its officers ; and they shall appoint a committee of one man or woman in each town of the county, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall have at all times the right to visit and inspect the home or homes of their county, and to suggest to said board such provisions, changes, or additions as they may think desirable ; and shall assist said board in the careful selection of family homes for the children in the temporary home or homes, and in the visitation of children when placed in selected families ; which visitation shall be made by said board, or by its agents, or through said committees, at least once in every three months ; and said board shall remove any child from the family in which it may be placed to a temporary home, or to another family, at their discretion, subject to the intents and purposes of this chapter.

1885, ch. 116, § 1.
Children not to be retained or placed in alms-houses.

SEC. 3657. It shall be unlawful for overseers of the poor to place or retain children between the ages of two and sixteen years, in alms-houses after they shall have been notified by said board that a temporary home in their county is open for the reception of such children ; and upon such notice they shall cause all such children in alms-houses to be removed to such home, provided, that if one of the parents of such children, who is a person of good moral character, shall be committed to the alms-house with, and may there care for them, such children may remain with such parent in the alms-house for a period of not more than thirty days in any one year. The necessary expenses of supporting children in temporary homes or in family homes, until they shall reach the age of twelve years for girls and fourteen for boys, shall be paid by the town committing them to the temporary home, said town so paying having a right of action upon this statute for reimbursement from the towns to which said children, if paupers, would be legally chargeable, at not less than one dollar and fifty cents nor more than two dollars weekly per child ; but nothing herein shall be construed as requiring payment for the support of children in private families, when in the opinion of said board they may be placed by it in such families to its satisfaction, consistently with the best interests of the child and with the provisions and purposes of this chapter, without such payment. Overseers of the poor may place children in the temporary home for their county upon such terms, as to the time of their stay therein, as may be agreed upon by them with said

Expenses of support, how paid, etc.

board. Said board may, in its discretion, permit children to be cared for in the temporary home at the expense of private persons. The placing of children with the lowest auction bidder is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3658. No court or justice of the peace shall commit any child under sixteen years of age as vicious, truant, or incorrigible to any jail, alms-house, or work-house. Any Court of Probate, the judge of any city or police court sitting in chambers, or any justice of the peace may, upon proceedings instituted in the manner provided for the commitment of children to the industrial or reform schools of the State, or upon petition of the Connecticut Humane Society or the State Board of Charities, commit any child belonging to the class enumerated in section 3655, to any temporary home that may have been established under this chapter, until such child shall be sixteen years of age, unless sooner discharged by said board of management of temporary homes; and the costs of such commitment and the expense of the support of such children after such commitment shall be paid in the same manner as in other cases referred to in this section.

1885, ch. 116, § 4.
Vicious children
not to be
committed to
jail, alms-house,
or work-house.

May be
committed to
the county
home.

SEC. 3659. No child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655 shall be sentenced or committed by any court or justice of the peace to the State Reform School or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, unless such child is found to have committed an offense punishable by law, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or the court or magistrate is of opinion that the child's previous circumstances and life have been such as to make it desirable that such child should be placed under the restraint, care, and guardianship of one of said schools.

1886, ch. 92.
Certain children
not to be
sentenced to
Reform School
or Industrial
School, unless,
etc.

SEC. 3660. The directors of either of said schools may at their discretion transfer any child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655, sentenced or committed to such school, to the county home of the county from which such child was sentenced or committed, after reasonable notice to the board of managers thereof. The superintendent of such school shall immediately notify the Comptroller of such transfer, and the expense of supporting the child in such home shall be paid by the State as provided in case of children committed to temporary homes by process of law.

1886, ch. 92.
Transfer of
children from
Reform School
or Industrial
School to the
county home.

SEC. 3661. Such transfer shall not divest the school from which the child is transferred of its guardianship and control over such child unless the same be relinquished by the board of directors of such school.

1886, ch. 92.
Guardianship of
such child not
affected.

1884, ch. 92.
County tax for
support of home,
when to be laid.

SEC. 3662. To provide for the expenses of temporary homes in excess of the sum received under section 3657, said board shall present annually to the county representatives and resident senators of such county an estimate of the expense of such homes for the succeeding year, and said representatives and senators may, and in case sufficient funds are not already in the treasury for such maintenance, shall at their biennial meeting, or in years in which no biennial meeting is held, at any special meeting duly called in such year, lay a county tax for the maintenance of such home or homes in their county.

1886, ch. 93.
Extra school
expense
incurred by
town or school
district, how
paid.

SEC. 3663. The necessary extra expense incurred by any town or school district in providing school accommodations and instruction for the inmates of any temporary homes located therein shall be paid by the county as provided in the preceding section.

1886, ch. 93.
Auditing and
approval of such
expenses.

SEC. 3664. The board of managers of temporary homes in any county shall be the judge of what are necessary extra expenses, under the preceding section, for school accommodations and instruction for inmates of temporary homes located therein, and no such expense shall be allowed or collected of such county unless it shall have been incurred with the approval of such board of managers, nor until the account of the same shall have been audited and approved by such board.

1885, ch. 116, § 3.
Persons remov-
ing children
from homes,
how punished.

SEC. 3665. Every person who shall remove or cause to be removed any child from a temporary home, or from a private home provided by the board of management of temporary homes, which child has been committed to a temporary home by a town or by any court, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both; provided, that children so committed may be withdrawn upon the authority of said board or of the selectmen so committing them.

TITLE LVIII.

Nuisances.

CHAPTER CXCVIII.

SECTION 3251. If any person shall place, or suffer to remain, anything in any highway, or dig up the ground therein, by which the passage of travelers shall be obstructed or endangered, or the highway encumbered, the same shall be deemed a common nuisance, and such person shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, half to him who shall prosecute to effect, and half to the town where the offense is committed ; and the court, before which the conviction is had, shall order the defendant to remove such nuisance within thirty days, and on his failure to do so, it shall be removed at his expense by a constable of the town ; and such court may tax such expense, and issue an execution therefor.

G. S. 1875, 253, § 1.
On highways.
1 Root, 129.
2 Root, 213.
6 Conn., 415.
7 Conn., 428.
11 Conn., 541.
14 Conn., 311.
16 Conn., 54.
27 Conn., 631.
28 Conn., 317.
43 Conn., 189.
49 Conn., 113.

SEC. 3252. If any person has since the first day of June, 1809, enclosed or shall enclose any part of a highway or town common, the selectmen of the town in which the offense is committed, or a committee appointed by the town for that purpose, shall give notice to him to remove the encroachment, within a reasonable time, not exceeding one month after such notice, and if he shall neglect to do so, may remove it, and recover from him the expense of the removal, and if he shall again so encroach upon such highway or town common, he shall forfeit seven dollars for every such offense, half to such selectmen or committee, and half to the county where the offense is committed ; and the owner of the enclosure shall be deemed *prima facie* guilty of erecting such encroachment ; and when such structure has once been removed, the selectmen or committee may remove it, without further notice, as often as it shall be again erected without authority of law.

G. S. 1875, 253, § 2.
1876, ch. 80, § 6.
Encroachment
on highways,
how removed.

Penalty for second offense.
2 Conn., 292.

SEC. 3253. If any person shall place, or suffer to remain, any fence, wall, ditch, or other thing in or upon any town common or

1886, ch. 91.
Nuisances on
town commons.

any ground used by the public and not belonging to himself, whereby any portion of any such town common or ground is enclosed, or whereby the public are in any way obstructed in the use of such town common or ground, the same shall be deemed a common nuisance, and such person shall be fined not less than seven nor more than two hundred dollars, and the court before which conviction is had shall order the defendant to remove such nuisance, within thirty days, and on his failure to do so it shall be removed at his expense by a constable of the town ; and such court may tax such expense, and issue an execution therefor. This section shall not apply to any person whose right to maintain such wall, fence, ditch, or other thing has heretofore been authorized or granted by any town.

G. S. 1875, 253, § 3.
Buildings used
for unlawful
exhibitions.

SEC. 3254. Every fence or edifice erected for the purposes of any unlawful exhibition of sports, tricks, or extraordinary feats by animals, or with the consent of the proprietor used or employed for such purposes, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and may be abated.

G. S. 1875, 253, § 4.
Obstructing or
diverting water-
courses.

SEC. 3255. If any person shall unlawfully dam or obstruct any watercourse to the special damage of another, such diversion or obstruction shall be deemed a common nuisance, and may be abated as such ; and the person so offending shall forfeit one dollar for every week that such nuisance shall continue, half to him who shall prosecute to effect, and half to the town where the offense is committed ; but if any person shall remove or injure a mill-dam which is not a nuisance, he shall pay to the party injured double damages and double costs.

G. S. 1875, 254, § 5.
Deposit of rub-
bish in streams.

SEC. 3256. Every person who shall willfully deposit in any watercourse any material, where it will naturally be carried to the land of another to his injury, shall be guilty of a nuisance, and shall pay to the party injured thereby double damages and costs, unless he shall, within a reasonable time after a notice of the injury, remove such material from said land.

1884, ch. 102.
Placing obstruc-
tion in navigable
waters.

SEC. 3257. Every person who shall place any material which shall tend to obstruct navigation in navigable waters, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars ; and such material shall be deemed a nuisance, and such person shall be ordered by the court before which the conviction is had to remove such nuisance within thirty days, and, on his failure to do so, any person may remove the same at his expense ; but this section shall not apply to oyster beds that have been duly desig-

nated and set out for the purposes of planting and cultivating oysters thereon. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the filling or wharfing out in such waters, between the shore and the harbor lines established in any harbor under the laws of this State.

SEC. 3258. Every person who shall unlawfully sink any material in the Connecticut River for the purpose of obstructing the water or turning it from its natural course, or for making or enlarging any island, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and shall pay the expense of removing the same and a fine not more than five hundred dollars.

G. S. 1875, 254, § 7.
Sinking obstruction in Connecticut River.

SEC. 3259. If the owner of any ram shall suffer him to go at large between the first days of August and December of any year, he shall forfeit ten dollars to the person who shall take up said ram, who, if the owner shall not be known, shall keep it, and within twenty-four hours lodge a certificate describing it, with the town clerk for record, and shall put a certified copy of such record on the sign-post in the town in which such ram was taken up; and the ram shall become his property unless its owner shall, within five days after such posting, tender him said forfeiture; but when more than one ram shall go at large by sufferance of the owner, at the same time and from the same inclosure, a single forfeiture only shall be recoverable, and in such case there shall be a forfeiture of one only of said rams, to be selected by the person who shall have taken them up; and after the expiration of said five days the other rams shall be dealt with as stray beasts.

G. S. 1875, 254, § 8.
Rams to be restrained.
14 Conn., 191.
19 Conn., 505, 506.

SEC. 3260. Every person who shall place, collect, or suffer to remain upon the surface of land owned or occupied by him, or shall discharge or suffer to be discharged from his premises upon the land of another or upon any public land any filthy water, garbage, or other filthy or noxious matter, whereby the owner or occupant, of land so discharged upon or lands in the vicinity thereof, shall be injured or annoyed, and every person who shall, outside of a city or borough, in any town engage or assist in the business of manufacturing fertilizers or other products from refuse animal matter, where such business is not at the time of the passage of this act carried on, at any place within a half mile from any public highway, without license from the board of health of such town, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, half to him who shall sue therefor, and half to the town where the

Owner of land suffering nuisances to remain on it, or flow from it.

Manufacturing fertilizers.

offense is committed ; and the court before which such conviction is had may order the defendant to remove such nuisance within three days after the issuing of such order, and upon his failure to do so, it shall be removed by a constable of the town where such nuisance is maintained, and the court shall tax the cost of the same against the defendant and issue execution therefor.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 21, 1889.

An Act concerning Drinking Water for Railroad Passenger Cars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Railroad passenger cars to be supplied with drinking water.

That clause of section 3540 of the general statutes, beginning with the word "shall" in the tenth line, and ending with the word "it" in the fifteenth line thereof, is hereby amended to read as follows : shall carry in each passenger car, in a tank or other suitable appurtenance, a sufficient quantity of good drinking water for the free use of the passengers, with a clean tumbler or cup for using it ; or instead thereof shall carry through each passenger car, once an hour, a suitable quantity of good drinking water for the free use of the passengers, with suitable appurtenances for carrying it and a clean glass tumbler for using it.

Approved, April 9, 1889.

Water Closets at Stations and in Factories.

1882, ch. 47.
Water-closets at stations.

SEC. 3584. Every railroad company operating steam railroads in this State shall maintain at each regular passenger depot on the railroad operated by them respectively, such suitable water-closets as in the judgment of the Railroad Commissioners the public convenience may require ; and said commissioners may make all necessary orders in the premises, and enforce the same by *mandamus*, in the name of the State.

1887, ch. 152.
Water-closets.

SEC. 2267. Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where more than five persons shall be employed at labor, shall provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed, and shall keep the same in good sanitary condition.

SEC. 2268. It shall be the duty of the inspector to enforce the provisions of this chapter by giving proper orders or notices to the persons or corporations owning, operating, or managing the factories or buildings inspected by him, and also to make complaint to the State's attorneys in the several counties respectively of all violations of this chapter.

1887, ch. 152.
Notice and complaint by
inspector.

CHAPTER CLV. 1889.

An Act relating to the Unloading and Transportation of Fertilizers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. Town boards of health shall have power to determine the time during, and the manner in, which manure and other fertilizers may be unloaded from vessels or cars, or after being so unloaded transported upon the highways in their several towns, and the provisions of section 2593 of the general statutes shall apply to all regulations made by them pursuant to the power hereby granted.

Unloading fertilizers and transporting them upon highways, how regulated.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to so much of any town as may be included in the limits of any city or borough, by the by-laws of which the matter herein referred to is regulated.

Not applicable to cities and boroughs.

Approved, May 21, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXV. 1889.

An Act relating to Boards of Health and Health Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

The board of health, or the health officer or committee duly elected by the board of health, in any town contiguous to any stream or body of water which is not wholly within the limits of said town, shall have jurisdiction over such stream or water, and the islands situated therein, with the same powers in regard thereto as said board, officer, or committee has within its own town or towns. This act shall apply to health officers and committees already elected.

Powers of boards of health.

Approved, June 21, 1889.

CHAPTER LX. 1889.

An Act to prevent Fraud in the Manufacture and Sale of Vinegar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Penalty for
adulteration of
vinegar made
for sale.

SECTION 1. No person shall make and sell, or make for sale, as cider vinegar, any vinegar not produced wholly from the juice of apples. No person shall add to any vinegar, or to any article sold or to be sold as vinegar, any drug, any hurtful or foreign substance, any coloring matter, or any acid other than acetic. Any person violating this section of this act shall be fined fifty dollars for a first offense, and for a second or later offense he shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days.

Vinegar made
for sale to have a
certain strength.

SEC. 2. No person shall make and sell, or make for sale, any vinegar not having an acetic acidity equivalent to the presence therein of not less than four per centum by weight, of absolute acetic acid, and in the case of cider vinegar, not less than two per centum by weight of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation over boiling water. No maker of vinegar shall sell the same without conspicuously branding, stenciling, or painting upon the head of the barrel, cask, keg, or package containing the same, the name of the maker, his residence or place of manufacture, and in the case of cider vinegar, the words "cider vinegar," *provided* that this clause concerning marking shall not apply to retail sales, at the place of manufacture, in quantities of less than five gallons, and in open packages. Any person violating this section of this act shall be fined ten dollars for a first offense, and for a second or later offense fifty dollars.

The barrel, etc.,
to have on it
name, etc., of
the maker of
the vinegar.

Sale of impure
vinegar prohib-
ited.

SECTION 1. Section three of the act to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of vinegar (approved March 29, 1889), is hereby amended to read as follows: No person shall sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or exchange, or solicit, or receive any order for the sale or delivery within this state or for delivery without this state for shipment into this state: first, any vinegar, as cider vinegar, not wholly produced from the juice of apples; or second, any vinegar, or article sold or to be sold as vinegar, in which has been added any drug, or any hurtful or foreign substance, or any coloring matter, or any acid other than acetic; or third, any vinegar not having an acetic acidity equivalent to the presence therein of not less than four per centum by weight of

absolute acetic acid, and in case of cider vinegar, not less than two per centum by weight of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation over boiling water ; or fourth, any vinegar made in this state and purchased by the person last mentioned of the maker in a barrel, cask, keg, or other package not branded, stenciled, or painted as required by a previous section of this act. Any person violating this section of this act shall be fined ten dollars for a first offense, and for a second or later offense fifty dollars. The delivery of any of the above mentioned articles upon any order solicited or received within this state shall be conclusive evidence that the order upon which such delivery was made was for such articles, and shall render the person soliciting or receiving such order liable to the penalty above prescribed.

SEC. 2. Section four of said act is hereby amended to read as follows :

It shall be the duty of the dairy commissioner to attend to the enforcement of this act; and, for the purpose of examining into suspected violations thereof, he shall at all reasonable hours have free access to all places and premises where he suspects that any provision of this act is violated, and on tender of the market price of good vinegar therefor, he may take from any person, firm, or corporation, samples of vinegar which he suspects of being made or sold in violation of this act; and he may himself analyze such samples, or have such samples analyzed by any state chemist or by the experiment station; and a sworn or affirmed certificate by such analyst shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ingredients and constituents of the sample analyzed; and if such analysis shall show that such sample does not conform to any requirement of this act, and shall give the dairy commissioner reasonable ground for belief that any provision of this act has been violated, he shall make complaint to the proper prosecuting officer, to the end that the violator may be prosecuted.

Approved, June 21, 1889.

SEC. 5. Any person refusing the dairy commissioner access, in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable time, for said purpose of examination, or refusing to sell samples as hereinbefore provided, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. Evidence of any violation of this act shall be *prima facie* evidence of willful violation with knowledge.

Approved, March 29, 1889.

Duty and powers of dairy commissioner.

Penalty for obstructing him therein.

CHAPTER CCXLVI. 1889.

An Act relating to the Location of Cemeteries and Ice Ponds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Cemeteries and ice ponds not to be so located that ice will be contaminated.

No cemetery or place of sepulture shall hereafter be located or established within six hundred feet of any ice pond already located and established, from which the inhabitants of any town, city, or borough are supplied with ice, unless said pond is upon a higher level than said cemetery or place of sepulture; nor shall any such ice pond be located or established within six hundred feet of any cemetery or place of sepulture, unless the said ice pond is upon a higher level than said cemetery or place of sepulture, or unless the superior court of the county where such cemetery or place of sepulture or ice pond is located shall, upon application, and such notice as it may deem proper, find that such cemetery or place of sepulture or such ice pond so proposed to be located is of public convenience and necessity and will not be detrimental to the public health; *and provided further*, that if the superior court shall so find before such cemetery or place of sepulture shall be located or established, it shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons, who, after examining the premises and hearing the parties interested, shall report to the court the damages to such ice pond resulting from the same; and if said report is accepted, said cemetery or place of sepulture shall not be located or established until said damages are paid to the owner of said pond or deposited with the treasurer of the county for his use, which shall be done within thirty days after the acceptance of said report. If said application shall be denied, the owner of the ice pond shall recover costs of the applicant, to be taxed by such court, which may issue execution therefor. This act shall not affect grounds owned by existing cemetery associations, or land contiguous to such grounds which may hereafter be taken for the enlargement of such grounds.

Approved, June 22, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXLVIII. 1893.

An Act concerning County and Town Health Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. The judges of the superior court, at their annual meeting in the year 1894, shall appoint for each county a health officer. The person so appointed shall be an attorney-at-law, residing in the county for which he shall be appointed. The eight county health officers first appointed shall be so designated that the term of office of four of them shall expire two years from the date of their appointment, and the term of office of the other four shall expire four years from the date of their appointment. Thereafter, on appointment by the judges of the superior court, each county health officer shall hold his office for four years from and after the date of his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, and any vacancy whether from removal or other cause, shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by the governor on nomination by the state board of health.

County health officers, how appointed and term of office.

SEC. 2. Before entering on the discharge of his duties, each county officer shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

To be sworn.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said county health officer to cause the execution of the laws relating to public health, and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, and to co-operate with and supervise the workings of the boards of health and health officers within his county ; and he shall have all the powers of a grand juror in each of the several towns within his county, in matters concerning prosecutions for violations of the laws concerning contagious diseases and public health, nuisances injurious to health or life, and violation of the by-laws or ordinances relating to public health and contagious diseases, and for the prevention or removal of nuisances dangerous to public health, adopted by any incorporated city or borough or any town, and for violation of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.

Their duty and power.

Record and
report.

SEC. 4. Said county health officer shall keep a full record of his doings and shall annually, in the month of June, make a report of his doings to the state board of health.

Compensation.

SEC. 5. Said county health officer shall receive for his services ten dollars per day when actually employed in the discharge of his duties and necessary expenses, which shall be paid to him quarterly by the comptroller.

Removal from
office.

SEC. 6. Said county health officer may be removed at any time by any judge of the superior court. Such county health officer, as soon after his qualification as may be, shall by a writing under his hand appoint for each town some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to be health officer for said town, except in such towns containing incorporated cities or boroughs whose limits are co-terminous with the limits of said town in which there exists under and by virtue of a charter a board of health or health officer or committee. In each town, except in towns having an incorporated city or borough within its limits, said town health officers shall have and exercise all the powers and duties now by law vested in and imposed upon town boards of health or health officers or committees; and in towns within which there exists a city or borough the limits of which are not co-terminous with the limits of such town and where by charter such city or borough is empowered to appoint a health committee, health officer, or board of health, such town health officer shall exercise the powers and duties of his said office only in such part of said town as is outside the limits of said city or borough.

Town health
officers.

Their official
tenure.

SEC. 7. The town health officers first appointed, shall, in each county, be numerically divided in such impartial manner as the county health officer may elect, into four classes as nearly equal as may be, and the first class shall hold office from the date of their appointment and until one year from the first Monday in October, 1893; the second class from the date of their appointment and until two years from the first Monday in October, 1893; the third class from the date of their appointment and until three years from the first Monday in October, 1893; and the fourth class from the date of their appointment and until four years from the first Monday in October, 1893. Thereafter, each town health officer shall hold his office for four years from and after the first Monday in October, and until his successor is appointed and sworn, unless sooner removed.

SEC. 8. Said town health officer shall annually, on the first Monday of October, make report of his doings to the town in which he is appointed, which report shall be published with other town reports, and he shall cause a duplicate of such report to be filed with the county health officer and with the state board of health. Said town health officer shall be paid by the treasurer of the town in which he has exercised the duties of his office, not less than three dollars for each day of actual service, with his necessary expenses, on the approval of his bill by the county health officer.

To make report.

Compensation.

SEC. 9. All appointments of town health officers shall be filed with the secretary of the state board of health, and each town health officer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

Appointment to be filed.

SEC. 10. Any town health officer may be removed from office by the county health officer, and in case any vacancy arises from any cause, said county health officer shall appoint some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to fill the unexpired term.

Removal from office and filling of vacancy.

SEC. 11. In case any person shall be aggrieved by any order issued by or made by any health officer, he may, within forty-eight hours after the making of such order, appeal to the county health officer, who shall, thereupon, immediately notify the authority from whose order the appeal is taken, and examine into the merits of such case, and may vacate, modify, or affirm such order of such health officer; and said county health officer in case any such order, or a law of this state, or any city, town, or borough by-law or ordinance concerning the public health or the prevention of nuisances injurious to the public health or relating to the registration of vital statistics be violated, may commence and prosecute to effect in any court of competent jurisdiction an action in the name of this state to restrain any person from the violation of any such order, law, by-law, or ordinance.

Appeal from order of town health officer.

County health officer may prosecute.

SEC. 12. Sections 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591 of the general statutes are hereby repealed. Whenever any statute reads "town board of health" or "town health committee," the same is hereby changed and amended to read "town health officers." All town boards of health shall be abolished when this act takes effect.

Town health officers take the place of town boards of health.

SEC. 13. In the event of a vacancy in the office of health officer for any county, absence, inability, or disqualification, the health officer of an adjoining county, to be designated by the gov-

Temporary vacancy in office of county health officer.

ernor, may act until a county health officer is duly appointed, and shall possess all the powers of such county health officer, and shall file a record of his doings with the succeeding health officer of such county.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. 1893.

An Act Relating to Anatomy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Anatomical
subjects for
Yale Medical
College.

SEC. 1. The first selectman of any town, the mayor of any city, the sheriff, the coroner, or jailer of any county, the master of any workhouse, superintendent, or person in charge of any almshouse, asylum, hospital, morgue, or other public institution, which is supported in whole or in part at public expense, having in his possession or control the dead body of any person which would have to be buried at public expense, or at the expense of any such institution, shall give notice thereof to the department of medicine of Yale University, at New Haven, and upon the expiration of twenty-four hours after death, or after such body shall have come into his possession or control, shall deliver said body to said department, in such manner as it shall direct, and at its expense; *provided, however*, that said department shall, at any time within one year, have given notice to said selectmen, mayor, sheriff, coroner, or jailer of any county, or to said master, superintendent, or person in charge of any almshouse, asylum, hospital, morgue, or other public institution, aforesaid, that such bodies would be needed for the purposes hereinafter specified; and *provided, also*, that such bodies shall not have been claimed by any relative, either by blood or marriage, or any legal representative of such deceased person, within the aforesaid period of twenty-four hours. No notice shall be given, and no body delivered, in case of any person dying of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, scarlet fever, typhus fever, small pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, or measles; nor shall the body of any person known to said officer to have any relatives, either by blood or marriage, be so delivered without their consent; nor shall the body of any person detained on civil process, or for trial for any criminal offense, or of any traveler or stranger, other than a

tramp or vagrant, or of any person who shall be known at any time to have expressed a desire that his body should be buried, be so delivered; and the body of any person so delivered, if subsequently claimed by any relative or friend for burial, shall be given up to him for that purpose.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the professors and teachers of said department of medicine to dispose of the remains of all bodies, received in accordance with the provisions of this act, in a manner consistent with public propriety, and as directed, from time to time, by the state board of health, after the same shall have answered the purposes of study; and said department shall keep a record of the name, sex, and last residence, if known, of every person whose body is so received.

SEC. 3. Any selectman, mayor, sheriff, coroner, or jailer, the master of any workhouse, the superintendent or person in charge of any almshouse, asylum, hospital, morgue, or other public institution, which is supported, in whole or in part, at public expense, who shall deliver any corpse, for the purposes of medical and surgical study, to any person in violation of any provision of this act, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act for which no other penalty is prescribed, and any person knowing that the deceased had relatives, either by blood or marriage, who desired to give the body decent burial, or to whom the deceased had expressed a desire that his body should be buried, who shall willfully refuse or neglect to give information thereof to the persons in charge of such body, having reasonable opportunity for so doing, and having knowledge of the fact that such body may be delivered up for medical or surgical purposes, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be liable in damages to the executor or administrator of the deceased, in a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than four hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Sections 1729, 1730, and 1736 of the general statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

CHAPTER XL. 1893.

An Act Relating to Indecent Exposures and the Pollution of Water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Indecent exposure.

Pollution of water of reservoir.

Section 1540 of the general statutes is hereby amended so that said section shall read as follows: Every person who shall wantonly and indecently expose his person in sight of any dwelling-house or public highway, or who shall bathe in any reservoir from which the inhabitants of any town, city, or borough, having acquired the right, are supplied with water, or who shall cast any filthy or impure substance in said reservoir, or commit any nuisance in or about it, or any of its tributaries, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

Annual Reports of State Board of Health.

1885, ch. 115.
1887, ch. 92.
Number of annual reports to be printed.

SEC. 331. He (the comptroller) shall cause to be printed at the expense of the State, annually, such number of copies of each of the following annual reports, as is hereinafter stated, that is to say:

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
of the State Board of Health, three thousand.							
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

State Board of Health Expenses, etc.

[Title 69.]

1878, ch. 140.
1885, ch. 88.
Board of Health.

Secretary of board.

Members of the State Board of Health *shall receive* their actual traveling and other expenses, while engaged in the duties of the board. The secretary of said board, such amount, not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars, as shall be fixed by said board, to be paid in the same manner as other salaries of State officers, and such necessary expenses as the Comptroller shall audit and approve, on the presentation of an itemized account, with vouchers annexed.

CHAPTER CXIV. 1893.

An Act Concerning Imitation Butter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. Section 2614 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any article resembling butter in appearance and not made wholly, salt and coloring excepted, from the milk of cows, shall be imitation butter within the meaning of this chapter. The words "butter," "dairy," or "creamery," shall form neither the whole nor a part of the name of any imitation butter, or appear upon any article, or upon any box, tub, or package containing imitation butter. Imitation butter.

SEC. 2. Section 2615 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person, by himself or his agents or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product, or compound made wholly or partly out of any fat, oil, or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or any ingredient that causes it to look like butter. No imitation butter shall be sold or exposed for sale or delivered except under the following conditions: First, the seller shall maintain in plain sight, over or next the main outer entrance of the premises where the selling is done, a sign bearing in plain black roman letters, not less than two inches wide and four inches long, on a white ground, the words "sold here," preceded by the name of the imitation article. If the selling is done from a wagon or other vehicle, such vehicle shall conspicuously bear upon its outside on both sides of said wagon or vehicle such a sign. If the delivering is done from a wagon or other vehicle, such vehicle shall conspicuously bear upon its outside on both sides of said wagon or vehicle a sign bearing in plain, black roman letters, not less than two inches wide and four inches long, on a white ground, the words "delivered here," preceded by the name of the imita- Sale thereof regulated.

tion article. Second, all imitation butter shall be kept in an enclosing package which shall bear on the outside of its body, and also of its cover, at all times in plain sight of a beholder of the package, in black roman letters, not less than one inch wide and two inches long, on a white or light colored ground, the name of the imitation article. Third, the seller shall orally inform each buyer at each sale that the article he buys is not butter, and shall give the buyer the name of the imitation article. Fourth, every person, copartnership, or corporation selling or offering for sale any imitation butter, and every keeper of a hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant, temporary or permanent, who shall furnish any guest with any imitation butter, or food containing it, shall within fifteen days after the passage of this act, or within fifteen days after commencing said business, and annually on the first day of May, or within fifteen days thereafter, register in a book kept by the dairy commissioner for that purpose, the name and the town, street and number of street, of the place of business of said person, copartnership, corporation, keeper of hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant. All signs prescribed in sections 2615, 2616, and 2617 of the general statutes shall be provided by the dairy commissioner, and all signs required, under provisions of section 2615 of the general statutes, to be maintained in plain sight over or next the main outer entrance of the premises where the selling is done, shall be placed in position under the directions of the dairy commissioner or his deputy. All signs so furnished by the dairy commissioner shall be paid for by the parties receiving the same, the same to be furnished at the actual cost thereof.

Annual report
of dairy
commissioner.

SEC. 3. Section 2618 of the general statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: The dairy commissioner shall make an annual report to the governor, and such annual reports shall be submitted to the general assembly at its regular session.

Penalties.

SEC. 4. Section 2619 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: any person violating any of the provisions of sections 2614, 2615, or 2616, and any person, except a boarding-house keeper, violating section 2617 shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both; for any subsequent offense said fine and imprisonment shall be doubled. Any boarding-house keeper violating section 2617 shall, for the first offense, be fined twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both; for

any subsequent offense said fine and imprisonment last mentioned shall be doubled. Evidence of any violation of this chapter shall be *prima facie* evidence of willful violation with knowledge.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

CHAPTER CXXIV. 1893.

An Act Providing for the Detention of Persons Afflicted with Venereal Diseases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. When the medical officer of or any physician employed in any penal or charitable institution shall report in writing to the superintendent or other officer in charge of such institution, that any inmate thereof committed thereto by any court, or supported therein in whole or in part at public expense, is afflicted with any venereal disease so that his discharge from said institution would be dangerous to the public health, such inmate shall, with the approval of such superintendent or other officer in charge, be detained in said institution until such medical officer or physician shall report in writing to said superintendent or other officer in charge of such institution, that such inmate may be discharged therefrom without danger to the public health.

Inmate of penal or charitable institution who is afflicted with venereal disease to be detained until.

SEC. 2. During detention under this act, the person so detained shall be supported in the same manner as before such detention.

How to be supported.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

CHAPTER CXXX. 1893.

An Act Concerning the Practice of Dentistry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. The governor shall appoint on or before the first day of July, 1893, and biennially thereafter, five persons to be known as dental commissioners, who shall hold their respective offices for two years from the first day of July in the year of their respective appointments, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified.

Appointment and term of dental commissioners.

SEC. 2. No person shall be appointed a dental commissioner who shall not have been, for at least ten years previous to such appointment, a practitioner in dentistry in this state and in good standing in said profession.

Who may be appointed.

Their recorder. SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall appoint one of their number to be their official recorder, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the official proceedings of said commissioners, and copies of said record certified by him shall be legal evidence.

Place for meetings. SEC. 4. On request of said commissioners the comptroller shall provide a suitable place in the capitol at Hartford for all meetings of said commissioners.

Time of meetings. SEC. 5. Said commissioners shall meet in May of each year and at such other times as they shall designate, for the purpose of attending to their duties as prescribed by this act.

Notice of meetings. SEC. 6. Said commissioners shall give due notice of every meeting to be held by them pursuant to the provisions of this act, by advertising the place of their meetings, for two weeks successively, in two of the daily newspapers published in said Hartford, and before the date of said meetings.

Rules of procedure. SEC. 7. Said commissioners may make such rules of procedure for the regulation of all matters of application and hearing before them as they may think advisable.

License for practicing dentistry required. SEC. 8. No person, unless he has already commenced the practice of dentistry in this state before the passage and approval of this act and shall be engaged in said practice at the said time, shall engage in such practice in any town in this state, unless such person shall have first obtained from said commissioners a license therefor.

Application for license. SEC. 9. All applications for such license shall be in writing and signed by the applicant, and no license shall issue to any person unless he shall have received a diploma or other sufficient certificate of honorable graduation from some reputable dental college having a department in dentistry, and duly recognized by the laws of the state or states wherein the same is situated, or unless he shall have spent as a pupil or assistant at least three years under the instruction and direction of some reputable dentist, or unless he shall have had at least three years' continuous practice as a dentist, which fact must be shown to said commissioners by sufficient evidence.

Practicing physician, etc., exempt. SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing any practicing physician or surgeon from the performance of any operation in dentistry on any patient under his charge. Nor shall any lawfully practicing dentist be prohibited hereby from availing himself of the services of any pupil, student or assistant, employed by him and under his immediate supervision.

SEC. 11. Every applicant for a license shall be examined by said commissioners, as to his professional knowledge and skill, before such license shall be granted, and they may refuse to grant a license where they are satisfied that the applicant is unfit or incompetent; they may for good and legal cause revoke any license that has been granted, and may prohibit any dentist in lawful practice from further practice, on satisfactory proof that such dentist has become unfit or incompetent therefor.

SEC. 12. Cruelty, incapacity, unskillfulness, gross negligence, indecent conduct towards patients, or any such unprofessional behavior as shows unfitness on the part of the dentist, shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of a license, or prohibition to practice as above provided; and whenever complaint shall be made to any of said commissioners against any dentist practicing in this state, said commissioner shall investigate the matter, and on finding probable cause shall notify the party complained of to appear before them and show cause why he should not be prohibited, or why his license should not be revoked.

SEC. 13. Every such notice shall be in writing, and signed by the recorder, and shall contain a statement of the causes for which such prohibition or revocation is claimed, and shall specify the place and time for the hearing, which shall be at least twelve days after the service of said notice. Said notice may be served by leaving a copy thereof, attested by the recorder, at the place of business of the party complained of or at his last usual place of abode, or by sending the same by mail.

SEC. 14. Any dentist, who shall at any hearing before the commissioners, either by himself or by his procurement, make any false statement or misrepresentation with intent to deceive or mislead said commissioners, shall thereby forfeit his license, or be prohibited from practice.

SEC. 15. Any dentist who is aggrieved by the action of said commissioners in the revocation of his license, or prohibition from his practice, may apply to the superior court or court of common pleas, next to be in session in the county in which he resides, for a writ of mandamus, requiring them to revoke their decision, if the same be found on hearing to have been erroneous. Such application for mandamus may be served on said commissioners by some proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving with the recorder, or at his usual place of abode, a true and attested copy thereof within twelve days after said commissioners shall have notified such dentist of their decision.

Fee for license. SEC. 16. Every person applying for a license shall at the time of his application, pay to the recorder a fee of twenty-five dollars, and if such applicant shall fail to obtain his license, twenty dollars shall be returned to him.

License money, how disposed of. SEC. 17. The recorder shall keep an account of all moneys received by him and shall annually in November render his account to the comptroller; and shall pay over from the moneys received by him the necessary traveling expenses of the commissioners, and for necessary books and stationery, and shall keep all files, receipts and records in his possession, and deliver the same to his successors in office.

Report of commissioners. SEC. 18. Said commissioners shall make to the state board of health an annual report of their proceedings, in such form and at such time as such board of health shall prescribe.

Practice of dentistry without license. SEC. 19. Any person who shall engage in the practice of dentistry in violation of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense; and the unlawful practice of dentistry for one week or part of a week shall be deemed a separate offense.

Repeal. SEC. 20. Sections 2024 and 2025 of the general statutes are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

CHAPTER CLV. 1893.

An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

Certificates of Death. SECTION 1. Section 104 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every physician who shall have attended any person in his last sickness, or medical examiner, in cases of which he has cognizance, shall, upon application, give a certificate signed by him stating from the best information that can be obtained, the full name of the deceased, the place and date of death, the age, sex, color, and condition (single, married divorced, or widowed, and if a wife or widow, of whom), the occupation, birthplace, and residence (if in a tenement house, with how many families), the name of the father, the cause or causes of death, the duration of the disease, and the name and

address of the medical attendant; and in case no physician attended such deceased person, or in case of the inability of the attending physician, by reason of sickness, death, or absence, to make out said certificate, the nearest of kin shall procure such certificate from some other reputable physician or member of the board of health of the town in which such person died, and leave it with the registrar of said town to obtain a permit for burial or removal, as hereinafter provided; and every person having in charge and preparing for burial the body of any deceased person who shall have died from cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, leprosy, small-pox, or other pestilential disease, shall, where the same has not already been done, disinfect said body in accordance with the method which may be, from time to time, prescribed by the state board of health, or inclose it in an air-tight coffin or case, hermetically sealed, and shall give to said registrar a certificate signed and sworn to by him, stating that said body has been disinfected or inclosed as herein provided.

Body of one dying from pestilential disease to be disinfected.

SEC. 2. Section 106 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No deceased person shall be buried in the town in which such person shall have died until a burial permit, stating the place of burial and that the certificate of death required by law has been returned and recorded, has been given by the registrar, who shall issue such permit whenever such certificate of death has been received by him, and the registrar shall record the place of any burial other than in a public cemetery. The town registrar may appoint suitable and proper persons, not exceeding two in number in any town, as sub-registrars, who shall be authorized to issue burial permits based upon a death certificate, as hereinbefore provided, in the same manner as is required of the town registrar; and every such certificate of death, upon which a permit is issued, shall be forwarded to the registrar within seven days after receiving said certificate. The appointment of sub-registrars shall be made in writing, with the approval of the selectmen of said town, and be made with reference to locality, so as to best convenience the inhabitants of the town. Said sub-registrars shall be duly sworn, and their term of office shall not extend beyond the term of office of the appointing registrar.

Burial permits required.

Sub-registrar,

SEC. 3. Section 113 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person shall remove the body of any

Removal of corpse from or into any town.

Certificate of death from heart failure not sufficient on which to issue burial or removal permit.

Body brought from without this state.

Penalty for violating this act.

deceased person from or into the limits of any town in this state unless there shall be attached to the coffin or case containing such body a written or printed permit, signed by the registrar of deaths in the town in which such deceased person died, certifying the cause of death or disease of which such person died and the town in which such person is to be buried ; and further certifying, in case said disease or cause of death appears by said permit to have been cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, leprosy, small-pox, or other pestilential disease, that said body is inclosed in an air-tight coffin or case, hermetically sealed, and has been disinfected in accordance with the method prescribed from time to time by the state board of health ; such removal permit shall be sufficient to enable said deceased person to be buried in any town in this state other than the one in which such person died, without a burial permit from the registrar of the town where such person is to be buried. It is further provided, that a certificate of death giving heart failure as the only cause of death shall not be deemed sufficient upon which to issue a burial or removal permit, and such certificate must be returned to the physician who made it for the proper correction and definition. Every registrar shall inscribe upon the back of each certificate of birth, marriage or death received for record the date of its reception, and the registrar shall be entitled to a fee of ten cents for each indorsement so made. If the body of a deceased person is brought into this state from without for burial, and if it is accompanied by a removal permit issued by the legally constituted authorities of the state from which it was brought, such permit shall be received as sufficient authority for burial ; but if it is not accompanied by such permit, then the person or persons in charge of it shall apply for a burial permit to the registrar of the town in which it is to be buried, and the registrar of the town shall issue such permit when furnished with such information as to the identity of the deceased and the cause of his or her death, as is required by law of a person dying in the state of Connecticut. And any person who shall violate any provision of this section, or who shall knowingly sign a false permit, or knowingly allow any false permit to be used in lieu of a permit required by this section, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

CHAPTER CLVII. 1893.

An Act concerning the Study of Physiology and Hygiene.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

SEC. 1. The nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to the effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and shall be studied and taught as other like required branches, by the use of graded text-books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied, and orally in the case of pupils unable to read, and by all pupils in all schools supported wholly or in part by public money.

Nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics to be taught in public schools.

SEC. 2. The text-books used for the instruction required by the preceding section for intermediate and primary pupils shall give at least one-fifth of their space to the consideration of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and the books used in the highest grade of graded schools shall contain at least twenty pages of matter relating to this subject; but when this subject is massed wholly or in part in a chapter or chapters at the end of a book, such book shall not be considered as meeting the requirements of this law.

Contents of text-books.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all school visitors to report to the comptroller if the provisions of this act have not been complied with, as specified in the preceding sections; and any failure thus reported, or otherwise satisfactorily proven, shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding the amount of school dividend which such district or districts are otherwise entitled to receive.

Report as to compliance with this act to be made.

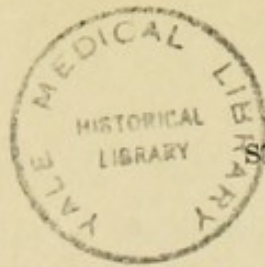
SEC. 4. No certificate shall hereafter be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of Connecticut who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects and nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system.

Public school teachers to be examined on physiology, etc.

SEC. 5. Sections 2100 and 2141 of the general statutes are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, May 25, 1893.



An Act concerning the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

Who may
practice medi-
cine, surgery,
or midwifery in
this state.

SEC. 1. No person after the first day of October, 1893, shall, in this state, for compensation, gain or reward, received or expected, treat, operate, or prescribe for any injury, deformity, ailment, or disease, actual or imaginary, of another person, nor practice surgery or midwifery, unless or until he has obtained a certificate of registration as hereinafter provided, and then only in the kind or branch of practice as stated in said certificate; but this act shall not apply to dentists while practicing dentistry only; nor to any person in the employ of the United States government while acting in the scope of his employment; nor to any person who shall furnish medical or surgical assistance in cases of sudden emergency; nor to any person residing out of this state who shall be employed to come into the state to assist or consult with any physician or surgeon who has been registered in conformity with the provisions of this act; nor to any physician or surgeon then actually residing out of this state who shall be employed to come into this state to treat, operate or prescribe for any injury, deformity, ailment or disease from which any person is suffering at the time when such non-resident physician or surgeon is so employed, nor to any actual resident of this state recommending by advertisement or otherwise, the use of proprietary remedies sold under trade-marks issued by the United States government, nor to any chiropodist or clairvoyant who does not use in his practice any drugs, medicines or poison, nor to any person practicing the massage method, or Swedish movement cure, sun cure, mind cure, magnetic healing, or Christian science, nor to any other person who does not use or prescribe in his treatment of mankind, drugs, poisons, medicine, chemicals, or nostrums.

Resident of this
state practicing
medicine, etc.,
to file statement
with state board
of health.

SEC. 2. Any resident of this state who at the time of the passage of this act shall be, or previously thereto has been, actually engaged in this state in the practice of medicine, surgery, midwifery, or any alleged practice of healing, may, before the first day of October, 1893, file with the state board of health duplicate statements subscribed and sworn to by him upon blanks furnished

by said board, giving his name, age, and place of birth, and present residence, stating whether he is a graduate of any medical college or not, and if so, of what college, and the date of such graduation, and, if practicing under a license from any of the medical societies of this state, stating which society and the date when said license was obtained, and also stating the length of time during which said person has been engaged in practice in this state and how long in practice elsewhere; and he shall also state whether he has been engaged in general practice, or only in some special branch of medicine or surgery, and if so, what branch. Upon the receipt of such statements, as aforesaid, the state board of health shall issue upon the receipt of two dollars, to the person filing the same, a certificate of registration which shall state the kind or branch of practice in which the person named therein is engaged.

Fee for
registration.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall, subsequent to said first day of October, 1893, file with said state board of health duplicate statements in the form prescribed in the preceding section, showing that he is a graduate of a medical college which is recognized as reputable by any one of the chartered medical societies of the state, shall receive from said state board of health, upon the payment of two dollars, a certificate of registration, which shall state the kind or branch of practice in which the person named therein is engaged or is to be engaged.

Certificate of
registration
after Oct. 1,
1893.

SEC. 4. Any person residing in any town in another state which town adjoins the boundary line of Connecticut, who at the time of the passage of this act shall be actually engaged in such town in the practice of medicine, surgery, or midwifery, or any branch of practice, may, before the first day of October, 1893, obtain from the state board of health of this state a like certificate of registration, upon the payment of two dollars and upon filing duplicate statements in the form prescribed in section two, which statements shall also show that he is entitled to receive such certificate under the provisions of this section.

Registration of
practitioner
in town
adjoining
Connecticut.

SEC. 5. Except as provided in sections two, three, and four, of this act, no person shall, after the first day of October, 1893, obtain or receive a certificate of registration, as required by the provisions of section one, until he has passed a satisfactory examination before a committee to be appointed for the purpose by the state board of health, as hereinafter provided, nor until he has filed with said board of health duplicate certificates as aforesaid,

Certificate of
registration to
be granted only
after examina-
tion, except.

together with duplicate certificates signed by a majority of one of said examining committee, stating that they have found him qualified to practice either medicine, surgery, or midwifery, and any person filing said certificates shall receive from said state board of health, upon the payment of two dollars, a certificate of registration which shall state that the person named has been found qualified so to practice.

Medical societies to nominate for examining committees.

SEC. 6. During the month of December, 1893, The Connecticut Medical Society, The Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society, and The Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association, shall each file with the state board of health the names of five physicians, and annually in the month of December thereafter, the name of one physician practicing in this state, who shall have been recommended by the respective medical societies as persons competent to serve upon the examining committees to be appointed by the state board of health as hereinafter provided; and from time to time, in case any vacancy occurs upon any of said examining committees the president of the respective society shall nominate and the state board of health shall appoint such person to fill said vacancy.

State board of health to appoint examining committees.

SEC. 7. In the month of January, 1894, the state board of health shall appoint three examining committees, each consisting of five physicians, which committees shall severally be composed wholly of the persons nominated by one of the said medical societies respectively, as aforesaid. One of the members of each of said committees shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. Thereafter, in the month of January in each year, the state board of health shall appoint one member of each of said committees who shall have been nominated for such office as aforesaid, to serve five years; and said board shall in the same manner fill any vacancy occurring at any time in any of said committees.

Examinations when, where, and how held.

SEC. 8. The state board of health shall designate when and where said committees shall hold said examinations, but shall call a meeting of a committee within thirty days after receipt of application for examination by it. Applicants to practice medicine or surgery shall be examined in anatomy, physiology, medical chemistry, obstetrics, hygiene, surgery, pathology, diagnosis, and therapeutics, including practice and materia medica. Each committee shall frame its own questions and conduct its examinations in writing, and both questions and answers shall be placed on file

with the state board of health. Each applicant shall have the right to choose which of the three committees shall be the one by whom he shall be examined; but before taking such examination he shall pay to the committee their expenses, not exceeding, however, the sum of ten dollars. An applicant, after having been rejected by any of said examining committees, shall not be eligible to examination by another committee of examination until after the expiration of twelve months.

SEC. 9. Upon the receipt of any duplicate statements as here-
 inbefore provided, the state board of health shall transmit one of
 said duplicate statements, together with a duplicate of the certifi-
 cate of registration in each case, to the town clerk of the town
 wherein the person so filing said statement resides; and in case
 such person does not reside in the state of Connecticut, then the
 state board of health shall transmit said statement and certificate
 to the town clerk of the town in this state nearest to the place of
 residence of such person; and said town clerks shall record the
 same in books to be provided for that purpose by the state board
 of health, and shall then return the same to the person who filed
 the same with the board of health; and said town clerk shall re-
 ceive for such recording a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by
 the state board of health out of the amount so paid to it as afore-
 said.

Statement to
be transmitted
to town clerk.

SEC. 10. The secretary of each of said medical societies shall
 file with the secretary of the state board of health a list of medical
 colleges or institutions recognized as legal and reputable by his
 society; or all of such secretaries may agree upon a single list;
 and such list or lists may be corrected from time to time as may
 be necessary.

List of medical
colleges to be
filed with state
board of health.

SEC. 11. Every person violating any of the provisions of sec-
 tion one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and
 on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one
 hundred nor more than three hundred dollars for the first offense,
 and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than two
 hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment
 in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety
 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; the fine, when col-
 lected, shall be paid one-half to the person or corporation making
 the complaint, and the other half to the state board of health.

Penalty for
violating this
act.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall swear to any false statement
 contained in any statement required by this act to be filed with

For false
swearing.

the state board of health, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished accordingly.

Clerk of state
board of health.

SEC. 13. The state board of health may, from time to time, appoint one of its number, or a person not a member of its board, to discharge the clerical duties imposed by this act upon said board, and may fix and pay a salary therefor, to be paid only out of the fees and penalties received under the provisions of this act.

Repeal.

SEC. 14. Sections 3006, 3007 and 3008 of the general statutes are hereby repealed, but nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of any private charter.

Licensed
pharmacists
not affected by
this act.

SEC. 15. The provisions of this bill shall not apply to licensed pharmacists.

Prescriptions in
English, when.

SEC. 16. All physicians or surgeons practicing under the provisions of this act shall, when requested, write a duplicate of their prescriptions in the English language. Any person who shall violate the requirements of this section shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars for each and every offense.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXVI. 1893.

An Act relating to Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Fees to
registrars of
births, etc.

Section 115 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: To the persons performing the duties required by this chapter, there shall be allowed the following fees, to wit: to the registrar for completing each record of birth, by procuring and inserting the full name of the child, or for recording each birth, marriage, or death, ten cents; and in addition thereto, five cents for entering in the indexes required by him to be kept the name of each person whose birth, marriage, or death is by him recorded; for ascertaining, recording, and indexing each birth or death of which no certificate has been returned to him, or for issuing a certificate of license to marry, fifty cents, and for attaching affidavits to marriage licenses, fifty cents; for issuing each burial or removal permit, twenty-five cents; for making an abstract for the superintendent of vital statistics and the town clerk, two dollars for each abstract; and when the abstract is of a record which in the aggregate contains more than two hundred names, two cents additional for each name over said two hundred; to the

person furnishing the certificate required by sections 103 and 104, twenty-five cents for each certificate; for certifying to each certificate returned by physicians and midwives, five cents; to the sexton or other person making the returns required by section 111, one dollar for each monthly return, and to the registrar, for recording the same, twenty-five cents for each certificate. All said fees, except those for issuing certificates of license to marry and for the affidavit and for removal permits, shall be paid by the town in which the duties for which said fees are allowed are performed.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXXXII. 1893.

An Act concerning Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The registrars of births, marriages, and deaths of the several towns in the state are hereby authorized and empowered to complete the records of their respective towns by adding thereto a record of all the births, marriages, and deaths that have occurred in said town since the first day of January, A. D. 1850, of which no certificate has been returned to their office; *provided*, the facts upon which such record is made are obtained from the records of a public official or of a church society, and said public record shall indicate the place from which such facts were obtained.

Registrars may complete records from 1850.

SEC. 2. Any registrar who shall knowingly make any false entries of the record of any birth, marriage, or death, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than three months, or both.

Penalty for false entry.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII. 1893.

An Act concerning Medicine and Pharmacy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3125 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Each applicant shall pay to said commissioners three dollars for his license and two dollars for each renewal thereof:

Fee for examination, and license as pharmacist.

and whenever a personal examination shall be made as provided in the preceding section, a fee of five dollars ; but if upon such examination a license shall be refused, said fee shall be refunded to said applicant, but if any such applicant shall make a new application, and a license shall again be refused, said fee shall not in that case be refunded. And said commissioners shall account semi-annually, on the first Tuesdays of December and June, with the treasurer of the state, for the sums received by them for licenses, and shall be paid by the state at the time of such accounting, the money necessarily expended by them for stationery and printing, and a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum, to be expended by said commissioners in the purchase of the necessary material and apparatus for the examination in practical laboratory work of applicants for licenses, and the sum of one hundred dollars per annum for clerical services, and compensation for their services at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum to each commissioner ; *provided*, that if the amounts received by said commissioners for said licenses shall not be sufficient to pay them said sums for services in full, such amounts shall be apportioned, *pro rata*, among said commissioners, and their charges for expenses for stationery and printing and for services shall be audited and approved by the comptroller in the proportion aforesaid, who shall draw his order upon the treasurer therefor.

Compensation
of commission-
ers.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

CHAPTER CXCIV. 1893.

An Act to Prevent the Introduction of Cholera by Transportation of Persons, Baggage or Freight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Inspection,
to prevent
introduction of
cholera.

SECTION 1. At such ports or places, or on such lines of travel as there may be danger of the introduction into this state of cholera, the state board of health shall have the power to establish such systems of inspection as may be practicable and needful to ascertain the presence of the infection of cholera in the persons of immigrants or travelers, in wearing apparel, baggage, or freight ; to question on oath, immigrants, travelers, or other persons, which oath a duly appointed inspector of the state board of health is hereby authorized to administer, as to the place from

which the suspected person, baggage, or freight came, the time elapsed since his or its exposure to cholera, and other subjects on which information is needed ; and the state board of health shall have the power to order such disinfection of baggage or other articles which are infected or liable to be infected, and to cause such isolation of persons or things infected or liable to be infected as may be necessary for the public safety, by placing it or them in the care of the local board of health, or by other practical methods to the end that the object of this act, expressed in its title, shall be fulfilled.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the state board of health to frame and publish rules for the conduct of inspection under this act. Whoever shall wilfully violate the rules of the state board of health made in pursuance of this act shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty, and be punished as in cases of misdemeanor.

State board of health to prescribe rules.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 3. The state board of health may, from time to time, appoint such inspector or inspectors as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this act, and may fix the compensation of such inspector, and may discharge such inspector at its pleasure ; and the expenses of such inspection under this act shall be defrayed from the amount appropriated under section 2584 of the general statutes.

Inspectors, appointment and pay of.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

CHAPTER CCIV. 1893.

An Act for the Preservation of the Health of Factory Employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever the inspector of factories, on complaint of any person, after due investigation, shall find it necessary for the preservation of the health of the employes in any manufacturing establishment, factory, or mill in which is carried on the business of buffing, polishing, or grinding metals, or any operations in which an excessive amount of dust is generated, that the excessive dust resulting from said operations should be removed from the atmosphere of the rooms or apartments used for that purpose, he shall, in writing, direct the person or persons or corporation owning or occupying said premises, or carrying on busi-

Preservation of health of employe in factory by removal of excessive dust.

ness in such premises, within three months from the date of said order, to introduce and operate such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove, so far as the nature of the business will permit, such excessive dust or foreign matter from the atmosphere of such mill, factory or apartment used for the purposes aforesaid ; *provided*, such appliances or devices do not restrict or interfere with the aforesaid business or operations.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Any violation of any proper order made or given by the inspector of factories, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2269 of the general statutes.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

CHAPTER CCLXV. 1893.

An Act to Secure Proper Sanitary Provisions and Proper Ventilation in Schoolhouses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Schoolhouses
to be kept clean
and
wholesome.

SECTION 1. Every schoolhouse shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth-closets, or privies, for the reasonable use of the pupils attending such schoolhouse.

Ventilation.

SEC. 2. Every schoolhouse shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not be injurious to the health of the persons present therein.

When found in
unsatisfactory
state.

SEC. 3. Whenever it shall be found by the state board of education or by the board of school visitors or school committee of the town or district in which any schoolhouse is located, that further or different sanitary provisions or means of lighting or ventilating are required in any schoolhouse, and that the same can be provided without unreasonable expense, either of said boards or committees may recommend to the person or authority in charge of or controlling such schoolhouse, such changes in or other and further means of ventilating, lighting, or sanitary provisions for such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary. In case such changes so recommended be not made substantially as recommended within two weeks of the date of service thereof, such board or committee may make complaint to the board of

health, health committee, or health officer of the community in which such schoolhouse is situated, and said board of health, health officer, or health committee, after notice to and hearing of all the parties interested, shall order such changes in or such other and further provisions made in the lighting, ventilating, or sanitary provisions of such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary and proper.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any provision of the preceding sections shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2609 of the general statutes. Penalty.

SEC. 5. The word schoolhouse shall be held to mean any building or premises in which instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time. Definition.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

CHAPTER CCLXXI. 1893.

An Act making an Appropriation to the State Board of Health.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2586 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the state board of health, for the purpose of investigating and conducting experiments in relation to the pollution of streams and the natural waters of this state, a sum not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars in each year, the same to be paid upon the comptroller's warrants, from time to time, after proper certificates and vouchers have been rendered to said comptroller by said board. Pollution of streams.
Appropriation for investigation.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

Regulations of State Board of Health relating to Burial of certain bodies.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health, held July 6th, 1893, it was

Voted, That the body of any person who died of one of the diseases mentioned in the amendment to Section 104 of the Gen. Stat., shall be prepared for burial by the person having it in charge, by wrapping it in several thicknesses of cloth, wrung out For sec. 104 as amended see p. 46.

of a solution made by dissolving *sixty grains of Corrosive Sublimate and two tablespoonfuls of Common Salt in one gallon of hot water, or, out of a solution made by dissolving six ounces of pure Carbolic Acid (not the commercial, colored, impure Acid), in a gallon of hot water.*

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

Medicines and Pharmacy.

1881, ch. 122.
Adulteration of
drugs.

SEC. 3129. Every person who shall knowingly adulterate or cause any foreign or inert substance to be mixed with any drug, or medicinal substance or preparation recognized by any pharmacopœia, or employed in medicinal or medical practice, so as to weaken or destroy its medicinal effect, or shall sell such drug, compound, or preparation, knowing it to be so adulterated or mixed, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and upon conviction all such adulterated or mixed articles in his possession may be seized upon a warrant issued by the court in which such conviction is had, and destroyed by the officer by whom such seizure shall be made.

1882, ch. 21.
1887, ch. 97.
Sale of poisons
regulated.

SEC. 3130. Every person who shall sell arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, cyanide potassium, or paris green, or who shall sell rat dynamite, rough on rats, or any like article containing arsenic, strychnine, or corrosive sublimate, shall affix to the package sold by him a label plainly marked with his name, date of sale, and the word "poison," and shall enter on a book kept by him for that purpose the name of the purchaser, date of sale, and the quantity sold; which book shall be kept open for public inspection, carefully preserved; and when he shall close his business or remove from the town in which such business is carried on, or when said book shall be filled with such entries, it shall be deposited by him in the office of the town clerk of the town in which he may conduct his business; and any person who shall violate the preceding provisions of this section, or who when purchasing any of the articles herein named shall give a false or fictitious name to the vender thereof, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

1882, ch. 21.
Further regula-
tions.

SEC. 3131. Every person who shall sell any of the articles named in the schedule accompanying this section, marked Schedule A, except when prescribed by a practicing physician,

or sold at wholesale to licensed pharmacists, or for use in manufactures or the arts, shall label the bottle, box, or wrapper containing any such article, with a label upon which shall be plainly written or printed the word "poison," and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined one dollar.

SCHEDULE A.

Acid carbolic, ammoniated mercury, acid muriatic, chloroform, acid nitric, tinct. aconite, acid sulphuric, tinct. belladonna, acid oxalic, tinct. digitalis, creosote, tinct. opium, extract belladonna, tinct. veratrum viride, sugar of lead, morphine, croton oil, nux vomica, cobalt, extract nux vomica, oil bitter almonds, opium, oil tansy, coculus indicus, aqua ammonia, red oxide mercury, gelseminum.

1887, ch. 97.
List of poisons.

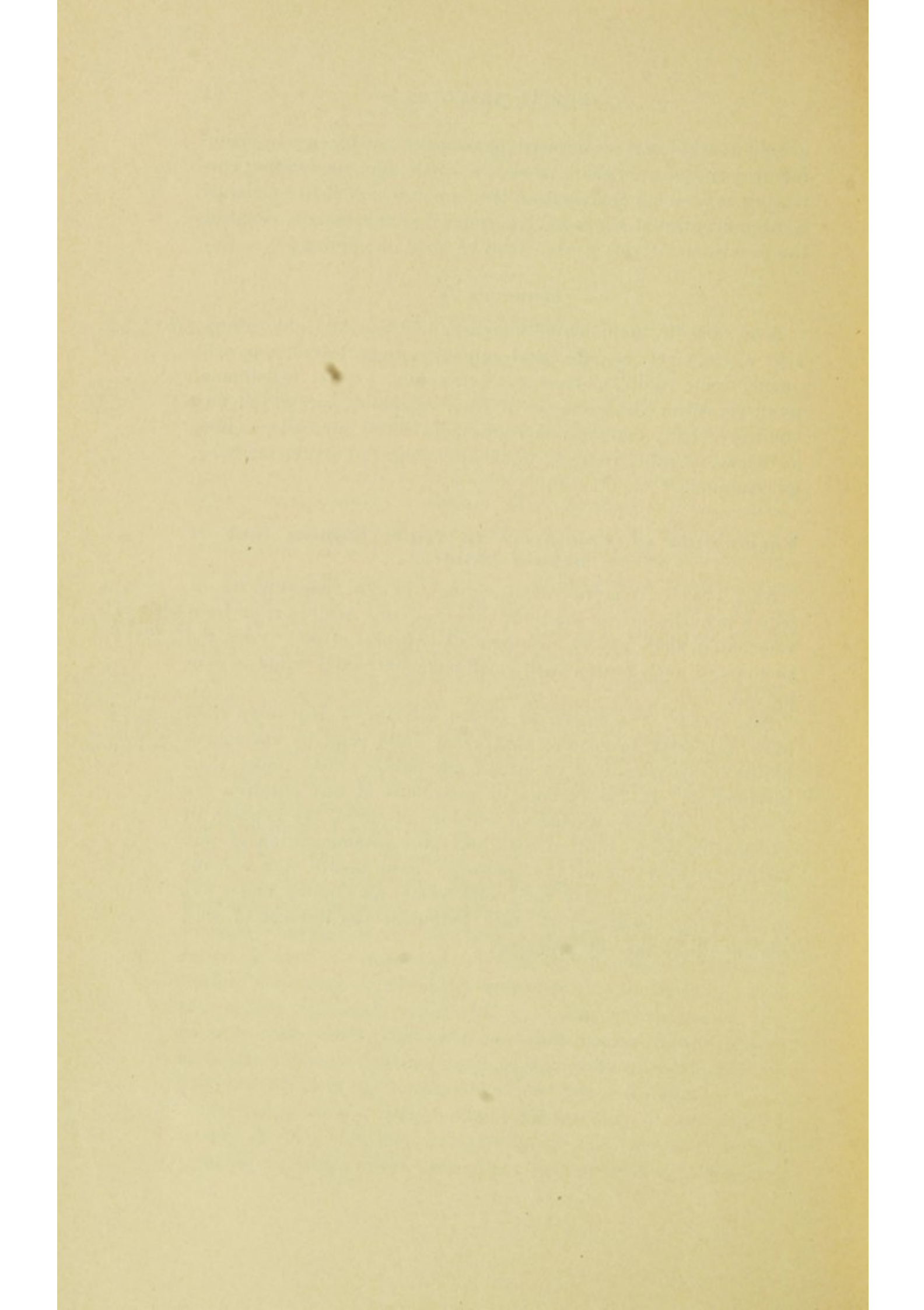
Vaccination of Employees in Paper Factory and of School Children.

SEC. 1747. Whoever shall employ in the manufacture of paper any person who shall not have had the small-pox, or been vaccinated, shall pay to any town all expenses caused it by the sickness of such person with small-pox, contracted while so employed.

G. S. 1875, 194,
§ 11.
Employees in
paper factory to
be vaccinated,
etc.

SEC. 2137. The board of school visitors of any town shall have authority to require that every child shall be vaccinated before being permitted to attend any public school under their jurisdiction. If the parents or guardians of any children are unable to pay for vaccination when so required, the expense of vaccinating such children shall, on the recommendation of said board, be paid out of the treasury. Said board may exclude from any school under their supervision all children under five years of age whenever in their judgment the interest of such school will be thereby promoted.

1878, ch. 126.
1882, ch. 135.
Vaccination of
school children.



INDEX.

Adulteration of Butter,	P. 13, 14, 41, 42
Food,	P. 16
Milk,	P. 18, 19
Molasses,	P. 15
Vinegar,	P. 32, 33
ANATOMY—Disposal of unclaimed dead bodies,	P. 38, 39
BUTTER—Adulteration of,	P. 13, 14, 41, 42
CEMETERIES—Location prohibited near Ice Ponds,	P. 34
Prohibited within one-half mile of reservoir,	P. 17, Sec. 2655
CHILDREN—Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children to be provided,	P. 23, Sec. 3655
CHOLERA—Extra expenditure in case of epidemic of Asiatic Cholera,	P. 6, 7
Inspection of Persons, Baggage and Freight,	P. 56, 57
Regulations for burial of bodies,	P. 47, Sec. 1. P. 59
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—Regulations in case of,	P. 11, Sec. 2602, 2603, 2606 P. 47, Sec. 1. P. 59
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS—Appointment and term of office of, P. 35, Sec. 1 Appeal from Town Health Officers to,	P. 37, Sec. 11
Compensation of,	P. 36, Sec. 5
Duty and Powers,	P. 35, Sec. 3
Prosecutions by,	P. 37, Sec. 11
Removal of Town Health Officers by,	P. 37, Sec. 10
Removal from office,	P. 36, Sec. 6
Reports to State Board of Health,	P. 36, Sec. 4
Reports of Town Health Officers to,	P. 37, Sec. 8
Town Health Officers to be appointed by,	P. 36, Sec. 6, 7
Vacancy, how filled,	P. 37, Sec. 13
DEAD BODIES—Disposal of unclaimed,	P. 38, 39
DENTISTRY—Regulations as to practice of,	P. 43, 44, 45, 46
DIVORCES—Returns of,	P. 7
DRINKING WATER—Railroad Passenger Cars must be provided with,	P. 30
FACTORIES—Water Closets must be maintained in,	P. 30, 31

FACTORY EMPLOYEES—Preservation of Health of,	P. 57, 58
FERTILIZERS—Unloading and Transportation of,	P. 31
Manufacture of, when a nuisance,	P. 29, Sec. 3260
FOOD—Adulteration of,	P. 16
GARBAGE—When a nuisance,	P. 29, Sec. 3260
HOMES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN—Provisions	
governing,	P. 23, 24, 25, 26
Management of,	P. 23, Sec. 3656
HYGIENE—Study of,	P. 49
ICE PONDS—Location of Cemeteries near,	P. 34
Pollution of Water in,	P. 16, Sec. 2651
Sale of Ice from Ponds where sewer empties pro-	
hibited,	P. 17, Sec. 2654
INFANTS—Regulations as to Boarding of,	P. 12, 13
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Bodies to be disinfected,	P. 47, Sec. 1
Permits, when issued,	P. 21, Sec. 109
Regulations for burial,	P. 59
INSPECTIONS—Of Persons and Baggage to guard against Cholera,	P. 56, 57
Of Infant Boarding Houses,	P. 12
Of adulterated food,	P. 16
Of imitation butter,	P. 14
Of adulterated molasses,	P. 15
MARRIAGE—License must be obtained before,	P. 22, Sec. 2786
Certificate required,	P. 22, Sec. 2787, 2788
Who may join persons in marriage,	P. 22, Sec. 2789
MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY—Regulations as to prac-	
tice of,	P. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
MEDICINE AND PHARMACY,	P. 60
MIDWIFERY—Regulations as to practice of,	P. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
MILK—Adulteration of,	P. 18, 19
MOLASSES—Adulteration of,	P. 15
NUISANCES—Deposit of rubbish in streams,	P. 28, Sec. 3256
Garbage and noxious matters, when nuisances,	P. 29, Sec. 3260
Manufacture of Fertilizers, when a nuisance,	P. 29, Sec. 3260
PHARMACY—Adulteration of drugs,	P. 60, Sec. 3129
Compensation of Commissioners,	P. 56
Fees for examination and license as pharmacist,	P. 55, Sec. 3125
Poisons, List of,	P. 61
Regulations concerning sale of poisons,	P. 60, Sec. 3131
Sale of poisons, regulated,	P. 60, Sec. 3130
PHYSIOLOGY—Study of,	P. 49

POISONS—List and sale of,	P. 60, 61, Sec. 3130, 3131
POLLUTION OF STREAMS—Investigation by State Board of Health	
as to,	P. 7
Appropriation for investigation of,	P. 59
RAILROAD PASSENGER CARS—Drinking water for Passengers	
to be provided in,	P. 30
RAILROAD PASSENGER DEPOTS—Water closets must be main-	
tained in,	P. 30, 31
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—Bureau of,	
provided for,	P. 6, Sec. 2582
Burial permits required,	P. 47, Sec. 2
Certificate of death from heart failure, not sufficient,	P. 48, Sec. 3
Body brought from without State requires permit,	P. 48, Sec. 3
Physicians to give certificates of death,	P. 46, Sec. 1
Penalty for violating Act,	P. 48, Sec. 3
Removal of corpse from or into any Town, permit re-	
quired,	P. 47, 48, Sec. 3
State Board of Health to have general supervision of,	P. 6, Sec. 2582
Town may make by-laws to perfect,	P. 22, Sec. 116
REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—	
By-laws of Town to be executed by,	P. 22, Sec. 116
Birth certificates to be furnished to,	P. 20, Sec. 103
Deaths in Reformatory Institutions to be reported to,	P. 20, Sec. 105
Certificate showing proper disinfection to be filed	
with,	P. 41, Sec. 1
Disinterment permits to be issued by,	P. 21, Sec. 108
Duties of,	P. 19, Sec. 101, P. 55
Fees of,	P. 54
Indexes to be kept by,	P. 20, Sec. 102
Monthly returns of deaths to Secretary of State	
Board of Health,	P. 21, Sec. 107
Oaths may be administered by,	P. 21, Sec. 114
Returns to be made monthly to,	P. 21, Sec. 111
Sextons' names to be reported to	P. 21, Sec. 110
Seal of,	P. 19, Sec. 100
Sub-Registrars, how appointed,	P. 47, Sec. 2
Town Clerks <i>ex-officio</i> Registrars,	P. 19, Sec. 98
Town Clerk may appoint assistant,	P. 19, Sec. 99
REGULATIONS—Of State Board of Health relating to Burial of	
certain bodies,	P. 60

REPORTS—State Board of Health to Governor and General

Assembly, P. 4, Sec. 2577

State Board of Health to local authorities, P. 4, 5, Sec. 2578, 2579

Local health authorities to State Board of Health, P. 4, Sec. 2578
P. 5, Sec. 2580

Of Divorces to Secretary of State Board of Health, P. 7

Town Health Officers to County Health Officers, P. 37, Sec. 8

RESERVOIRS—Cemeteries prohibited within one-half mile of P. 17, Sec. 2655

SCHOOLHOUSES—Ventilation of, and Sanitary Provisions in, P. 58

SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Appointment

and removal of, P. 3, 4, Sec. 2574, 2575

Appointment of Town Health Officers to be filed

with, P. 37, Sec. 9

Registrars to report monthly to, P. 21, Sec. 107

Report of Divorces to, P. 7

Salary and expenses of, P. 40

Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics, P. 6, Sec. 2582

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Appointment of, P. 3, Sec. 2574

Advice as to drainage, P. 5, Sec. 2578

Appropriation for investigation of pollution of streams, P. 59

Children's Homes, management of, P. 23, Sec. 3656

Burial regulations in case of pestilential diseases, P. 47, Sec. 1

Duties of, P. 4, Sec. 2577

Expenses of, P. 3, Sec. 2575

P. 6, 7, Sec. 2583, 2584

P. 59

P. 40

Infant Boarding Homes, inspections, P. 12, Sec. 2612

Information to local health officers to be given by,

P. 4, Sec. 2578. P. 5, Sec. 2579

Inspection by, P. 4, Sec. 2577

Meetings of, P. 3, Sec. 2575

Officers of, P. 3, Sec. 2575

Powers of, P. 3, Sec. 2575

Registration of births, marriages and deaths to be super-

vised by, P. 6, Sec. 2582

Reports of, P. 4, Sec. 2577

P. 6, Sec. 2583, P. 40, Sec. 331

Reports to, P. 4, Sec. 2578

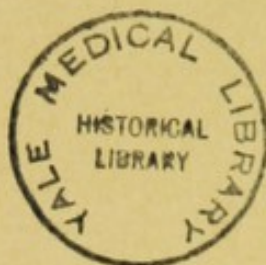
P. 5, Sec. 2580

P. 36, Sec. 4

- STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Sanitary experts may be engaged
 by, P. 5, Sec. 2581
 Secretary of, appointment and removal, P. 3, 4, Sec. 2574, 2575
 Term of, P. 3, Sec. 2574
- SURGERY—Regulations as to Practice of, P. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
- TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS—Appeal from, P. 37, Sec. 11
 Appointment, P. 36, Sec. 6
 Appointments to be filed, P. 37, Sec. 9
 Bill of health to vessels, P. 9, Sec. 2594
 Contagious diseases, regulations in case of, P. 11, Sec. 2602, 2603, 2604
 Enforcement of orders of, P. 11, Sec. 2604
 P. 12, Sec. 2609
 Fees of, P. 10, Sec. 2598
 Fertilizers, transportation of, P. 31,
 Fines, P. 11, Sec. 2605
 Food adulteration, P. 16, Sec. 2648
 Oath to be taken by, P. 37, Sec. 9
 Powers and duties of, P. 8, Sec. 2592
 P. 31, P. 36, Sec. 6
 Publication of regulations, P. 8, Sec. 2593
 Quarantine lines, P. 8, Sec. 2594
 P. 9, Sec. 2595, 2596
 P. 10, Sec. 2599
 Removal of, P. 37, Sec. 10
 Reports of, P. 37, Sec. 8
 Supersede Town Boards of Health, P. 7, 8, 37, Sec. 12
 Terms of, P. 36, Sec. 7
 Vaccination regulations, P. 11, Sec. 2607, 2608
 Vessels to signal, P. 9, Sec. 2594
 Visits to vessels, P. 9, Sec. 2597
- VACCINATION—Regulations as to, P. 11, Sec. 2607, 2608
 P. 61, Sec. 1747, 2137
- VENEREAL DISEASES—Detention of Persons afflicted with, P. 43
- VINEGAR—Provisions for the prevention of fraud in the manu-
 facture and sale of, P. 32, 33
- VITAL STATISTICS—Bureau of, P. 6, Sec. 2582
 P. 21, Sec. 111
- WATER—Defilement of, where ice is procured, P. 16, 17, 18
 Leaving dead animals in water, penalty for, P. 17, Sec. 2652
 Drinking water, penalty for injury to, P. 17, Sec. 2653

- WATER—Building injuring water used by public, may be removed,
P. 17, Sec. 2656
- WATER CLOSETS—Passenger depots and factories must be pro-
vided with, P. 30, 31
- YALE MEDICAL COLLEGE—Unclaimed dead bodies to be deliv-
ered to, P. 38, 39





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