

- To give additional information on birth or still-birth certificates when required — *page 31*
- To make statement as to blood test on all birth and stillbirth certificates — *page 31*
- To be penalized for failure to report births — *page 32*
- To report deaths within 24 hours — *page 34*
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## INFORMATION AND SPECIAL FORMS FOR PHYSICIANS

*(Letters and numbers after each are the publication code for each.)*

Lists of Those Licensed to Practice Healing Arts

List of Health Officers — A. 59

Diseases to be Reported — P. D. 34

All preventable disease case report and record forms to be obtained from the local health officer.

These include card forms for reporting typhoid, tuberculosis and other diseases; case record forms for lobar pneumonia, amoebic dysentery, brucellosis, poliomyelitis, enteric diseases, scarlet fever, streptococcus sore throat, meningococcus meningitis, encephalitis and others; also forms for certificates for immunization against various diseases.

Connecticut Tumor Clinics—C. R. 16

Periodic Health Examination Form (8" x 11") —  
C. R. 18 and Card (5" x 8") — C. R. 18 A

Health Examination Office Poster — P. D. 32

Occupational Disease Confidential Report — I. H. 8

Venereal Disease Record and Report Form to be  
obtained From Local Health Officer

Venereal Disease Treatment Stations — V. D. 26

List of Examinations and Tests Made by Bureau of  
Laboratories; List of Biological and Other  
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Physicians: — P. D. 91

List of Laboratories Approved for Standard Pre-  
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Connecticut Obstetrical Consulting Service and  
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Standards and Regulations for Well Child Confer-  
ences — C. H. 71  
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— C. H. 90 A  
Registration Card for Crippled Children — C. C. 1  
Report of Child with Physical Defects or Crippling  
Handicap — C. C. 9  
Standing Orders for Public Health Nurses —  
P. H. N. 13  
List of Registered Nurses — M. P. 5  
State Statutes — Chapter 158 on "Nursing"

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See inside of back cover for order blank for above  
special forms.



**REPORTING DISEASES****STATE STATUTES****Physicians Are Required to Report Certain Diseases Within 12 Hours**

Sec. 515g. (Sec. 2422 of the general statutes, as amended by Sec's 395c and 424f, was repealed in 1943.) **Reports of Contagious Diseases by Physicians; Venereal Diseases.** Each physician shall report in writing each case of cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, all forms and stages of gonorrhea, of syphilis, all forms and stages of gonorrhea, chancroid or other contagious or infectious diseases occurring in his practice, to the health officer of the town, city or borough in which such case shall occur, within twelve hours after his recognition of the disease. Each case of syphilitic or gonorrheal infection or chancroid shall be reported by full name, age, address and occupation, and such reports of infected persons shall be confidential and not open to public inspection. When a person suffering from syphilis, gonorrhea or chancroid shall be employed in the handling of food or shall fail to return to his physician for observation or treatment or fail to give satisfactory evidence that he is being treated by another physician or fail to give satisfactory evidence of reasonable inability to keep the appointment, the physician shall report such patient to the local health officer giving the patient's name, address, sex, age and disease within the time hereinafter provided as follows: Within ten days after the date of a missed appointment in the case of primary syphilis, when the patient has secondary syphilis with lesions of the skin or mucous membranes or in which such lesions have been healed less than one month, when the patient has congenital syphilis with lesions of the skin or mucous membranes, when there is syphilis in a pregnant woman, and when the patient has acute gonorrhea; and within sixty days of the date of the missed appointment in all other forms or stages of syphilis and chronic gonorrhea. When a physician shall examine a patient and make the diagnosis of primary syphilis, secondary syphilis or acute gonorrhea, he shall question the patient and obtain, if possible, the source of such infection.



When a physician shall be able to secure such identification, the name, address, age, sex and disease of the individual said to be responsible shall be reported for investigation and supervision to the health officer of the town, city or borough in which such source of infection is alleged to reside. The physician's name and the person reported to be a source of infection shall not be divulged to anyone and shall be held strictly confidential by the local health officer and also by the state department of health when called upon for epidemiological assistance, except as may be necessary by such health authorities in the control of syphilis, gonorrhoea and chancroid. Any person who shall violate any provision hereof shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

**Occupational Diseases Must be Reported  
Within 48 Hours; Fees for Reporting**

Sec. 2423 (as amended 1939, Sec. 872e). **Occupational Diseases.** Each physician having knowledge of any person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol or mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax or from compressed-air illness or any other disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of such person, shall, within forty-eight hours, mail to the state department of health a report, stating the name, address and occupation of such patient, the name, address and business of his employer, the nature of the disease and such other information as may reasonably be required by said department. The department shall prepare and furnish to the physicians of this state suitable blanks for the reports herein required. No report made pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be admissible as evidence of the facts therein stated in any action at law or in any action under the workmen's compensation act against any employer of such diseased person.

Any physician who shall fail to send any report herein required or who shall fail to send the same within the time specified herein shall be liable to the state for a penalty of not more than ten dollars, recoverable by civil action in the name of the state by said department.

For each such report the physician making the same shall receive a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the state department of health as a part of its office expenses.



The state department of health is authorized to investigate and to make recommendations for the elimination or prevention of occupational diseases which have been reported to it or which shall be reported to it in accordance with the provisions of this section. Said department is also authorized to study and provide advice in regard to conditions that may be suspected of causing occupational diseases, provided information obtained upon investigations made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any action at law to recover damages for personal injury or in any action under the workmen's compensation act.

**"Inflammation of Eyes of New-Born" to be Reported Within 6 Hours**

**All New-Born Must Have Prophylactic Drops Placed in Eyes Immediately After Birth**

*(See page 37)*

**Tuberculosis Must Be Reported Within 24 Hours**

**Sec. 2620. Tuberculosis.** Each physician shall report in writing the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address of each person under his care known by such physician to have tuberculosis, to the health officer of the town, city or borough in which such person resides, within twenty-four hours after such fact shall come to the knowledge of such physician, and the officer in charge of any hospital, dispensary, asylum or other similar institution shall report in like manner concerning each patient having tuberculosis who shall come under the care or observation of such officer, within twenty-four hours thereafter.

**Precautions Deemed Necessary in Tuberculosis**

**Sec. 2625. Instructions by Health Officer to Physicians.** The local health officer shall transmit to any physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in section 2620 a printed statement de-



scribing such procedure and precautions as are deemed necessary or advisable to be taken on the premises occupied by a tuberculosis patient, and such precautions shall be communicated to the family of the patient.

Any physician or person practicing as a physician who shall wilfully make any false statements in the reports provided for in the preceding sections of this chapter, and any person violating any of the provisions of said sections, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

**SANITARY CODE REGULATIONS**

**46 Diseases Declared Communicable**

Reg. 3. The term communicable disease shall include the following diseases, which are hereby declared to be infectious and communicable:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Actinomycosis                | Plague  |
| Amebiasis                    | Pneumonia, broncho  |
| Anthrax                      | Pneumonia, lobar  |
| Brucellosis (undulant fever) | Poliomyelitis   |
| Botulism                     | Psittacosis   |
| Chancroid                    | Rabies (in humans)  |
| Chickenpox                   | Rocky Mt. Sp. Fever (Eastern Type)  |
| Cholera, Asiatic             | Scarlet fever   |
| Conjunctivitis, infectious   | Smallpox  |
| Diphtheria (all forms)       | Streptococcus sore throat and other diseases caused by hemolytic streptococci |
| Dysentery, bacillary         |   |
| Encephalitis, epidemic       |   |
| Favus                        | Syphilis  |
| German measles               | Tetanus   |
| Glanders                     | Trachoma  |
| Gonorrhoea                   | Trichinosis   |
| Hookworm infection           | Tuberculosis, pulmonary   |
| Influenza (grippe)           | Tuberculosis, other forms   |
| Leprosy                      | Tularemia   |
| Malaria                      | Typhoid fever   |
| Measles                      | Typhus fever  |
| Meningococcus meningitis     | Whooping cough  |
| Mumps                        | Yellow fever  |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum        |   |
| Paratyphoid fever            |   |



**Physicians to Report Communicable Disease Within 12 Hours**

**Reg. 5.** Every physician or professional attendant having under his care or observation a person affected with or apparently affected with a communicable disease, shall report to the health officer or other health authority within whose jurisdiction such patient is, the full name, age, address and occupation of the patient, with the name of the disease. Such report shall be made by telephone, if practicable, and also in writing within twelve hours after his recognition of the disease, *Provided*,

- (a) In reporting tuberculosis the report shall be made within twenty-four hours. (Sec. 2620 of General Statutes).
- (b) Anthrax is also classed as an occupational disease as well as a communicable disease, and must be reported direct to the state department of health on forms supplied by said department. (Sec. 2423 as amended 1939. Sec. 872e).

**Certain Presumably Communicable Diseases Must be Reported Without Waiting for Diagnosis**

**Reg. 7.** Every physician or professional attendant having under his care or observation a person with an illness presumably a communicable disease shall introduce such precautions as are necessary to prevent the spread of the infectious agent until a diagnosis is established, or report such case to the local health officer, *Provided*, when an illness is presumably.

- |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Diphtheria               | Psittacosis   |
| Encephalitis epidemic    | Scarlet fever |
| Meningococcus meningitis | Smallpox      |
| Paratyphoid fever        | Tularemia     |
| Poliomyelitis            | Typhoid fever |

he shall report such suspected case to the local health officer without waiting for a diagnosis.



**Presumably Communicable Disease in  
Schools to be Reported**

**Reg. 9.** The teacher of any public, private, parochial, or Sunday school, having under his or her care a pupil who appears to be affected with a disease presumably communicable, or a pupil who has been exposed, or presumably exposed, to such disease, shall immediately report the name and address of such pupil to the physician in charge of the school, or to the health officer; such report to be made directly or through the principal of said school. When such child is in attendance at school, it shall be promptly sent home or separated from other pupils until examined by the school physician of health officer. Any pupil excluded by reason of actually having, or having been exposed to a communicable disease shall not be readmitted to school without the permission of the health officer.

**Attending Jail Physician Must Report to  
State Department of Health When Pris-  
oner With Syphilis or Gonorrhea in  
Need of Follow-up Treatment is  
Discharged**

**Reg. 22-B.** It shall be the duty of the warden, or other person in charge of any prison or jail in the State of Connecticut to notify the prison or jail physician in writing within twenty-four hours upon the receipt of a prisoner who may have been exposed to a communicable disease, and of every prisoner who has been convicted of any offense involving sexual promiscuity or illicit sex relations. A routine medical examination shall be made on every prisoner whose conviction involves sexual promiscuity or illicit sex relations. Such routine medical examination shall include the taking of a blood Wassermann and Kahn test for syphilis and smear for gonorrhea, and if the prisoner is found to be infected, treatment shall be instituted as necessary.

Upon the expiration of a sentence any person having syphilis or gonorrhea whether in an infectious or non-infectious stage and in need of further follow-up treatment shall be reported to the state department of health by the attending physician giving the name, sex, age and marital status and a



record of the treatment given while said person was imprisoned.

### **Typhoid Carriers Must be Reported by Physicians**

**Reg. 23-B.** For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of these regulations certain terms are defined as follows:

A *case* of typhoid fever is any person ill with the disease or still discharging typhoid bacilli up to twelve (12) weeks after recovery.

A *typhoid carrier* is any person who harbors typhoid bacilli within his body for more than twelve (12) weeks after recovery from typhoid fever or without history of an attack of the disease.

*Paratyphoid fever* is declared to be analogous to typhoid fever as regards definition of "case" or "carrier" and to be subject to the same methods of administrative procedure as typhoid fever.

(a) Any health officer or physician who discovers a typhoid or paratyphoid carrier shall immediately report the fact to the state department of health giving the full name, age, sex, occupation and address of such carrier. The state department of health will immediately upon receipt of such report notify the local health officer of the town, city or borough wherein the carrier resides. The health officer shall then communicate the fact to the carrier himself, or his guardian, instructing him specifically regarding the sanitary code regulations and the precautions necessary to protect others from infection.

See page 22 for rest of Reg. 23-B.

### **Positive Laboratory Findings Must be Reported Within 12 Hours**

**Reg. 41.** Every physician or person who makes an examination of any body fluid, secretion or excretion, or who is in charge of a laboratory in which such examination has been made, and finds evidence indicating the possible existence of a communicable disease in the body from which the fluid, secretion or excretion was obtained, shall report within twelve



hours of such finding to the local health officer of the town from which such specimen or culture was obtained, giving the name and address of the person or persons from whom the specimen was obtained and the name and address of the physician for whom such examination or test was made, provided in reporting any disease of a venereal nature, the name of the patient suffering from the same shall not be disclosed, except that the name, address, age and occupation shall be reported to the health officer when it is known or suspected the person is not undergoing treatment and is in the communicable stage of the disease, or when it is known or suspected that the person concerned is employed in the handling of food for public consumption.

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*See page 31 — Sec. 411f.* Statement of Blood Test Required on All Birth and Stillbirth Certificates.

*See page 15 — Sec. 2622.* Premises Vacated by Tuberculosis Death or Removal Must Be Reported Within 24 Hours.

*See page 26 — Reg. 37.* Physician's Responsibility in Cases of Venereal Diseases.



**CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**  
**STATE STATUTES**

**Adequate Instructions Must be Given Tuberculosis Patient**

**Sec. 2624. Instruction by Physicians to Individuals.** The physician attending a patient having tuberculosis shall take all necessary precautions and give adequate instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartments, and, if no physician be attending such patient, such duties shall be performed by the local health officer.

**Physician Shall Certify to Pasteur Treatment; Shall Be Paid**

**Sec. 3360. (As amended 1933, Sec. 1383c). Pasteur Treatment.** If any person shall have been injured by any dog or other domestic animal affected or believed to be affected by rabies, and a registered physician shall certify under oath that Pasteur treatment of such injury is necessary, the selectmen of the town, the mayor of the city or the warden of the borough in which such injury shall have been received shall, upon receipt of the certificate of such physician, immediately provide for such treatment, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such town, city or borough.

Any town, city or borough which shall have paid such expense for Pasteur treatments shall be reimbursed by the state treasurer in the manner in which claims for other damage by dogs are paid.

**Premises Vacated by Tuberculosis Death or Removal Must be Reported Within 24 Hours**

**Sec. 2622. Disinfection of Vacated Premises.** In case of the vacation of any apartments or premises by reason of the death of a person having tuberculosis, the physician signing the death certificate or, in case of the removal therefrom of any such



person, the attending physician, if any, or, if there be none, the person having charge of such apartments or premises, shall, within twenty-four hours after such death or removal, give notice thereof to the health officer of the town, city or borough wherein such apartments or premises are located, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until disinfected, cleansed or renovated as hereinafter provided. When notified of the vacation of any such apartments or premises, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, visit such apartments or premises and order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until suitably cleansed or disinfected, and such health officer shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered sanitary and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities shall determine that disinfection is sufficient to render such apartments or premises sanitary and suitable for occupancy, they shall, together with all infected articles therein, be immediately disinfected by the health authorities at public expense or, if the owner shall prefer, by the owner at his expense, to the satisfaction of the health authorities. If the health authorities shall determine that such apartments or premises are in need of thorough cleansing and renovation, a notice in writing to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of such apartments or premises, and such owner or agent shall thereupon proceed to the cleansing or renovating of such apartments or premises in accordance with the instructions of the health authorities, and such cleansing and renovations shall be done at the expense of the owner or his agent.

#### Authority to Treat Germ Carriers

**Sec. 863e. Germ carriers; treatment.** The state department of health shall have authority to furnish such treatment of indigent typhoid or paratyphoid fever germ carriers as may be necessary in order to relieve such carriers of the carrier state.



**Application for Marriage License Must  
Bear Statement by Physician that Ap-  
plicant has Submitted to a Stand-  
ard Blood Test and Been  
Found Free of Syphilis**

*See (b)*

**Sec. 1595c. Marriages Licenses.** (a) No persons shall be joined in marriage until both have joined in an application to the registrar of births, marriages and deaths, in the town in which such marriage is to be celebrated for a license for such marriage, which application shall be under the oath of each of the applicants and shall state, as to each applicant, the name, age, color, occupation, birthplace, residence, whether single, widowed or divorced and whether under the supervision of a guardian or conservator. Any such application, when accepted as provided in subsection (b), shall be open to public inspection as a part of the records of the office of such registrar, and all applications which have been filed within five days shall be kept separately and readily accessible to public examination. It shall be sufficient that the application be signed and sworn to by one of the contracting parties when the same shall be filed with the registrar if, before the certificate shall be granted, the other party shall sign and swear to such application before such registrar.

(b) (as amended 1943, Sec. 688g). No application shall be accepted by such registrar until there shall be in the possession of such registrar a statement or statements signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy in this state or in any other state or any territory of the United States or the District of Columbia that each applicant has submitted to a Wassermann or Kahn or other similar standard laboratory blood test and that, in the opinion of such physician, the person is not infected with syphilis or in a stage of that disease that is communicable. Any such statements shall also be accompanied by a statement by the person in charge of an approved laboratory giving the name of the standard laboratory blood test made and shall contain the exact name of such applicant but shall not contain the results of the test. A standard laboratory blood test shall be a laboratory test for syphilis approved by the state depart-



ment of health and shall be performed by said department on request of a licensed physician or at a laboratory approved by it, such test to be made not more than forty days before the issuance of the marriage license.

**Sec. 410f. Blood Tests for Syphilis of Pregnant Women.** Each physician giving pre-natal care to a pregnant woman in this state during gestation shall, in the case of each woman so attended, take or cause to be taken a sample of blood of such woman within thirty days from the date of the first examination, and submit such sample to an approved laboratory for a standard serological test for syphilis. Each other person permitted by law to attend upon pregnant women in the state but not permitted by law to take blood tests, shall cause a sample of the blood of each pregnant woman so attended to be taken within thirty days from the date of the first examination by a duly licensed physician and submitted to an approved laboratory for a standard serological test for syphilis. The term "approved laboratory" shall mean a laboratory approved for this purpose by the state department of health. A standard serological test for syphilis shall be a test recognized as such by the state department of health. Such laboratory tests as are required by this section shall be made on request without charge by the state department of health.

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See page 31 — Sec. 411f. Stillbirth Certificates to State Whether Blood Test Has Been Made.



### SANITARY CODE REGULATIONS Incubation Periods Declared

Reg. 14. For the purpose of this code, the accepted periods of incubation of certain communicable diseases are hereby declared to be as follows, and shall be observed by health officers in controlling contacts and cases of presumably communicable diseases except where otherwise specified: (Note 1.)

#### (Incubation Period)

Amebiasis	Unknown
Anthrax	2 to 7 days
Chickenpox	2 to 3 weeks
Cholera, Asiatic	5 days
Diphtheria (all forms)	2 to 7 days (Note 2)
Dysentery, bacillary	2 to 7 days
German measles	10 to 21 days
Glanders	Unknown
Influenza (grippe)	2 to 5 days
Measles	7 to 14 days
Meningococcus meningitis	2 to 10 days
Mumps	4 to 25 days
Paratyphoid fever	7 to 21 days
Plague, bubonic	7 days
Pneumonia, lobar	2 to 5 days
Pneumonia, broncho	2 to 5 days
Poliomyelitis	6 to 21 days
Psittacosis	5 to 21 days
Rocky Mt. Sp. Fever (Eastern Type)	2 to 7 days
Scarlet fever	2 to 10 days
Smallpox	10 to 21 days (Note 3)
Streptococcus sore throat and other diseases caused by hemolytic streptococci	1 to 3 days
Typhoid fever	7 to 21 days
Typhus fever	14 to 20 days
Whooping cough	14 to 21 days

**Note 1.** The incubation period is apparently prolonged in certain instances, due to unusual resisting power of the host or to lack of virulence of the organism.

**Note 2.** Diphtheria contacts should be released from quarantine on same basis as that prescribed for cases in Reg. 15, Note 1.

**Note 3.** Smallpox contacts must be quarantined for the full period of incubation (21 days from date of last exposure) un-



less there is satisfactory evidence and history of successful vaccination within five years. The period of quarantine may be shortened to 14 days from the date of successful vaccination in the case of susceptible contacts vaccinated subsequent to exposure. Suspicious cases should be held under strict quarantine until a diagnosis is determined.

#### **Minimum Periods of Communicability Declared**

**Reg. 15.** For the purpose of this code, the minimum periods of communicability of certain diseases are hereby declared to be as follows, and shall be observed by health authorities in controlling cases of communicable diseases:

- Amebiasis**—From onset until absence of amebae is shown by tests designated in Note 2.
- Anthrax**—During the clinical course of the disease and until all lesions have healed.
- Chickenpox**—Until primary scabs have disappeared.
- Diphtheria (all forms)**—From onset until absence of bacilli is shown by tests designated in Note 1.
- Dysentery, bacillary**—From onset until absence of bacilli is shown by tests designated in Note 2.
- Encephalitis, epidemic**—During the acute stage of the disease.
- Favus**—Until skin and scalp lesions are all healed.
- German measles**—Seven days from the onset of the disease.
- Gonorrhea**—Until discharges show the absence of gonococci.
- Influenza (grippe)**—During the acute stage of the disease.
- Measles**—For five days after the appearance of the rash. Particularly communicable during early catarrhal stage.
- Meningococcus Meningitis** — During the clinical course of the disease.
- Mumps**—Unknown, but assumed to persist until the glands have returned to normal, never less than 14 days from onset.



- Paratyphoid fever**—From onset until absence of bacilli is shown by tests designated in Note 2.
- Plague, bubonic**—During the clinical course of the disease.
- Pneumonia (broncho)**—During the clinical course of the disease.
- Pneumonia (lobar)**—During the clinical course of the disease.
- Poliomyelitis**—At least 21 days from the onset of the disease.
- Psittacosis**—During the clinical course of the disease.
- Scarlet fever**—At least 21 days from onset, and until all open sores have healed and all abnormal discharges have stopped.
- Smallpox**—Until all lesions have healed.
- Streptococcus sore throat and other diseases caused by hemolytic streptococci**—During the clinical course of the disease.
- Syphilis**—As long as open lesions of the skin or mucous membranes exist.
- Trachoma**—During the existence of lesions of the conjunctivae.
- Tuberculosis**—As long as the specific organism is discharged.
- Typhoid fever**—From onset until absence of bacilli is shown by tests designated in Note 2.
- Whooping cough**—From onset until end of the active spasmodic stage of the disease, and at least two weeks after the whooping begins.

**Note 1.** A case of diphtheria shall not be released from quarantine until at least two successive cultures from both nose and throat, taken not less than twenty-four hours apart, are negative for diphtheria bacilli. In cases where the organism persists for an unduly long time after convalescence, cultures should be submitted for a virulence test to a laboratory approved by the state department of health, or the advice of the state department of health should be sought.



**Note 2.** Clinical case of amebiasis, bacillary dysentery, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever shall not be released until free from infection and shall not be considered free from infection until laboratory examinations of specimens taken not less than 24 hours apart as hereinafter stipulated shall fail to show the presence of the infective organisms. The number of specimens required shall be six specimens of feces in the case of amebiasis, two specimens of feces in the case of bacillary dysentery and two specimens of feces and two specimens of urine in the case of typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.

#### Methods of Isolation of Carriers

**Reg. 23-A.** Carriers of the infectious agent of

Amebiasis	Paratyphoid fever
Cholera, Asiatic	Typhoid fever
Dysentery, bacillary	

shall be controlled by isolation or restriction of movement until repeated examinations of excreta show the absence of the infectious agent. (See Reg. 23C, page 23).

Carriers of the infectious agent of

Diphtheria

shall be isolated until two successive negative cultures from both the nose and the throat have been secured. (See Reg. 15, Note 1, page 21).

#### Control of Typhoid Carriers

**Reg. 23-B.**

(a) See page 13 under "Reporting Diseases."

(b) An outside toilet used by a typhoid or paratyphoid carrier shall be so constructed as to exclude flies and meet the approval of the local health officer. The disinfection and disposal of its contents shall be in accordance with instructions given by the health officer



(c) A typhoid or paratyphoid carrier shall not engage in any occupation involving the handling of milk, soft drinks, bottled water or other food products intended for the use of others. Such carrier shall not work on any public water supply.

(d) A typhoid or paratyphoid carrier who changes his residence shall notify the local health officer of the town, city or borough in which he has resided, of the date of departure, destination and new address. The health officer shall immediately forward this information to the state department of health.

(e) The health officer shall visit each typhoid or paratyphoid carrier within his jurisdiction at least once each three months and shall render quarterly reports concerning each such carrier to the state department of health upon forms prescribed for the purpose.

(f) At suitable intervals the health officer may cause specimens of both feces and urine from each typhoid or paratyphoid carrier within his jurisdiction to be examined bacteriologically in a laboratory approved by the state department of health, and when four (4) successive specimens of feces and urine, taken not less than seven days apart, have been found negative for both typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli the health officer may apply to the state department of health to approve the release of such carrier from observation.

(g) The state department of health will not recommend the release of typhoid or paratyphoid carrier from observation unless the cessation of the carrier state has been indicated by the procedures outlined in Reg. 23-C.

#### Criteria For Releasing Typhoid Carriers

**Reg. 23-C. Definition.** A standard series of tests for release of a typhoid carrier is defined as the examination (for typhoid bacilli) of three sets of specimens collected on three different days from the person requesting release, the set for each day to include the following:

1. A specimen of bile obtained through the duodenal tube.
2. A specimen of feces collected after a laxative (elaterin or magnesium sulphate).



3. A specimen of urine from each voiding for a twenty-four hour period. (Voidings may be pooled for the period or examined separately as desired.)

#### **Release of Carriers From Supervision**

**Without Cholecystectomy.** A typhoid carrier may be released from observation as a carrier when two standard series of tests made not less than a month apart and at least a year after discovery of the carrier state are all negative for typhoid bacilli. The minimum interval between tests may be extended to a year, and fecal specimens examined frequently during this period if desired.

**After Cholecystectomy.** A typhoid carrier who has had the gall bladder removed under conditions specified by the state department of health may be released from observation as a carrier when one standard series of tests on specimens collected a week or more after the last positive daily stool are all negative for typhoid bacilli. (Stools will be examined daily during hospitalization and may be positive for a few days after the gall bladder is removed even when the only focus of infection is in that organ).

#### **Procedure in Testing a Carrier**

It is necessary that certain tests for typhoid bacilli be made before, during and after cholecystectomy.

**Tests Before Operation.** The first step upon entering the hospital is to start the standard series of tests and continue till the results furnish an indication for the next step. Cholecystectomy will not cure a urinary carrier. Nor will it cure a fecal carrier if the organism is absent from the duodenal bile. It will not be necessary in case the carrier state has terminated spontaneously (a rare occurrence). Thus cholecystectomy is contraindicated when:

1. The urine is positive for typhoid bacilli.
2. The stool is positive and the duodenal bile negative for this organism.
3. All tests in standard series are negative for typhoid bacilli. In case all tests are nega-



tive, the procedure for release without cholecystectomy may be followed.

**Specimens Taken at Time of Operation.** In order to obtain complete information about a carrier subjected to cholecystectomy it is necessary that certain specimens be taken for laboratory test at the time of operation. These are as follows:

1. Material from hepatic duct when explored.
2. Bile from gall bladder.
3. Gall stones when present.
4. Gall bladder examined for pathology.
5. The appendix when removed.

**Examining Laboratories.** All specimens are to be collected in a hospital approved for the operation, and examined in the laboratory of such hospital. A portion of each specimen is also to be forwarded to the laboratory of the state department of health.

**Paratyphoid Carriers.** Criteria for typhoid carriers are applicable also to paratyphoid carriers.

#### **Physician Must Give Detailed Instructions About Disinfection After Certain Diseases**

**Reg. 28. Concurrent Disinfection.** It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case or suspected case of

Amebiasis	Paratyphoid fever
Cholera, Asiatic	Typhoid fever
Dysentery, bacillary	

to give detailed instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the urine and bowel discharges; and it shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case or suspected case of

Diphtheria	Psittacosis
Encephalitis, epidemic	Scarlet fever
Measles	Smallpox
Meningococcus meningitis	Streptococcus sore throat
Pneumonia, broncho	and other diseases
Pneumonia, lobar	caused by hemolytic
Poliomyelitis	streptococci
	Whooping cough

to give detailed instruction to the nurse or other



person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the discharges from the nose and mouth and any suppurative discharge or lesions which may occur.

Such instructions should be given on the first visit and should conform to the special rules and regulations of the state department of health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in charge to carry out the disinfection in detail until isolation is terminated by the local health officer.

#### **Physician's Responsibility in Cases of Tuberculosis**

**Reg. 35. Method of Control of Tuberculosis.**  
When a licensed physician or hospital superintendent reports a case of tuberculosis and agrees to assume the responsibility for the proper instruction of the patient and the taking of measures necessary for the protection of others, the health officer need not take action other than prescribed by Sections 2620 to 2625 of the General Statutes.

When such patient while in an infectious state neglects or refuses to follow the prescribed instructions or discontinues treatment, the physician or superintendent shall immediately notify the health officer.

When a physician or hospital superintendent declines to assume such responsibility, it shall be the duty of the health officer to supply the afflicted person with printed instructions and take such other action as may be necessary and proper for the protection of public health.

#### **Physician's Responsibility in Cases of Venereal Disease**

**Reg. 37. The Control of Venereal Diseases.**  
When any physician or hospital superintendent reporting a case of gonorrhea or syphilis agrees in writing to assume the responsibility for the proper instruction of the patient, the health officer shall supply such physician or hospital superintendent with printed instructions for such patient.

When such patient while in an infectious state neglects or refuses to follow the prescribed instructions or discontinues treatment, the physician or superintendent shall immediately notify the health officer.

In investigating cases or suspected cases of the above mentioned diseases, the health officer shall



treat all information as confidential, but such course shall not preclude the making of reports to the state department of health.

(See 1935 Marriage Law, page 17).

**In Controlling Cases of Occupational Diseases A Knowledge of Occupational Environment is Essential**

**Reg. 280. Occupational Environment:** No person, firm, corporation or other employer shall use or permit to be used in the conduct of his business, manufacturing establishment or other place of employment, any process, material or condition known to have an adverse effect on health, unless arrangements have been made to maintain the occupational environment in such a manner that injury to health shall not result.

Before any person, firm, corporation or other employer shall undertake any actual construction in connection therewith, the state department of health shall be notified of any contemplated replacement, extension, or new installation of any industrial exhaust ventilating system for the removal of dust, fumes, vapors, mists, or gases, which may affect the health of the workers.

Exposure to dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, gases or any materials that may affect health shall be kept below the threshold limits as established in Regulation 281.

**Reg. 281. Threshold Limits of Toxic Materials**

Material	Concentration
Benzene (Benzol) .....	100 parts per million
Carbon Tetrachloride .....	100 parts per million
Carbon Monoxide .....	100 parts per million
Chlorine .....	1 part per million
Chromic Acid .....	1 mg. per 10 cubic meters
Formaldehyde .....	20 parts per million
Gasoline .....	1000 parts per million
Hydrogen Cyanide .....	20 parts per million
Hydrogen Chloride .....	10 parts per million
Hydrogen Fluoride .....	3 parts per million
Hydrogen Sulfide .....	less than 50 parts per million
Lead .....	1.5 mgs. per 10 cubic meters
Mercury .....	2 mgs. in 10 cubic meters
Methanol .....	100 parts per million
Nitrogen Oxides .....	40 parts per million
Phosgene .....	1 part per million
Sulfur Dioxide .....	10 parts per million
Turpentine .....	700 parts per million



Exposure to other materials not included shall be kept below injurious concentrations.

Dust (containing more than 90% free silica in the form of quartz) (smaller than 10 microns in longest dimension) less than 5 million particles per cubic foot

Dusts of other mineralogical composition shall be kept below concentrations which will be stipulated depending on the nature of the dust.

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See page 8 — State Farm, Sec. 2423. Occupational Diseases Must Be Reported Within 48 Hours. Fee of fifty cents for reporting.



## REPORTING BIRTHS STATE STATUTES

### Physicians Must Report Births Within 10 Days

**Sec. 84g. Birth certificates.** Each physician or midwife who shall have professional charge of the mother at the birth of any child shall, within ten days after such birth, and the father or mother of such child, when no physician or midwife is employed or, in case of the inability of the attending physician or midwife, by reason of sickness, death or absence, to make out such certificate, \*\*\* shall, within thirty days after such birth, furnish the registrar of the town in which such birth occurred a certificate signed by such physician, midwife, father or mother, stating, from the best information available, the name, if such child have a name, the place and date of birth, the sex, the name of the father, except as herein provided, the maiden name of the mother, the age, color, residence and birthplace of each of the parents, the occupation of the father, the number of the child and the name and address of the medical attendant. The certificate prescribed by this section shall include such additional information as the state department of health may require. No certificate of birth shall contain any specific statement or reference to illegitimacy of the child, or that the child was born in or out of wedlock, or to the marital status of the mother. The name of the putative father of an illegitimate child or of a child born out of wedlock shall not be entered in or upon the birth certificate or birth record of such child without the written consent of the putative father. No person, except the person whose birth is recorded if over twenty-one years of age, or his parent or guardian if a minor, shall have any access to or be permitted to examine the original or any copy of the birth certificate or birth record, of any person, nor shall he disclose any matters contained therein or any information concerning such birth, which original, copy or information is in the custody of any registrar of vital statistics or of the state department of health nor shall he be entitled to any



copy of any such certificate, record or information, except upon written order of a court of competent jurisdiction or upon written request of a state department or the federal government when approved by the department of health. The registrar of vital statistics where the birth occurred or the state department of health shall issue upon request of any person a certification of birth registration which shall contain only the name, sex, date of birth, place of birth and date of filing of the certificate of birth of the person to whom it relates. Such registrar may issue certificates of birth registration containing additional information required for genealogical purposes upon application found by him to be made in good faith for such purpose. A certified copy of a birth certificate shall be issued by the registrar of vital statistics where the birth occurred, only upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or upon written request by a state department or the federal government when approved by the state department of health, or upon written request by the person whose birth is recorded if of age, or by a parent or other lawful representative of such person. Any copy of the record of a birth or any certificate of registration of birth or any certification of birth, when properly certified by the local registrar or the state department of health, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated in all courts and places and in all actions, proceedings or applications, judicial, administrative or otherwise, and any such certificate of registration of birth or any such certification of birth shall be accepted with the same force and effect with respect to the facts therein stated as the original certificate of birth. The fee for a certified copy of the record of a birth or of any certificate of registration of birth shall be one dollar and the fee for a certification of birth shall be fifty cents. The foregoing provisions relating to the payment of fees shall not apply to state departments or to the federal government.



**Stillbirths Must be Reported Within  
10 Days. Definition of Stillbirth**

**Sec. 340. (as amended 1931, Sec. 61c). Registration of Stillborn Children.** A stillborn child shall be registered as a stillbirth and a stillbirth certificate shall be filed with the registrar of vital statistics in the manner required by section 339 for the filing of a birth certificate. For the purposes of this section, a foetus born after a known period of gestation of not less than twenty-eight weeks or measuring at least thirteen and eight-tenths inches from the crown of the head to the sole of the heel, the body being fully extended, in which foetus there is no attempt at respiration, no action of heart and no movement of voluntary muscle, shall be recorded as a stillbirth. The stillbirth certificate shall be signed by a physician and, when no physician was in attendance, shall be signed by the medical examiner.

**Additional Information May be Required  
on Stillbirth Certificates**

**Sec. 44f. (1941) Stillbirth Certificates.** The stillbirth certificate prescribed by section 61c shall include such additional information as the state department of health may require.

**Statement of Blood Test Required on All  
Stillbirth Certificates**

**Sec. 411f. Stillbirth Certificates to State Whether Blood Test Has Been Made.** In reporting each birth and stillbirth, physicians and others permitted to attend pregnancy cases and required to report births and stillbirths shall state on the birth certificate or stillbirth certificate, as the case may be, whether a blood test for syphilis has been made during such pregnancy upon a specimen of blood taken from the woman who bore the child for which a birth or stillbirth certificate is filed and, if made, the date when such test was made, and, if not made, the reason why such test was not made. *In no event shall the birth certificate state the result of the test.*



### License Revoked for Failure to Report Births

#### Belated Registration of Birth

**Sec. 62c. (P. A. 1935). Failure to File Birth Certificate.** The secretary of any examining board of the healing arts mentioned under section 2735 and the secretary of the state board of examiners of midwifery, on ascertaining the fact that a person licensed to practice any of the healing arts or midwifery, has failed to file a birth certificate as provided under section 339, as amended by section 60c, shall immediately request the state commissioner of health to suspend the license of such person, which suspension shall be in effect until such certificate shall have been filed. Any such person licensed to practice the healing arts or midwifery who shall engage in practice during the period of such suspension shall be subject to the penalties respectively provided for the practice of his or her profession without a license or certificate of registration.

**Sec. 85g. (Sec. 63c was repealed in 1943). Belated Registration of Births.** Any adult or the guardian of the person of any minor, for whose birth no certificate is on file, may, with two other persons having knowledge of the facts, make, under oath, an affidavit as to the matters required to be set forth in a birth certificate under the provisions of section 84g and file the same in the office of the registrar of vital statistics in the town where such birth occurred. Such registrar shall thereupon prepare a birth certificate based upon the information contained in such affidavit and file the same with such affidavit in the same manner as any other birth certificate. If unable to furnish an affidavit satisfactory to the registrar of vital statistics of such town, such adult or guardian may apply to the court of probate for the district where such birth occurred for an order requiring such registrar to prepare a certificate of birth of such adult or such minor containing the matters so required to be set forth. Such court shall, with or without notice and hearing, ascertain the facts as to the matters so required and issue an order directing such registrar to issue such a certificate based upon the facts set forth in such order. After issuing any such certificate,



such registrar shall make a record of such birth, including in such record reference to such certificate and the affidavit or order of the court. The provisions of sections 334, as amended by section 83g, 116e and 2272 shall apply to the acts of the registrar of vital statistics under this section.

**Sec. 86g. (P. A. 1943). Report of Foundling Children.** The executive authority of any agency or institution having, on July 8, 1943, the temporary custody of any foundling child, or upon accepting such custody, shall, within ten days from the passage hereof or from such acceptance, report to the registrar of vital statistics of the town or city where such child was found, on forms supplied by the state department of health, as follows: The date and place of finding, the sex, the color, the approximate age, the name and address of such agency or institution and the name given to the foundling child. If a child for whom such a report has been registered is later identified and a certificate of birth is found or obtained, it shall be substituted and the previous report shall be sealed and filed in a confidential file, and such seal may be broken and the record inspected only upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. The certificate prescribed by this section shall include such additional information as the state department of health may require. The executive authority of such agency or institution shall pay a fee of fifty cents to the registrar of vital statistics for recording each such report.

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See page 37 — **Sec. 2424.** Physicians Must Report "Inflammation of Eyes of New-Born" Within 6 Hours.

See page 50 — **Reg. 200-B.** Minimum Requirements for Licensing Maternity Hospitals.



**REPORTING DEATHS****STATE STATUTES****Physicians Must Report Deaths Within  
24 Hours**

**Sec. 341. Death Certificates.** The physician last in attendance upon a person in his last sickness, within twenty-four hours after the death of such person, or a medical examiner in any case of which he shall have cognizance at the time of making his report, shall make a certificate upon a blank furnished by the state department of health, stating the full name of the deceased, the disease of which he died, or the cause of death, defined so that such death may be classified under the international list of causes of death, and the duration of disease if known; and such physician shall provide that such certificate may be obtained at his office upon application therefor. 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 such certificate, a near relative may procure such certificate from the health officer of the town, city or borough in which such person died. Such certificate, together with the undertaker's certificate herein provided for, shall be deposited with the registrar of the town in which such person died, to obtain a permit for burial or removal as provided in sections 343 and 349. A certificate of death which shall not define the disease or other cause of death as herein provided shall not be deemed a sufficient basis upon which to issue a burial or removal permit, and such certificate shall be returned to the physician who made it for the proper correction and definition, unless it shall be specifically stated therein that the cause of death is not obtainable. The undertaker or person in charge of the burial of the deceased person shall make out a certificate upon a blank furnished by the state department of health stating the full name of the deceased; the date of death; the place of death, including street, number and ward, if any; the number of families in the house, if tenement; residence at time of death; occupation; condition, single, married, divorced or widowed, and if a wife or widow, of whom; the date of birth; sex; color; birthplace; father's name in full; father's birthplace;



mother's full maiden name; mother's birthplace; place of burial; from whom he received the information; whether or not the body was embalmed, and if so the name of the embalmer and the number of his license, which certificate shall be signed by such undertaker. When any person shall have died from any communicable disease named in the sanitary code, no person except a duly licensed embalmer shall have charge of such body and only a licensed embalmer shall sign the undertaker's certificate required by this section. Such licensed embalmer shall also give to such registrar a certificate signed and sworn to by himself or some other licensed embalmer stating that the body has been disinfected in accordance with the methods prescribed and in force at the time of death by the state department of health or inclosed in an airtight coffin or case, hermetically sealed. No burial permit shall be issued in any such case upon a certificate not so signed by a licensed embalmer.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this section or who shall knowingly sign a false certificate shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

**Sec. 341. (as amended 1933, Sec. 65c). Death Certificates.** The death certificates to be given by a physician and by the undertaker or other person in charge of the burial of a diseased person under the provisions of section 341 shall include such additional information as the state department of health may require.

#### **Report of Violent Death to Medical Examiner**

**Sec. 243.** When any person shall come to a sudden, violent or untimely death and when any person shall be found dead the manner of whose death is not known, any one who shall become aware of such death shall forthwith report the same to the medical examiner for the town in which the dead body lies.

Such examiner shall pay the person first reporting such death fifty cents and shall, without delay view and take charge of the body.



**Written Consent for Post Mortem Examinations by Physicians**

**Sec. 2706. Hospital Post Mortem Examinations.**

Whenever any sick or disabled person shall be placed in a hospital for treatment and, before being removed therefrom, shall die, and such death shall not be caused by, or in the opinion of the coroner of the county wherein such death occurred was not the result of, the criminal act, omission or negligence of another, no physician shall conduct or assist in conducting any post mortem examination or autopsy upon the body of such deceased person without first obtaining the written consent of the father, mother, husband, wife, child, next of kin or friends, representing the deceased and claiming the custody of the body; and, in case the hospital authorities, after due inquiry and diligence, shall be unable to find such relative or friends, such autopsy shall not be made until after reasonable time, not exceeding forty-eight hours, shall have elapsed.

Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.



**DUTIES RELATING TO CHILDREN  
STATE STATUTES**

**Physicians Must Report "Inflammation of  
Eyes of New-Born" Within 6 Hours**

Sec. 2424. (as amended 1935, Sec. 937c). **Prevention of Blindness Among Infants.** Any inflammation, swelling or unusual redness in the eyes of any infant, either apart from or with any unnatural discharge from the eyes of such infant, occurring at any time within two weeks after the birth of such infant, shall, for the purposes of this section, be designated as "inflammation of the eyes of the new-born." The professional attendant or other person caring for a new-born infant, shall report any such inflammation of the eyes of the new-born to the local health officer within six hours after such condition shall be observed. The person in attendance at the birth of any infant shall instill into the eyes of such infant, immediately after birth, one or two drops of a prophylactic solution approved by the state department of health. The state department of health shall furnish in a convenient form for such use a prophylactic solution for gratuitous distribution to persons licensed to practice the healing arts or midwifery. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

**Practitioners Must Report Physical Defects  
in Children Under Six  
Within 48 Hours**

Sec. 932c. (as amended 1943, Sec. 504g). **Reports of Physical Defects of Children.** Each person licensed to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy, midwifery, chiropractic, natureopathy, chiropody or nursing or to use any other means or agencies to treat, prescribe for, heal or otherwise alleviate deformity, ailment, disease or any other form of human ills, who shall have professional knowledge that any child under five years of age has any physical defect shall, within forty-eight hours from the time of acquiring such knowledge, mail to the state department of health a report, stating the name and address of the child, the name



and address of his prents or guardians, the nature of the physical defect and such other information as may reasonably be required by said department. Said department shall prepare and furnish suitable blanks in duplicate for such reports, shall keep each report on file for at least six years from the receipt thereof and shall furnish a copy thereof to the state board of education within ten days.

#### **Registration of Physically Handicapped Children in Institutions**

Sec. 727c (P. A. 1933, as amended 1937, Sec. 388d). Each institution supported in whole or in part by the state shall report to the state department of health, on a form prescribed by said department, the name and address of each child under twenty-one years of age who is physically handicapped for whom application is made for admission, whether such child be admitted or rejected.

#### **Child Must be Vaccinated Before Entering School or Present Certificate From Physician**

Sec. 921. (as amended 1931, Sec. 261c). Vaccination. The board of education may require each child to be vaccinated before being permitted to attend a public school under its jurisdiction, unless such child shall present a certificate from a physician, approved by the health officer of the town, city or borough, practicing in or near the town where such child shall reside, certifying that, in the opinion of such physician, such vaccination would not be prudent on account of the physical condition of such child. If the parents or guardians of any children shall be unable to pay for such vaccination, the expense thereof shall, on the recommendation of such board, be paid by the town. Such board of education may exclude from any school under its supervision all children under five years of age whenever in its judgement the interest of such school will be thereby promoted.

(Note — Each board of education must act on this before it is effective)



**INFORMATION ABOUT DETENTION  
OF PERSONS  
STATE STATUTES**

**Detention of Persons Affected with  
Communicable Disease**

**Sec. 2375.** The state department of health is directed to provide a place or places of detention for persons affected with communicable disease whose condition makes them a menace to others and who refuse to conform to the requirements of the statutes and of the regulations of said department for the protection of the public health and for whose detention no suitable provisions are available. Said department is authorized to enter into contracts with other departments of the state, municipalities, individuals, firms or corporations to carry out the provisions of this section.

**Physician's Certificate Needed for Detention of Violently "Mentally Ill" Person**

**Sec. 1732. (as amended 1935, Sec. 676c).** Any person who has suddenly become in need of care and treatment in a hospital for the insane may be confined in such hospital, either public or private, for not more than thirty days without order of any court. At the time of delivery of such person to such hospital, there shall be left, in the hands of the person in charge thereof, a certificate signed and sworn to by some reputable physician not more than three days prior thereto, stating that, after a personal examination made not more than three days prior to the date of such certificate, he is of the opinion that the person therein named is in need of immediate treatment and the reasons therefor. If such person shall have been admitted to any state hospital for the insane, the person in charge thereof shall, immediately upon the delivery of such person to such hospital, notify the commissioner of welfare, in writing, who shall cause proceedings to be instituted for the commitment of such person in the court of probate having jurisdiction in the town where such hospital is located, and, in case such person shall be committed upon application of the commissioner of welfare, he shall collect from the



town in which such person has a settlement, or from such person or persons as may be liable for his support, the amount expended for such commitment and for the support and benefit of such person in the manner provided in sections 1733, 1745 and 1747. Except when otherwise provided by statute, no person shall be committed or admitted to or detained in a hospital for the insane without an order of a court of probate, provided, when a person who has suddenly become clearly and violently insane shall be brought to such hospital, such person may be received and detained therein for not more than thirty days without order of a court of probate, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

**"Mentally Ill" Substituted for "Insane"  
in all Statutes**

**Sec. 249f.** This chapter (88) and any other portion of the general statutes, is amended by striking out the word "insane" wherever said word appears and substituting therefor the words "mentally ill"; and by striking out the word "asylum" wherever said word appears and substituting therefor the words "hospital for mental illness".

**Sec. 372g. (P. A. 1943). Transfer of Mentally Ill Convicts to Hospital.** Any jailer may cause any person confined in the jail under his supervision whom he believes to be mentally ill to be examined by a reputable physician, and, upon the recommendation of such physician, may transfer such person to a state hospital for mental illness, there to be kept pending the investigation required by section 1752. At the time of such transfer such physician shall present to the superintendent of such hospital a sworn statement, made not more than three days previously, of his opinion that such person is mentally ill and in need of immediate treatment. The expenses of such temporary confinement shall be borne by the county in which such jail is located.



**INFORMATION ABOUT HOSPITALS  
STATE STATUTES**

**Hospitals For Care of Sick Must Be  
Licensed. Definition of a Hospital**

**Sec. 2391. (as amended 1941, Sec. 409f). Licensing of Hospitals.** No person, firm or corporation shall operate a hospital for the care of the sick unless such person, firm or corporation shall have obtained a license therefor from the state department of health. For the purpose of this section, a hospital is defined as an institution for the lodging, care and treatment of persons suffering from disease or other abnormal physical conditions. Said department shall, in its sanitary code, define the minimum requirements for a hospital. Said department, after receiving an application in writing, making such investigations as shall be deemed necessary and finding the specified requirements to have been fulfilled, shall grant a license to operate a hospital. Such license shall terminate on December thirty-first of each year and may be revoked by said department, after hearing, for failure by the holder thereof to carry out the requirements established by law. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any hospital or institution wholly supported by the state, or to any hospital or institution partially supported by the state, which is approved by the American College of Surgeons as unconditionally meeting its minimum standards, or to any institution coming under the provisions of section 2633 \*\*\* or section 1042e.

Any person or any officer or agent of a corporation who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

**Maternity Hospital Must Be Licensed.  
Record Within 6 Hours After De-  
parture or Removal of Child**

**Sec. 2965. (as amended 1939, Sec. 1042e). License. Inspection. Penalty.** No person shall keep a maternity hospital or lying-in place, unless such person shall have previously obtained a license therefor,



duly issued by the state department of health. Within six hours after the departure, removal or withdrawal of any child born at such maternity hospital or lying-in place, the keeper thereof shall make a record of such departure, removal or withdrawal of such child, the names and residences of the persons who took such child or its body and the place to which it was taken and where it was left, which record shall be produced by the keeper or licensee of such hospital or lying-in place, for inspection by and upon the demand of any person authorized to make such inspection by the state department of health. Each keeper of any such hospital or lying-in place, and his servants and agents, shall permit any person, so authorized, to enter such hospital or lying-in place and inspect such hospital or lying-in place and all its appurtenances, for the purpose of detecting any improper treatment of any child or any improper management or conduct in such hospital or lying-in place or its appurtenances. Each person so authorized may remove any article which he may think presents evidence of any crime being committed therein and deliver the same to the coroner of the county, to be disposed of according to law.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

#### **Licensing of Institutions for the Care and Treatment of the "Mentally Ill", Mental or Nervous Conditions**

**Sec. 1765. (as amended 1935, 1937 and 1943, Sec. 370g).** No person, firm or corporation shall conduct or maintain within this state an institution for the treatment or detention of insane persons, or of persons suffering from other abnormal mental or nervous conditions, unless such person, firm or corporation shall, upon written application, certified by oath, have obtained a license therefor from the state department of health, provided the commissioner of health may give authorization for the care of nervous and mental patients when their condition is without hope of improvement under psychiatric treatment and when such care can be given without injury to the patient, other persons or property.



under such regulations as the public health council shall adopt. Said department shall prescribe a reasonable sanitary code for such institutions. After receiving an application and making such investigation as shall be deemed necessary and after finding the specified requirements to have been fulfilled, said department shall grant a license to such applicant to conduct an institution of the character described in such application, which license shall specify the location of such institution and the name of the person to have charge thereof. Any person, firm or corporation aggrieved by any requirement of said sanitary code or by the refusal to grant any license may, within twenty days of any order directing the enforcement of any provision of such sanitary code or the refusal of such license, appeal to the superior court for the county in which such institution is located or to a judge thereof, if said court shall be in vacation. Each such institution shall be in charge of a physician registered under the laws of this state who is a diplomate of The American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, or a physician registered under the laws of this state who has had at least three years' experience as a full-time medical attendant in some institution for the care and treatment of mentally ill persons or of persons suffering from other abnormal mental or nervous conditions. If the licensee of any such institution shall desire to place in charge thereof a person other than the one specified in the license, application shall be made to the state department of health, in the same manner as provided for the original application, for permission to make such change, which application shall be acted upon within ten days from the date of the filing of the same. Each license granted under this section shall provide that any person under treatment or detention by the licensee shall be entitled to all the rights to which a patient in an asylum is entitled under the provisions of sections 1760 and 1761, and all such persons shall be informed of their rights under said sections, by the licensee, in such manner as said department may prescribe. Each such license shall terminate on the thirty-first day of December of each year and may be revoked by the state department of health upon proof that the institution for which such license was issued is being improperly conducted or for the violation of any of the pro-



visions of this section, or of the sanitary code, provided the licensee shall first be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard in reference to such proposed revocation. Any person, firm or corporation aggrieved by such revocation may appeal to the superior court in the same manner as hereinbefore provided. Each person, firm or corporation, upon filing an application under the provisions of this section, shall pay to the state treasurer the sum of fifty dollars. Any person, firm or corporation who shall conduct any institution contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both. Nothing in this section shall be construed to change the duties or authority of the public welfare council under the provisions of section 713c.

**Sec. 522g. Resident Physicians in State-aided Hospitals.** Any graduate of a medical school approved as provided in section 478f may serve as a resident physician in any state-aided hospital for the duration of the war and for not more than six months thereafter, provided he shall obtain the written consent and approval of the Connecticut medical examination board.

**Treatment of Patients Suffering from Venereal Diseases in Hospitals Receiving State Aid**

**Sec. 43c. (P. A. 1935).** No hospital which receives appropriations made by the general assembly and which has facilities reasonably suitable for the treatment of venereal diseases shall refuse to admit for treatment any patient suffering from any such disease.



**SANITARY CODE REGULATIONS****Minimum Requirements for Licensing of  
Institution for "Mentally Ill," Mental or  
Nervous Persons**

Reg. 199. Each institution affected by Sec. 1765 (as amended 1939, Sec. 576e) must comply with the requirements set forth in these regulations before a license is issued.

(a) There shall be a physician in charge who has the qualifications required by the statutes and who shall assume responsibility for the adequacy of medical and nursing care rendered in the institution.

(b) The buildings, equipment and precautions taken to provide for the safety of patients and employees in case of fire, must be approved by the state commissioner of health.

(c) The buildings, equipment and surroundings shall be kept clean at all times, and the management and operation of the institution shall be such as reasonably to ensure the health, comfort and safety of the patients.

(d) A record of each patient including the name, residence, age, sex, names and addresses of relatives, clinical records of examination on admission, diagnosis, treatment, progress of the case and such other data as may be required shall be kept in a manner approved by the state department of health.

(e) Each patient shall be informed of his rights under Sections 1760 and 1761 of the general statutes. On request he shall be given a copy of said sections, or a copy of the rules governing the institution, such rules to contain a statement of the patient's rights under said sections of the statutes. Copies of such rules shall be filed with the state department of health.

(f) Any license may be revoked in accordance with statutory provisions.



**Resident or Consulting Physicians Must Be Available to Assume Responsibility for Adequacy of Medical and Nursing Care in Hospitals**

**Minimum Requirements for the Maintenance and Operation of Hospitals**

**Reg. 200.** All hospitals affected by section 2391 of the general statutes, revision of 1930, must comply with the requirements set forth in these regulations before a license is issued.

Hospitals receiving only chronic and convalescent cases shall comply with the following regulations:

(a) There shall be a resident physician or consulting physician available if emergency should require for service in the hospital who shall assume responsibility for the general adequacy of medical and nursing care rendered in the institution, provided, however, that if a hospital shall be engaged solely in administering treatment in accordance with one of the healing arts only, there shall be a duly licensed resident practitioner or consultant practitioner of that healing art available.

All nursing service shall be given by a registered nurse or a certified trained attendant as required by law.

(b) The buildings, equipment and precautions taken to provide for the safety of patients and employees in case of fire, must be approved by the state commissioner of health.

(c) The hospital buildings, equipment and surroundings shall be kept clean at all times, and the management and operation of the institution shall be such as reasonably to ensure the health, comfort and safety of the patients.

(d) A record of each patient including the name, residence, age, sex, diagnosis and other data shall be kept in a manner approved by the state department of health.

These regulations together with the following shall apply to all other hospitals.

(e) A nurse registered in Connecticut shall be always in attendance at each hospital. The ratio of patients to registered nurses in attendance shall at no time exceed 25 patients to one registered nurse.



(f) A nurse shall always be in attendance for each seven patients accommodated during the daytime and for each fifteen patients accommodated at night.

(g) Laboratory equipment necessary for urine analysis and blood counts shall be provided at the hospital or definite arrangements shall be made for such work to be done in a manner approved by the state department of health.

(h) An operating room equipped for emergency operations shall be available at all times.

(i) Any license may be revoked for violation of any or all of the above regulations.

*See page 41-44 Requirements for the licensing of hospitals.*



**Minimum Requirements Under Section 576e of the 1939 Supplement to the General Statutes, for the Care of Nervous and Mental Patients in Institutions Other Than Those Licensed for the Care of "Mentally Ill" or Nervous Persons.**

**Reg. 200-A.** Hospitals licensed under Section 2301 (as amended 1941, Sec. 409f) complying with the following regulations may be authorized to accept certain types of nervous and mental patients.

(a) There shall be in attendance at all times a registered nurse, or a nurse with special training or experience in the care of mental patients.

(b) A nervous or mental patient may be admitted to such hospital only on a certificate signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Connecticut. Said certificate shall give the name and location of the hospital to which admission is sought, the name and address of the person in charge, the name, age, sex and residence of the patient, the name and address of a responsible relative or guardian, the diagnosis of mental condition according to the standard classified nomenclature of mental diseases, prognosis of the case, previous admissions to mental hospitals, and shall express the opinion that the patient is without hope of improvement under psychiatric treatment and may be cared for in such hospital without injury to the patient, or persons or property. These certificates shall be kept in a manner approved by the state department of health.

(c) For the purpose of this regulation nervous and mental diseases are divided into two groups.

A patient suffering from a disease in Group 1. may be admitted on certificate by a licensed physician as specified in paragraph (b) of this regulation.

- Group 1.** Idiocy  
 Imbecility  
 Senile Psychosis  
 Psychosis due to Arteriosclerosis  
 Psychosis due to Infection (if the infection is no longer active and the psychosis is a permanent condition resulting therefrom)







- (1) Patients must be treated kindly at all times.
- (2) Children other than idiots or imbeciles shall not be kept in a hospital with adult mental patients unless there is satisfactory segregation.
- (3) No patient shall be restrained, either by physical or chemical means, except on written order of a physician, and a record of all physical restraint shall be kept and reported to the state department of health.
- (4) Should a patient's condition change so that he may do injury to himself, other persons or property, arrangements shall be made for his immediate transfer to more suitable institution.
- (5) No patient may be held contrary to the commitment laws of Connecticut.
- (g) Authorization for a hospital to care for certain types of nervous or mental patients may be withdrawn at any time.

#### **Minimum Requirements For Licensing Maternity Hospitals**

**Reg. 200-B.** Each maternity hospital affected by Section 655d of the 1937 Supplement to the General Statutes (1042e, 1939) must comply with the requirements set forth in these regulations before a license is issued.

(a) *Definition.* For the purpose of this regulation, a maternity hospital or lying-in place is defined as a place into which women are received for professional care because of pregnancy.

(b) *Medical Service.* There shall be a resident physician or consulting physician for each maternity hospital who shall assume responsibility for the general adequacy of medical and nursing care rendered in the institution, and who shall be available for emergency in case of need, provided a practitioner of a healing art entitled by law to practice obstetrics may conduct a maternity hospital with a resident or consulting practitioner of a healing art licensed to practice surgery.

(c) *Nursing Service.* Each maternity hospital shall have a registered nurse in attendance at all times, provided this requirement shall not apply to a maternity hospital operated by a midwife or a



physician and provided further that a nurse shall not attend other patients where infection may be present.

(d) *Cleanliness and Management.* The building equipment, and surroundings shall be kept clean at all times and the management and operation of the hospital shall be such as reasonably to ensure the health, comfort and safety of the patients.

(e) *Building, Space and Equipment Requirements.* The building, space and equipment requirements for a maternity hospital shall be provided for as follows:

**Fire Protection.** The buildings, equipment and precautions taken to provide for the safety of patients and employees in case of fire must be approved by the state commissioner of health.

**A Separate Unit.** To ensure complete segregation of maternity patients and new-born infants from other types of patients, a maternity hospital operated as a part of a general hospital must be in a separate unit of the institution with separate sterilization equipment and supplies for the exclusive use of maternity patients and new-born infants.

**Nursery.** Each maternity hospital shall maintain a separate room for a nursery with a bassinets for each baby and one incubator for a premature infant, for every ten or less bassinets.

**Delivery Room.** Each maternity hospital shall have a separate delivery room which shall not be used for any patient with an infection.

**Space Between Beds.** There shall be a space of at least three feet between beds.

**Isolation Facilities.** A separate room must be available for the isolation of patients who develop evidence of infection. Any indication of infection must be reported immediately to the physician who has assumed responsibility for adequacy of care in the institution. Any patient with a mouth temperature of 100.4° F. or more for a period longer than twenty-four hours must be isolated from other maternity patients. Any infant showing evidence of infection of any kind must be removed from the nursery and placed in a separate room. Isolation technique must be observed for all such cases.

**Temperature.** The heating equipment shall be such as will maintain a temperature of not less



than 70° F. No oil or gas heater shall be used in a room unless it is directly connected with a flue which opens to the outside air.

**Laboratory.** There shall be laboratory equipment and re-agents necessary to test urine for albumin, sugar and acetone bodies.

**Other Equipment.** Each maternity hospital shall have adequate equipment for resuscitation of infants.

(f) *Records.* A complete record of each case shall be kept which shall include items of information as may be required by the state department of health and shall include all items necessary to fill out a death certificate for the mother and all items necessary to fill out a birth certificate and a death certificate for the baby, together with steps taken in handling the case.

(g) *Required Procedure.* The following procedures shall be carried out for each case admitted to a maternity hospital:

Each patient shall be attended by a practitioner of the healing art licensed to practice obstetrics, or by a midwife.

A specimen of blood shall be taken from each patient for the Wassermann or Kahn or similar test, and submitted to a laboratory approved by the state department of health, unless the attending physician writes and signs a note in the record that such test is not necessary.

Before removal from the delivery room each new-born infant shall be marked for identification with a mark which shall not be removed while the child is in the hospital.

All drugs, disinfecting solution and other preparation kept in the institution shall be distinctly and correctly labeled and kept readily available in a place approved by the state department of health.

Section 937c of the 1935 Cumulative Supplement to the General Statutes reads as follows: "Any inflammation, swelling or unusual redness in the eyes of any infant, either apart from or with any unnatural discharge from the eyes of such infant, occurring at any time within two weeks after the birth of such infant, shall, for the purposes of this section be designated as "Inflammation of the eyes of the new-born." The professional attendant



or other person caring for a new-born infant shall report any such inflammation of the eyes of the new-born to the local health officer within six hours after such condition shall be observed. \* \* \* \*  
The person in attendance at the birth of any infant shall instill into the eyes of such infant, immediately after birth, one or two drops of prophylactic solution approved by the state department of health. The state department of health shall furnish in a convenient form for such use a prophylactic solution for gratuitous distribution to persons licensed to practice the healing arts or midwifery. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

(h) *Duration of License.* Each license shall terminate on September 30 following its issuance. A license may be revoked at any time for cause.

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*See pages 29-31 — Sec's. 84g, 340, 44f, 411f, 62c and 85g. Physicians Must Report Births and Stillbirths.*



## PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

### STATE STATUTES

#### Practitioners of Healing Arts Required to Register During January

Sec. 2389. (as amended in 1943, Sec. 503g). **Annual Registration of Practitioners of Healing Arts.** Each person holding a license to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy, midwifery, chiropractic, natureopathy, chiropody, nursing or physiotherapy and each person licensed to use any other means or agency to treat, prescribe for, heal or otherwise alleviate human ills, deformity, ailment or disease, shall, annually, during the month of January, register with the state department of health, upon payment of a fee of two dollars, on blanks to be furnished by said department for such purpose, giving his name in full, his residence and business address and such other information as said department shall request, provided any licensed person who shall have retired from active practice or who shall live outside of this state or who shall practice nursing wholly without pay or material compensation shall be required to register but shall not be required to pay such annual registration fee. No provision of this section shall be construed to apply to any person practicing dentistry, optometry or Christian science. On or before the first day of March in each year, said department shall cause to be printed and mailed to each person who shall have registered in accordance with the provisions of this section a list of the names of all such registered persons, and there shall be printed at the beginning of such list the following: "Each person receiving this list is requested to report to the state department of health the name and address of any person known to be practicing medicine, surgery, midwifery, chiropractic, osteopathy, natureopathy, chiropody, nursing or physiotherapy in this state whose name fails to appear in this registry. The names of persons giving such information will not be divulged."

Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than five dollars.



**Retired Practitioner Must Register and Pay  
Registration Fee When Resuming  
Active Practice**

Sec. 1124c. (as amended 1943, Sec. 542g). **Re-registration of Retired Practitioners.** Any person who has, at any time, held a license to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, natureopathy, midwifery, chiropody, nursing or physiotherapy and has retired from active practice or is living outside of this state, shall, before resuming practice in this state, notify the state department of health in writing of his intention, giving his residence and business address, and pay a registration fee of two dollars. His name may then be placed upon the list of active practitioners.

**Practitioners Must Report Change of Residence Within 30 Days**

Sec. 2390. **Change of Residence.** Whenever any person registered under the provisions of this chapter to practice any branch of the healing arts shall remove his residence from the town in which he has been recorded with the town clerk, he shall, within thirty days thereafter, notify the state department of health of the name of the town to which he has removed and shall file the same statements with the town clerk of such town that were originally filed for him by the state department of health. The town clerk shall record such statements in a book provided for such purpose by the state department of health as aforesaid, and shall return such statements to the person who filed the same, and the town clerk shall receive from such person a recording fee of twenty-five cents.

**Healing Arts Defined**

Sec. 2735. The practice of the healing arts shall be understood to be the practice of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic and natureopathy.



**License of Any Practitioner May Be  
Suspended, Revoked or Annulled  
For Cause**

Sec. 2741. (as amended 1941, Sec. 475f). **Suspension, Revocation or Annulment of License.** The license or certificate of registration of any licensed or registered practitioner of the healing arts in this state may be revoked, suspended or annulled, or such practitioner may be reprimanded or otherwise disciplined, after notice and hearing, on the recommendation of the examining board representing the branch of the healing arts practiced by such practitioner for any cause named below. Proceedings relative to the revocation, suspension or annulment of a license or certificate of registration or toward disciplinary action may be begun by the filing of written charges, verified by affidavit, by the state department of health with the examining board representing the branch of the healing art practiced by the practitioner. The causes for which a license or certificate of registration may be revoked, suspended or annulled or for which a practitioner may be reprimanded or otherwise disciplined are as follows: Conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, either within or without this state, of any crime involving moral turpitude, of any infamous crime or any crime in the practice of his profession; immoral, fraudulent, dishonorable or unprofessional conduct, illegal, incompetent or habitually negligent conduct in the practice of the healing arts; habitual intemperance in the use of spirituous stimulants or addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine or other habit-forming drugs; advertising in connection with the practice of the healing arts which is found by the board representing the branch of the healing arts practiced by the practitioner to be deceptive, misleading, extravagant, improbable or untrue; aiding or abetting the unlawful practice of any branch of the healing arts; failure to record a license or certificate of registration as required by law; insanity of the practitioner; fraud or deception in obtaining a license or certificate of registration. The clerk of any court in this state in which a person practicing any branch of the healing arts shall have been convicted of any crime as described in this section shall, immediately after such conviction, transmit a written report thereof, in duplicate, to



the state department of health, containing the name and address of the practitioner, the crime of which he was convicted, the date of conviction and the branch of healing arts practiced by such practitioner, designating the examining board representing the branch of the healing arts practiced by such person, the written charge being accompanied by a copy of the report of the clerk of the court.

#### **Regulations For Use of Title "Doctor"**

**Sec. 6356.** No person engaged in the practice of any branch of the art of healing the sick or injured or professing to be engaged in such practice shall make use of the title "doctor" or any abbreviation thereof without further specification or qualification descriptive of the school or kind of practice engaged in by such person, or advertise himself as possessor of such title, unless he shall have received a degree of doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy or doctor of dental surgery from a reputable university or college authorized by law to confer such a degree; and no person who has not been legally licensed or registered to practice any branch of the healing arts in this state shall use or advertise or permit to be used or advertised in connection with his name or any trade name in the conduct of any occupation or profession involving or pertaining to public health the title "doctor" or any abbreviation thereof or any designation tending to designate him as a person capable of the diagnosis, treatment, prevention or cure of any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition, actual or imaginary; provided any dentist who shall have received a degree of doctor of dental surgery from a reputable university or college authorized by law to confer such degree and who is licensed to practice dentistry in this state shall not be prevented from designating himself as the possessor of such degree or title. No provision of this section shall apply to any person admitted to practice under the provisions of the medical registration act of 1893.

Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both.

#### **Use of Roentgen-rays, X-rays and Radium**

**Sec. 856d.** (as amended 1939, Sec. 1445). (a) No person, unless he shall hold a license to practice medicine and surgery or a license to practice osteo-



pathy or a license to practice dentistry, shall use the Roentgen-ray or the X-ray or radium for the treatment of another person, unless such person shall use the same under the prescription, direction or supervision of a licensed physician, surgeon, osteopath or dentist. (b) Any person who shall violate any provision of subsection (a) shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than one year or be both fined and imprisoned for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year or be both fined and imprisoned. (c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of the Roentgen-ray or the X-ray for diagnostic purposes.

#### Use of Narcotic Drugs

**Sec. 976c. (P. A. 1935). Professional Use of Narcotic Drugs.** (1) A physician or a dentist, in good faith and in the course of his professional practice only, may prescribe, administer and dispense narcotic drugs, or he may cause the same to be administered by a nurse or interne under his direction and supervision. (2) A veterinarian, in good faith and in the course of his professional practice only, and not for use by a human being, may prescribe, administer and dispense narcotic drugs, and he may cause them to be administered by an assistant or orderly under his direction and supervision. (3) Any person who has obtained from a physician, dentist or veterinarian any narcotic drug for administration to a patient during the absence of such physician, dentist or veterinarian, shall return to such physician, dentist or veterinarian any unused portion of such drug when it is no longer required by the patient.

**Sec. 977c. (as amended 1939, Sec. 918e). Record of Narcotic Drugs to be Kept.** (1) Each physician, dentist, veterinarian or other person who is authorized to administer or professionally use narcotic drugs shall keep a record of such drugs received by him and a record of all such drugs administered, dispensed or professionally used by him otherwise than by prescription. It shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with this subsection if any such person using small quantities of solutions or other preparations of such drugs for local application shall keep



a record of the quantity, character and potency of such solutions or other preparation purchased or made up by him, and of the dates when purchased or made up, without keeping a record of the amount of such solution or other preparation applied by him to individual patients; provided no record need be kept of narcotic drugs administered, dispensed or professionally used in the treatment of any one patient, when the amount administered does not exceed in any forty-eight consecutive hours, (a) four grains of opium, or (b) one-half a grain of morphine or of any of its salts, or (c) two grains of codeine or of any of its salts, or (d) one-fourth of a grain of heroin or of any of its salts, or (e) a quantity of any other narcotic drug or any combination of narcotic drugs that does not exceed in pharmacologic potency any one of the drugs named above in the quantity stated. (2) Manufacturers and wholesalers shall keep records of all narcotic drugs compounded, mixed, cultivated or grown, or by any other process produced or prepared, and of all narcotic drugs received and disposed of by them, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4). (3) Apothecaries shall keep records of all narcotic drugs received and disposed of by them, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4). (4) The form of record shall be prescribed by the state department of health. The record of narcotic drugs received shall show the date of receipt, the name and address of the person from whom received and the kind and quantity of drugs produced or removed from process of manufacture and the date of such production or removal from process of manufacture; and the record shall in each case show the proportion of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or producible from crude opium or coca leaves received or produced, and the proportion of resin contained in or producible from the Cannabis sativa L. The record of all narcotic drugs sold, administered, dispensed or otherwise disposed of, shall show the date of selling, administering or dispensing, the name and address of the person to whom, or for whose use, or the owner and species of animal for which, the drugs were sold, administered or dispensed, and the kind and quantity of drugs. Each such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date



of the transaction recorded. The keeping of a record required by or under the federal narcotic laws, containing substantially the same information as is specified above, shall constitute compliance with this section, except that each such record shall contain a detailed list of narcotic drugs lost, destroyed or stolen, if any, the kind and quantity of such drugs and the date of the discovery of such loss, destruction or theft.

**Sec. 919e. Exemptions.** (A) The provisions of chapter 138 contained in the 1935 supplement shall not apply to the following-described acts: (1) Prescribing, administering, dispensing or selling at retail of any medicinal preparation that contains in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, (a) not more than two grains of opium, (b) not more than one-quarter of a grain of morphine or of any of its salts, (c) not more than one grain of codeine or of any of its salts, (d) not more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin or of any of its salts, and (e) not more than one of the drugs named in this subdivision; (2) prescribing, administering, dispensing or selling at retail of liniments, ointments and other preparations, susceptible of external use only and containing narcotic drugs in such combinations as to prevent their being readily extracted from such liniments, ointments or preparations, except liniments, ointments and other preparations, which contain coca leaves in any quantity or combination. (B) The exemptions authorized by this section shall be subject to the following conditions: (a) No person shall prescribe, administer, dispense or sell under said exemptions, to any one person, or for use for any one person or animal, any preparation specified in subsection (A), when he shall know, or, by reasonable diligence, discover, that such prescribing, administering, dispensing or selling will provide the person to whom use for whose use, or the owner of the animal for the use for which, such preparation is prescribed, administered, dispensed or sold, within any forty-eight consecutive hours, with more than four grains of opium, or more than one-half grain of morphine or any of its salts, or more than two grains of codeine or of any of its salts, or more than one-quarter of a grain of heroin or of any of its salts, or will provide such person or the owner of such animal within forty-eight consecutive hours, with more than



one preparation specified in subsection (A); (b) the medicinal preparation, or the liniment, ointment or other preparation susceptible of external use only, prescribed, administered, dispensed or sold, shall contain, in addition to the narcotic drug in it, some drug or drugs conferring upon it medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone and such preparation shall be prescribed, administered, dispensed and sold in good faith as a medicine, and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this section. No provision of this section shall be construed to limit the kind or quantity of any narcotic drug that may be prescribed, administered, dispensed or sold, to any person or for use for any person or animal, when it shall be prescribed, administered, dispensed or sold, in compliance with the general provisions of said chapter 138 contained in said supplement.

For other details of Narcotic Act write to State Department of Health.

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See page 62 — Sec. 2392. Distribution of Antitoxin.

See page 63 — Sec. 862e. Anti-pneumonia Serum.



**SERVICES OF  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
TO PHYSICIANS**

**STATE STATUTES**

**Bacteriological Laboratory Made  
Available**

**Sec. 2378.** The state department of health may establish and control a bacteriological laboratory where examination of supposed morbid tissues for the diagnosis of infectious diseases shall be made, free of expense, upon the application of registered physicians or health officers, and for such purpose may provide necessary buildings and apparatus, employ bacteriologists and assistants and do all things necessary for the conduct of such laboratory.

**Clinical Thermometers Inspected For Accuracy Before Sale In Connecticut  
Is Authorized**

**State Clinical Thermometer Standard**

**Sec. 2373. (as amended 1933, Sec. 927c).** The term "clinical thermometer" as used in this section, shall mean a maximum self-registering thermometer of the type commonly used for measuring body temperatures and a "correct clinical thermometer" shall mean a thermometer which conforms, within the tolerances hereinafter established, to the standards herein established and to the specifications to be promulgated as provided herein. A "state clinical thermometer standard", for the purpose of this section, shall mean a thermometer supplied by the state and certified annually by the national bureau of standards for use by the state, and "official clinical thermometer standards" shall mean such additional clinical thermometer standards as may be supplied by the state in order to carry out the provisions of this section. Such thermometer standards shall be verified by the state department of health upon their initial receipt and thereafter at least once in every six months. Verification thereof shall be made by comparison with the state clinical thermometer standard. In addition, the state department



ment of health shall promulgate requirements, specifications and tolerances for clinical thermometers. Official clinical thermometer standards may be used in making comparisons of all clinical thermometers under tests. If, upon inspection by said department or its agents or other representatives, a clinical thermometer which is offered for sale shall be found to be correct, said department shall seal or mark or in other manner certify such thermometer as correct. When a clinical thermometer shall be found, upon inspection by said department, to be incorrect, it may be seized by said department and condemned or destroyed or returned to the owner thereof upon satisfactory guarantee that it will not be offered for sale, sold or used again within this state. When a representative sample of clinical thermometers shall be submitted by the manufacturer thereof to said department and shall have been approved by it, the commissioner of health shall assign a designating mark or number to such manufacturer which shall thereafter be permanently affixed by such manufacturer to each clinical thermometer of that particular kind made or sold by him. All clinical thermometers which are sealed by the manufacturer shall be marked with the name, initials or trademark of such manufacturer or by such other markings as said department may require. Upon proof that such authorized seal or designating mark has been affixed to a thermometer which fails to conform to the sample as approved by said commissioner, or upon proof that any manufacturer has failed to comply with such requirements as said department shall promulgate, said commissioner may revoke the authority given by him to such manufacturer.

Any person who, by himself or his agents or representatives, shall offer for sale, keep for the purpose of sale or sell any clinical thermometer not sealed, marked or certified as correct by said department or by the manufacturer, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

#### Distribution of Antitoxin

**Sec. 2392.** Said department is authorized to procure diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, vaccine lymph or other biologic products for the free use of people of the state upon whom the purchase thereof would impose a financial hardship, and to distribute



the same to town, city and borough health officers who shall furnish the same to such persons upon recommendation of attending physicians.

**Sec. 862e. Anti-pneumonia Serum.** The state department of health is authorized to procure anti-pneumonia serum for the use of the people of the state upon whom the purchase thereof would impose a financial hardship and distribute the same to town, city and borough health officers, who shall furnish the same to such persons upon the recommendation of attending physicians, and the town, city or borough, of which such person so furnished with such serum is a legal resident, shall reimburse said department for the cost thereof.

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**BIOLOGICAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS**

ISSUED TO LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS FOR PHYSICIANS

**ALL MATERIALS ARE IN VIALS**

**ANTHRAX SERUM**—For treatment  
**ANTIMENINGOCOCCIC SERUM**—30 cc. vial  
**ANTIPNEUMOCOCCIC SERUM (Rabbit)**—  
 50,000 unit vial—Type

**DIPHTHERIA—**

Antitoxin	{ 1,000 unit vial
	{ 10,000 unit vial
Schick test	{ 10-test vial
	{ 50-test vial
Toxoid	{ 3 vials for one person
Tetanus Toxoid	{ 30 cc. vial for groups
Alum Precipitated	{ 3 vials for one person
	{ 30 cc. vial for groups

**SCARLET FEVER— (9,000 unit-vial)**

Antitoxin for treatment only	{ 5-test vial
Dick test toxin	{ 50-test vial

Immunizing toxin  
 5-vial package for one person  
 1-vial supplementary dose  
 6-vial package for 10 persons

**SILVER NITRATE—**

5 ampules to package  
 10 ampules to package

**SMALLPOX VACCINE—** 1 point per pkg.  
 5 points " "  
 10 points " "

**TETANUS ANTITOXIN—**

3,000 unit vial for prophylaxis  
 10,000 unit vial for treatment  
 Tetanus Toxoid, Alum { 3 vials for one person  
 Precipitated { 30 cc. vial for groups

**TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID VACCINE—**

3-vial package for one person  
 20 cc. vial for use with groups

**WHOOPING COUGH (PERTUSSIS)—**

*Vaccine for immunization only*  
 5 cc. vial for one person (Double Strength)  
 20 cc. vial for 4 persons (Double Strength)

**ANTIRABIC VACCINE** — Code Number V-776 to be ordered  
 by local health officer from Eli Lilly and Co., 81 Spring  
 St., New York City.



### LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS

**ANTHRAX**—Material for anthrax bacilli.

**DIPHTHERIA**—Cultures from nose and throat. A limited number of virulence tests.

**DYSENTERY**—Feces.

**GONORRHEA**—Pus smears for organism. Cultures.

**INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS**—Test for heterophile antibodies.

**MALARIA**—Blood smears for parasite.

**PARASITIC DISEASES**—Feces for amebic cysts, other protozoa and helminth ova.

**PNEUMONIA**—Sputum for type of organism. Blood cultures.

**RABIES**—Animal brains for Negri bodies.

**STREPTOCOCCUS INFECTIONS**—Blood cultures and other cultures for hemolytic streptococci.

**SYPHILIS**—Serodiagnostic tests and dark-field examinations.

**TUBERCULOSIS**—Sputum; and body fluids for animal inoculation tests.

**TULAREMIA**—Agglutination test.

**TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID** — Widal tests, blood cultures, feces and urine.

**TYPHUS**—Weil-Felix agglutination test.

**BRUCELLOSIS** — Agglutination and opsonocytaphagic tests.

**VINCENT'S INFECTION** — Smears for organisms.

**CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**—For accuracy.

**MILK AND FROZEN DESSERTS**—Examined at request of health officers.

**WATER**—Examined at request of health officers.

**SEWAGE AND TRADE WASTES**—For stream pollution studies.

**ALL SPECIMENS\* SHOULD BE SENT TO  
BUREAU OF LABORATORIES  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
1179 Main Street, P. O. Box 1139  
HARTFORD 1, CONNECTICUT.**

\* Containers for forwarding specimens can be obtained from local health officers or directly from Bureau of Laboratories.



**STATE STATUTES****Information to Local Authorities  
Reports to Department**

**Sec. 2380.** The state department of health shall cause all proper sanitary information in its possession to be promptly forwarded to the local health authorities of any town, city, borough or county in the state, which may request the same, adding thereto such useful suggestions as the experience of said department may supply. The local health authorities shall supply like information to said department, together with a copy of their reports and other publications. Said department may 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, from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons and schools, from the 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 relating to matters concerning which said department may in its opinion need information for the discharge of its duties. Said department shall, when requested by public authorities, 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 place. Said department shall give all information that may be reasonably requested, concerning any threatened danger to the public health, to local health officers and to all other sanitary authorities in the state, who shall give like information to said department; and said department and such officers and sanitary authorities shall cooperate to prevent the spread of disease, and for the protection of life and the promotion of health.



## EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

(Available on Request)

Sanitary Code  
Annual Reports  
Annual Registration Reports  
Monthly Health Bulletin  
Statutes of Connecticut Relating to Public Health,  
Revision of 1930 and Public Acts of 1931  
1937, 1939 and 1941 Supplements to State Statutes  
Relating to Public Health  
Reference Material and Loan Library on Public  
Health  
Health Leaflets (list and order blank sent on re-  
quest)

### Speakers

Speakers on public health are available on request to address local organizations—men's clubs, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, or other professional or lay groups. As a member of such organizations you may wish to call this service to the attention of your local groups.

### Broadcasting

Each Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. over Station WTIC, Hartford, members of the staff give five minute radio talks on public health. Titles for the succeeding months are announced in the monthly health bulletins.

Physicians interested in this service should call it to the attention of their patients.

Copies of radio talks are available on request.

### Illustrative Material

Many health films are available for local use. These are listed in the "Health Service" pamphlet which will be sent on request. Films are loaned on request provided local equipment and an operator are available. The department equipment is used by members of the staff who illustrate their talks with films.



**ORDER BLANK FOR SPECIAL FORMS**

(See page 5)

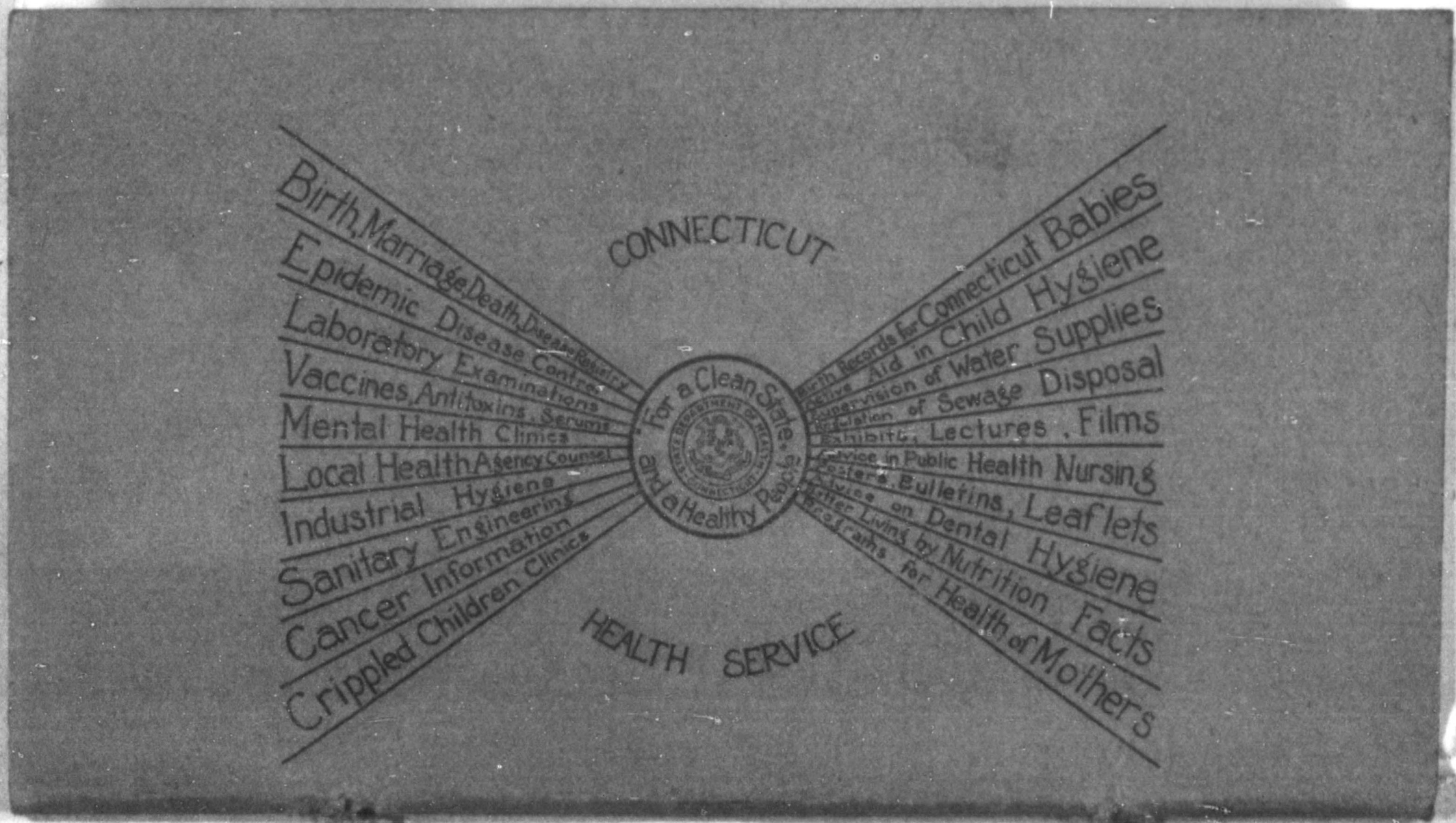
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| ..... C R 18 and 18A | ..... C H 82         |
| ..... P D 32         | ..... C H 87         |
| ..... I H 8          | ..... C H 90 and 90A |
| ..... V D 26         | ..... C C 1          |
| ..... P D 91         | ..... C C 9          |
| ..... C H 12         | ..... P H N 13       |
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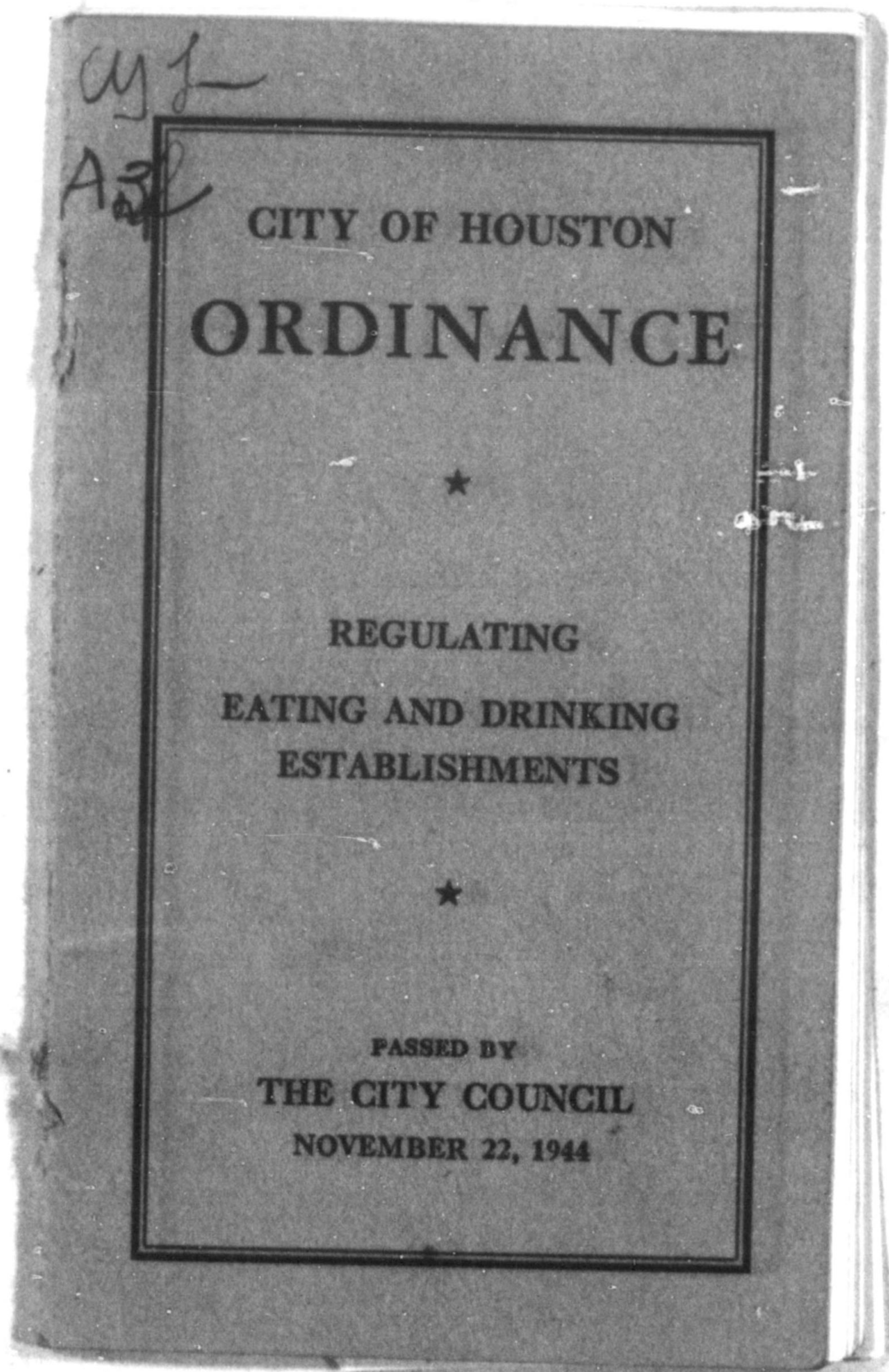
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775013





**Ordinance No. 9269**

An Ordinance Regulating the Inspection of Places and Establishments Where Food or Drink is Prepared, Served, Sold or Handled; Providing for the Issuance, Suspension and Revocation or Permits for Such Places and Establishments and the Collection of Fees for Such Permits; Providing for the Inspection and Testing of Food and Drinks; Defining Terms; Prohibiting the Sale of Adulterated, Unwholesome or Misbranded Food or Drinks; Providing Penalties for the Violation Hereof; Providing for the Enforcement Hereof; Providing a Saving Clause; and Repealing All Ordinances or Parts of Ordinances in Conflict Herewith.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON:

**Section 1: Definitions**

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and the enforcement of this ordinance:

(a) **Restaurant:** The term "restaurant" shall mean restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short order cafe, luncheonette, tavern, sandwich shop, sandwich stand, soda fountain, and all other eating or drinking establishments, as well as kitchens or other places in which food or drink is prepared for sale elsewhere.

(b) **Itinerant Restaurant:** The term "itinerant restaurant" shall mean a restaurant operating for a temporary period in connec-



tion with a fair, carnival, circus, public exhibition, or other similar gathering.

(c) **Person:** The term "person" shall mean any individual, firm, corporation, association, or co-partnership.

(d) **Employee:** The term "employee" shall mean any person who handles food or drink during preparation or serving, or who comes in contact with any eating or cooking utensils, or who is employed in a room in which food or drink is prepared or served.

(e) **Utensils:** The term "utensils" shall mean and include any kitchenware, tableware, glassware, cutlery, vessels, containers, or other equipment with which food or drink comes in contact during storage, preparation, serving, eating, or drinking.

(f) **Health Officer:** The term "Health Officer" shall mean the legally appointed Director of Public Health of the City of Houston, Texas, or his authorized representative.

(g) **Food:** The term "food" shall include all articles used by man for food, drink, flavoring, confectionery or condiment, whether simple, mixed or compounded.

(h) **Adulterated:** An article of food and/or drink shall be deemed to be adulterated:

(1) if any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength;

(2) if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article;

(3) if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, or

if the product be below that standard of quality, quantity, strength or purity represented to the purchaser or consumer.

(4) if it be mixed, colored or powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed;

(5) if it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health, provided, that when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption;

(6) if it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal or vegetable unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

(i) **Filthy:** The term "filthy" shall be deemed to apply to food not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means, from all foreign or injurious contaminations.



**Section 2: Permits**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a restaurant or an itinerant restaurant within the incorporated limits of the City of Houston, Texas, who does not possess an unrevoked permit from the Health Officer. Such permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place, and removed only by the Health Officer. Only persons who comply with the requirements of this ordinance shall be entitled to receive and retain such a permit.

(b) Application for such permit shall be made annually, on forms supplied by the Health Officer, on or before the first day of April of each year, or at such other time as a new restaurant or itinerant restaurant proposes to begin operating. At the time of making such application the applicant for such permit shall pay to the Health Officer a fee of Three (\$3.00) Dollars, which shall be for one complete fiscal year from April 1st to March 31st, both inclusive, or any part thereof, and which fee is intended to help defray a part of the expense necessary and incident to the enforcement of this ordinance.

**Section 3: Suspension or Revocation of Permits**

(a) Such permit may be temporarily suspended by the Health Officer only and not by his representative for any period of time not to exceed ten (10) days upon the violation by the permit holder of any of the terms of this ordinance; and upon serious

or repeated violation of the terms of this ordinance such permit may be revoked by the Health Officer only and not by his representative by notifying such permit holder, in writing, or such revocation.

(b) In any case of such suspension or revocation, as hereinabove authorized, the reasons therefor shall be furnished the holder of such permit, in writing, at the time of such suspension or revocation, and the holder of such permit shall have the right of appeal to the City Manager, which appeal shall be perfected by delivering a letter to the office of the City Manager within ten (10) days from the date of such suspension or revocation, stating that an appeal from the action of the Health Officer is desired. If dissatisfied with the action of the City Manager, the holder of such permit shall have the right of further appeal to the City Council, which appeal shall be perfected by delivering a letter to the City Secretary, within ten (10) days from the date of the action of the City Manager, stating that an appeal from the action of the City Manager is desired. Pending such appeal or appeals such restaurant or itinerant restaurant may continue to operate until final action by the City Council on such appeal.

(c) In the event any such permit is suspended or revoked by the Health Officer the City shall not be liable to the permit holder for any refund of any part of such permit fee.



#### Section 4: Examination and Condemnation of Unwholesome or Adulterated Food or Drink

(a) No person operating, managing or conducting a restaurant or itinerant restaurant shall manufacture for sale, have in his possession with the intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell or exchange any article of food which is adulterated or filthy within the meaning of this ordinance.

(b) Samples of Food, drink, and other substances may be taken and examined by the Health Officer as often as may be necessary for the detection of unwholesomeness or adulteration. The Health Officer may condemn and forbid the sale of, or cause to be removed or destroyed, any food or drink which is unwholesome or adulterated.

(c) Any person operating, managing or conducting a restaurant or itinerant restaurant who shall do any act or thing prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any act or thing enjoined by the provisions of this section, or in any way violate any provision thereof, shall be fined not less than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) nor more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00). It shall not be necessary for the complaint to allege or for the prosecution to prove that the act or omission was knowingly done or omitted.

#### Section 5: Inspection of Restaurants

(a) At least once every two months the Health Officer shall inspect every restaurant and itinerant restaurant located within the incorporated limits of the City of Houston, Texas.

(b) One copy of the inspection report shall be posted by the Health Officer upon an inside wall of the restaurant, and said inspection report shall not be defaced or removed by any person except the Health Officer. Another copy of the inspection report shall be filed with the records of the Health Department.

(c) The person operating the restaurant shall upon request of the Health Officer permit access to all parts of the establishment and shall permit copying any or all records of food purchased.

#### Section 6: Sanitation Requirements for Restaurants

(A) All restaurants shall comply with all of the following items of sanitation:

**Item 1: Floors.** The floors of all rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared, or served, or in which utensils are washed, shall be of such construction as to be easily cleaned, shall be smooth, and shall be kept clean and in good repair.

**Item 2: Walls and ceilings.** Walls and ceilings of all rooms shall be kept clean and in good repair. All walls and ceilings of rooms in which food or drink is stored or pre-



pared shall be finished in light color. The walls of all rooms in which food or drink is prepared or utensils are washed shall have a smooth, washable surface up to the level reached by splash or spray.

**Item 3: Doors and windows.** When flies are prevalent, all openings into the outer air shall be effectively screened and doors shall be self-closing, unless other effective means are provided to prevent the entrance of flies.

**Item 4: Lighting.** All rooms in which food or drink is stored or prepared or in which utensils are washed shall be well lighted.

**Item 5: Ventilation.** All rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared, or served, or in which utensils are washed, shall be well ventilated.

**Item 6: Toilet facilities.** Every restaurant shall be provided with adequate and conveniently located toilet facilities for its employees, conforming with the ordinances of the City of Houston. In restaurants hereafter constructed toilet rooms shall not open directly into any room in which food, drink, or utensils are handled or stored. The doors of all toilet rooms shall be self-closing. Toilet rooms shall be kept in a clean condition, in good repair, and well lighted and ventilated. Hand-washing signs shall be posted in each toilet room used by employees.

**Item 7: Water supply.** Running water under pressure shall be easily accessible to all rooms in which food is prepared or utensils are washed, and the water supply

shall be adequate, and of a safe, sanitary quality.

**Item 8: Lavatory facilities.** Adequate and convenient hand-washing facilities shall be provided, including hot and cold running water, soap, and approved sanitary towels. The use of a common towel is prohibited. No employee shall resume work after using the toilet room without first washing his hands.

**Item 9: Construction of utensils and equipment.** All multi-use utensils and all show and display cases or windows, counters, shelves, tables, refrigerating equipment, sinks, and other equipment or utensils used in connection with the operation of a restaurant shall be so constructed as to be easily cleaned and shall be kept in good repair. Utensils containing or plated with cadmium or lead shall not be used; provided, that solder containing lead may be used for jointing.

**Item 10: Cleaning and bactericidal treatment of utensils and equipment.**

(a) All equipment, including display cases or windows, counters, shelves, tables, refrigerators, stoves, hoods and sinks, shall be kept clean and free from dust, dirt, insects, and other contaminating material. All cloths used by waiters, chefs, and other employees shall be clean.

(b) Single-service containers shall be used only once, and they must be kept in a sanitary manner, protected from dust, flies, and other contamination.



(c) All multi-use eating and drinking utensils shall be washed after each service, until clean to the sight and touch, in warm water containing soap or alkali cleanser. After cleaning, such multi-use utensils shall be placed in wire cages and immersed in a still bath of clear water heated to a minimum temperature of One Hundred Seventy (170) degrees Fahrenheit for at least three (3) minutes, or two (2) minutes at One Hundred Eighty (180) degrees Fahrenheit. Upon removal from the hot water, such utensils shall be stored in such a manner as not to become contaminated. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to restaurants or itinerant restaurants that use electrically operated dishwashing and glasswashing machines that accomplish these purposes mechanically.

(d) No dish, utensil, ladle, or other instrument, or any food grinding machine or implement that has not been washed and sterilized, as provided in paragraph (c) of this Item, for dishes and other articles before each use, shall be used or kept for use.

(e) No utensil shall be used or kept for use if said utensil is chipped, cracked, or broken, or constructed in such a manner as to render its cleansing and/or sterilization impossible or doubtful.

(f) No article, polish, or other substance containing any cyanide preparation or other poisonous material shall be used for the cleansing or polishing of utensils. This provision shall not apply to any utensil which has been subsequently cleaned in a manner

that all traces of said poisonous substance shall have been removed.

(g) No napkin, cloth, or other article that has been used, shall be furnished any person until said napkin, cloth, or other article shall have been laundered or sterilized subsequent to any other use.

(h) No napkins, straws, toothpicks, or any other articles shall be offered for the use of any person if said napkins, straws, toothpicks, or other articles have not been securely protected from dust, dirt, insects, rodents, and, as far as may be necessary, by all reasonable means, from all contaminations.

(i) Any person who shall do any act or thing prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any act or thing required by the preceding paragraphs of this Item (being Item 10 of Section 6), or in any way violate any provision thereof, shall be fined any amount not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

**Item 11: Storage and handling of utensils and equipment.** After bactericidal treatment utensils shall be stored in a clean, dry place protected from flies, dust, and other contamination, and shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent contamination as far as practicable. Single-service utensils shall be purchased only in sanitary containers, shall be stored therein in a clean, dry place until used, and shall be handled in a sanitary manner.

**Item 12: Disposal of wastes.** All wastes shall be properly disposed of, and all gar-



bage and trash shall be kept in suitable receptacles, in such manner as not to become a nuisance.

**Item 13: Refrigeration.** All readily perishable food and drink shall be kept at or below Fifty (50) degrees Fahrenheit except when being prepared or served. Waste water from refrigeration equipment shall be properly disposed of.

**Item 14: Wholesomeness of food and drink.** All food and drink shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage, and so prepared as to be safe for human consumption. All milk, fluid milk products, ice cream, and other frozen desserts served shall be from approved sources. Milk and fluid milk products shall be served in the individual original containers in which they were received from the distributor or from a bulk container equipped with an approved dispensing device; provided, that this requirement shall not apply to cream, which may be served from the original bottle or from a dispenser approved for such service. All oysters, clams, and mussels shall be from approved sources, and if shucked shall be kept, until used, in the containers in which they were placed, at the shucking plant.

**Item 15: Storage, display, and serving of food and drink.**

(a) All food and drink shall be so stored, displayed, and served as to be protected from dust, flies, vermin, and depredation and pollution by rodents, unnecessary handling, droplet infection, overhead leakage, and other contamination. No animals or

fowls shall be kept or allowed in any room in which food or drink is prepared or stored, except Seeing Eye dogs. All means necessary for the elimination of flies, roaches, and rodents shall be used.

(b) Any person who shall do any act or thing prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any act or thing enjoined by the provision of this Item of this Ordinance, or in any way violate any provision thereof, shall be fined not less than Twenty-five (\$25.00) nor more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00.) It shall not be necessary for the complaint to allege or for the prosecution to prove that the act or omission was knowingly done or omitted.

**Item 16: Cleanliness of employees.** All employees shall wear clean outer garments and shall keep their hands clean at all times while engaged in handling food, drink, utensils, or equipment and furthermore shall use hair nets, head bands or caps while engaged in handling food, drinks, utensils, and/or equipment. Employees shall not expectorate or use tobacco in any form in rooms in which food is prepared.

**Item 17: Miscellaneous.** The premises of all restaurants shall be kept clean and free of litter or rubbish. None of the operations connected with a restaurant shall be conducted in any room used as living or sleeping quarters. Adequate lockers or dressing rooms shall be provided for employees' clothing and shall be kept clean. Soiled linens, coats, and aprons shall be kept in containers provided for this purpose.



**(B) ITINERANT RESTAURANTS:**  
Itinerant restaurants shall be conducted and operated in an approved manner.

**Section 7: Restaurants Which May Operate**

From and after twelve (12) months from the date on which this ordinance takes effect no restaurant shall be operated within the incorporated limits of the City of Houston, Texas, unless it conforms with the requirements of this ordinance.

**Section 8: Reinstatement of Permit**

(a) Any restaurant, the permit of which has been suspended, may at any time make application for reinstatement of the permit.

(b) Within one week after the receipt of a satisfactory application, accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that the violated provision or provisions of this ordinance have been conformed with, the Health Officer shall make a reinspection, and thereafter as many additional reinspections as he may deem necessary to assure himself that the applicant is again complying with the requirements, and, in case the findings indicate compliance, shall reinstate the permit.

**Section 9: Disease Control**

(a) No person who is infected with any transmissible condition of any infectious or contagious disease shall work in, on, or

about any restaurant or itinerant restaurant, or deliver any article therefrom.

(b) No person shall work in, on, or about any restaurant or itinerant restaurant unless there shall be displayed for public inspection at the restaurant or itinerant restaurant where such person is employed a health certificate, as is hereafter in this section required, which said health certificate shall not be removed from such restaurant or itinerant restaurant during the continuance of such employment except by the Health Officer, or upon valid court order. All such health certificates shall bear the signature of the person named thereon, the signature of the physician executing the examinations and tests upon which such certificate is based, and shall describe the color of eyes, and hair, height, weight, race, sex and age of the person named thereon, and shall bear the date of issuance, and shall be valid for six months only.

(c) No person operating, managing or conducting a restaurant or itinerant restaurant shall work, employ, or keep in his employ, in, on or about any such place, or to deliver any article therefrom, any person, who, at the time of his or her employment, failed to deliver to the employer or his agent, a certificate signed by a legally licensed physician, residing in the county where said person is to be employed, or is employed, attesting the fact that the bearer had been actually and thoroughly examined by such physician within a week prior to the time of such employment, and that such examination disclosed the fact that such



person to be employed was free from any transmissible condition of any infectious or contagious disease; or fail to institute and have made, at intervals of time not exceeding six months, actual and thorough examinations, essential to the finding of freedom from communicable and infectious diseases, of all such employees, by a legally licensed physician residing in the county where said person is employed, and secure in evidence thereof a certificate signed by such physician stating that such examination had been made of such person, disclosing the fact that he or she was free from any transmissible condition of any communicable and infectious diseases. No person operating, managing or conducting a restaurant or itinerant restaurant shall work in, on, or about any such place, or deliver any article therefrom, without having undergone the medical examinations and secured the health certificates provided for in this paragraph.

(d) The failure of any person operating a restaurant or itinerant restaurant to display at such place of business a valid health certificate, as required by this section, for each person employed in, on, or about such place, or making deliveries of any article therefrom, shall be prima facie evidence that the said person, in violation of requirements called for by this section, failed to require the exhibition of the pre-employment health certificate of such person and failed to institute and have made of such person, actual and thorough examinations necessary to the findings of freedom from

communicable diseases at intervals of time not exceeding six months.

(e) A placard containing paragraph (a) of this section shall be posted in all toilet rooms in all restaurants or itinerant restaurants.

#### Section 10: Procedure When Infection Suspected

When suspicion arises as to the possibility of transmission of infection from any restaurant employee the Health Officer is authorized to require any or all of the following measures:

- (1) The immediate exclusion of the employee from all restaurants;
- (2) The immediate closing of the restaurant concerned until no further danger of disease outbreak exists, in the opinion of the Health Officer;
- (3) Adequate medical examinations of the employee and of his associates, with such laboratory examinations as may be indicated.

#### Section 11: Enforcement Interpretation

This ordinance shall be enforced by the Health Officer in accordance with the interpretation thereof contained in the 1943 edition of the U. S. Public Health Service Code Regulating Eating and Drinking Establishments, being Public Health Bulletin No. 280, copy of which shall be on file in the office of the City Secretary of the



City of Houston, Texas, except in so far as such interpretations contained in said U. S. Public Health Service Code (Public Health Bulletin No. 280) are changed or modified by the terms and provisions of this ordinance.

**Section 12: Penalty**

Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance for the violation of which no other penalty is specified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any amount not exceeding Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars; and each act or omission in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense, and each and every day that such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

**Section 13: Severability and Saving Clause**

Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional or held invalid, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances be held invalid, the constitutionality and/or validity of the remainder of this ordinance and the application thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.

**Section 14: Repeal Clause**

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed as of December 1, A. D. 1945.

**Section 15: Effective Date**

This Ordinance shall become effective December 1, 1944.

Passed first reading 15th day of November, A. D. 1944.

Passed second and final reading 22nd day of November, A. D. 1944.

Passed this 22nd day of November, A. D. 1944.

Approved this 22nd day of November, A. D. 1944.

(s) OTIS MASSEY  
Mayor of the City of Houston.



AB

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS  
TO THE  
MARYLAND PHARMACY LAWS  
UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, ETC.  
AND  
REGULATION  
TO  
JUNE 1, 1943



PUBLISHED BY THE  
STATE DEPARTMENT of HEALTH  
AND THE  
MARYLAND BOARD of PHARMACY  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



**SECTIONS, ARTICLES, REGULATIONS  
AMENDED AND ADDED TO  
JUNE 1, 1943**

- Sec. 31A, Article 43 — Auction Sale of Drugs, Etc.
- Sec. 256, Article 43 — Reciprocity
- Sec. 258, Article 43 — Drug Store Permit Fee
- Sec. 259, Article 43 — To Manufacture Drugs, Medicines  
Etc. Permit Fee
- Sec. 332, Article 27 — Narcotic Drugs
- Sec. 336A, Article 27 — Venereal Disease Remedy

**REGULATION**

- Sec. 269, Article 43 — 1941 — Sodium Fluoride and Hydro-  
fluoric Acid



## Chapter 775, Article 43, 1941.

31A. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, association or corporation to sell, distribute, vend or otherwise dispose of any drugs, medicines, cosmetics or pharmaceutical or medicinal preparations at any auction sale without notifying the State Board of Health in writing of the proposed auction at least seven days in advance of the date fixed for said auction.

The State Board of Health, or any duly authorized agent thereof, shall have power and authority to inspect such drugs, medicines, cosmetics or pharmaceutical or medicinal preparations proposed to be sold, distributed, vended or otherwise disposed of, and to prohibit the sale of the same, if in the opinion of said Board, such preparations are unfit for human use or consumption. No sale of such preparations shall be conducted in violation of the order of the State Board of Health.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

## Chapter 781, Article 43, 1943.

256. It shall be within the power of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy to enter into reciprocal relations with the boards of pharmacy or similar agencies of such other States as do likewise, and to register as a pharmacist any person registered by examination in another State without further examination, provided such applicant's qualifications are such that he would have been eligible for registration by examination by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy at the time he became registered in such other State. Applicants for registration under this clause to produce satisfactory documents bearing upon his previous examination from the secretary of that board, and paying the secretary of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy the accustomed fee. Applicants, in addition, will be required to furnish satisfactory record as to his morality, sobriety, and close observance of the more important laws touching the life of a pharmacist.



Reciprocal rights hereunder shall not be granted to persons registered as pharmacists in this State under the provisions of Section 252 of this Article.

Chapter 819, Article 43, 1943.

258. (a) From and after the first day of January, 1936, it shall be unlawfull for any person, co-partnership, association or corporation to operate, maintain, open or establish any pharmacy within this state without first having obtained a permit so to do from the Maryland Board of Pharmacy.

The application for such permit shall be made on a form to be prescribed and furnished by the said Board of Pharmacy and shall be accompanied by the required fee of three (\$3) dollars, which amount shall also be paid as the fee for each renewal of such permit.

If it is desired to operate, maintain, open or establish more than one pharmacy, separate applications shall be made and separate permits issued for each.

(b) On evidence satisfactory to the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy; (a) that the pharmacy for which the permit is sought will be conducted in full compliance with the law and with the rules and regulations of the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy; (b) that the location and appointments of said pharmacy are such that it can be operated and maintained without endangering the public health or safety; and (c) that said pharmacy will be constantly under the personal and immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist, a permit shall be issued to such persons, co-partnerships, associations or corporations as the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy shall deem qualified to conduct such pharmacy.

If an application shall be refused, the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy shall notify the applicant in writing of its decision and the reasons therefor.

Permits issued under the provisions of this section shall be exposed in a conspicuous place in the pharmacy for which issued. Such permits shall not be transferable; shall expire on the last day of December following the date of issue, and shall be renewed annually.



(c) Application blanks for renewal permits shall be mailed by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy to each permittee on or before November 1st in each year, and if application for renewal is not made on or before the following 1st day of December, the existing permit shall lapse and become null and void on the date of its expiration, and no new permit will be granted except: (a) upon evidence satisfactory to the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy of good and sufficient grounds for the failure to file the application for renewal within the time prescribed; and (b) upon payment of a renewal fee of \$5.

The said Maryland Board of Pharmacy shall make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this section, and is hereby authorized, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, to revoke any permit when examination or inspection of the pharmacy shall disclose that such pharmacy is not being conducted according to law or is being so conducted as to endanger the public health or safety.

(d) Any person, co-partnership, association or corporation, to whom the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy has refused to issue a permit, or whose permit has been revoked, may appeal from the decision and order of said Maryland Board of Pharmacy to the Circuit Court of the County in which the pharmacy or proposed pharmacy in question is or is intended to be located, and if the same is or is intended to be located in Baltimore City, to the Circuit Court or Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, at any time within thirty (30) days after the date of the receipt by the applicant of the decision of the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy; provided, however, that the appellant shall give bond, in the penalty of \$500, to be approved by the Clerk of the Court in which such appeal shall be filed, conditioned to pay all costs if the decision and order appealed from be affirmed, whereupon, the execution of said decision and order shall be stayed pending such appeal.

(e) Any person, co-partnership, association, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, upon



conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars for each offense, and each and every day such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

All permit fees collected under the provisions of this section shall be used by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, so far as may be necessary, for the enforcement of the provisions of this sub-title.

Chapter 506, Article 43, 1943.

259. No drugs, or medicines, or toilet articles, or dentifrices, or cosmetics, shall be manufactured, made, produced, packed, packaged, or prepared within this State, except under the personal and immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist or such other persons as may be approved by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy after an investigation and a determination by the said Board that they are qualified by scientific or technical training and/or experience to perform such duties of supervision as may be necessary to protect the public health and safety; and no person shall manufacture, make, produce, pack, package or prepare any such articles without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Maryland Board of Pharmacy. Such permit shall be subject to such rules and regulations, with respect to sanitation and/or equipment, as the said Board of Pharmacy may from time to time adopt for the protection of the public health and safety.

The application for such permit shall be made on a form to be prescribed and furnished by the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy and shall be accompanied by the required fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00), which amount shall also be paid as the fee for each renewal of such permit. Separate applications shall be made and separate permits issued for each separate place of manufacture, making, production, packing, packaging or preparation.

Permits issued under the provisions of this section shall be exposed in a conspicuous place in the factory or place for which issued; such permits shall not be transferable; shall expire on the last day of December following the date of issue and shall be renewed annually.



Any person aggrieved by any rule or regulation promulgated by the said Board of Pharmacy under the provisions of this section shall be entitled to have his complaint set down for hearing by said Board. Requests for such hearings shall be made in writing and shall specify in detail the basis for the complaint, and the hearing shall be held within ten (10) days from the date of the receipt of said request by the said Board, unless postponed by mutual agreement.

The said Board shall have the power to make such rules and regulations with respect to the conduct of such hearings as may be necessary.

Any person aggrieved by any order of the said Board of Pharmacy, passed after such hearing, may appeal therefrom to the Circuit Court of the county in which such person resides, and if such person is a resident of Baltimore City, to the Circuit Court of Baltimore City or the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, any time within thirty (30) days after the passage of the said order; and upon said appeal, the court shall hear and determine the issues raised thereby de novo.

Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section, and any permittee hereunder who shall violate any of the conditions of his permit or any of the rules or regulations adopted by the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy, in pursuance of the power hereby conferred, shall upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than Fifty (\$50) Dollars for each offense, and each and every day such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense; and, upon conviction of a permittee hereunder, his permit shall also forthwith be revoked and become null and void.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to those operating retail pharmacies or drug stores.

All permit fees collected under the provisions of this section shall be used by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, so far as may be necessary, for the enforcement of the provisions of this sub-title.



## Chapter 725, Article 27, 1941.

332. (1) A duly licensed manufacturer or wholesaler may sell and dispense narcotic drugs to any of the following persons but only on official written orders:

(a) To a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist or pharmacy owner.

(b) To a physician, dentist or veterinarian.

(c) To a person in charge of a hospital, but only for use by or in that hospital; provided, the official written order is signed by a physician, dentist, veterinarian or pharmacist connected with such hospital.

(d) To a person in charge of a laboratory but only for use in that laboratory for scientific and medicinal purposes.

(2) A duly licensed manufacturer or wholesaler may sell narcotic drugs to any of the following persons:

(a) On a special written order accompanied by a certificate of exemption, as required by the Federal narcotic laws, to a person in the employ of the United States Government, or of any State, territory, district, county, municipality, or insular government, purchasing, receiving, possessing or dispensing narcotic drugs by reason of his official duties.

(b) To a master of a ship or a person in charge of any aircraft upon which no physician is regularly employed, or to a physician or surgeon duly licensed in some State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to practice his profession, or to a retired commissioned medical officer of the United States Army, Navy, or Public Health Service employed upon such ship or aircraft when not in port, provided such narcotic drug shall be sold to the master of such ship or person in charge of such aircraft, or to a physician, surgeon, or retired commissioned medical officer of the United States Army, Navy or Public Health Service employed upon such ship or aircraft only in pursuance of a special order form approved by a commissioned medical officer or acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service.



(c) To a person in a foreign country if the provisions of the Federal narcotic laws are complied with.

335. A person in charge of a hospital or of a laboratory, or in the employ of this State or of any other State, or of any political sub-division thereof, and the master or a person in charge of any aircraft upon which no physician is regularly employed, or a physician or surgeon duly licensed in some State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to practice his profession, or a retired commissioned medical officer of the United States Army, Navy, or Public Health Service employed upon such ship or aircraft who obtains narcotic drugs under the provisions of this sub-title or otherwise shall not administer, nor dispense nor otherwise use such drugs within this State except within the scope of his employment or official duty and then only for scientific or medicinal purposes and subject to the provisions of this sub-title.

338. *Preparations Exempted.* Except as otherwise in this sub-title specifically provided, this sub-title shall not apply to the following cases:

(1) Administering, dispensing, or selling at retail of any medicinal preparations that contains in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, not more than one grain of codeine or of any of its salts, or not more than one-fourth grain of opium when contained in Brown Mixture as defined in United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

(2) The exemptions authorized by this section shall be subject to the following conditions: (a) that the medical preparation administered, dispensed, or sold, shall contain, in addition to the narcotic drug in it, some drug or drugs conferring upon it medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone; and (b) that such preparation shall be administered, dispensed, and sold in good faith as a medicine, and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this sub-title.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the quantity of codeine or of any of its salts that may be pre-



scribed, administered, dispensed, or sold, to any person or for the use of any person or animal, when it is prescribed, administered, dispensed or sold, in compliance with the general provisions of this sub-title.

Chapter 724, Article 27, 1943.

366A. Advertising Cures. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall advertise or permit to be advertised, or in any manner whatsoever call public attention to, any drug, medicine, preparation or substance for the treatment, alleviation or cure of gonorrhoea, syphilis, chancroid or any other venereal disease or of any diseased condition of the human genitalia caused by, related to, or resulting from the aforesaid venereal diseases, or to any person from whom, or to any place at which, such drug, medicine, preparation or substance may be obtained, except that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any health department or other governmental agency, or to any health or medical agency approved under this section by the State Board of Health, or to medical, pharmaceutical or other professional publications not subject to public sale or distribution, or to bona fide news items or bona fide articles, published in newspapers, magazines or books. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for each such violation.

366B. Sale of Remedies. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, except as hereinafter provided, shall sell, dispense or give to any person any drug, medicine, preparation or substance for the treatment, alleviation or cure of gonorrhoea, syphilis, chancroid or any other venereal disease or diseased condition of the human genitalia caused by, related to, or resulting from the aforesaid venereal diseases, or sell, dispense or give to any person any sulfonamide drug or preparation which contains such sulfonamide drug for the treatment or cure of the diseases mentioned in this Section, except upon the written prescription of a physician licensed to practice medicine. Such prescription shall bear the date upon which it was written, the signature and address of the



physician by whom it was written, and the date upon which it was filled. Such prescription shall not be refilled, except on order of said physician, shall be open to the inspection of state and local health authorities, and shall be kept on file for at least two years after it was filled. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any physician licensed to practice medicine, to any health department or other governmental agency, or to the otherwise lawful conduct of business between commercial, medical, pharmaceutical, scientific or governmental agencies. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for the first offense and not more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) for each subsequent offense.

#### Regulation

Sec. 269, Article 43 - 1941 - Sodium Fluoride and Hydrofluoric Acid

Pursuant to the powers conferred upon the State Department of Health by Section 269, Article 43, of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the following regulation governing the sale of sodium fluoride and preparations containing sodium fluoride to be used as insecticides is hereby adopted:

No person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, shall give away, sell, or offer for sale, or use as an insecticide or exterminator, any sodium fluoride in powder form, or any preparation in powder form containing sodium fluoride or other salt of hydrofluoric acid, unless said powders are distinctly colored Nile blue, as designated by Ridgway's *Color Standards and Nomenclature* or Maerz and Paul's *A Dictionary of Color*.

This regulation shall not be construed to apply to the use of compounds or preparations of fluorine, or to the use of salts of hydrofluoric acid, used for industrial or agricultural purposes.



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- 53 Maps.** Government maps, and directions for obtaining them.
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- 58 Mines.** Explosives, fuel, gas, gasoline, petroleum, minerals.
- 59 Interstate Commerce.** Steam railways, motor carriers, carriers by water.
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- 68 Farm Management.** Agricultural credit, farm products, marketing, agricultural statistics.
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## LAWS

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### SESSION LAWS.

At the close of each session of Congress the Slip Laws were collected, indexed, numbered, and published in large pamphlets entitled Statutes of the United States, but generally known as Session Laws. With the close of the 74th Congress the publication of these pamphlet copies of the Statutes (Session Laws) was discontinued. Beginning with the 75th Congress the bound volumes of the Statutes at Large are published at the end of each session of Congress, instead of at the final session of each Congress, as heretofore.

43d Cong., 1st sess., 1873-74. Exhausted.  
 43d Cong., 2d sess., 1874-75. Exhausted.  
 44th Cong., 1st sess., 1875-76. 65¢.  
 44th Cong., 2d sess., 1876-77. 48¢.  
 45th Cong., 1st sess., 1877. 12¢.  
 45th Cong., 2d sess., 1877-78. Exhausted.  
 45th Cong., 3d sess., 1878-79. Exhausted.  
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 46th Cong., 2d sess., 1879-80. 60¢.  
 46th Cong., 3d sess., 1880-81. 46¢.  
 47th Cong., 1st sess., 1881-82. 72¢.  
 47th Cong., 2d sess., 1882-83. Exhausted.  
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 53d Cong., 1st sess., 1893. Exhausted.  
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 56th Cong., 1st sess., 1899-1900. \$1.10.  
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 57th Cong., 1st sess., 1901-02. Exhausted.  
 57th Cong., 2d sess., 1902-03. Exhausted.  
 58th Cong., 1st and 2d sess., 1903-04. Exhausted.  
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Catalog No. S 7.6: (Cong.)

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 59th Cong., 2d sess., 1906-07. Exhausted.  
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 73d Cong., 2d sess., 1934, 2 pts. Pt. 1, \$1.50; pt. 2, \$1.00.  
 74th Cong., 1st sess., 1935, 2 pts. Pt. 1, \$1.75; pt. 2, \$2.25.  
 74th Cong., 2d sess., 1936, 2 pts. Pt. 1, \$1.75; pt. 2, \$1.00.

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## STATUTES AT LARGE.

Beginning with the 75th Congress the United States Statutes at Large are published at the end of each session of Congress, instead of at the end of each Congress as heretofore. These volumes contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each session of Congress, and also all conventions, treaties, and international agreements to which the United States is a party and which have come into force since the date of the adjournment of the session of Congress next preceding, including all proclamations issued since that date.

Catalog No. S 7.9: (vol.)

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 Vol. 9. 29th-31st Cong., 1845-1851. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 10. 32d-33d Cong., 1851-1855. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 11. 34th-35th Cong., 1855-1859. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 12. 36th-37th Cong., 1859-1863. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 13. 38th Cong., 1863-1865. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 14. 39th Cong., 1865-1867. Exhausted.



## LAWS

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## STATUTES AT LARGE—Continued.

S 7.9:

- Vol. 15, 40th Cong., 1867-1869. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 16, 41st Cong., 1869-1871. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 17, 42d Cong., 1871-1873. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 18, 43d Cong., 1873-75. Sheep, \$2.90.

This is numbered "pt. 3" but contains all the laws of the 43d Congress.

- Vol. 19, 44th Cong., 1875-77. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 20, 45th Cong., 1877-79. Sheep, \$2.28.  
 Vol. 21, 46th Cong., 1879-1881. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 22, 47th Cong., 1881-83. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 23, 48th Cong., 1883-85. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 24, 49th Cong., 1885-87. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 25, 50th Cong., 1887-89. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 26, 51st Cong., 1889-1891. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 27, 52d Cong., 1891-93. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 28, 53d Cong., 1893-95. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 29, 54th Cong., 1895-97. Exhausted.  
 Vol. 30, 55th Cong., 1897-99. Sheep, \$3.00.  
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 Vol. 32, 57th Cong., 1901-3. 2 pts. Sheep, pt. 1, exhausted; pt. 2, \$2.25.

Beginning with volume 32, the Statutes at Large are published in two parts. Part 1 consists of public laws, part 2 private laws.

- Vol. 33, 58th Cong., 1903-5. 2 pts. Sheep, pt. 1, \$2.50; pt. 2, \$2.25.  
 Vol. 34, 59th Cong., 1905-7. 3 pts. Sheep, pt. 1, exhausted; pt. 2, \$3.25; pt. 3, \$2.50.

Part 1 of this volume consists of public laws; pt. 2 private laws; and pt. 3 treaties and proclamations, with general index to the 3 parts composing the whole volume.

- Vol. 35, 60th Cong., 1907-9. 2 pts. Sheep, pt. 1, \$3.25; pt. 2, \$3.25.  
 Vol. 36, 61st Cong., 1909-11. 2 pts. Sheep, pt. 1, exhausted; pt. 2, \$3.25.  
 Vol. 37, 62d Cong., 1911-13. 2 pts. Sheep, pt. 1, \$2.25; pt. 2, \$2.25.  
 Vol. 38, 63d Cong., 1913-15. 2 pts. Sheep, pt. 1, \$2.75; pt. 2, \$2.50.  
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 Vol. 46, 71st Cong., 1929-31. 2 pts. Cloth, pt. 1, \$3.50; pt. 2, \$3.50.  
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 Vol. 50, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937. 2 pts. Cloth, pt. 1, exhausted; pt. 2, \$5.00.  
 Vol. 51, 75th Cong., 2d sess., 1937. Cloth, \$3.00.  
 Vol. 52, 75th Cong., 3d sess., 1938. Cloth, \$7.00.  
 Vol. 53, 76th Cong., 1st sess., 1939. 3 pts. Cloth, pt. 1, \$5.00; pt. 2, \$5.00; pt. 3, \$6.00.

Pt. 1 of this volume bears the title "Internal Revenue Code"; pt. 2 consists of public laws, and the reorganization plans of the Government Departments; and pt. 3 private laws.

- Vol. 54, 76th Cong., 2d and 3d sess., 1939-41. 2 pts. Cloth, pt. 1, \$3.50; pt. 2, \$4.00.  
 Vol. 55, 77th Cong., 1st sess., 1941-42. 2 pts. Cloth, pt. 1, \$3.25; pt. 2, \$3.00.  
 Vol. 56, 77th Cong., 2d sess., 1942. 2 pts. Cloth, pt. 1, \$4.00; pt. 2, \$3.00.  
 Vol. 57, 78th Cong., 1st sess., 1943. 2 pts. Cloth, pt. 1, \$2.50; pt. 2, \$2.50.  
 Vol. 58, 78th Cong., 2d sess., 1944, pt. 1. Cloth, \$3.25.

INDEX ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL STATUTES, general and permanent law: 1874-1931; by W. H. McClenon and W. C. Gilbert. 1933. 1432 p. (Library of Congress.) Cloth, \$3.50. Catalog No. LC 14.2: F 31/ind.

Covers general and permanent law contained in Revised Statutes of 1874 and vols. 18-46 of the Statutes at Large.

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## LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND DECISIONS

## ABSENTEE VOTING.

Act [H. R. 7416], to provide for method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence. Approved Sept. 16, 1942. (77th Cong., Public Law 712.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 77/712

—Amendment to above law. (78th Cong., Public Law 277.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/277

Became law Apr. 1, 1944 without President Roosevelt's approval.

—Amendment to above law. Approved Aug. 21, 1944. (78th Cong., Public Law 418.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/418

State absentee voting and registration laws. 1942. 79 p. (War Information Office.) 15¢.

Catalog No. Pr 32.5005: Ab 8

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION. Working papers on administrative adjudication. 1938. 170 p. (Judiciary Committee, Senate.) 75¢.

Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/2: Ad 4

NOTE.—75th Cong., 3d sess., Committee print.

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT LAWS.

Agricultural Adjustment Act. Annotated compilation of Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and acts relating thereto, at the close of the first session of the 74th Congress, Aug. 26, 1935. 1935. 187 p. (Agricultural Adjustment Administration.) 20¢.

Catalog No. A 55.5: Ag 8/935-2

Farm relief and agricultural adjustment acts [June 15, 1929-June 30, 1944]. 1944. 294 p. (House of Representatives.) 35¢.

Catalog No. Y 1.2: F 22/944

Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States together with the dissenting opinion in the case of the United States of America, petitioner v. William M. Butler, et al., receivers of the Hoosac Mills Corporation, involving the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933. 1936. 20 p. (74th Cong., 2d sess., H. doc. 386.) 5¢.

Catalog No. 74-2: H. doc. 386

See also Internal revenue regulations 81, 82, 83, and 96; Soil conservation.

## AGRICULTURE.

Act [S. 383], to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. Approved June 6, 1945. (79th Cong., Public Law 76.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 79/76

Federal legislation, regulations, and rulings affecting cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. Rev. 1938. 32 p. (Agriculture Misc. Publication 285.) 5¢.

Catalog No. A 1.38: 285

Federal legislation, rulings, and regulations affecting the State agricultural experiment stations. 1943. 43 p. (Agriculture Dept., Miscellaneous Publication 515.) 10¢.

Catalog No. A 1.38: 515

Laws applicable to Department of Agriculture, 1935, embracing acts and provisions of permanent character in force Sept. 6, 1935. 1936. 750 p. (Solicitor, Agriculture Dept.) \$1.00.

Catalog No. A 33.2: L 44/8

—Supplement to above, embracing statutes of a permanent character, reorganization plans, and executive orders affecting the Department of Agriculture which were not included in the 1935 edition or which have been enacted or issued between Sept. 6, 1935 and Jan. 13, 1941. 1941. 664 p. (Solicitor, Agriculture Dept.) \$1.25.

Catalog No. A 33.2: L 44/8/supp.941

Laws relating to agriculture. 1944. 485 p. (House of Representatives.) 60¢.

Catalog No. Y 1.2: Ag 8/5/944

See also State law index; Vocational education laws.

## AIR LAWS.

Laws relating to Navy and commerce air service, and miscellaneous air laws. 1945. 200 p. (House of Representatives.) 25¢.

Catalog No. Y 1.2: A1 7/2/945



## LAWS

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## AIR LAWS—Continued.

Laws relating to Postal Air Service [Apr. 24, 1920–Oct. 14, 1940]. 1941. 147 p. 10¢. Catalog No. Y 1.2: A1 7/4/941

*See also* Civil aeronautics.

## ALASKA.

Laws and regulations for protection of the commercial fisheries of Alaska, 1945. 1945. 63 p. (Fish and Wildlife Service, Regulatory Announcement 12.) 15¢. Catalog No. I 49.24: 12

Regulations relating to game and fur animals, birds, and game fishes in Alaska, 1945–1946. 1945. 23 p. il. (Fish and Wildlife Service, Regulatory Announcement 13.) 10¢. Catalog No. I 49.24: 13

Regulations contained herein should not be relied upon as correct after June 30, 1946.

ALCOHOL PRODUCTION. Act [H. R. 6543], to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the production of alcohol. Approved Mar. 27, 1942. (77th Cong., Public Law 508.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 77/508

ALIENS. Act [H. R. 4973], to amend the act of May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 559) to prevent in time of war departure from or entry into the United States. Approved June 21, 1941. (77th Cong., Public Law 114.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 77/114

Amends Public No. 154 of the 65th Congress, which is exhausted.

ANTITRUST LAWS. *See* Trusts.

ARMISTICE DAY. Act [H. R. 6656] making 11th day of November in each year legal holiday. Approved May 13, 1938. (75th Cong., Public Law 510.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 75/510

ARMS. International traffic in arms, regulations issued on June 2, 1942 by the Secretary of State, governing the registration and licensing under sec. 12 of joint resolution approved Nov. 4, 1939, and related laws. 8th ed. 1942. 51 p. (State Department.) 10¢. Catalog No. S 1.2: Ar 5/2/8th ed.

## ARMY.

Act [S. 1795] to amend that portion of the Act approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 697, 750), authorizing the settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Army. Approved Dec. 7, 1944. (78th Cong., Public Law 465.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/465

Act to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes. Approved Dec. 28, 1945. (79th Cong., Public Law 281.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 79/281

## Benefits.

Act [H. J. Res. 271], making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives of enlisted men in the armed forces. Approved May 12, 1944. (78th Cong., Public Law 303.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/303

Act [S. 1973], to provide additional pay for enlisted men of the Army assigned to the infantry who are awarded the expert infantryman badge or the combat infantryman badge. Approved June 30, 1944. (78th Cong., Public Law 393.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/393

Commissioned strength. Act [H. R. 9605], to provide for commissioned strength of 14,659 for Regular Army. Approved Apr. 13, 1938. (75th Cong., Public Law 485.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 75/485

Guaranty of loans, regulations under title 3 (farms and farm equipment), Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public 346, 78th Congress) (chap. 268, 2d session) (58 Statutes at large 284) (38 U. S. code 693 et seq.). [1944.] 10 p. (Veterans' Administration.) 5¢. Catalog No. VA 1.6: L 78/2/944

— *Same* (purchases of businesses, etc.), Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public 346, 78th Congress) (chap. 268, 2d session) (58 Statutes at large 284) (38 U. S. Code 693 et seq.). [1944.] 12 p. (Veterans' Administration.) 5¢. Catalog No. VA 1.6: L 78/3/944

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**ARMY—Continued.**

Guaranty of loans, etc.—Continued.

— *Same*, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public 346, 78th Congress) (chap. 268, 2d session) (58 Statutes at large 284) (38 U. S. code 693 et seq.). [1944.] 9 p. (Veterans' Administration.) 5¢.

Catalog No. VA 1.6: L 78/944

Joint resolution [S. J. Res. 286], to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service. Approved Aug. 27, 1940. (76th Cong., Public Resolution 96.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/2: 76/96

Pharmacy Corps, Medical Department. Act [H. R. 997], to establish in the Medical Department of the Army a corps to be known as the Pharmacy Corps. Approved July 12, 1943. (78th Cong., Public Law 130.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/130

Questions and answers about title 3, Loan guaranty for homes, farms, and business under the G. I. bill (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944). 1945. 11 p. (Veterans' Administration.) 5¢.

Catalog No. VA 1.2: L 78

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942. Act [S. 2467], to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes. Approved June 23, 1942. (77th Cong., Public Law 625.) Exhausted.

— Amendment to above. Approved Oct. 26, 1943. (78th Cong., Public Law 174.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/174

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Act [S. 1767], to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans. Approved June 22, 1944. (78th Cong., Public Law 346.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 78/346

Known as the G. I. Bill of Rights.

— Amendment to above law. Approved Dec. 28, 1945. (79th Cong., Public Law 268.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 79/268

See also Absentee voting; National defense; Pay Readjustment Act, 1942; Selective service.

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**BANKING LAWS.**

Act to provide for the sound, effective, and uninterrupted operation of the banking system, and for other purposes. Approved Aug. 23, 1935. (74th Cong., Public Law 305.) 5¢.

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Known as the "Banking Act of 1935."

Export-Import Bank of Washington. Act [H. R. 3771], to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes. Approved July 31, 1945. (79th Cong., Public Law 173.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 79/173

Cited as the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

Export-Import Bank of Washington. Act [H. R. 10361] to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes. Approved Sept. 26, 1940. (76th Cong., Public Law 792.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 76/792

See also Federal Reserve System.



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**BANKRUPTCY.**

Administration of the Bankruptcy Act, report of the Attorney General's Committee on Bankruptcy Administration, 1940. 1941. 330 p. pl. (Justice Department.) \$1.00. Catalog No. J 1.2: B 22/3

Bankruptcy Act. An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Approved July 1, 1898. (55th Cong., Public Law 171.) *Exhausted.*

— Amendment to above. Approved Mar. 3, 1933. Act [H. R. 14359], to amend Bankruptcy Act, with respect to individuals, railroads, and farmers. (72d Cong., Public Law 420.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 72/420

— Amendment to above. Approved Aug. 20, 1935. Act [S. 3058], to amend Bankruptcy Act [so as to take from within operation and effect of act, securities and holders of securities which are issued by low-cost housing limited-divided corporations]. (74th Cong., Public Law 289.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 74/289

— Amendment to above. Approved Aug. 16, 1937. Act [H. R. 5969], to amend Bankruptcy Act [relative to municipal bankruptcy compositions]. (75th Cong., Public Law 302.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 75/302

— Amendment to above. Approved June 22, 1938. Act [H. R. 8046], to amend the Bankruptcy Act, and to repeal sec. 76 thereof and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith. (75th Cong., Public Law 696.) 15¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 75/696

Known as the Chandler Bankruptcy Act.

— Amendment to above. Approved July 1, 1940. Act [H. R. 9864], to amend Bankruptcy Act, with respect to the basis of property [for income tax purposes]. (76th Cong., Public Law 699.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 76/699

— Amendment to above. Approved June 22, 1942. (77th Cong., Public Law 622.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 77/622

Bankruptcy laws, 1938, including all amendments thereto enacted prior to July 1, 1938, together with a codification of all the laws in force on Sept. 22, 1938, and additional laws relevant to proceedings thereunder. 1938. 288 p. (75th Cong., 3d sess., S. doc. 225.) Cloth, \$1.00. Catalog No. 75-3: S.doc.225

Bankruptcy laws of the United States [July 1, 1898-Aug. 22, 1940]. 1940. 278 p. (House of Representatives.) 25¢. Catalog No. Y 1.2: B 22/2/940

See also Farm Mortgage Relief Act.

**BITUMINOUS COAL ACT OF 1937.** An act to regulate interstate commerce in bituminous coal, and for other purposes. Approved Apr. 26, 1937. (75th Cong., Public Law 48.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 75/48

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**BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT ACT.** [H. R. 2314.], to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Approved July 31, 1945. (79th Cong., Public Law 171.) 5¢. Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 79/171

**BURKE-WADSWORTH ACT.** See Selective service.

**BUSINESS.** 390 bills, digest of proposals considered in Congress in behalf of small business, 1933-1942. 1943. 117 p. (Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Economic Series 27.) 20¢. Catalog No. C 18.206: 27

**CAMPAIGN FUNDS.** Judicial decisions affecting corrupt practices laws, complement of laws relating to corrupt practices at elections in United States. 1940. 107 p. (76th Cong., 3d sess., S. doc. 203.) 15¢. Catalog No. 76-3: S.doc.203

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CHINA TRADE ACT, 1922, with regulations and forms, edition of 1935, with amendments as of Feb. 26, 1925, and June 25, 1938. 1940. 29 p. (Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau.) 5¢. Catalog No. C 18.2: C 44/5/940

CITIZENSHIP LAWS. See Naturalization laws.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS.

Aeronautical statutes and related material, Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and other statutory provisions relating to civil aeronautics, together with Reorganization Plans Nos. 3 and 4, certain other nonstatutory material affecting civil aeronautics. 1940. 162 p. (Civil Aeronautics Authority.) 15¢.  
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Civil Aeronautics Act, 1938. Act to create Civil Aeronautics Authority, and to promote development and safety and to provide for regulation of civil Aeronautics. Approved June 23, 1938. (75th Cong., Public Law 706.) 10¢.  
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Civil air regulations: (Civil Aeronautics Board.) Catalog No. C 31.209: (pts.)

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## LAWS

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Pt. 54. Parachute loft certificates and ratings; effective Jan. 21, 1943. 1943. 5 p. 5¢.

Pt. 60. Air traffic rules; effective Aug. 1, 1945. 1945. 6 p. il. 5¢.

Pt. 61. Scheduled air carrier rules, as amended to Oct. 10, 1944. [1945.] 26 p. 10¢.

Decisions of the Civil Aeronautics Authority: v. 1, Feb. 1939–July 1940. 1941. 870 p. il. (Civil Aeronautics Authority.) Cloth, \$1.50.

Catalog No. CA 1.23: 1

Decisions of Civil Aeronautics Board: (Civil Aeronautics Board.)

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Vol. 2, July 1940–Aug. 1941. (Economic decisions.) 1943. 882 p. il. Cloth, \$1.50.

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Vol. 5, July 1940–June 1943. (Safety cases.) 1945. 503 p. Cloth, \$1.25.

CIVIL RELIEF. See Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

Act [H. R. 960] extending the classified executive civil service of the United States. Approved Nov. 26, 1940. (76th Cong., Public Law 880.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 76/880

Known as the Ramspeck bill. *Nickg JTT*

—Amendment to above law. Act [S. 576], amending the act, approved Nov. 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such Act may be recommended for classification. Approved Dec. 28, 1945. (79th Cong., Public Law 283.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 79/283

Act [H. R. 1073], to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Approved Aug. 1, 1941. (77th Cong., Public Law 200.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 77/200

Amends Public No. 516 of the 67th Congress, which is exhausted.

Act [H. R. 6217], to amend sec. 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Approved Aug. 1, 1942. (77th Cong., Public Law 694.) 5¢.

Catalog No. S 7.5/1: 77/694

Amends Public No. 516 of the 67th Congress, which is exhausted.

Civil Service Act, rules, and regulations, annotated, amended to Oct. 31, 1943. Loose-leaf edition. 1943 [published 1944.] 525+cxxv p. (Civil Service Commission.)

Catalog No. CS 1.7/1: 943

This publication including 78 or more supplements (issued approximately weekly) is sold on a subscription basis, price \$6.00; foreign subscription, \$7.00. The pamphlet edition is not included in the subscription but is sold separately, price, \$1.00. Anyone desiring the supplements must subscribe for the loose-leaf edition.

Civil service preference, retirement, and salary classification laws [Feb. 25, 1919–July 24, 1945]. 1945. 475 p. (House of Representatives.) 60¢.

Catalog No. Y 1.2: R 31/2/945

Includes Civil Service Commission form 1481, entitled Veteran preference, dated June 1938.

Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 [as amended to Dec. 25, 1944]. 1945. 18 p. (Civil Service Commission.) 5¢. Catalog No. CS 1.7/2: R 31/10

Civil Service Retirement Act with annotations and regulations, includes abstracts of decisions, opinions, regulations, and comments, relating to the acts of May 22, 1920, July 3, 1926, and May 29, 1930, and amendments there- through Mar. 7, 1942, inclusive. 1943. 119 p. (Civil Service Commission.) 20¢.

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