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# PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF ARIZONA

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REGULATIONS OF THE STATE  
BOARD OF HEALTH

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Published by the  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
1914

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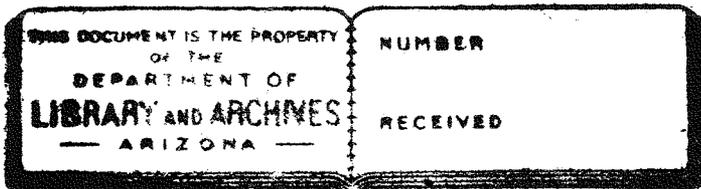
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## AN ACT

To Provide for the Establishment of a State Board of Health and County and City Boards of Health, and Prescribing the Powers and Duties of Said Boards.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

### CHAPTER I.

#### Boards of Health.

Sec. 1. There is hereby established a State Board of Health, composed of a President, a Vice-President, and a Superintendent of Public Health. The Governor shall be ex-officio President and the Attorney-General shall be ex-officio Vice-President of such Board. The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a Superintendent of Public Health, who shall be a practicing physician of the State. The superintendent thus appointed shall hold his office for two years. The several persons thus appointed shall hold their offices for two years from the first Tuesday in April succeeding their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Sec. 2. The President of the Board shall preside at the meetings thereof, and the Vice-President shall perform the duties thereof in his absence. The Superintendent of Public Health shall be Secretary of said Board. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the State Board of Health, and of his own acts as such superintendent and he shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by this chapter, or which may be prescribed by the State Board of Health. The records kept by the superintendent shall be at all times open to the inspection of the public.

Sec. 3. The several persons composing the State Board of Health shall meet as often as once every six months at such place in the State as they may appoint.

Sec. 4. The Board shall have power, and it shall be its duty:

1.—To fix a time and place of the meetings of the Board subject to the provisions of the preceding section.

2.—To make rules and regulations for the government of the Board, its officers and its meetings.

3.—To make and enforce all needful rules and regula-

tions for the prevention and cure, and to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious or malarial diseases among persons and domestic animals.

4.—To establish quarantine, and isolate any person affected with any contagious or infectious or epidemic and endemic disease.

5.—To isolate, kill or remove any animal affected with contagious or infectious disease when necessary to protect public health.

6.—To remove or cause to be removed, any dead, decaying or putrid body, or any decayed putrid or other substance that may endanger the health of persons or domestic animals.

7.—To condemn or cause to be destroyed any impure or diseased article of food that may be offered for sale.

8.—To superintend the several boards of health in the cities and towns, and the county boards of health of the several counties.

9.—To empower and direct the Superintendent of Public Health to do or cause to be done any and all of the things mentioned in subdivisions four, five, six, seven and eight of this chapter.

10.—To make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to govern the preparation of dead bodies for transportation, and to govern what classes of dead bodies may be transported and the manner thereof.

Sec. 5. The President and Vice-President of the Board shall receive no compensation, but they shall be paid ten cents for every mile actually and necessarily traveled by them in the performance of their official duties, and other necessary expenses incurred by them.

Sec. 6. The superintendent of public health shall be paid a yearly salary of one thousand dollars in equal semi-monthly installments. He shall also be paid ten cents per mile for every mile actually and necessarily traveled in the performance of his official duties, and such other sum or sums as he may necessarily pay or become liable to pay for hotel or other incidental expenses, for the official books, records and papers kept by him and for the printing of his reports, and such circulars and blanks as may be required for the proper conduct of the business of his office, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of three hun-

dred dollars. The accounts of the superintendent for his mileage and other expenses of his office shall be audited by the State Board of Health and the same, together with his salary, shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

### **County Boards of Health.**

Sec. 7. There are hereby established county boards of health, composed of a President, Vice-President and a Superintendent. The chairman of the Board of Supervisors in each county shall be ex-officio President, of the County Board and the county attorney of such county shall be ex-officio Vice-President of such Board. The Board of Supervisors shall appoint a Superintendent of Public Health for the county, who shall be a practicing physician within the county and the superintendent thus appointed shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 8. The President of each County Board of Health shall preside at the meetings thereof, and in his absence the Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President. The County Superintendent of Health shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Board and of his official acts, and he shall, at the end of every month, make a full report in writing to the Superintendent of Public Health of the proceedings of the county board of health and of his official acts, and shall, whenever the health of persons is in danger, and when any contagious and infectious disease occurs in his county among persons, immediately report the same to the Superintendent of Public Health.

Sec. 9. The several County Boards of Health shall meet at the county seat of their respective counties, at such times within thirty days after the appointment of the County Superintendent of Health, as he may designate. Notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be made by him, given to the other members of the county board at least five days prior to such meeting, and thereafter the board shall meet at the county seat as often as once in every three months.

Sec. 10. The several County Boards of Health shall have power, within their respective counties, outside of the corporate limits of cities having a city board of health subject to the supervisory control of the State Board of Health and the Superintendent of Public Health:

1.—To fix a time and place of the meetings of the board subject to the provisions of the preceding section.

2.—To make rules and regulations for the government of the board, its officers and its meetings.

3.—To make and enforce all needful rules and regulations for the prevention and cure and to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious or malarial diseases among persons and domestic animals.

4.—To establish quarantine, and isolate any person affected with any contagious or infectious or epidemic and endemic disease.

5.—To isolate, kill or remove any animal affected with contagious or infectious disease when necessary to protect public health.

6.—To remove or cause to be removed any dead, decaying or putrid body, or any decayed, putrid or other substance that may endanger the health of persons or domestic animals.

7.—To condemn or cause to be destroyed any impure or diseased article of food that may be offered for sale.

8.—To empower and direct the Superintendent of Public Health to do or cause to be done any and all of the things mentioned in subdivisions four, five, six, and seven of this chapter.

9.—To make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to govern the preparation of dead bodies for transportation and to govern what classes of dead bodies may be transported and the manner thereof.

Sec. 11. (3) The President and Vice-President of the Board shall receive no compensation, but they shall be paid ten cents for every mile actually and necessarily traveled by them in the performance of their official duties, and other necessary expenses incurred by them.

All expenses actually and necessarily incurred by the County Board of Health in carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be audited by the Board and certified to the County Supervisors and shall be paid the same as other county expenses are paid.

Sec. 12. The county superintendent of health shall have charge of and superintend, subject to the approval of the board of which he is a member, and supervisory

control of the State Board of Health and the superintendent of Public Health, the establishment of quarantine and the isolation of persons afflicted with any contagious, infectious, epidemic or endemic disease, within this State.

Sec. 13. The president and vice-president of the Board shall receive no compensation for the performance of their official duties but shall receive ten cents for every mile actually and necessarily traveled in the discharge of such duties. The county superintendent of health shall receive such compensation as the Boards of Supervisors may fix; provided, that the county superintendent of health shall receive not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, and not to exceed ten dollars per day when actually and necessarily engaged, and ten cents for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in the performance of his duties and he shall also receive such other sum as he may necessarily pay or become liable to pay in carrying out and performing the various duties imposed upon him under the provisions of this section, or by the county board of health; provided, however, that the board of supervisors shall not be obliged to pay out any sums for carrying out and performing the various duties of the county superintendent of health, unless the same is first directed to be done by the board of health, and that all such accounts for services, mileage, and other expenses shall be audited by the board and certified to the board of county supervisors and paid as any other county expenses are paid.

Sec. 14. The superintendent of public health shall on the first day of December of each even numbered year, make a full report to the Governor, which report shall show all that has been done by the State board of health and by such superintendent during the two years preceding the making of such report, the number of cases treated by him in each county by the superintendent, the character and extent during such time of all contagious and infectious diseases that have been reported to him, all expenditures of the State Board, and in each of the organized counties by the county board, and such recommendations as he may deem advisable for the better protection of the public health and the prevention and cure of contagious and infectious diseases of persons.

Sec. 15. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of vice-president or superintendent, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, and the person so appointed shall hold office for the unexpired term. In case a vacancy occurs in the office of vice-president or

superintendent of health in any county board of health, the president of such county board of health shall appoint some suitable person to fill such vacancy and the person so appointed shall hold office until a successor to such officer has been appointed by the board of county supervisors.

Sec. 16. Nothing contained in this article shall in any manner affect any board of health heretofore established, or that may hereafter be established in any city or incorporated town, provided however, that all such boards of health shall be under the superintending control of the State board.

#### **City Board of Health.**

Sec. 17. There is hereby established in each incorporated city in this State a board of health, which shall be constituted as follows:

The Mayor of such city shall, at the first meeting of the city council in April in each year, appoint two members of the city council who, together with the city engineer and the health officer as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a board of health and shall have and exercise the powers conferred upon such board by law and by the ordinances of such city.

Sec. 18. At the first meeting of the city council in April in each odd number year there shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the council, one health officer, who shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified.

He shall be a practicing physician and shall perform such duties as may be devolved upon him by law or by ordinances of such city. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall take the usual oath of office, and give a bond to be approved by the city council in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall receive such compensation as the city council shall determine.

Sec. 19. Each city board of health shall perform the duties and exercise the powers herein provided within the limits of the city for which it is established. Each county board of health and city board of health shall be known as the local board of health.

Sec. 20. Each local board of health, within its jurisdiction, shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth

and causes of sickness and make such regulations regarding the same as it may judge necessary for the public health and safety of the inhabitants, and any person who shall violate any published order or regulation, made by any board of health shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both.

Sec. 21. Notice shall be given by each local board of health of all general orders and regulations made by them, by publishing the same in some newspaper, if there be one published within the jurisdiction of such board; if there be none, then by posting such orders and regulations in five public places therein, and such publication of such orders and regulations shall be deemed a legal notice to all persons.

Sec. 22. Whenever any nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness is found on private property the local board of health shall order the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense to remove the same within twenty-four hours, and such order may be given to such owner or occupant personally, or left at his usual place of abode.

Sec. 23. Whenever such owner or occupant shall fail to comply with the order of such board, it shall cause such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness to be removed and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by such owner or occupant, or by such other person as has caused or permitted the same.

Sec. 24. Whenever any local board shall deem it necessary for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants within its jurisdiction to enter any building or other structure within such jurisdiction for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing or preventing any nuisance, source or filth or cause of sickness and shall be refused entrance, any member of the board may make complaint under oath, to a Justice of the Peace within the jurisdiction of the board, stating the facts in the case, so far as he has knowledge thereof.

Sec. 25. Such Justice shall thereupon issue a warrant directed to the Sheriff or other Peace officer, commanding him to take sufficient aid, and accompanied by at least one member of the board of health, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, to have such nuisance, source of filth and cause of sickness destroyed, removed or prevented under

the direction of such member of the board of health as accompanies him.

Sec. 26. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any physician or other person that a contagious, epidemic or infectious disease exists within the jurisdiction of any local board he shall immediately report to such board in writing the name and place of residence, if known, of every person afflicted with such disease, and if he is the attending physician of such person he shall report not less than twice in each week the condition of each person so afflicted and the state of such disease.

Sec. 27. It shall be the duty of each practicing physician in this State to report in writing to the local board of health the death of each of his patients who shall have died within the jurisdiction of such board, of any contagious, infectious or epidemic disease. Such report shall be made within twenty-four hours after such death, and shall state the specific name and character of such disease.

Sec. 28. Each keeper of any private house, boarding house, lodging house, inn or hotel, shall report in writing to the local board of health, within whose jurisdiction the same may occur, each case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease which may occur in his house, inn or hotel; such report shall be made within twenty-four hours after the existence of such disease shall have become known to such person and shall state the name of each person afflicted with such disease and the nature thereof.

Sec. 29. No person, shall, without a permit, from the local or State board of health, carry or cause to be removed from without this State, or from one building to another within this State, or from or to any car or vessel, any person afflicted with any contagious, infectious or epidemic disease, or the body of any person who dies of such disease.

Sec. 30. Each parent or guardian, having the care, custody or control of any minor or other person shall cause such minor or other person to be vaccinated.

Sec. 31. No principal, superintendent or teacher of any school and no parent or guardian of any minor child shall permit any child having scarlet fever, diphtheria, small pox, whooping cough, measles or any other dangerous, infectious or contagious disease, or any child residing in any house in which such disease exists, or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school

until the local board of health shall have given permission therefor.

Sec. 32. No person shall allow to be unburied the body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or, when death has been caused by infectious or contagious disease, for a longer time than twenty-four hours after the death of such person without a permit from the local board of health, which permit shall specify the length of time during which said body may be unburied. In all cases where death has been caused by an infectious or contagious disease, the body shall, if directed by said board, be immediately disinfected as may be directed by it. If the body remains unburied for more than twenty-four hours, it shall be immediately enclosed in a tightly sealed metallic coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened, and the funeral of such person shall be strictly private.

In the removal of such body for burial or otherwise, only such hearses or other vehicles shall be employed as may be authorized by said board, and no undertaker or other person shall bury or prepare for burial the body of any human being without a certificate signed by the attending physician or the coroner, which certificate shall state the name, age, sex and place of abode, and date of death of such diseased person, the name and duration of the disease of which such person died, and whether or not the disease is contagious, and such certificate shall, after the burial of such body, be filed with the local board of health, and whenever any such dead body shall be presented to any common carrier within the State for transportation by such carrier, it shall be accompanied by a duplicate of such certificate signed by such attending physician or coroner, and no common carrier shall receive any such body for transportation unless such certificate shall state the disease of which such a person died is not contagious, which duplicate shall be securely attached to and remain upon the outside of the coffin or other receptacle containing such dead body.

Sec. 33. It shall be the duty of each local board of health when it shall come to its knowledge that a case of small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other infectious or contagious disease exists within its jurisdiction immediately to examine into the facts of the case, and if such disease appears to be of the character herein specified such board shall adopt such quarantine and sanitary measures as in its judgment tend to prevent the spread of such disease,

and may immediately cause any person infected with such disease to be removed to a separate house, if, in the opinion of the health officer or superintendent of public health, such person can be so removed without danger to his health, and, if such infected person cannot be removed without danger to his health the local board shall make such quarantine regulations as is deemed proper with reference to the house within which such infected person is, and in such cases may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed, and take such other measures as it deems necessary for the safety of the inhabitants, and shall immediately notify the State board of health of the existance and nature of such disease, and of the measure adpted by it with reference thereto.

Sec. 34. Each local board of health may provide such temporary hospital or place of reception for persons afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases as it judges best for their accomodation and safety of the inhabitants, and all such hospitals and all private houses or other places in which exists any infectious or contagious diseases shall, during the existance of such disease, be under the control and subject to the regulations of the local board of health and all the inmates of such house or other place during the existence of such disease therein must conform to the regulations and obey the instructions of such local board with reference thereto.

Sec. 35. Any local board of health may cause to be destroyed any bed or bedding, clothing, carpets or other articles which have been exposed to infection from such infectious or contagious disease and may allow reasonable compensation for the same, or may provide a proper place with all necessary apparatus and attendants for the disinfection of such articles and cause all such articles to be disinfected thereby, and may provide a carriage for the conveyance of such articles or of persons suffering from such contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 36. Local boards of health may employ such persons as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter and the regulations established by them, and such physicians as they deem necessary, and provide such necessaries of life as in their judgment shall be needed for the maintenance, welfare and comfort of persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases. All expenses incurred by any local board of health in carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter, and in providing for the care and maintenance of such sick per-

sons, and all expenses incurred under any of the provisions of this section shall be audited and allowed by the board incurring the same; such expenses, in case of city boards of health shall be certified to the city auditor and paid out of the general funds of the city, and in case of county boards of health, shall be certified to the county board of supervisors and paid out of the general fund of the county; all expenses incurred by such boards of health for the care, medical attendance or support of any such sick person shall be a charge upon such person and upon the person legally chargeable with the support of such person (except where persons are unable to pay, then such expenses shall be chargeable to the county in which such person resides) and may be collected by suit in the name of the county or city which shall have incurred such expense, provided, that if a physician is called at the instance of such local board of health to attend a person infected with a contagious or infectious disease, it shall be at the expense of such city or county.

Sec. 37. Any person who wilfully secretes himself or others known to have a contagious or infectious disease, or any health officer, superintendent of public health or any member of any local board of health who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required to be performed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and any person who fails to comply with or violates any of the provisions of this chapter, or neglects or refuses to conform to any rule, regulations or measures adopted by the local board of health within whose jurisdiction he shall at the time be, and which shall have been published or shall have come to his knowledge, or refuses or neglects promptly to obey any orders, directions or instructions given to him by such board of health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both, and any physician convicted under this chapter shall have his license revoked.

Sec. 38. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 39. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of October, 1913.

Approved May 7th, 1913.

# TITLE XI, PENAL CODE, R. S. 1913.

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## OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

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Sec. 383. Anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by an entire community or neighborhood, or by any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park square, street or highway, is a public nuisance.

Sec. 384. An act which affects an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, as specified in the last section, is not less a nuisance because the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals is unequal.

Sec. 385. Every person who maintains or commits any public nuisance, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, or who wilfully omits to perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 386. Every person who puts the carcass of any dead animal, or the offal from any slaughter pen, corral or butcher shop into any river, creek, pond, reservoir, stream, street, alley, public highway, or road in common use, or who attempts to destroy the same by fire within one-fourth of a mile of any city or town, except it be in a crematory, the construction and operation of which is satisfactory to the board of health of such city or town; any person who puts any water-closet or privy, or the carcass of any dead animal or any offal of any kind, in or upon the borders of any stream, pond, lake or reservoir from which water is drawn for the supply of the inhabitants of any city or town in this state, so that the drainage from such water-closet, privy, carcass, or offal, may be taken up by or in such stream, pond, lake or reservoir; or who allows any water-closet or privy, or

carcass of any dead animal, or any offal of any kind, to remain in or upon the borders of any such stream, pond, lake or reservoir within the boundaries of any land owned or occupied by him, so that the drainage from such water-closet, privy, carcass or offal may be taken up by or in such stream, pond, lake or reservoir; or who keeps any horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep or live stock of any kind penned, corralled or housed on, over, or on the borders of any such stream, pond, lake or reservoir, so that the waters thereof become polluted by reason thereof, or who bathes in any such stream, pond, lake or reservoir; or who by any other means fouls or pollutes the waters of any such stream, pond, lake or reservoir, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 387. The owner or person in possession of any lot of land in any city, or town, incorporated or unincorporated, on which there is any water-closet, privy, or cess-pool, who shall fail to keep the same in a healthful condition, either by the use of disinfectants or otherwise, or who shall permit the same to become unhealthful or offensive to the public, or to any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 388. Every person who in putting up in any bag, bale, box, barrel, or other package, any hops, cotton, wool, grain, hay, or other goods usually sold in bags, bales, boxes, barrels, or packages by weight, puts in or conceals therein anything whatever for the purpose of increasing the weight of such bag, bale, box, barrel, or package, with intent thereby to sell the goods therein, or to enable another to sell the same, for an increased weight, is punishable by fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 389. Every person who adulterates or dilutes any article of food, drink, drug, medicine, spirituous or malt liquor, or wine, or any article useful in compounding them, with a fraudulent intent to offer the same, or cause or permit it to be offered for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, and every person who fraudulently sells, or keeps or offers for sale the same as unadulterated or undiluted, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Under authority of Section 4, Paragraphs 3 and 8, Chapter I, of the Public Health Act of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, and Section 1, Chapter II, of the Vital Statistics Act of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, the following regulations for the control of communicable diseases; further defining the duties of county superintendents of public health and city health officers, and of local and county registrars of vital statistics; requiring additional information as to the places where diseases causing death have been contracted, or injuries resulting in death received; regulating the sanitation of dairies and of schools and the construction of school buildings, are hereby adopted, and the regulations adopted by the Territorial Board of Health on August 1, 1911, are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Arizona State Board of Health this April 25, 1914.

GEO. W. P. HUNT,  
Governor, Ex-officio President.

R. N. LOONEY,  
Superintendent of Public Health, Secretary.

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Section 4, Paragraph 3, Chapter I, Boards of Health, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913.

The Board shall have power, and it shall be its duty: To make and enforce all needful rules and regulations for the prevention and cure, and to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious or malarial diseases among persons and domestic animals.

**CHAPTER I.**

**Control of Communicable Diseases.**

Sec. 1. The following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz.: Bubonic plague, chicken pox, cholera (Asiatic or epidemic), dengue, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, diphtheritic sore throat), German measles, hydrophobia (rabies), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, relapsing fever, scarlet

fever (scarletina, scarlet rash), small pox (variola, varioloid), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, infantile paralysis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and tuberculosis, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations, unless certain of them only are specified.

Sec. 2, Paragraph 1. Every physician who shall know or suspect that any person, requiring his or her services professionally, is suffering from any of the diseases named in Section 1, shall forthwith make report in writing to the local Board of Health, upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the local Board of Health. The report shall be personally signed by the physician and shall contain such items of information as are indicated on the blanks aforesaid. Cases merely suspected shall be reported as suspicious, or suspected cases, and the local Board of Health shall be notified promptly upon a definite decision being made as to the nature of the disease.

Paragraph 2. In case of Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, small pox and yellow fever, in addition to the card report, the local Board of Health shall be immediately notified, by the most expeditious method (telephone, telegraph, messenger) and the executive officer thereof shall, except for small pox, immediately notify the secretary of the State Board of Health by telephone or telegraph. Like immediate notice, in addition to the card report, shall also be given to the local Board of Health, of **primary** cases in a community, of any of the following diseases, viz.: Chicken pox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough.

Sec. 3. Every keeper of any private house, boarding house, lodging house, inn or hotel, who shall know or suspect that any person, boarder, lodger, guest, tenant, or other occupant of premises owned, conducted, managed or supervised by him or her, or any member of his or her family, is suffering from any of the diseases named in Section 1, shall forthwith make report in writing to the local Board of Health, **provided**, that where a physician or other person has professionally attended such a person, the responsibility of such report shall devolve solely upon the physician or person so attending.

Sec. 4. Every health officer and every county superintendent of public health shall, upon receiving a report of any case of any disease named in Section 1, forthwith make such inspection and examination as may be

necessary and make report in writing to the secretary of the State Board of Health upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose. Said report shall contain such items of information as are indicated on the blanks provided for report in such disease. Such health officer or county superintendent of public health shall notify immediately the school authorities of the existence of each case of any of the diseases mentioned in Sections 9 and 10 of these regulations.

Sec. 5, Paragraph 1 The term **Absolute Quarantine** as used in these regulations shall be construed to mean and include first, absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building or conveyance except by officers or attendants authorized by the health authorities, and the placing of guards, if necessary, to enforce this prohibition; second, the posting of a warning placard stating the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance; third, the prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance; fourth, provision for conveying the necessaries of life, under certain restrictions, to those in quarantine.

The following diseases shall be placed under absolute quarantine: Bubonic plague, cholera, small pox and yellow fever, and the quarantine shall be continued until raised by an authorized agent of the Board of Health.

Paragraph 2. The term **Modified Quarantine** as used in these regulations shall be construed to mean and include first, prohibition of entrance and exit, as in absolute quarantine, except against certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restrictions; second, the placing of a placard or placards as under absolute quarantine; third, isolation of the patient and attendants. The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine to continue work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient, and that he has and uses facilities for thoroughly cleansing his hands immediately before leaving the premises. In permitting house holders and wage earners to continue work when their premises are under modified quarantine, it shall be understood that such persons shall not be employed in an establishment maintaining the production, sale or manufacture of candy or food products, including milk and ice cream; nor shall such person be employed as a teacher of children nor in any other capacity that brings them in intimate contact with children.

The following diseases shall be placed under modified quarantine: Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis; **provided, that where, in the judgment of the city health officer or the county superintendent of public health, the health of the community will be endangered by permitting the liberties of modified quarantine, he may, at his discretion, institute absolute quarantine.**

Paragraph 3. The following diseases in addition to those requiring absolute and modified quarantine shall be placarded and dated: Chicken pox, German measles, mumps, whooping cough, typhoid fever and leprosy.

Paragraph 4. All the diseases named in this section shall be subject to such special instructions as may be provided by the secretary of the State Board of Health and the placards used shall conform to those described below and be known as placard forms 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Houses from which cases of variola or varioloid are reported shall be placarded as small pox. Houses from which cases of membranous croup or diphtheritic croup are reported shall be placarded as diphtheria.

#### **Form 1.**

Form 1 shall be not less than six (6) inches wide, nine and one-half (9½) inches long, and shall bear the name of the disease in letters not less than one (1) inch high. The wording shall be as follows:

**Until this placard is legally removed, all persons not occupants of these premises are forbidden to enter. No person may leave this house or remove any article therefrom except by permission of an authorized agent of the County (or City) Board of Health.**

It shall bear the name of the local Board of Health or of its executive officer as such.

Form 1 shall be used for small pox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, typhus fever, yellow fever, infantile paralysis and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

#### **Form 2.**

Form 2 shall be of the same size and bear the name of the disease in letters of the same height as Form 1. It shall be worded as follows:

**All persons are notified of the presence of this disease and on account of its contagious character are warned against visiting or coming in contact with those sick with it.**

It shall bear the name of the local Board of Health or of its executive officer as such.

Form 2 shall be used for chicken pox, German measles, mumps and whooping cough.

### **Form 3.**

Form 3 shall be not less than five (5) inches wide and eight (8) inches long and shall bear the name of the disease in letters not less than three-fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) of an inch high. It shall be worded as follows:

**All persons are notified of the presence of this disease and are warned of the danger of coming in contact with the infection.**

It shall bear the name of the local Board of Health or of its executive officer as such.

Form 3 shall be used for typhoid fever and leprosy.

Sec. 6. No case of any of the contagious diseases subject to absolute or modified quarantine shall be released from such quarantine prior to complete recovery, and in case of scarlet fever, a minimum period of quarantine of thirty (30) days shall be observed; and in diphtheria a minimum period of fourteen (14) days from the disappearance of the membrane.

Sec. 7. Persons permitted access to and exit from households under modified quarantine shall abstain from attending places of amusement, worship or education, and, as far as possible, from visiting other private houses.

Sec. 8. No child or other person infected with any of the following diseases belonging to or residing with the family or any person residing in the same house in which any person may be located who is infected with any of the following diseases, namely: Cholera, small pox (variola, varioloid), scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup), measles, whooping cough, infantile paralysis or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other

school in this State, and all principals, Sunday school superintendents or other persons in charge of such schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from such schools, such exclusion to continue for a period of twelve days following the discharge by recovery or death of the person last afflicted in said house or family, or his or her removal to a hospital, and a thorough cleansing of the premises; and all such children or persons as aforesaid, before being permitted to attend or return to school shall furnish to said principal or other person in charge of said schools a certificate signed by the medical attendant of said children or persons, or by a physician to be designated by the health authorities of such locality, setting forth that the twelve days mentioned in this section have fully expired; **Provided**, however, that the health authorities may provide by rules and regulations that such certificate shall be given only by a person to be designated by such authorities and in such case no other certificate shall be recognized.

Sec. 9, Paragraph 1. No child or other person who is suffering from German measles, mumps, or chicken pox shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school; and all principals, Sunday school superintendents or other persons in charge of such schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools prior to the receipt of a certificate of recovery issued by the health officer, or his accredited agent, following the receipt of the physician's certificate of recovery.

Paragraph 2. Other persons living in households where the diseases mentioned in this section exist may be re-admitted to school at the end of twelve (12) days from the date of onset of the disease, if well, and if they have not been exposed to the sick for that length of time, provided, they present a permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph by the health officer.

Sec. 10. Pupils actually affected with the following diseases shall be excluded from school during the existence of the disease and shall be re-admitted upon the physician's certificate attesting to the recovery of the patient, viz.: Tonsillitis, scabies (itch), pediculus capitis (head lice), pediculus corporis (body lice), tinia circinata (ringworm), impetigo contagiosa, favus, acute contagious conjunctivitis, trachoma and erysipelas.

Sec. 11, Paragraph 1. During the presence of measles in a community (school district), pupils affected with acute coryza or "cold in the head," or with acute bronchitis or "cold on the chest," and during the presence of scarlet fever or diphtheria, pupils affected with any form of inflammation or soreness of the throat, shall be deemed to be in the prodromal stage of such disease as may be present or prevalent and subject to all the restrictions applying thereto.

Paragraph 2. Principals and teachers shall take particular note of pupils at such times and the exclusion of those found suffering from "colds" must be immediate and continue until either the pupil be found not to be suffering from a disease mentioned in Section 8 or until the regular period of exclusion as provided by these regulations shall have elapsed.

Sec. 12. The minimum periods of school exclusion, calculated from date of onset, shall be as follows: For small pox, thirty (30) days; scarlet fever, two (2) months; diphtheria, twenty-one (21) days.

Sec. 13. School teachers boarding or residing with a family in which any disease subject to quarantine is known or suspected to exist shall immediately remove to premises not so infected, and provided they have not been actually exposed to diphtheria, scarlet fever or small pox, may be allowed to continue their attendance at school.

Sec. 14. The head of a family occupying any house, apartment, or premises, or the proprietor of any hotel, boarding, lodging or tenement house upon or near which a placard or placards are placed, shall not remove, deface, cover up or destroy such placard or placards, nor shall other persons unauthorized by the local boards of health remove, deface, cover up or destroy such placard or placards, and if through accident, atmospheric conditions or otherwise, said placard or placards shall be destroyed, removed or defaced, the householder or proprietor shall at once notify the health authorities of that fact.

Sec. 15. No person shall let or hire any house, or room in a house, in which a communicable disease required to be placarded has recently existed, until the room or house and premises connected therewith have been cleaned to the satisfaction of the local Board of Health; and for the purpose of this section, the keeper

of a hotel, inn or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn or house.

Sec. 16. All dogs, cats and pet animals kept about premises infected with any disease requiring absolute or modified quarantine shall be rigidly excluded from the house until after the raising of the quarantine.

Sec. 17. Whenever there shall exist, in the opinion of the State Board of Health, imminent danger of the introduction of a contagious or infectious disease into the State of Arizona, by means of railroad communication with other states, the Board of Health may, and it is hereby made its duty, to make or cause to be made, under the direction of the superintendent of public health, an inspection of all railroad cars coming into the state at such point, or between such points within the state limits as may be selected for the purpose. Such inspection shall be made, where practicable, during the ordinary detention of a train at a station, or while in transit between stations, and in all cases shall be so conducted as to occasion the least possible detention or interruption of travel or inconvenience to the railroad companies, so far as consistent with the purpose of this rule. Should the discovery be made of the existence among the passengers, of any case or cases of dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, the said Board of Health or the superintendent of public health, under the rules and conditions prescribed for them as being applicable to the nature of the disease, shall have the power to cause the side-tracking or detention of any car or cars so infected, to isolate the sick, or remove them to a suitable place for treatment, to establish a suitable refuge station, to cause the passengers and materials in such infected cars to be subjected to disinfection and cleaning before proceeding further into the state, and, in case of small pox, to offer free vaccination to all persons exposed in any car or at any station.

Sec. 18. Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by recovery or death of any person or persons who have suffered from bubonic plague, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy, measles, scarlet fever, small pox, infantile paralysis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, typhoid fever or typhus fever, the premises where said diseases existed, together with the bedding, clothing, and other articles exposed to infection, shall be disinfected by cleansing, or cleansing and fumigation, to the satisfaction of the local Board of Health.

## CHAPTER II

Sec. 1. Each county superintendent of public health shall on the 10th day of every month report to the secretary of the State Board of Health, on blanks provided for that purpose, the proceedings of the County Board of Health and his official acts for the preceding month. Such report shall include the following facts for the preceding month:

(1) The number of premises from which quarantine has been raised or restrictions removed.

(2) The number of cases of each disease mentioned in Chapter I, Section 1, existing in his county on the last day of the preceding month.

(3) The number of dairies, slaughter houses, butcher shops, bakeshops, restaurants, boarding houses, hotels and rooming houses inspected.

(4) The number of schools, jails, almshouses, hospitals and other public buildings inspected.

(5) The number of corrals, stables, tanneries, hide houses, bone boiling establishments and other offensive trades or businesses inspected, the conditions found and changes ordered.

(6) The number of premises, including yards, privies, cess-pools, sewer connections, private stables, middens, garbage cans, etc., inspected, the number condemned, ordered destroyed, cleaned or otherwise changed.

(7) The number of stagnant pools found, the number ordered drained, filled or otherwise rendered unfit for the propagation of mosquitoes.

(8) Any violations of the Public Health Act of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, of the Vital Statistics Act of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913; of Sections 383-389, inclusive, of the Penal Code, and of the regulations of the State Board of Health, and the number of arrests and convictions thereunder.

Sec. 2 Each city health officer shall on the 5th day of every month report to the secretary of the State Board of Health for the preceding month. Such report shall include the following in addition to the facts required in paragraphs 1 to 8, inclusive, of the preceding section:

(1) The installation of any extensions or modifications of the sewerage system.

(2) The installation of, or any changes, or extensions or additions to the public water supply.

(3) The installation or any changes, or extensions of the systematic collection or disposal of garbage and other city wastes. If possible, a map should accompany a report of anything included in this and the two preceding paragraphs.

Sec. 3. Each county superintendent of public health shall as often as once a year inspect each unincorporated town, village, mining or other industrial camps having an estimated population of one hundred or more within his county. Such inspection shall include: The schools, dairies, slaughter houses, butcher shops, bakeshops, restaurants, boarding and rooming houses and hotels; the stables, corrals, hide-houses and other offensive trades and businesses; the water supply, sewage and garbage removal and disposal; the sanitary condition of the streets, alleys, vacant lots, ditches, yards and any public nuisances as defined by these regulations or by the statutes of the State. He shall serve notice on all persons responsible for conditions inimical to the public health or public comfort, and shall give copies, or a list, of such notices to the constable of the precinct with instructions to see that the changes are made in accordance with his orders. If considered necessary by him, a reinspection shall be made after a sufficient time to see that the changes ordered have been carried out in good faith.

Sec. 4. County superintendents of public health and city health officers shall make such reports to the secretary of the State Board as may be required by said Board and shall answer promptly all letters of inquiry of said Board or of its secretary. They shall keep on file all official correspondence received and copies of all letters and reports sent by them. They shall keep an accurate account of all expenditures made by their respective boards and a report of such expenditures shall be made to the secretary of the State Board in such manner as he may prescribe.

Sec. 5. All reports, certificates, returns and records required to be kept, returned and reported by local Boards of Health, shall be in accordance with such forms as shall be directed by the superintendent of public health.

Sec. 6. Every county superintendent of public health or city health officer on going out of office (or in case of his death his legal representative) shall deliver to his successor in office all property, books, accounts, papers, and

documents in his possession relating to or connected with his office or official duties. He shall also immediately notify the secretary of the State Board of Health of the pertinent facts relating to his going out of office and inform him of the name and address of his successor.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Vital Statistics.

1. Each local registrar shall on the fifth of every month fill out and mail to the county registrar a monthly statement card, provided by the State registrar for that purpose, showing the number of births and deaths reported to him for the preceding month or months, and transmitted by him to the county registrar, provided, that from districts in which neither births nor deaths have been reported, reports to that effect may be made upon the "No Death" and "No Birth" cards provided by the State registrar.

2. In addition to the duties prescribed by Section 20, Chapter II, of the Vital Statistics Act of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, each county registrar shall examine and verify the monthly statement cards received from local registrars and shall return for correction all incorrect statements. He shall enclose with the certificates transmitted to the State registrar, a statement of the number of certificates of death and birth enclosed with their numbers according to his county series, the number of local registrars' monthly statement blanks, no death cards, no birth cards and the number of districts not reporting.

3. In addition to the information required by Section 8, Chapter II, of the Vital Statistics Act of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, the person certifying to the cause of death shall, in case the death has been due to infectious disease as defined in Chapter I, of these regulations, or to tuberculosis, or violence, state where (geographically) in his opinion the disease was contracted or injury received, and in the event that the state or foreign country in which such disease or injury was contracted or received is unknown to him, he shall specifically state whether or not, in his opinion, the disease or injury was acquired in Arizona. In the event of disease of the foregoing nature, or injury, having been acquired in Arizona, the physician shall specify as nearly as may be the county and the town, city, village or camp.

4 Still births of less than seven months gestation

shall not be reported. A child which shows any evidence whatever of life after birth shall not be registered as a still birth.

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### **Regulating the Sanitation of Dairies and the Sale of Milk and Cream.**

Sec. 1. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not properly constructed, well lighted, well ventilated and provided with a suitable solid floor of plank, cement or other impervious material that can be readily cleaned, and laid with proper grades and channels to carry off all drainage.

Sec. 2. No water closet, privy, cess-pool or urinal shall be located within any building or room for stabling cows, or for the handling or storage of milk or milk products. No inhabited room or workshop shall be located within fifty feet of any such building or room, nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, goat or other animal be kept in any room used for milking or the storing of milk products.

Sec 3. All rooms and stables in which cows are milked shall be thoroughly clean and in good repair, and shall be painted or whitewashed at least once a year.

Sec. 4. All manure shall be removed daily from the room or stable in which cows are milked, and shall not be stored where odors from the same shall be noticeable at the stable or milk room.

Sec. 5. All persons keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause each cow to be kept clean and groomed.

Sec. 6. Every person using any premises for keeping dairy cows shall cause the yard or pasture in connection therewith to be provided with a proper receptacle for watering such cows, and none but fresh, clean, pure water shall be stored in such receptacle.

Sec. 7. Any enclosure in which cows are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, and no garbage, urine, fecal matter or other similar substances shall be placed or allowed to remain in such enclosure, and no open drain shall be allowed to run through it.

Sec. 8. All milk shall be removed, as soon as drawn, from the stable to the milk room. The milk room shall be separate from the stable in which the cows are kept and shall not be used as a living or sleeping room, but shall serve for the handling of milk and cream exclusively. It shall be sanitary in construction, properly screened, supplied with proper ventilation, light and pure water, and suitable facilities for straining, cooling and storing milk or milk products, and for washing and sterilizing all utensils and apparatus in which milk is removed, stored and delivered.

Sec. 9. All utensils used for the reception, storage, or delivering of milk or cream shall be made of glass, stoneware, glazed metal or tinsplate free from rust and of sanitary construction, and such utensils shall not be used for any other purpose.

Sec. 10. All cans, pails, strainers, coolers, dippers, separators, bottles, churns, butter-workers, and other dairy utensils shall be cleaned from all remnants of milk and scalded with boiling water or live steam after each use.

Sec. 11. All milk or cream cans delivered to creameries or dealers in cities shall be covered with tight fitting lids, and when conveyed in open wagons shall be covered with clean canvas while being so conveyed.

Sec. 12. No person, firm, association or corporation buying, storing or receiving milk for the purpose of selling the same for consumption as such, or for manufacturing it into butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk or other human food, shall keep the same in utensils, cans, vessels or rooms that are unclean, or have unsanitary surroundings, or drainage, or under conditions favorable to unhealthfulness or disease, and milk to be sold for consumption as such, within one hour after receiving the same shall be cooled to a temperature not higher than 60 degrees F., and shall be kept at such temperature until delivered.

Sec. 13. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivering or distribution of milk, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or his family or amongst his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold or distributed, shall notify the local health authorities.

Sec. 14. No person having an infectious disease or having recently been in contact with a person having an infectious disease, shall handle milk or handle cows, measures or other vessels used for milk or milk products intended for sale until all danger of communicating such disease to other persons shall have passed, as determined by the local health authorities.

Sec. 15. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from infectious diseases shall be used to hold or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

Sec. 16. No bottle, can or receptacle used for the reception or storage of milk shall be removed from a private house, apartment or tenement wherein a person has an infectious disease until such bottle, can or receptacle shall have been properly sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities.

Sec. 17. Whenever any of the following diseases: small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, becomes epidemic as adjudged by the local health authorities, the use of milk bottles and such other containers as are left on consumers' premises by milk dealers or their employees, shall be discontinued until such time as existing health conditions warrant the permission of the health authorities to resume their use. Both the householder and the milk dealer will be held responsible for any violation of this regulation.

Sec. 18. The regulations of this chapter shall not be construed as applying to persons keeping cows whose milk is not for sale or distribution; nor shall they be construed to minimize the requirements of any local ordinance relating to milk and its production.

## CHAPTER V.

### Sanitation of Schools.

✓ Sec. 1. School authorities shall not crowd children into school rooms in excess of one child to each two hundred twenty-five (225) cubic feet of space, and it shall be the duty of all health officers having jurisdiction to dismiss forthwith any school room in which two hundred twenty-five (225) cubic feet of air space is not supplied to each pupil; and the school authorities shall without delay make provision for pupils in accordance with the requirements herein set forth.

Sec. 2. All schoolhouses, before school opens in the autumn, shall be thoroughly cleansed. The cleaning shall consist in sweeping and scrubbing the floors and thoroughly washing all woodwork, including the wooden parts of desks and seats.

Sec. 3. Ventilation must be carefully attended to in all school rooms, and when ventilating ducts do not exist it shall be the duty of the teachers to flood the school rooms with fresh air by opening windows and doors at recess and at noontime, and also whenever the air becomes close or foul. All schoolhouses shall be supplied with an abundance of pure drinking water.

All schoolhouse wells shall be supplied with troughs and drains to carry away waste water, and under no conditions shall pools, sodden places or small or large mud-holes be allowed to exist near wells. Buckets and all open water receptacles are condemned and forbidden, for such furnish most excellent opportunities for transmitting disease germs which occur in saliva. When water is not supplied at the pump or from water faucets, or from sanitary flowing drinking fountains, then covered tanks or covered coolers with free flowing faucets shall be supplied. The providing of a common drinking cup in the public schools is prohibited.

Sec. 4. Water closets, dry closets and outhouses shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times, and pupils should be taught decency and promptly punished for indecency. Water closets or dry closets, when provided, shall be efficient in every particular; and when said closets are not provided, then good fly-tight, well ventilated outhouses for the sexes, separated by closely-built fences, shall be provided. Good, dry walks shall lead to all outhouses and closely-built screens or shields shall be built in front of them. Outhouses for males shall have urinals arranged with stalls and with conduits of galvanized iron or other impervious material draining into a sewer, vault or other suitable place. Facilities for washing the hands must be provided in all schools and teachers should instruct pupils to use them after visiting the water closet or outhouse. The use of roller towels or any towels used in common by two or more pupils is condemned and it is recommended that schools furnish paper towels for the use of pupils and teachers.

Sec. 5. Health officers shall enforce these rules and promptly enter prosecution for any violation thereof.

## CHAPTER VI.

**Construction of School Buildings.**

Sec. 1. All schoolhouse sites shall be dry, and such drainage as shall be necessary to secure and maintain dry grounds and dry buildings, shall be supplied. Said sites and said buildings shall not be nearer than three hundred fifty (350) feet to steam railroads or any noise-making industry, or any unsanitary or unhealthful conditions whatsoever. Good walks shall lead from the street or highway to every schoolhouse and dry playgrounds shall be provided.

Sec. 2. All two-story schoolhouses shall have dry, well lighted basements under the entire building; said basements shall have cement floors and the ceilings shall be not less than nine feet high. The ground floor of all schoolhouses shall be raised at least three feet above the ground level to lower edge of first floor joists. One-room schoolhouses shall have solid foundations of brick, stone or concrete, and the area between the ground and the floor shall be thoroughly ventilated, and basements are recommended. Each pupil shall be provided with not less than two hundred twenty-five (225) cubic feet of space, and the interior walls shall be either painted or tinted some neutral color, as gray, slate, buff or green.

Sec. 3. All school rooms shall be lighted from one side only, and the glass area shall be not less than one-sixth of the floor area, and the windows shall extend to not more than one foot from the ceiling, all windows to be provided with roller or adjustable translucent shades of neutral color, as blue, gray, slate, buff or green. In all schoolhouses desks shall be so placed that the light shall fall over the left shoulders of the pupils.

Sec. 4. Blackboards shall be preferably of slate, but of whatever material, the color shall be a dead black.

Sec. 5. All schoolhouses shall be supplied with pure drinking water and the water supply shall be from driven wells or other source approved by the local health authorities. Whenever it is practicable, flowing sanitary drinking fountains which do not require drinking cups shall be provided. When water is not supplied from public water faucets, sanitary flowing fountains or wells, then covered tanks or covered coolers with free flowing faucets shall be provided. All schoolhouse wells shall be supplied with troughs or drains to carry away waste water, and under

no conditions shall pools or sodden places or mudholes be allowed to exist near a well.

Sec. 6. Heating apparatus of all kinds, shall be capable of maintaining a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit in zero weather and of maintaining a relative humidity of at least 30 per cent.; and said heaters shall receive air from outside the building and after heating, introduce it into the school room at a point not less than five feet from the floor and at a minimum rate of thirty (30) cubic feet per minute for each pupil. When direct-indirect steam or hot water heating is adopted, then the openings or ducts for admitting outside air shall be opposite the radiators. Halls and office rooms may be heated with direct steam or hot water radiators, but direct steam and direct hot water heating are forbidden for school rooms. Ordinary stoves without jackets and inlets for fresh outside air are condemned and forbidden.

All rooms shall be provided with efficient exit ventilating ducts of ample size placed near the floor on the side of the room nearest the inlet.

Sec. 7. Water closets, or dry closets, when provided, shall be efficient and sanitary in every particular; and when said closets are not provided, then good fly-tight, well ventilated outhouses for the sexes, separated by closely built fences, shall be provided. Good dry walks shall lead to all outhouses and solid screens or shields shall be built in front of them. Outhouses for males shall have urinals arranged with stalls and with conduits of galvanized iron or other impervious material draining into a sewer, vault or other suitable place.

Sec. 8. These rules directing specific features in the construction of schoolhouses necessary to secure sanitary conditions, shall apply to all new buildings erected and to all old buildings rebuilt or remodeled after the passage of said regulations, and all health officers shall see to the enforcement of these regulations and promptly enter prosecution for any violation thereof.