

CHAPTER 146.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH PROVISIONS.

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146.01 Infant blindness. (1) For the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, or blindness in the new born babe, the state board of health shall, annually, cause to be prepared and put up in proper containers a one per cent solution of nitrate of silver with instructions for its use. These shall be distributed free to local health officers in quantities sufficient to enable them to, and they shall, deliver one to each physician and midwife. The attending physician or midwife shall use the said solution as directed in said instructions.

(2) In a confinement not attended by a physician or midwife, if one or both eyes of an infant becomes inflamed, swollen and red, or show an unnatural discharge, at any time within two weeks after birth, the nurse, parents, or other person in charge shall report the facts, in writing, within six hours to the local health officer who shall immediately give warning of the danger and a copy of said instructions, and shall employ at the expense of the municipality a competent physician to examine and treat the case as directed in said instructions.

(3) Any person who violates this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

146.03 Home manufacturing. (1) Under this section "manufacturer" shall mean the owner or lessee of any factory or contractor for such owner or lessee, "manufactured" shall mean manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, and "home" shall mean any tenement or dwelling, or a shed or other building in the rear thereof.

(2) No articles shall be manufactured for a manufacturer in a home unless he shall have secured a license from the local health officer, which shall designate the room, apartment or building and name the persons to be employed. License shall be granted only upon payment of a fee of \$3, and when the health officer shall have satisfied himself through inspection that the place is clean and fit for the purpose and that none of the persons employed or living therein are afflicted with any communicable disease likely to be transmitted to consumers. The license shall be issued for one year. At least one reinspection shall be made during the year, and the license revoked if reinspection discloses improper conditions. The license shall be kept on file in the principal office of the licensee.

(3) The state board of health and the industrial commission may jointly adopt and enforce rules and regulations for local health officers hereunder, and may prohibit home work upon specified articles when necessary to protect health of consumers or workers. Subsections (3), (4) and (5) of section 140.05 shall apply.

(4) Every manufacturer giving out articles or materials to be manufactured, in any home shall issue therewith a label bearing the name or place of business of the factory, written or printed legibly in English, and shall keep a register of the names and addresses of the persons to whom given, and with whom contracts to do so were made, the quantities given out and completed and the wages paid. This register may be inspected by the state health officer, a district health officer, the local health officer, or a deputy of the industrial commission.

(5) Anyone who shall for himself or as manager or agent give out materials to be manufactured, in a home, for an unlicensed manufacturer or who shall employ, or contract with anyone to do such work without such license shall forfeit to the state not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

History: 1953 c. 227.

146.04 Mattresses and upholstering. (1) Whoever manufactures for sale, offers for sale, sells, delivers, or has in his possession with intent to sell or deliver any mattress which is not properly branded, or labeled; or whoever uses, in whole or in part in the manufacture of mattresses, any material which has been used, or has formed a part of any mattress, pillow or bedding used in or about public or private hospitals or on or about any person having a communicable disease; or dealing in mattresses, has a mattress in his possession for the purpose of sale, or offers it for sale, without a brand or label as herein provided, or removes, conceals or defaces the brand or label, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed six months, or both. The brand or label herein required shall contain, in plain print in the English language, a statement of the material used, whether they are, in whole or in part, new or secondhand, and the qualities. Such brand or label shall be a paper or cloth tag securely attached. A mattress within this section is a quilted, stuffed pad, to be used on a bed for sleeping or reclining purposes.

(2) Any person upholstering or reupholstering any article, or who manufactures for sale, offers for sale, sells or delivers, or who has in his possession with intent to sell or deliver anything containing upholstering, without a brand or label as herein provided or who removes, conceals or defaces the brand or label, shall be punished as provided in subsection (1). The brand or label shall contain, in plain print in English, a statement of the kind of materials used in the filling and in the covering, according to the grades of filling and covering used by the trade, whether they are in whole or in part new or secondhand, and the qualities, and whether, if secondhand, they have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Such brand or label shall be a paper or cloth tag securely attached.

(3) If the industrial commission believes this section is being or has been violated, it shall advise the attorney-general, giving the grounds of its belief; and the attorney-general or, under his direction, the district attorney, shall forthwith institute proceedings for enforcement and punishment.

146.05 Public places. The owner and occupant and everyone in charge of a public building, as defined by section 101.01, shall keep the same clean and sanitary.

146.06 Calcimining and paper hanging. Before repapering or recalcimining any part of a wall or ceiling in any hotel or other public place anyone engaged in the business, shall remove all old paper or calcimine and thoroughly cleanse the surface. Violation shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

146.07 Drinking cups. (1) If the owner or manager shall furnish, or permit the use of a common drinking cup in a railroad train or station, state or other public building, street, public park, educational institution, hotel or lodging house, theater, department store, barber shop, or other places where it is inimical to health, and the state board of health so finds and orders, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

(2) No railroad car in which any passenger is permitted to ride for more than ten miles of continuous passage in one general direction shall be operated unless there is provided for every passenger therein, at all times during such operation, opportunity to obtain free of charge a paper drinking cup not theretofore used by any person. Such drinking cups shall be kept in a clean, conspicuous and convenient place at or near the drinking fountain in each such car. Any owner or manager or person in charge who shall fail to comply herewith shall forfeit not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for every day or part of day of such failure, to be recovered in an action to be brought by the attorney-general in the name of the state of Wisconsin. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the public service commission.

146.08 Spitting; cuspidors; flasks. (1) Spitting upon the sidewalk or crosswalk of any public place, or upon the floor of any tenement house hall used in common, hotel or lodging house hall or office used in common, factory, any building used by the public, railroad car or street car, or upon the station platform of a common carrier, is forbidden.

(2) The owner or manager of any such building, factory, car, or station platform shall keep posted an adequate number of notices hereof.

(3) The owner or manager of any such place, or of smoking cars or compartments shall provide adequate cuspidors, and provide for their cleansing and disinfection at least once a day.

(4) When ordered by the local health board, the owner, occupant or person in charge of any public or quasi public building shall furnish and efficiently place cuspidors, and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect them daily, when the building is in ordinary use. An efficient number and type of cuspidors and system of cleansing and disinfecting may be prescribed by the board.

(5) Violation of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

(6) The provisions and penalty of subsection (3) of section 143.06 shall apply to any person with a disease whose infecting agent is in the sputum.

146.085 Toilets, penalty for locking. If the owner or manager of any public building, other than licensed hotels and resorts, as defined in subsection (12) of section 101.01, shall keep more than fifty per centum of the toilet compartments of any public toilet room locked, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. It shall be the duty of the state board of health, the industrial commission and the public service commission to enforce the provisions of this section within their respective jurisdictions.

146.09 Sweeping. If the owner or manager shall sweep, or permit the sweeping, except when vacuum cleaners or properly filled reservoir dustless brushes are used, of floors in a railroad station, passenger car, state or public building, educational institution, hotel, or department store, without the floor being first sprinkled with water, moist sawdust, or other substance so as to prevent the raising of dust, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

146.10 Smoke. The council of any city or the board of any village may regulate or prohibit the emission of dense smoke into the open air within its limits and one mile therefrom.

146.11 Slaughterhouses. (1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section "slaughterhouse" means a place where cattle, swine, sheep, goats or horses are killed or dressed for human consumption, except the following: slaughterhouses under federal inspection unless included in the context, slaughtering or dressing by farmers of animals produced on their own farms and occasional killing by individuals for their own use; "board" means the state board of health. The jurisdiction of the board does not include premises or parts of premises used exclusively for the storage or processing of meat or other food or sale of the same at wholesale or retail and regulated or inspected by the department of agriculture.

(1a) **POULTRY EXCEPTED.** As used in this section the terms "slaughterhouse" or "business of slaughtering" shall not be deemed to mean or include a place where only poultry is slaughtered or the slaughtering of poultry only.

(2) **LICENSES; APPLICATIONS; FEES; RENEWALS.** (a) No person shall erect or maintain a slaughterhouse unless the same shall first be licensed by the board. Applications for licenses shall be made on forms provided by the board and the board may cause the place to be inspected before granting the first license. Licenses shall be renewed annually on July 1 and the annual fee shall be \$20. Application for renewal shall be filed on or before June 1 and if filed after that date a penalty of \$5 shall be charged.

(b) In case of transfer of ownership of slaughterhouse property and business, the new owner shall make application to the state board of health on forms provided by it for a license, and said application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$10, and in such case there shall be no prorating of the license fee.

(3) **LOCATION.** No person shall erect or maintain any slaughterhouse or conduct the business of slaughtering, upon the bank of a watercourse, or put a carcass or offal into a watercourse nor upon the banks of a watercourse flowing through any city, village or organized town of 200 or more inhabitants. Violation of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months. The board shall cause immediate removal of a building or business violating this section and shall refuse to license any such building.

(4) **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.** Slaughterhouses shall be inspected and supervised, as to location, construction and operation, by the board and the board shall cause each such slaughterhouse to be inspected as often as necessary. In cities of the first class, such slaughterhouses may be located only on sites approved by the local health officer, the inspector of buildings and the common council. The local health officer, upon complaint or upon the request of the board, shall make such inspection of slaughterhouses as may be necessary. Violation of the rules and regulations of the board shall be promptly reported by the local health officer. The board may inspect slaughterhouses under federal inspection, and shall enforce state law as to all slaughterhouses including those under federal inspection, and make such order as may be necessary to correct insanitary conditions. Each order shall specify the time within which it shall be complied with and shall be served in person or by registered mail.

(5) **REVIEW OF SPECIAL ORDERS.** The owner, operator or person in charge may appeal in writing to the board from the order within 10 days after receipt of notice thereof. Testimony shall be taken and arguments heard by a member or employe of the board as soon as practicable and transcribed and sent to each member thereof for study before final action on such appeal. The determination of the board may be re-

viewed as provided in chapter 227. The board or any party aggrieved may appeal to the supreme court within 30 days after notice of entry of judgment.

(6) **RULES AND REGULATIONS.** The board shall promulgate rules and regulations for location and operation of slaughterhouses licensed under this section and slaughterhouses under federal inspection, governing construction, sanitary conditions and disposal of sewage, offal, vapors, odors and gases for the purposes of insuring the purity of the meat products and preventing the creation of a nuisance, and may by general rule or special order promulgated as provided in subsection (4) forbid the accumulation of animals for slaughtering in populated or business areas whenever the same may constitute a nuisance or unreasonably interfere with the comfort or convenience of neighboring occupants.

(7) **REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION OF LICENSES.** The board may on 10 days' notice in writing revoke or suspend any license issued hereunder or refuse to renew the same for violation of this section or of any rule or regulation of the board. The notice shall specify in writing the charges relied on and the hearing, disposition and court review shall be as prescribed in subsection (5). Whenever an inspection by the board shall reveal that conditions in any slaughterhouse constitute a menace to the public health, the state health officer may by order summarily suspend the license thereof until such conditions are corrected, subject to review by the board and the courts as provided in subsection (5), but the enforcement of such order shall not be restrained by any court pending final action thereon.

(8) **PENALTIES.** Anyone who shall prevent or attempt to prevent an authorized official from entering at any time any slaughterhouse, including those under federal inspection, or its premises for inspection, or who shall fail to comply with any order or the rules of the state board of health, or who shall violate this section except subsection (3) shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or imprisoned not less than 5 days nor more than 6 months.

146.12 Rendering plants. (1) **SCOPE AND DEFINITION.** (a) A dead animal within the meaning of this section is any dead animal carcass not slaughtered for food or if slaughtered, becomes unsuitable for food. This section shall not apply to the disposal of the bodies of animals slaughtered for human consumption, nor to the disposal and transportation of dead animals by a packer of meat products operating under the supervision of the United States department of agriculture.

(b) This section shall not apply to the operator of a fur farm who collects carcasses only for food for his fur-bearing animals. Such carcasses and all parts thereof so collected shall be completely covered by a tarpaulin or canvas unless transported in a closed truck or tank. Trucks used for such transportation shall be leak-proof to prevent the spillage or dripping of liquid waste. No such animals nor any part thereof so collected shall be resold except to a licensed renderer.

(2) **DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS; LICENSE.** No person shall engage in the business of collecting and disposing of the bodies of dead animals or parts thereof, not slaughtered for human consumption, without first obtaining a license for such purpose from the state board of health, hereinafter referred to as the board.

(3) **DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS.** Any person who receives from any other person the body of any dead animal for the purpose of obtaining the hide, skin, grease, meat, bones, or parts thereof from such animal unless in a finished form commonly known as meat scraps, in any way whatsoever, is deemed to be engaged in the business of disposing and rendering of the bodies of dead animals or parts thereof.

(4) **LOCATION.** No person after September 9, 1939 shall erect a rendering plant within one-eighth mile of a dwelling, business building or public highway, but no plant need be discontinued because a highway is relocated to come closer than one-eighth mile of any such then existing plant.

(5) **APPLICATION FOR LICENSE; FEE.** (a) Application for such license shall be made to the state board of health on forms provided by it. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars.

(b) On receipt of such application, the board shall cause the building in which the applicant proposes to conduct such business to be inspected. If the inspector finds that said building complies with the requirements of this section and with the rules of the board, and that the applicant is a responsible and suitable person, he shall so certify in writing to such specific findings and forward the same to the board.

(c) On the receipt of the said certified findings and on receipt of an additional payment of \$100, the board shall issue a license to the applicant for one license year, commencing July 1, but no approved plant shall pay an annual application fee after the first inspection fee. Such license is not transferable either from person to person or from place to place.

(d) If the inspector finds that the applicant's building does not comply with the requirements of this section or with the rules of the board, he shall notify the applicant wherein the same fails to so comply. If within a reasonable time to be fixed by the board, but not more than ninety days thereafter, the specified defects are remedied, the board shall make a second inspection and proceed therewith as in the case of an original inspection. Only two inspections need be made under one application.

(e) In case such applicant is refused a license, the fee paid by him shall not be refunded.

(f) In case of transfer of ownership of rendering plant property and business, the new owner shall make application to the state board of health on forms provided by it for a license, and said application shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars, and in such case there shall be no prorating of the license fee.

(6) RENEWAL OF LICENSE. An original license shall be renewed for each subsequent license year upon the payment of \$100 if the licensee, in the opinion of the board, remains responsible and suitable to carry on the business, and the place of business continues to comply with this section and the rules of the board.

(7) DISPOSAL PLANTS; SPECIFICATIONS. After September 9, 1939, each new place and additions to existing plants for the carrying on of said business shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete block or concrete throughout to the satisfaction of the board. Dissecting floors shall be constructed of such material and in such manner as shall meet the approval of the state board of health. Buildings used for storage of finished products may have wooden floors. All disposal plant buildings shall be provided with sewerage facilities and floor drains and be thoroughly sanitary.

(8) MANNER AND TIME OF DISPOSITION. The following requirements shall be observed in the disposal of such dead animals or parts thereof. All cooking shall be done in closed steel vessels by the dry-rendering process, and the board shall make rules regulating the equipment and operation of such plant, and for the disposal of vapors, odors, gases, sewerage and waste matters so as to prevent the creation of a nuisance. All dead matter shall be disposed of within twenty-four hours after it is deposited in the plant. All skinning and dismembering of bodies shall be done within such building.

(9) RULES. The board shall make rules for the carrying on and conducting of such business, but said rules shall not be less stringent than the provisions of this section, and all persons engaging in such business shall comply with the rules.

(10) ANNUAL INSPECTION; REVOCATION OF LICENSE. Each place licensed under this section shall be inspected at least once each year, and as often as the board deems necessary to assure that the licensee conducts his business in conformity with this section and the rules of the board. If a licensee fails to obey any of the provisions of this section or any of the board's rules, the board may suspend or revoke the license held by such licensee, subject to review as hereinafter provided.

(11) TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD ANIMALS. (a) No person other than a licensee or his employes may haul and transport the carcasses of dead animals that have died or been accidentally killed, except as otherwise provided by section 95.50. Each wagon, truck, trailer attachment or vehicle employed in the transportation of dead animals or carcasses or parts thereof must carry a card issued by the board, showing the delivery point of the plant and the renderer's license number or permit number of the plant and card disclosing the rightful owner of the truck or vehicle. No truck stations shall be allowed for unloading or dissecting of dead animals and no reloading of parts of the carcasses to be delivered to a rendering plant shall be permitted, except that stations now existing, or such as may be permitted by the board, owned and operated by a renderer, constructed of concrete, stone, brick, concrete blocks, with sewerage facilities and water may continue to operate under rules of the state board of health. No animals shall be dissected at such existing stations, but the station shall be used only for reloading an entire carcass or carcasses from one truck to another for delivery to the rendering plant.

(b) The transportation of dead animals or parts thereof, raw or unrendered, except green or salted hides, shall not be allowed into other states, except by reciprocal agreement with adjoining states and under rules of the board. It shall be unlawful to transport dead, dissected dead animals or entrails of dead animals on the public highways in this state, except by a renderer licensed under this section and as otherwise provided by section 95.50. No stockyards company not operating a rendering plant shall have dead animals transported from its premises except by a licensed renderer or upon trucks approved by the state board of health and owned and operated by the stockyards company to a licensed renderer. Local health officers or the state board of health may require any renderer to remove carcasses from stockyards in case of emergencies, strikes or other causes, without charge to the owner or the operator of the stockyards company. Healthy animals, freshly killed and bled for feed for fur farms

and canning factories manufacturing dog and cat food may be shipped into this state, but the entrails thereof shall not be shipped into the state, nor shall the entrails of healthy animals, freshly killed and bled for feed for fur farms and canning factories manufacturing dog and cat food within the state, be disposed of except by a licensed renderer or his employes as provided herein, or by burial. This section shall not apply to live stock truckers in cases where animals have died in transit.

(12) HOG FARMS. No hog or pig farm shall be permitted to be operated in connection with a rendering plant and it shall be unlawful for the operator of any rendering plant to feed any parts of dead animals in the raw or unfinished state to animals that are used for human consumption.

(13) DUTY TO DISPOSE OF BODIES. During the period from May to October, the carcass of any animal that has died must be disposed of within twenty-four hours by the owner or person in charge of such animal. Such carcass shall be disposed of by a licensed renderer or shall be buried or burned in accordance with the rules of the board. No licensed renderer shall charge the owner of such carcass for the same or for hauling the same from his premises to the rendering plant. Nothing herein shall prevent the owner from burying such carcass on his premises, and for the purpose of burial he may transport the carcass on a highway from one portion of his premises to another portion thereof, or he may deliver it to a rendering plant. No person who is engaged in the rendering or disposal of dead animals as defined by subsections (1) and (3) of this section shall transport or deliver milk, cheese or other dairy products to any market.

(14) EXISTING LAWS. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any city or village from passing any ordinance prohibiting the rendering of dead animals within the boundaries as specified in section 66.052 (1); nor shall anything in this section be construed to nullify any existing law or ordinance prohibiting the rendering of dead animals in the area over which any city or village has jurisdiction. Nor shall anything in this section be construed so as to prohibit any city or village from licensing, revoking such licenses, and regulating the business of rendering and transporting dead animals under sanitary conditions no less stringent than those provided by this section and the rules of the board. Any city or village licensing and regulation shall be construed as being supplementary to this section and the rules of the board and shall in no way be construed as excusing or justifying any failure or neglect to comply with any and all of the provisions of this section and the rules of the board. The provisions of this section shall be construed as expressly modifying the powers granted to towns.

(15) TIME IN WHICH TO COMPLY. All rendering plants within the state shall be licensed within three months after September 9, 1939 for the balance of the license year with the first annual license fee of \$25. No existing plant shall operate unless it obtains a license within four months from said date.

(16) WITNESSES; SUBPOENAS; EXAMINATION. In the enforcement of the provisions of this section, the board may issue subpoenas for witnesses and enforce their attendance and examine them under oath.

(17) ORDERS, PRIMA FACIE LAWFUL. All findings, decisions, orders and rules and regulations of the state board of health made pursuant to this section shall be in force and shall be prima facie lawful until finally found otherwise in an action brought for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of subsection (18) of this section.

(18) REVIEW OF ORDERS. (a) Within twenty days after notice mailed by the board that any order or determination has been made and filed by it under the provisions of this section, any party named in said order or affected thereby may apply to the state board of health for a hearing in respect to any matter determined in such proceeding. Such hearing shall be held within ten days after said application is received by the state board of health unless the parties and the board agree otherwise. The application for a hearing shall set forth specifically the ground on which the applicant considers the order or determination to be unlawful or unreasonable. No action to review any order or determination of the state board of health shall lie in any court unless the plaintiff has made application to said board for a hearing within the time limited herein. If, after such hearing by the board it appears that the original order, determination or finding is in any respect unlawful or unreasonable, the board may reverse, change, modify or suspend the same accordingly, and any order or determination after such hearing, reversing, changing, modifying or suspending the original order or determination, shall have the same force and effect as an original order or determination. If within fifteen days after the conclusion of said hearing, the board fails to issue an order affirming, reversing, modifying or suspending its original order or determination, it is deemed to have affirmed the original order or determination.

(b) Every person aggrieved by an order or determination of the state board of health may have a judicial review thereof in the circuit court of the county where the cause of

action arose or in the county where the principal place of operating the business is located as provided by chapter 227.

(19) **PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.** Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section, or any of the rules of the board adopted pursuant to this section, or operating a rendering plant without a license, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and said plant may be ordered discontinued by the board.

History: 1951 c. 261 s. 10.

146.125 Powers of villages, cities and towns. The provisions of section 146.11 shall not be construed as a limitation upon cities, villages and towns to license and regulate the construction, operation and maintenance of slaughterhouses or to prohibit the same nor shall the provisions of section 146.12 be construed as depriving any city or village from passing any ordinance prohibiting the rendering of dead animals within the boundaries specified in section 66.052 nor as nullifying any existing law or ordinance prohibiting the rendering of dead animals within such area, nor prohibiting any city or village from licensing, revoking such license, and regulating the business of rendering and transporting dead animals under sanitary conditions no less stringent than provided by said section and the rules of the board of health and any such licensing and regulation shall be construed as supplementary to the provisions of this section and the rules of the board shall in no way be construed as excusing or justifying any failure or neglect to comply with any and all of the provisions of this section and the rules of the board. The provisions of section 146.12 shall be expressly construed as modifying the powers granted to towns and any city, village or town is empowered to take any action to be taken under the provisions of section 146.14 and to institute and maintain court proceedings to prevent, abate or remove any nuisances thereunder and to institute and maintain any action under provisions of sections 280.01, 280.02 and 280.07.

146.13 Discharging noxious matter into highway and surface waters. (1) If anyone constructs or permits any drain, pipe, sewer or other outlet to discharge into a public highway infectious or noxious matter, the board of health of the village, town or city shall, and the town sanitary district commission or the county board of health, acting alone or jointly with the local board of health may, order the person maintaining it to remove it within 10 days and if such condition continues or recurs after the expiration of 10 days the board or boards issuing the order may enter upon the property and cause removal of the nuisance. The cost thereof may be recovered from the person permitting such violation, or such cost may be paid by the municipal treasurer and such account, after being paid by the treasurer, shall be filed with the municipal clerk, who shall enter the amount chargeable to the property in the next tax roll in a column headed, "For Abatement of a Nuisance," as a tax on the lands upon which such nuisance was abated, which tax shall be collected as other taxes are. In case of railroad or other lands not taxed in the usual way the amount chargeable against the same shall be certified by the clerk to the state treasurer who shall add the amount designated therein to the sum due from the company owning, occupying or controlling the land specified, and he shall collect the same as prescribed in ch. 76 and return the amount collected to the town, city or village from which such certificate was received. Anyone maintaining such a nuisance shall also be fined not exceeding \$300 or imprisoned not exceeding 90 days, or both.

(2) No person shall discharge by any means whatsoever untreated domestic sewage into any surface water as defined by s. 144.51 (1), or drainage ditch constructed under the provisions of chs. 88 and 89; nor shall any person discharge effluents or pumpage by any means whatsoever from any septic tank, dry well or cesspool into any surface water as defined by s. 144.51 (1), or drainage ditch constructed under the provisions of chs. 88 and 89. Whoever violates this subsection shall be fined not to exceed \$50 for the first offense and not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or imprisoned 30 days, or both, for each subsequent offense.

History: 1953 c. 443.

146.14 Nuisances. (1) A "nuisance," under this section, is any source of filth or cause of sickness. The state board of health may order the abatement or removal of a nuisance on private premises, and if the owner or occupant fails to comply, the board, or its agent, may enter upon the premises and abate or remove such nuisance.

(2) If a nuisance be found on private property the local board of health or town sanitary district commission shall order its abatement or removal within 24 hours, and if the owner or occupant fails to comply he shall forfeit not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and the board or commission may abate or remove the nuisance.

(3) If the local board of health or commission be refused entry to any building or vessel to examine into and abate, remove or prevent a nuisance, any member may com-

plain under oath to a justice of the peace, whether or not such justice be a member of the board or commission, stating the facts in his knowledge and the justice shall issue a warrant commanding the sheriff or any constable of the county to take sufficient aid, and being accompanied by 2 or more of the board of health or commission, and under their direction, between sunrise and sunset, abate, remove or prevent the nuisance.

(4) In cities under general charter the health commissioner or a person under him may enter into and examine any place at any time to ascertain health conditions, and anyone refusing to allow such entrance at reasonable hours shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; and if the commissioner deems it necessary to abate or remove a nuisance found on private property, he shall serve notice on the owner or occupant to abate or remove within a reasonable time, not less than twenty-four hours; and if he fails to comply, or if the nuisance is on property whose owner is a nonresident, or cannot be found, the commissioner shall cause abatement or removal.

(5) The cost of abatement or removal of a nuisance by health officials under section 146.14 may be collected from the owner or occupant, or person causing, permitting or maintaining the nuisance, or may be charged against the premises and upon certificate of health official, assessed as are other special taxes.

146.15 Information. State officials, physicians of mining, manufacturing and other companies or associations, officers and agents of a company incorporated by or transacting business under the laws of this state, shall when requested, furnish, so far as practicable, the state board of health or its secretary any information required touching the public health; and for refusal shall forfeit ten dollars.

146.16 Expenses. Expenses incurred under chapters 142 to 146, inclusive, not made otherwise chargeable, shall be paid by the town, city or village.

146.17 Limitations. Nothing in the statutes shall be construed to authorize interference with the individual's right to select his own physician or mode of treatment, nor as a limitation upon the municipality to enact measures in aid of health administration, consistent with statute and acts of the state board of health.

146.18 Maternal and child health. (1) The state board of health shall prepare and submit to the proper federal authorities a state plan for maternal and child health services. Such plan shall conform with all requirements governing federal aid for this purpose and shall be designed to secure for this state the maximum amount of federal aid which can be secured on the basis of the available state, county, and local appropriations. It shall make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as may from time to time be required by the federal authorities, and comply with all provisions which may be prescribed to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(2) No official, agent or representative of the state board of health, by virtue of this section, shall have any right to enter any home over the objection of the owner thereof, or to take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or of the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian or person standing in loco parentis to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child or the agency or agencies to be employed for such purpose.

(3) The state board of health shall use sufficient funds from the appropriations now made by section 20.43 (1) and (13) for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy to match the funds received by the state from the United States under the provisions of such act of congress.

146.19 Registration and certification of industrial camps. (1) **DEFINITION.** The term "industrial camp" as used in this section means and includes the site and all structures established and maintained as living quarters by the employer or for him or under his control and supervision for 6 or more seasonal or migrant agricultural, industrial or construction workers, and for their dependents.

(2) **REGISTRATION, INSPECTION, CERTIFICATION.** (a) Any employer maintaining an industrial camp prior to December 31, 1951 shall register such camp with the state board of health within 30 days after August 5, 1951 or within 5 days after the camp is occupied, whichever is the later. An industrial camp not registered prior to December 31, 1951 shall be registered by the employer with the state board of health at least 60 days before occupancy. The board shall inspect each such camp and, if found to be in compliance with its adopted regulations for industrial camps, shall issue a certificate which shall remain valid for one year, and shall entitle the camp for which it is issued to be known and advertised as a "certified industrial camp".

(b) No employer shall display any certificate issued under this subsection in or about any premises other than the industrial camp for which the certificate was issued; nor shall any employer advertise, represent or describe any camp for which a certificate has ex-

pired or has not been issued or for which a certificate has been issued and subsequently revoked as a certified labor camp. Whenever the board finds that a camp for which a certificate has been issued no longer complies with the requirements of this subsection it shall revoke the certificate upon reasonable notice to the holder thereof.

(3) **PENALTIES.** Any person violating this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and the labor camp maintained by such person may be ordered discontinued by the board.

History: 1951 c. 640.

The term "worker" as used in (1), includes minors who perform services, even though their compensation is paid to their parents. 41 Atty. Gen. 28.

146.20 Poisons, dispensing regulated. (1) No person shall sell or deliver any of the poisonous salts or compounds of antimony, arsenic, chromium, lead, mercury, silver, tin or zinc, the concentrated mineral acids; oxalic, carbolic or hydrocyanic acids or their salts, formaldehyde, yellow phosphorus, the essential oils, of almonds, pennyroyal, rue, savin or tansy; croton oil, creosote, chloroform, cantharides, aconite, belladonna, bitter almonds, colchicum, cotton root, Cannabis indica, digitalis, ergot, hyoseyamus, lobelia, nux vomica, physostigma, strophanthus, stramonium, veratrum viride, or any of the poisonous alkaloids or glucosides derived from the foregoing or in any other virulent poison, unless it be upon the prescription of authorized practitioners of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, except as follows:

(a) The dispenser shall ascertain that the applicant is aware of the poisonous character and desires it for a lawful purpose.

(b) He shall plainly label the container with the name of the substance, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the dispenser.

(c) Before delivery he shall record in a book kept for that purpose the name of the article, the quantity, the purpose, the date, the name and address of the person for whom procured, and the name of the individual personally dispensing the same; and said book shall be preserved by the owner thereof for at least 3 years after the date of the last entry therein, and shall be open to inspection by authorized officers.

(d) If the applicant be under fourteen years of age, he must have the written order of an adult person.

(2) This section does not apply to manufacturers and wholesalers selling at wholesale, nor to economic poisons which comply with sections 94.67 to 94.71, but containers other than for economic poisons shall be labeled with the name of the substance, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler.

(3) A "Poison" label is not required when a single container or when one-half ounce fluid or avoirdupois does not contain more than an adult medicinal dose nor in the case of liniments, ointments or other external preparations sold in good faith as such, and plainly labeled "for external use only," nor in the case of pills, tablets or lozenges, when the dose recommended does not contain more than one-quarter of an adult medicinal dose.

History: 1951 c. 516.

146.21 Placing drugs forbidden. Except as authorized by law, no person shall put any drug, medicine or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof in any public place, or, without the consent of the owner or occupant upon any private premises, nor cause it to be done.

146.22 Penalties. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of s. 146.20 or 146.21 shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than one year nor more than 5 years.

History: 1953 c. 200.

146.23 Epileptics, duty to report. (1) The state board of health shall by order promulgate a definition of epilepsy which shall govern in carrying out the provisions of this section and sections 140.05 (13) and 141.08.

(2) All physicians shall report immediately to the local health officer in writing, the name, age and address of every person diagnosed as afflicted with epilepsy or similar disorder characterized by lapses of consciousness.

(3) The local health officer shall report in writing to the state board of health the name, age and address of every person reported to it as an epileptic.

(4) The state board of health shall report to the motor vehicle department the names, ages and addresses of all persons reported to it as epileptics by physicians and local health officers.

(5) Such reports shall be for the information of the motor vehicle department in enforcing the provisions of chapter 85 of the statutes and shall be kept confidential and used solely for the purpose of determining the eligibility of any person to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state.

146.30 Licensing, regulation and accreditation of nursing homes. (1) DEFINITIONS.

As used in this section, unless a different meaning appears from the context:

(a) "Nursing home" means any building, structure, institution, agency or other place, whether proprietary, nongovernmental or governmental, for the reception and care or treatment not less than 72 hours in any week of 3 or more unrelated individuals herein-after designated patients, who by reason of aging, illness, blindness, disease or physical or mental infirmity desire any such service, and for which reception and care or treatment a charge is made; provided that the reception and care or treatment in a household or family, for compensation, of a person related by blood to the head of such household or family, or to his or her spouse, within the degree of consanguinity of first cousin, shall not constitute the premises a nursing home. The term "nursing home" shall include, but not in limitation thereof, boarding and convalescent homes for the aged, infirm or chronically ill as they may fall within the foregoing definition. The term "nursing home" shall not include institutions operated by the federal government or county institutions subject to the supervision of the state department of public welfare under sections 46.16 (1) and 46.17 (1), offices of practitioners treating the sick, nor to child care centers, day nurseries, maternity homes, nursery schools, foster homes, child placing or child welfare agencies as defined under the laws of this state; nor shall such term include hotels, general hospitals, institutions for the treatment and care of psychiatric and tuberculosis patients, and child care institutions; provided, that any hotel or institution or part thereof, which comes within the above definition of nursing home shall be so regarded as to the part so operated.

(b) "General hospital" means an institution providing community service for in-patient medical and surgical care of the sick or injured, including obstetrics in which not more than 50 per cent of the total patient days during the year are customarily assignable to the following categories of cases: Chronic, convalescent and rest, drug and alcoholic, epileptic, mentally deficient, mental, nervous and mental, and tuberculosis.

(c) "Patient" means individuals cared for or treated in any nursing home, irrespective of how admitted.

(d) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company or association and the legal successor thereof.

(e) "Board" means the state board of health as that term is defined in 140.01.

(f) "Rule" has the meaning ascribed in section 227.01 (2).

(2) **STANDARDS.** The board shall have the power to develop, establish and enforce standards (a) for the care, treatment, health, safety, welfare and comfort of patients in nursing homes and (b) for the construction, general hygiene, maintenance and operation of nursing homes, which, in the light of advancing knowledge, will promote safe and adequate accommodation, care and treatment of such patients in nursing homes; and to promulgate and enforce rules consistent with the provisions of this section.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.** The administration of this section shall be under the board which shall make or cause to be made such inspections and investigations as it deems necessary.

(4) **LICENSING, INSPECTION AND REGULATION.** The board is empowered to register, license, inspect and regulate nursing homes as provided in this section, but no such license shall be in effect before June 30, 1952, and no such license shall be required before such date.

(5) **APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND LICENSE.** (a) Registration shall be in writing in such form and contain such information as the board requires.

(b) The application for a license shall be in writing upon forms provided by the board and shall contain such information as it requires.

(6) **ISSUANCE OF LICENSE; INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION; ANNUAL RENEWAL; NON-TRANSFERABLE; CONTENT.** (a) The board shall issue a license if the applicant is fit and qualified, and if nursing home facilities meet the requirements established by this section. The board, or its designated representatives, shall make such inspections and investigations as are necessary to determine the conditions existing in each case and file written reports. The board may designate and use full-time city or county health departments as its agents in making such inspections and investigations, including such subsequent inspections and investigations as are deemed necessary or advisable; but provided that when such designation is made and such services are furnished, the board shall reimburse the city or county furnishing such service at the rate of \$25 per year per license issued in such municipality.

(b) A license, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall be renewable annually on July 1, upon filing by the licensee, and approval by the board of an annual report and application for renewal on forms provided by the board.

(c) Each license shall be issued only for the premises and persons named in the application and shall not be transferable or assignable. It shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the nursing home. If application for renewal is not so filed, such license is auto-

matically canceled as of the date of its expiration. Any license granted shall state the maximum bed capacity for which granted, the person or persons to whom granted, the date, the expiration date and such additional information and special limitations as the board, by rule, may prescribe.

(7) DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE; NOTICE. The board after notice to the applicant or licensee is authorized to deny, suspend or revoke a license in any case in which it finds that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the requirements of this section and the rules established hereunder.

(8) ADVISORY COMMITTEE. (a) The board shall appoint an advisory committee to advise and consult in the establishment and review of minimum standards and rules and regulations for carrying out this section. The committee shall consist of the state health officer and the director of the department of public welfare, or their designated representatives, and 7 additional members, residents of the state, and shall include persons of recognized ability in the fields of hospital administration, nursing home operation, medicine, nursing, social services, and persons with broad civic interests representing the general public.

(b) Of the 7 appointed members, 3 shall be appointed initially for terms of one year, 2 for 2 years and 2 for 3 years, and their successors shall be appointed for terms of 3 years each, except when appointed to complete an unexpired term. Members whose terms expire shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of their successors. The state health officer, or his representative, shall serve as chairman or secretary of the committee, as the members may choose, and all other officers shall be elected annually.

(c) Committee members, with the exception of the state health officer and the director of the department of public welfare, or their designated representatives, while serving on business of the committee, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10 per day, plus actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

(d) The committee shall meet as frequently as the board deems necessary, but not less than once each year. Upon request by 4 or more members it shall be the duty of the chairman to call a meeting of the committee.

(9) FAILURE TO REGISTER OR OPERATING WITHOUT LICENSE; PENALTY. It shall be unlawful for any person, acting jointly or severally with any other person, to conduct, maintain, operate, or permit to be maintained or operated, or to participate in the conducting, maintenance or operating of a nursing home, unless within 60 days after August 12, 1951, it is registered with the board, or unless after June 30, 1952, it is licensed as a nursing home by the board. Any person who shall violate this section shall be fined not more than \$100 for the first offense and not more than \$200 for each subsequent offense, and each day of continuing violation after the first conviction shall be considered a separate offense.

(10) RIGHT OF INJUNCTION. Notwithstanding the existence or pursuit of any other remedy, the board may, in the manner provided by law, upon the advice of the attorney-general, who shall represent the board in all proceedings, maintain an action in the name of the state for injunction or other process against any person or agency to restrain or prevent the establishment, conduct, management or operation of a nursing home without a license or without being registered.

(11) PROVISIONAL LICENSES. A provisional license if approved by the board may be issued to any nursing home, the facilities of which are in use or needed for patients, but which is temporarily unable to conform to all the rules established under the provisions of this section. A provisional license may not be issued for more than one year; no provisional license shall be in effect prior to June 30, 1952.

(12) ACCREDITED NURSING HOMES. Nursing homes operating at a standard above the minimum required for licensing as contemplated under this section may be determined by the board to be "Accredited Nursing Homes", and their names listed in a book maintained for that purpose by the board.

(12m) EXCEPTION FOR CHURCHES OPPOSED TO MEDICAL TREATMENT. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to give authority to supervise or regulate or control the remedial care or treatment of individual patients who are adherents of any well recognized church or religious denomination which subscribes to the act of healing by prayer and the principles of which are opposed to medical treatment and who are resident in any home or institution operated by a member or members, or by an association or corporation composed of members of such well recognized church or religious denomination; provided, that such home or institution admits only adherents of such church or denomination and is so designated; nor shall the existence of any of the above conditions alone militate against the licensing of such a home or institution; and provided, further, that such home or institution shall comply with all rules and regulations relating to sanitation

and safety of the premises and be subject to inspection thereof. Nothing herein contained shall modify or repeal any laws, rules and regulations governing the control of communicable diseases.

(13) NURSING HOME LICENSING AND ACCREDITING ACT. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Nursing Home Licensing and Accrediting Act".

History: 1951 c. 715.

Officials and employes are entitled to per diems for days spent in traveling to and from official meetings and for days when actually and necessarily engaged in official duties whether in official meetings or otherwise. 41 Atty. Gen. 190.