

GENERAL STATUTES

OF

MINNESOTA

1913

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lars; those having a capital of two hundred thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars, one hundred dollars; those having a capital of three hundred thousand dollars and less than four hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty dollars; those having a capital of four hundred thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and thirty dollars; those having a capital of five hundred thousand dollars and less than six hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and forty dollars; those having a capital of six hundred thousand dollars and less than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty dollars; those having a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and less than one million dollars, two hundred dollars; those having a capital of one million or more, two hundred and twenty-five dollars. All trust companies so organized shall so pay the following sums: Those having a paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars and less than two hundred thousand dollars, eighty-five dollars; those having a paid up capital of two hundred thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars, one hundred dollars; those having a paid up capital of three hundred thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and forty dollars; and if five hundred thousand dollars or more, one hundred and seventy-five dollars. All general building and loan associations shall so pay for the first one hundred thousand dollars of their assets, or fractional part thereof, twenty dollars; for the next five hundred thousand dollars, ten dollars for each one hundred thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, and for the excess of over six hundred thousand dollars, five dollars for each one hundred thousand dollars or fractional part thereof. All local building and loan associations shall so pay a fee of ten dollars. All savings banks organized under the laws of this state shall so pay the following fees: Those having assets of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or less, thirty dollars; of more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, fifty dollars; of more than five hundred thousand dollars and not exceeding one million dollars, seventy-five dollars; of more than one million dollars and not exceeding five million dollars, one hundred dollars; of more than five million dollars, ten dollars additional for each additional one million dollars or fractional part thereof. ('09 c. 201 § 14)

CHAPTER 29

PUBLIC HEALTH

4636. State board of health—The state board of health shall consist of nine members, learned in sanitary science, who shall be appointed by the governor for such periods that the terms of three members will end on the first Monday of January in each year. Vacancies therein shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired terms, and each member shall serve until his successor qualifies. (2127)

4637. Meetings—Officers—Quorum—The board shall hold an annual meeting at the capitol on the second Tuesday in January, at which it shall elect from its members a president. Regular meetings shall be held at the same place on the second Tuesdays in April, July, and October of each year. Special meetings may be held at such times and places as the secretary or any two members of the board shall appoint, upon three days' notice to the members by mail. The board shall elect a secretary, to serve during its pleasure, who may or may not be one of its members. A majority shall be a quorum, and any meeting may be adjourned from time to time. (2128)

4638. General duties of officers—The president shall preside at the meetings, when present, and, in the absence or disability of the secretary, shall perform all the duties imposed upon the latter by law, and be paid therefor; but he may appoint a secretary pro tem. to keep the minutes of a meeting. The secretary shall be the executive officer of the board, and, in addition to keeping a record of its proceedings, shall see that all lawful rules and orders of the board, and all duties laid upon it by law, are enforced and performed,

and that every law enacted in the interests of human health is obeyed. And he shall be the custodian of the official records and documents of the board. (2129)

4639. General duties of board—Reports—The board shall exercise general supervision over all health officers and boards, take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people, investigate sanitary conditions, learn the cause and source of diseases and epidemics, observe the effect upon human health of localities and employments, and gather and diffuse proper information upon all subjects to which its duties relate. It shall gather, collate, and publish medical and vital statistics of general value, and advise all state officials and boards in hygienic and medical matters—especially those involved in the proper location, construction, sewerage, and administration of prisons, hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions. It shall report its doings and discoveries to the legislature at each regular session thereof, with such information and recommendations as it shall deem useful. (2130)

4640. General and special rules—The board may adopt, alter, and enforce reasonable regulations, of permanent application throughout the whole or any portion of the state, or for specified periods in parts thereof, for the preservation of the public health. Upon the approval of the attorney general, and the due publication thereof, such regulations shall have the force of law, except in so far as they may conflict with a statute or with the charter or ordinances of a city of the first class upon the same subject. In and by the same the board may control, by requiring the taking out of licenses or permits, or by other appropriate means, any of the following matters:

1. The manufacture into articles of commerce, other than food, of diseased, tainted, or decayed animal or vegetable matter;

2. The business of scavenging and the disposal of sewage;

3. The location of mortuaries and cemeteries, and the removal and burial of the dead;

4. The management of lying-in houses and boarding places for infants, and the treatment of infants therein;

5. The pollution of streams and other waters, and the distribution of water by private persons for drinking or domestic use;

6. The construction and equipment, in respect to sanitary conditions, of schools, hospitals, almshouses, prisons, and other public institutions, and of lodging houses and other public sleeping places kept for gain;

7. The treatment, in hospitals and elsewhere, of persons suffering from communicable diseases, the disinfection and quarantine of persons and places in case of such diseases, and the reporting of sicknesses and deaths therefrom;

8. The furnishing of vaccine matter; the assembling, during epidemics of smallpox, with other persons not vaccinated. But no rule of the state board or of any public board or officer shall at any time compel the vaccination of a child, or shall exclude, except during epidemics of smallpox and when approved by the local board of education, a child from the public schools, for the reason that such child has not been vaccinated. Any person thus required to be vaccinated may select for said purpose any licensed physician, and no rule shall require the vaccination of any child whose physician shall certify that by reason of his physical condition vaccination would be dangerous.

9. The accumulation of filthy and unwholesome matter to the injury of the public health, and the removal thereof; and

10. The collection, recording, and reporting of vital statistics by public officers, and the furnishing of information to such officers, by physicians, undertakers, and others, of births, deaths, causes of death, and other pertinent facts. (2131)

Compulsory vaccination (86-353, 90+783, 58 L. R. A. 78, 91 Am. St. Rep. 351).
Cited (101-197, 112+395, 11 L. R. A. [N. S.] 105).

4641. Publication—Three weeks' published notice of such regulations, if of general application throughout the state, shall be given at the seat of government; if of local application only, as near such locality as practicable. Special rules, applicable to particular cases, shall be sufficiently noticed when posted in a conspicuous place upon or near the premises affected. Every

person violating any such regulation, or any lawful direction of a board of health or health officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Fines collected for violations or regulations adopted by the state board shall be paid into the state treasury; and of local boards and officers, into the county treasury. (2132)

4642. Interstate carriers—Whenever necessary, the board may establish and enforce a system of quarantine against the introduction into the state of any plague or other communicable disease by common carriers doing business across its borders. Its members, officers, and agents may board any conveyance used by such carriers, to inspect the same, and, if it be found infected, may detain such conveyance, and isolate and quarantine any or all persons found thereon, with their luggage, until all danger of communication of disease therefrom is removed. (2133)

4643. Local boards—Health officers—Every town board shall be a board of health within and for the town, and shall have jurisdiction over every village within its boundaries wherein no organized board of health exists. Every village may, and every city shall, provide by ordinance for the establishment of a board of health therefor. In the absence of such provision in any city, the state board may appoint three or more persons to act as such until a local board is established and organized, and may fix their compensation, which the city shall pay. Two members of every county board, chosen by it yearly at its annual meeting, and one resident physician elected at the same time, shall constitute the county board of health, with jurisdiction over all unorganized towns therein, and with such other powers and duties in reference to the public health as the state board shall by its published regulations prescribe. All local health boards of each county shall co-operate so far as practicable, and the state board, by written order, may require any two or more local boards to act together for the prevention or suppression of epidemic diseases. At least one member of every local board shall be a physician, who shall be the local health officer and executive of the board. If no member of a town board is a physician, it shall appoint a health officer for the town. The compensation of all local health officers shall be prescribed by the body appointing him or to which he belongs, and the same, together with his necessary expenses, shall be paid by the county or municipality in which he serves. (2134)

61-205, 63+621; 86-353, 90+783, 58 L. R. A. 78, 91 Am. St. Rep. 351; 93-134, 100+734.

4644. Duties and penalties—All local boards of health and health officers shall make such investigations and reports, and obey such directions concerning communicable diseases, as the state board may require or give; and, under the general supervision of the state board, they shall cause all laws and regulations relating to the public health to be obeyed and enforced. Every member or officer refusing or neglecting to perform any duty imposed upon him by or pursuant to this chapter, or by any statute, ordinance, or by-law relating to the public health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (2135)

4645. Entry for inspection, etc.—For the purposes of performing their official duties, all members, officers, and employees of the state and local boards of health, and all health officers, shall have the right to enter any building, conveyance, or place where contagion, infection, filth, or other source or cause of preventable disease exists or is reasonably suspected. Every person who willfully prevents or hinders such entry, or otherwise interferes with the performance of such duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (2136)

4646. Necessary help—To whom chargeable—Every local board of health shall employ, at the cost of the town, county or place in which it exists, when necessary, all medical and other help required for the prevention or suppression of communicable diseases, or for carrying out within its jurisdiction, the lawful regulations and directions of the state board and its officers and employes; and, upon its failure so to do, the state board may employ such assistance at the local charge. But all persons whose duty it is to care for another infected with a communicable disease, to isolate such patient, or to fumigate or otherwise disinfect any article or place, shall be liable for the

reasonable cost thereof to any one performing such duty, or to any county, town or municipality paying such cost. (R. L. § 2137, amended '07 c. 327 § 1) 32-532, 21+718; 87-425, 92+405; 89-91, 93+1052; 89-402, 95+221; 91-247, 97+888; 92-88, 99+427, 100+652; 93-134, 100+734; 93-240, 101+164; 112-24, 127+397, 140 Am. St. Rep. 460.

4647. Allowance and payment of expenses, etc.—All claims arising under § 4646 against any town, village, or city, if not paid by persons liable therefor, shall be presented to the town board or council for audit and allowance as in the case of other claims. If any such claim be deemed excessive, or the whole or any part of the services or expenses charged for unnecessary, the items or parts objected to shall not be allowed without the approval of two disinterested physicians, given in the presence of the board or council. Upon the allowance of any such claim, the amount thereof shall be paid, and a certified statement shall be transmitted to the county auditor, embracing a copy of the claim as allowed, the date of such allowance, and showing for what purpose and to whom the allowance was made. The auditor shall lay such statement before the county board at its meeting next following the receipt thereof. One-half the amount so allowed and paid shall be a claim against the county, and, if deemed just and reasonable by the board, the same shall be allowed and paid. (2138)

4648. Appeal from disallowance—Costs—Within ten days after written notice by the auditor to the clerk of the town, village, or city of the disallowance of the whole or any part of the half of any such claim chargeable upon the county, the claimant may appeal from such disallowance to the district court by giving notice of appeal as in other cases, and without giving any bond or other security thereon. Such appeal shall be noticed, tried, and determined as in other appeals from the disallowance of claims by the county board. Unless the appellant shall recover more than the amount allowed by the county board, it shall be liable for costs and disbursements; otherwise the county shall be liable. (2139)

4649. Vital statistics—State board to have charge—The state board of health shall have general supervision and charge of the state system of registration of births and deaths and may make, and enforce, any regulations necessary for the proper carrying out of the same. The secretary of the state board of health shall be designated and known as the state registrar and shall be the administering officer of the state in connection therewith, charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act. ('13 c. 579 § 1)

For laws repealed, see § 4664.

4650. Registration districts—Local registrars—Sub-registrars—Each town, village and city shall, for the purpose of this act, constitute a primary registration district and the town, village and city clerk, respectively, shall be the local registrar for the town, village or city comprising such primary registration district. Provided that in all cities having an organized health department, the local registrar shall be the local health officer. The local registrar shall perform all the duties required of him by the provisions of this act.

He may appoint a deputy, for whose actions he shall be responsible.

Any local registrar who neglects or refuses to perform the duties imposed by this act shall be superseded by another to be appointed by the state registrar in his place. The state board of health may appoint sub-registrars to receive certificates of births and deaths and issue burial permits in any designated territory. They shall be subject to the supervision of the state registrar and may be removed by him for cause. Such sub-registrars shall note thereon the date when any certificate is filed with him, sign the same, and forward it to the local registrar of the proper district within five days after receipt; and shall make a monthly report to the state registrar on blanks furnished for that purpose of all deaths where he has had charge of the remains or sold the casket. ('13 c. 579 § 2)

4651. Certificate of birth—By whom furnished—Contents—The physician or midwife attending at the birth of any child, or, if there is no attending physician or licensed midwife, the father or mother shall, within ten days thereafter, subscribe and file with the local registrar of the district within which the birth occurs, a certificate of birth specifying:

Place of birth including state, county, city, village or town with the street and house number, if any, or in lieu thereof the name of the hospital or other private, public or state institution, if in such institution.

Full name of child. If the child dies without being named before the certificate is filed enter the word "unnamed" with date of death.

Male or female.

Whether one of twins, triplets or other plural birth and the number in order of birth.

Legitimate or no.

Date of birth, including year, month, day and hour.

Full name of the father.

Residence of the father

Color or race of father—as white, colored, Indian, Chinese or other.

Age of father at last birthday.

Birthplace of father; state or foreign country.

Occupation of father with a statement of the trade, profession or particular kind of work; or the general nature of the industry or business engaged or employed in.

Full maiden name of mother.

Residence of mother.

Color or race of mother—as white, colored, Indian, Chinese or other.

Age of mother at last birthday.

Birthplace of mother; state or foreign country.

Occupation of the mother with a statement of the trade, profession or particular kind of work; or the general nature of the industry or business engaged or employed in.

Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.

Number of children born of this mother now living.

The fact of attendance and that the birth occurred at the time stated.

Date of making and address of the person subscribing.

If the child is one of a plural birth a separate certificate for each child shall be filed.

When the birth occurs in any lying-in hospital or in any private, public, charitable or state institution, without attendance by a physician or licensed midwife, the superintendent, manager, or person in charge shall make and file the certificate of birth.

If the birth occurs in any hotel, rooming or boarding house, or in any private dwelling or apartment other than the home of the parents, the keeper or occupant shall immediately notify the local registrar of that fact. The local registrar shall then procure the necessary information and signature for a proper certificate of birth.

The attending physician or midwife shall deliver to the parents a blank for a supplemental report of the given name if the child is not named at the time of making the certificate of birth.

When a certificate of birth is filed without the given or baptismal name the local registrar shall deliver to the parents a blank for a supplemental report of the name. Such supplemental report shall be made and filed with the local registrar as soon as the child is named. If such report is not filed within thirty days from the date of birth the local registrar shall obtain such name by other means. ('13 c. 579 § 3)

4652. Certificate of death—By whom obtained and filed—Contents—The undertaker, or person acting as such, at the burial of any person dying in this state shall obtain and file with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurs, a certificate of death containing:

A statement, authenticated by the signature of some person cognizant of the facts, specifying:

Place of death, including state, county, city, village or town, with the name of the street and house number, or in lieu thereof, the name of the hospital or other private, public or state institution, if in such institution. If in an industrial or mining camp, or mine, the name of the camp or mine.

Full name of deceased. If an unnamed child the surname preceded by "unnamed."

Male or female.

Color or race—as white, colored, Indian, Chinese or other.

Single, married, widowed or divorced.

Date of birth, including year, month and day.

Age, in years, months and days. If less than one day, the hours or minutes.

Occupation. If the person had any remunerative employment, statement of the trade, profession, or particular kind of work; or the general nature of the industry or business engaged or employed in.

Birthplace; state or foreign country.

Name of father.

Birthplace of father; state or foreign country.

Maiden name of mother.

Birthplace of mother; state or foreign country.

A medical certificate subscribed by the attending physician, together with his address and date of making, stating fact and time of death, giving year, month, day and hour; time of attendance; when last seen alive; the disease or injury causing death, with contributory cause or complication, and the duration of the illness; if from violence, the means and circumstances of the injury and whether indicating accident, suicide or homicide. Provided, that the medical certificate shall be made and subscribed by the coroner whenever the cause of death is investigated by him. Provided further, that in cities of the first, second and third class the health officer, and in towns, villages and cities of the fourth class the local registrar, or a sub-registrar, shall make and subscribe the medical certificate for any death occurring therein without medical attendance or investigation by the coroner. If the local registrar, or sub-registrar, is unable to determine the cause of death he shall refer the case to a physician, or to the coroner, for certification.

When the death occurs in a hospital or other institution or place, other than the home of the deceased, a statement of the length of time at the place of death, length of time in the state, usual place of residence and where the disease was contracted.

A statement showing place and date of burial signed by the undertaker, with his address.

In the case of a child dead at birth a certificate of birth having the word "stillbirth" inserted in place of the name, and, also, a certificate of death shall be made and filed with the local registrar, and a burial permit issued as herein-after provided. The medical certificate shall be signed by the attending physician and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn" with the cause of the stillbirth, whether a premature birth and, if so, the period of utero-gestation in months. Provided: that a certificate of birth or death shall be not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of utero-gestation.

In case of stillbirths occurring without an attending physician the medical certificate shall be made and subscribed as is herein provided in case of death without medical attendance. ('13 c. 579 § 4)

Original death certificate as record of board (115-321, 132+208).

4653. Duties of local registrars—The local registrar shall endorse on each certificate of birth and death filed with him the number of his district, the number of the certificate, in consecutive numbers, beginning with number one (1) for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, the date when filed with him, his post office address, and subscribe the same. He shall record such certificates in a suitable record book and, on the tenth day of each month, transmit to the state registrar all original certificates filed with him during the preceding month. If no births or no deaths occurred in his district, within his knowledge, during any month, he shall report that fact to the state registrar on the tenth day of the following month. When required by the state registrar he shall supply any information, or data, necessary to make a complete record or to facilitate the administration of the provisions of this act. ('13 c. 579 § 5)

4654. Burial permits—Upon the filing of a proper certificate of death, completely filled out, with the local registrar, or sub-registrar, but not otherwise,

he shall issue a burial permit reciting the place and time of death; the full name, age, sex and nativity of the deceased; the cause of death; the name of the medical attendant; the time and place of interment; the name and address of the undertaker; that a certificate of death complying with the law has been filed in his office; and authorizing the burial or other disposition of the body. He shall sign the permit officially, date it the day of issue, and deliver it to the undertaker, or person applying therefor, who shall deliver it to the person in charge of the place of burial, or, when the body is transported by common carrier, to the person accompanying it, before interment or other disposition of the body is made. Provided, that when the body is transported from without for burial within the state, the transit permit issued in accordance with the law of the state where the death occurred, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district in which the interment is made in place of a certificate of death and a burial permit issued accordingly, with the fact that the body is brought in for interment endorsed thereon. ('13 c. 579 § 6)

4655. Undertakers—Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket, shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, purchaser's post office address, name of deceased, date of death, and place of death of deceased, which record shall be open to inspection of the state registrar at all times. On the first day of each month the person, firm, or corporation, selling caskets shall report to the state registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose; provided, however, that no person, firm or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record, nor shall such report be required from undertakers when they have direct charge of the disposition of a dead body.

Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, shall inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the state registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and the rules and regulations of the state board of health concerning the burial or other disposition of a dead body. ('13 c. 579 § 7)

4656. Interment, duties of persons in charge of places of—The body of any person dying, or found dead, in this state, or the body of a stillborn infant, shall not be interred or otherwise disposed of, or removed from one registration district to another, or held for more than seventy-two hours after death, unless and until a proper certificate of death has been filed and a permit issued as provided for by this act. The sexton or person in charge of any cemetery, burial place or other premises, shall not inter, nor permit the interment or other disposition of the body of a deceased person until he receives a burial permit as herein provided. He shall keep a record of all interments, or other disposition of the body, made on the premises under his charge, stating the name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial and the name and address of the undertaker. Such record shall be open to public inspection at all times. ('13 c. 579 § 8)

4657. Personal and statistical records of inmates of public and private institutions to be made and preserved—All superintendents, managers or persons in charge of lying-in or other hospitals, almshouses, charitable or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for confinement, treatment of disease, care, or are committed by process of law, shall, at once, make and preserve a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates now in, or hereafter admitted to their institutions, that are required to be stated in the certificate of birth and death provided for by this act. If admitted for medical treatment of disease the physician in charge shall specify, in the record, the nature of the disease and where it was contracted. ('13 c. 579 § 9)

4658. State board to furnish blanks, forms and books—The state board of health shall prepare, provide and furnish to the local registrars, and other persons requiring them, all blanks, forms and books of record necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Such blanks, forms and books shall be furnished at the expense of the state and printed by the state printing commission. Provided: that the books of record for the local registrar shall be paid for by the city, village or town comprising the registration district and furnished by the state at actual cost. These books shall be substantially made and shall contain space for recording all of the facts shown on the original returns of births and deaths. ('13 c. 579 § 10)

4659. State registrar to preserve certificates—Instructions—Information—The state registrar shall arrange, bind and preserve, in a systematic manner, all original certificates of birth and death returned to him and maintain a suitable index of the same. He may assign to each registration district a number to be used as an identifying designation in connection with the name. He shall prepare and issue necessary instructions for the use of local registrars, physicians, undertakers and others required to furnish information under the provisions of this act.

If any such officers, or others, fail or refuse to obtain and furnish the information so required, the state board of health may obtain the same by other means and the reasonable cost thereof shall be paid by the city, village or town where the expense is necessarily incurred. ('13 c. 579 § 11)

4660. Fees of local registrars, etc.—Each local registrar shall receive, from the county in which his district is located, a sum of twenty-five cents for each birth and each death certificate. He shall receive the same fee for each monthly report card of no births or deaths having occurred in his district to his knowledge, providing such card is received by the state registrar before the fifteenth of the month following that to which it applies. Annually, on or before the first day of March, the state registrar shall tabulate all the facts shown in the returns of local registrars as having occurred during the preceding year, and transmit to the clerk of the district court of each county a certified copy of such tabulation, so far as the same relates to the vital statistics of such county, and each clerk of the district court shall file, index and preserve such certified copy, and the same shall be prima facie evidence of each and every fact contained therein. Such tabulation shall show the whole number of births and deaths, and reports of no births or deaths having occurred, transmitted by each local registrar during each year, but no fee shall be paid for "no report" cards if a report of a birth or death for that month is received later.

Upon the receipt and the filing of such certified copies the clerk of courts shall issue to each local registrar within his county a voucher for the amount due him as shown by such tabulated statement. Upon the presentation of such voucher to the county auditor, a warrant for the amount thereof shall be issued by him. The forms of indexes and indexing shall be prescribed by the state registrar and made in a suitable book furnished at the expense of the county. All statistics of births and deaths shall be so indexed without other compensation than the clerk's salary, except, that in counties where the clerk is not on a salary basis he shall be paid five cents by the county, for each name so indexed. ('13 c. 579 § 12)

4661. Certified copies of record as evidence—Fees—The state registrar, or any local registrar, shall furnish any applicant therefor a certified copy of the record of any birth or death recorded under the provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to receive a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the applicant. Such copy of the record of a birth or death, when certified by the state or local registrar to be a true transcript therefrom, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated in all courts in this state.

The state registrar shall keep a correct account of all fees or moneys received by him under the provisions of this act, and pay the same over to the state treasurer at the end of each month. ('13 c. 579 § 13)

4662. Penalties—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed upon him thereby, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one hundred (100) dollars or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not more than ninety (90) days. ('13 c. 579 § 14)

4663. County attorney to prosecute violations—The county attorney of the several counties shall make complaint and prosecute any person charged with violating any of the provisions of this act when the facts and circumstances constituting such violation are presented to him by the state registrar or by any local registrar. ('13 c. 579 § 15)

4664-65. Repeals—Sections 2140, 2141, 2142, Revised Laws of 1905, chapter 454, General Laws of 1907, chapter 23, General Laws of 1909, chapter 250, General Laws of 1911, and also all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. ('13 c. 579 § 16)

4666. Offensive trades—No person, without the written permission of the board of health of the town, village, or city, shall engage therein in any trade or employment which is hurtful to the inhabitants, or dangerous to the public health, or injurious to neighboring property, or from which noisome odors arise. Any person so doing shall forfeit fifty dollars for each day on which such trade or employment is exercised, to be recovered by the local board of health by suit in its name and for its benefit. (2143)

4667. Assignment of places, etc.—Such local boards, from time to time, may designate places within their respective jurisdictions wherein such trades or employments may be carried on, by orders filed with the town, village, or city clerk, and may revoke the same by like orders. Within twenty-four hours after written notice of any such revocation, every person exercising such trade or employment in the locality to which it relates shall cease to do so, or forfeit one hundred dollars for each day thereafter on which the same is continued, to be recovered as provided in § 4666. (2144)

4668. Appeal to district court—Within five days after service of such notice, any party aggrieved by an order made under §§ 4666, 4667, may appeal therefrom to the district court of the county, by giving notice of appeal as in other cases, together with a bond of not less than five hundred dollars, to be approved by the judge of said court, conditioned for the prosecution of such appeal to judgment and for payment of all costs and expenses that may be awarded against such appellant. If such appeal be taken within twenty days before the time for holding any general term of said court within said county, it shall be heard at such time, and, at either party's request, may be tried by a jury; if taken more than twenty days before any such term, the judge shall appoint a time and place for hearing the same, and, if demanded, direct the sheriff of said county to summon a jury of twelve persons to serve in said cause, any of whom may be challenged as in civil cases, and talesmen may be called and said appeal tried as in other civil cases. During the pendency of such appeal such trade or employment shall not be exercised contrary to the order of said board, and upon violation of any such order the appeal shall forthwith be dismissed. Upon the return of the verdict the court may either alter or amend the order of the board or confirm or amend it in full, to conform to such verdict. If the matter be tried by the court, it shall have and exercise the same power. (2145)

Cited (110-145, 124+828).

4669. State board—Powers—Appeal—Upon written complaint made to the state board that any person is occupying or using any building or premises within any town, village or city, for the exercise of any such trade or employment, it shall appoint a time and place for hearing and give notice of not less than ten days to the complainant and the person complained of, and after such hearing, if, in its judgment, the public health or comfort and convenience require, it may order such person to cease from further carrying on such trade or employment in such building or premises; and after written notice of such order, any person thereafter exercising such trade or employment in said building or premises, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each day after the first, to be recovered as provided in the preceding sections. Any person aggrieved by such order may appeal, and said appeal shall be taken and determined, in the same manner as prescribed in § 4668. During its pendency such trade or employment shall not be exercised contrary to the orders of the state board, and upon the violation of any such order the appeal shall forthwith be dismissed. (2146)

Is constitutional (110-145, 124+828).

4670. Pollution of water—No sewage or other matter that will impair the healthfulness of water shall be deposited where it will fall or drain into any pond or stream used as a source of water supply for domestic use. The state board of health shall have general charge of all springs, wells, ponds, and streams so used, and shall take all necessary and proper steps to preserve the same from such pollution as may endanger the public health. In case of violation of any of the provisions of this section, the state board may, with or without a hearing, order any person to desist from causing such pollution, and to comply with such direction of the board as it may deem proper and expedient in the premises. Such order shall be served forthwith upon the person found to have violated such provisions. (2147)

Cited (101-197, 112+395, 11 L. R. A. [N. S.] 105).

4671. Appeal to district court—Within five days after service of such order, any person aggrieved thereby may appeal to the district court of the county on which such polluted source of water supply is situated; and such appeal shall be taken, prosecuted and determined in the same manner as provided in § 4668. During the pendency of such appeal, the pollution against which the order has been issued shall not be continued, and upon violation of such order the appeal shall forthwith be dismissed. (2148)

4672. Other remedies preserved—Nothing in §§ 4666-4671 shall curtail the power of the courts to administer the usual legal and equitable remedies in cases of nuisances or of improper interference with private rights. (2149)

4673. Salaries and expenses—Employees—The secretary of the state board shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per year, and such additional sum as the board may deem necessary; also all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the performance of his duties. The members of the board shall receive no compensation as such, but the necessary expenses of their attendance upon its meetings shall be reimbursed. The board may employ, and at pleasure dismiss, such agents, experts, and other assistants as it may deem necessary, and may fix their compensation, prescribe their duties, and allow their necessary expenses. All such salaries, compensation, and expenses shall be paid by the state, upon vouchers approved by at least two members of the board; but the total for any year shall not exceed the appropriations of the year therefor. (2150)

R. L. § 2151 made an annual appropriation, as to the repeal of which see §§ 48, 49.

4674. Nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness—Duty of health officer—Notice—Privy vaults in cities having 50,000 inhabitants—Whenever any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness is found on any property, the health officer of the city, village or township shall order the owner or occupant thereof to remove the same at his expense within a time not to exceed ten days, the exact time to be specified in the notice. Said notice shall be served by the sheriff, marshal or other peace officer, by delivering a copy thereof to the owner, occupant or agent of such property. If the owner of the property is unknown or absent, with no known representative or agent upon whom notice can be served, then the sheriff, marshal or other peace officer shall post a written or printed notice upon the property or premises, setting forth that unless the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness is abated or removed within ten days, the sheriff, marshal or other peace officer will abate or remove, or cause to be abated or removed, at the expense of the owner, the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness complained of and found to exist; provided, that in carrying out the provisions of this act no debt or claim against any individual owner, or any one piece of real property, shall exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars, that in all cities in this state now or hereafter having a population of over 50,000 inhabitants, the collection and disposal of night soil from privy vaults and contents of cesspools shall be under the charge and supervision of, and shall be done by the department of health of such cities. ('07 c. 425 § 1)

4675. Same—Abatement—Costs assessed on property—If the owner, occupant or agent shall fail or neglect to comply with the requirement of said notice, then said health officer shall proceed to have the nuisance, source of

filth, or cause of sickness, described in said notice, removed or abated from said lot or parcel of ground and report the cost thereof to the city clerk, or other like officer, and the cost of such removal or abatement shall be assessed and charged against the lot or parcel of ground on which the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness was located, and the city clerk, or other like officer, shall, at the time of certifying their taxes to the county auditor, certify the aforesaid costs, and the county auditor shall extend the same on the tax roll of the county against said lot or parcel of ground, and it shall be collected by the county treasurer and paid to the city, village or township, as other taxes are collected and paid. ('07 c. 425 § 2)

4676. Tuberculosis—Physicians to report to state board—To local board in certain cases—Every physician in the state of Minnesota shall report to the state board of health on blanks furnished by said board for that purpose, full particulars as to every person under his treatment for tuberculosis, within one week after the diagnosis of the disease, except that physicians in cities and villages where they are required by ordinance or sanitary regulation to report tuberculosis to the local board of health, will not be required to report such cases directly to the state board of health, but the local health officer shall make returns of all such cases reported to him to the state board of health once a month on blanks furnished for that purpose by said board. ('13 c. 434 § 1)

4677. Same—Penal and charitable institutions—It shall be unlawful for the authorities in charge of any penal or charitable institution to care for any person afflicted with tuberculosis in the same room or ward with other inmates. ('13 c. 434 § 2)

4678. Same—Removal to public sanatorium or hospital—Any health officer shall have the right to report to the board of county commissioners of his county any person afflicted with tuberculosis whom he considers a menace to his family or other persons and upon the approval of the board of county commissioners said health officer shall have the power to remove said person and place him in a public sanatorium or hospital where he shall remain until discharged therefrom by the superintendent of such institution. ('13 c. 434 § 3)

4679. Same—Teachers, pupils, etc.—Certificate—No teacher, pupil or employee about a school building who is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis shall remain in or about such building without having a certificate issued by the local board of health or by an agent duly authorized by said board stating that said person is in no sense a source of danger to others. ('13 c. 434 § 4)

4680. Same—Infected premises—Disinfecting—In case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by the removal therefrom of a person or persons sick with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the person or physician in charge, to notify the health officer of such town, incorporated village, or city, aforesaid, of said removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until renovated and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

In case of such vacation the health officer shall order that such premises or apartments and all infected articles therein be properly and suitably renovated and disinfected. In case there shall be no remaining occupants in such premises or apartments then the health officer shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner, or agent of the owner of such premises or apartments, ordering the renovation and disinfection of such premises or apartments, under the directions of and in conformity with the regulations of the state board of health. ('13 c. 434 § 5)

4681. Same—Placard to be posted on infected premises—In case any orders or directions of the health officer requiring the disinfection of any articles, premises or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within thirty-six hours after such orders or directions shall be given, then it shall be the duty of the health officer to cause a placard in words and form as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments, or premises, to-wit:

NOTICE

TUBERCULOSIS IS A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE. THESE APARTMENTS HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY A CONSUMPTIVE AND MAY BE INFECTED. THEY MUST NOT BE OCCUPIED UNTIL THE ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER DIRECTING THEIR RENOVATION AND DISINFECTION HAS BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

THIS NOTICE MUST NOT BE REMOVED UNDER A PENALTY OF LAW, EXCEPT BY THE HEALTH OFFICER OR AN AUTHORIZED OFFICER. ('13 c. 434 § 6)

4682. **Same—Sputum, saliva, etc.**—It shall be unlawful for any person having pulmonary tuberculosis to dispose of sputum, saliva, or other secretions or excretions so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons. ('13 c. 434 § 7)

4683. **Same—Violation a misdemeanor**—Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. ('13 c. 434 § 8)

4684. **Rabies—Duties of executive officer of live stock sanitary board and municipal health officers—Investigation**—It shall be the duty of the executive officer of the live stock sanitary board, the chief health officer of every city, the executive officer of each town and village board of health, when complaint in writing shall have been made to him that rabies exists in any town, village or city over which his jurisdiction extends, and for the purposes of this act the jurisdiction of the state officer hereinbefore named shall extend to any town, village or city in this state, to investigate, either personally or through the agency of subordinate officers under his jurisdiction, as to the truth of any such complaint, and determine whether or not rabies does exist in any such town, village or city. Any such officer may on his own motion, and without such complaint, likewise make such an investigation and determination. The fact that any executive officer of any town, city or village has investigated and determined that rabies does not exist in the territory over which he has jurisdiction, shall not deprive the executive officer of the live stock sanitary board, of jurisdiction or authority to make such an investigation and determination with reference to such territory. ('13 c. 541 § 1)

4685. **Same—Proclamation—Publication**—If on such investigation any such officer finds and determines that rabies does exist in any town, city or village, he shall forthwith and thereupon make and file, as hereinafter provided, a proclamation, setting forth the fact of such investigation and determination, and also in and by said proclamation prohibit the owner or custodian of any dog from permitting or allowing such dog to be at large within such town, city or village, designating it, unless such dog shall be so effectually muzzled that it cannot bite any other animal or any person.

Such proclamation, when issued by the executive officer of a town or village board of health, shall be filed with the town or village clerk, respectively; when issued by the chief health officer of a city it shall be filed with the city clerk; when issued by the state official hereinbefore named, it shall be filed with the clerk of the town, village or city to which it relates.

It shall be the duty of the officer with whom such proclamation is filed as aforesaid, to forthwith publish a copy thereof (once) at the expense of his municipality, in a legal newspaper published in the town, village or city to which such proclamation relates, if such a paper is published therein, and if there be no newspaper published therein, then, to post a copy of such proclamation in three public places therein.

Proof of publication shall be made by affidavit of the publisher in the one case, and of posting, in the other, by the person posting the same, which affidavit shall be filed with the proclamation. Such proclamation shall be deemed effective and in full force five days after the publication or posting of copies thereof, as hereinbefore provided for, and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of time therein designated not exceeding six months, as shall be determined by the officer making such proclamation. ('13 c. 541 § 2)

4686. Same—Permitting unmuzzled dogs to be at large—Penalty—It shall be unlawful for the owner or custodian of any dog to suffer or permit it to be at large either on the premises of the owner or elsewhere, within any city, village or town wherein and as to which any such proclamation shall have been made, during the time such proclamation is in force, unless such dog shall be effectively muzzled so that it cannot bite any other animal or any person.

It shall be lawful for any person to kill any dog running at large on the public streets or roads in violation of the provisions of this act, and the owner or owners of any dog so killed shall have no claim against the person so killing any such dog.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall be the duty of all peace officers and all health officers to make complaint of any known violation of this act. ('13 c. 541 § 3)

SUBJECTS FOR DISSECTION

4687. Delivery of bodies to medical schools—Except as otherwise provided in § 4688, the bodies of all persons dying within the state, and not claimed for burial within thirty-six hours after death, shall be delivered, by the person in charge thereof, for purposes of anatomical study. The deans of the medical colleges of the state shall appoint a committee to receive such bodies, which committee shall apportion the same to the several colleges according to the numbers of their students. Any body so received shall be surrendered on demand of a relative entitled to its possession. The remains of any such body, after it has answered the purposes aforesaid, shall be decently buried in a public cemetery, and the expense of transporting and burying such body shall be borne by the college receiving the same. (2152)

4688. What bodies excepted—No body shall be so delivered:

1. After it has been regularly interred;
2. After it has been claimed for burial or cremation by any person entitled to receive it for such purpose;
3. Without the consent of all known relatives of the person deceased;
4. If such person, in his last sickness, requested that his remains be buried;
5. If he died while detained as a witness, or under suspicion of crime; or
6. If by any provision of law another disposition thereof be required.

(2153)

4689. Penalties—Every official or other person in possession or control of any such body shall forthwith notify the committee and deliver the same according to its request. If he fail to do either within a reasonable time, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of twenty-five dollars. Every person who shall use any such body for a purpose other than that contemplated herein, or who shall remove it from the state, or in any manner traffic therein, or refuse to deliver the same upon proper demand, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (2154)

CHAPTER 30

LIVE STOCK SANITATION

4690. Sanitary board—The state live stock sanitary board, hereinafter called the board, or the state board, shall consist of five members, appointed by the governor, each for the term of five years and until his successor qualifies. One shall be a person selected and recommended by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. Two shall be persons financially interested in the breeding of live stock in the state; and the other two practicing veterinarians and graduates of a regularly organized and recognized veterinary college. Appointments to fill unexpired terms shall be made from the classes to which the retiring members belonged. The board shall elect a president and a vice-president from among their number; also a veterinarian and graduate of a regularly organized and recognized veterinary college, not