FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE CITY OF DAYTON

AN ORDINANCE

to establish a Board of Health for the City of Dayton, and to repeal certain other ordinances.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Dayton, That a Board of Health for the said city be, and the same is hereby created and established as provided by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 29th, 1867, and that the six members of the said Board, to be appointed by the City Council, be appointed forthwith, and that the regular election for members of the said Board hereafter be held at the first meeting in May, in each and every year.

Section 2. The Board of Health is hereby empowered to abate and remove all and every nuisance in said City, and to assess the cost and expense of the same upon the property, which assessment, when duly certified by the President of the Board to the County Auditor, shall become a lien, to be collected the same as any other tax in favor of said city, and to compel the proprietors, or owners, agents or assignees, and tenants and occupants of the lot or property, house or building upon or in which the same may be, to abate or remove the same.

Section 3. To regulate the construction and arrangement of water-closets and privy vaults, and also the emptying and cleaning of the same.

Section 4. To create a complete and accurate system of registration of births, deaths and interments occurring in or near said city, for the purpose of legal and genealogical investigation, and to furnish facts for statistical, scientific, and particularly sanitary inquiries.

Section 5. When complaint is made, or a reasonable belief exists that an infectious or contagious disease prevails in any locality or house, to visit such locality or house, make all necessary investigations by inspection, and on discovery that such infectious or contagious disease exists, to send the person or persons so diseased, if advisable, to the pest house or hospital.

Section 6. To make and pass all such orders and regulations as they shall, from time to time, deem necessary and proper for the public health, and the prevention of disease — such rules and regulations, however, to be of no effect until approved by the City Council, but when so approved to have all the force and effect of ordinances of the said city, and also to exercise all other powers conferred upon Boards of Health so constituted by said act.

Section 7. That an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to establish a Board of Health, passed March 16, 1866, and anything in any other ordinances inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are herewith repealed, and this Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage — May 17th, 1867.

Passed in Council, this 17th day of May, 1867.
D. W. Iddings, President
Attest: John U. Kreidler, City Clerk

"The City Council of the City of Dayton at its session May 17th, 1867, acting in compliance with a Law passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, March 29th, 1867, entitled
"'An Act to create a Board of Health in any City, and to prevent the spread of disease therein' — elected the following persons to serve as a Board of Health for the City of Dayton, viz,

B. F. Wait To serve for one year
W. W. Lane

Patterson Mitchell To serve for two years
J. W. Dietrich

Caleb Parker To serve for three years
J. W. Butt

On June 13, "Dr. Neal for the Committee appointed to draw up a Code of Rules and Regulations for the government of the Board, presented a report, which was read by the Clerk and on motion of Mr. Butt, adopted, and a Committee of three appointed to present the same to the City Council for their approval." On the 21st of June, 1867, an ordinance was passed in Council and signed by D. W. Iddings, President, "To provide for and carry out the Code of Health Laws, as adopted for the government of the Board of Health of the City of Dayton, Ohio."

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Dayton, That the code of health laws, as adopted by the Board of Health, be, and the same are hereby approved and made a part of this ordinance.

"Section 2. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the code of health laws, or any order of said Board of Health, made
in persuasion of said code, shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and the costs of prosecution, for each and every offense and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned until the same be paid.

"Section 3. That the officers and members of the Police force of said city are hereby empowered to attend to, and carry out the rules and regulations of said Board, and bring before the Mayor all or any person found violating any of said provisions."

June 3, 1867
Monday

"The Board met on call of the Mayor at the Auditor's Office Monday Evening June 3rd, 1867, and was organized by his Honor Jonathan Kenny taking the chair as President ExOfficio."

"The following members were present: Messrs. Parker, Butt, Dietrich, Lane and Wait."

"On motion, J. A. Marlay was elected Clerk and Dr. T. L. Neal, Health Officer."

"On motion, Messrs. Wait and Parker were appointed to wait upon Dr. Neal to notify him of his appointment and for consultation."

"The Clerk was directed to notify the City Council that one of the Members lately appointed, Mr. Patterson Mitchell, refused to serve, and the Council be requested to fill this made vacant, immediately."

"Messrs. Dietrich and Parker were appointed a Committee to confer with the City Council in reference to an amendment of the Ordinance defining the powers and duties of the Board of Health."

"On motion, Messrs. Wait, Dietrich, Lane and Butts were appointed to lay out and divide the City into suitable and convenient districts."

The following is a copy of Rules adopted by the Board at its session June 13th and approved by the City Council June 21st, 1867.

CODE OF HEALTH LAWS
NUISANCES

Section 1. All privy vaults after being emptied, also all night soil, and the conents of sinks, privies, vaults, and cess-pools, and all noxious substances, shall, before removal or exposure, from May 1st to October 1st of every year, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the person or contractors who removes the same.

Section 2. No butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be allowed to remain on the premises of any person, or be thrown into any street or alley, place or receiving basin, or into any standing water or excavation, or upon the grounds or premises of any other person in the city.

Section 3. No person shall be permitted to pursue any business or occupation in the city, that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health and every such business or pursuit shall be promptly discontinued.

Section 4. The rendering, beating, or steaming of any animal or vegetable product or substance generating noisome or unwholesome odor, or gaseous vapors, shall be conducted in steam tight kettles, tanks or boilers, and such method adopted as will entirely condense, decompose, deodorize, or destory the odors, vapors, and gaseous product. And no person shall be permitted to burn upon his premises, street, alley, or other place, any animal or vegetable substance which will create noisome or unwholesome odors.

Section 5. No person shall, without a permit from this Board, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any railroad depot to any house, or through the public streets, or from any canal boat to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease, or person that has been exposed to, and is liable very soon to develop any contagious disease, nor any article that has been exposed to any such disease.

PRIVIES, SINKS, CESS-POOLS AND STABLES

Section 6. That no person shall draw off or allow to run on any ground, street or alley of this city, the contents, or any part thereof, of any vault, privy, cess-pool, hog-pen or sink; nor shall owner, tenant, or occupant of any building, to which any vault, sink, privy, or cess-pool, shall appertain or be attached to permit the contents to become offensive.

Section 7. That no person shall empty, or attempt to empty, any vault, sink, privy or cess-pool, in the city, except pursuant to a permit therefor first received from this Board.

Section 8. That an owner, leasee, tenant or occupant of any stable, stall or apartment in which any horse, cattle or swine, or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, shall cause such liquid and manure to be removed to some proper place, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalla, stables and apartments, and the drainage, yard and appurtenances thereof, in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

MARKETS

Section 9. That no butcher or other person shall knowingly kill any cow, sheep or hog that is pregnant, and the meat of any such cow, sheep or hog shall not be sold or offered for sale for human food at any market or elsewhere in this city.

Section 10. No meat, fish, birds or fowl, or vegetables, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome and safe for human food, nor any meat or fish that died by disease or accident, shall be brought within this city, or offered or held for sale in any public or private market, as such food, any where in the city.

Section 11. No calf, pig or lamb shall be killed, or the meat thereof shall be brought, held or offered for sale at such food in this city, which, at the date of its death was less than four weeks old; nor shall
any meagre, sickly, or unwholesome fish, birds or fowls be brought, held, sold or offered for sale as such food in said city.

Section 12. No person shall offer or have for sale, in the city, any unwholesome, watered or adulterated milk or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows (or other animals) that for the most part lived in stables, or that fed on swill, garbage or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

Section 13. That no cased, blown, plaied, raised, stuffed, putrid, impure or unhealthy, or unwholesome meat or fish, birds or fowl shall be held, brought or sold or offered for sale for human food, or held or kept in any market, public or private, or any public place in this city.

Section 14. No person shall sell or offer for sale, or bring within the limits of this city, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruits.

Section 15. Whenever the Board of Health shall be satisfied that the number of persons occupying any tenement or building is so great as to be the cause of nuisance or sickness, as a source of filth, or whenever apartments are used for lodging that are damp or not properly provided with water, or privies, or vaults, the Board shall serve a written notice to the owner, agent, or occupant requesting them to correct or remove the objection named; or they may order the apartment or apartments (partially or entirely) vacated, if the owner, agent, or tenant neglect or refuse to obey such notice, the Board of Health are hereby fully authorized, after five days' notice, to forcibly remove all or a part of such tenants or persons.

VACCINATION

Section 16. That every person being the parent or guardian, or having the care, custody or control of any minor or other individual, shall, (to the extent of any means, power and authority of said parent, guardian or other person that could properly be used or exerted for such purpose) cause and procure such minor or individual to be so promptly, frequently and effectually vaccinated.

that such minor or individual shall not take or be liable to take the small-pox.

HYDROPHOBIA

Section 17. That every animal which is mad or has the hydrophobia, shall, by the person owning the same, or having the possession, charge or control thereof, be at once killed; and every animal that has been exposed to such disease shall be at once confined in some secure place, for such length of time as to show that such exposure has not given such animal said disease, and so as to avoid all danger to life or health. And the dead body of any animal that died of such disease, shall be at once, by such person, buried not less than three feet under ground outside the city.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Section 18. Every physician, midwife and other person, who may professionally assist or advise at any birth, shall make and keep a registry of every such birth, and therein enter the time, place, ward and street, number of such birth, and the sex and color of every child born, and the names and residence of each of the parents (so far as the foregoing facts can be ascertained) and every physician and professional adviser who has attended any person at a last illness, or had been present by request at the death of any person, shall make and preserve a registry of such death, stating the cause thereof, and specifying the date, hour, place, street, and number of such death.

RETURNS TO BE MADE

Section 19. That it shall be the duty of every person mentioned in the last section, (or required to make or keep any such register) to present to this Board a copy of such register, signed by such person, or a written statement, by him signed, of all the facts in said register required to be entered, within five days after the birth, and within thirty-six hours after the death of any person to whom such registry may or should relate.

INTERMENTS

Section 20. It shall be the duty of every undertaker, or other person, before removing any corpse for burial, to obtain from the Board of Health a permit so to do; and before obtaining such permit be shall deposit in their office a certificate, setting forth, as nearly as can be ascertained, the name, sex, nativity, color, occupation, whether married or single, number and street of late residence in the city, time of residence therein, place of previous residence, cause and date of death, duration of last illness, and the place and date of intended interment, which certificate shall be signed by the physician or surgeon in attendance at the time of death.

In case a Coroner's inquest shall be held, the facts shall be stated, and the Coroner shall be required to certify the fact to the Board of Health.

And no sexton or other person shall assist in or assist to or allow any such interment, or aid or assist about preparing any grave or place of deposit for any such body, for which such permit has not been given, authorizing the same. And it shall be the duty of any sexton who shall receive any such permit, to preserve, and to return the
same to this Board, as its regulations may require.

Section 21. That all laws and ordinances already in force, affecting the health of the city, be adopted by the Board.

HEALTH OFFICER

The Health Officer shall be the executive officer of the Board of Health, and it shall be his duty to carry out and enforce all existing laws having for their objective the preservation of life, the prevention of disease, and the abatement and removal of nuisances. He shall exercise a general supervision over the business of the office; and he shall see that all the books and records of the office are properly kept, and that the returns of Births, Deaths, and Interments are properly recorded; and he shall do and perform such other duties as the Board may lawfully require of him.

CLERK

The clerk shall make, and keep in proper form, the minutes of the meetings and proceedings of the Board; he shall attend to receiving returns of Deaths and the issuing of Burial Permits, and the registration of Births, Deaths, and Interments; also complaints of nuisances, orders relating there to, and to do such other waiting and copying of writings, and such other services relating to his position as the Board of Health or the Health Officer may lawfully require of him.

At its meeting on June 22nd the Board, on motion, requested the Captain of Police to meet with the Board, at its regular meetings.

Also, at this meeting: "Resolved, that no person be allowed to keep any hogs in pens, within the corporate limits of the city of Dayton, until after the 15th day of October."

It was also voted that the Board hold its regular meetings hereafter, on Friday evening of each week.

On June 28th, "The Captain of Police stated that he was ready and willing to co-operate with the Board in its efforts to promote the sanitary condition of the city."

July 26th, 1867

"The Health Officer made a report, referring to the statistics just read, (The Report of Deaths and Nature of Diseases) which showed a large percentage of the Deaths to be from Cholera Infantum, urging more active measures to be taken to lessen the liability to disease."

At the same meeting, "Mr. Dietrich moved that the Board sign a request, asking the City Council to place $500 at the disposal of the Board."

And, "A motion was made and adopted, ordering that the Health Office be opened on Sundays from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M. and from 2 to 2-1/2 o'clock P.M."

August 9th, 1867

From the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Health of August 9th, 1867:

On motion of Mr. Patterson a Committee of three was appointed to report immediately on the salaries of the Health Officer and Clerk.

"Messrs. Butt, Patterson and Lane were appointed and after a short consultation brought in the following which was adopted."

"Your committee on Salaries of the Health Officer and Clerk of this Board, would respectfully recommend the paying of the Health Officer at the rate of $50 per month and the Clerk at the rate of $200 per year, until further action of this board."

December 4th, 1868

"By Mr. Wait, Resolved, that we dispense for the present, with the services of the Health Officer until something arises in which his services may be needed. Adopted."

"By Mr. Butt, Resolved, that the pay of the clerk be discontinued. Adopted."

January 8th, 1869

In having come to the knowledge of the Board that small-pox had made its appearance in our midst, the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Health recommend and urge upon citizens the importance of vaccination.

"Resolved, that citizens, in order to cooperate with the Board, so that every means may be used to prevent the spread of this fearful disease, be requested to report all cases at once to the Board."

On the motion of Mr. Wait it was resolved that the pay of the Health Officer and the Clerk be again allowed to date from the first of January, 1869."
THE CITY OF DAYTON
BUREAU OF NURSING

The Division of Health employed registered nurses for the first time in 1913. A serious epidemic of diphtheria and other health problems, which developed following the Dayton Flood, prompted the Health Commissioner to add four nurses to his staff.

Private organizations were already employing nurses who were active in behalf of the public health and welfare in Dayton. The Fruit and Flower Mission, organized in 1898 and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, employed a nurse in 1903 to provide visiting nursing service in the homes of the poor. In 1913 the name was changed to the Visiting Nurses Association and Miss Elizabeth Fox became the first Nursing Director. By this time the Visiting Nurses Association had expanded its service from care of the sick-poor to care of any patients who needed nursing care at home irrespective of ability to pay. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company began paying for home nursing care for policy holders in 1909. In 1911 a contract was made with the Dayton Visiting Nurses Association. (Later the John Hancock Insurance Company with a similar agreement.) Baby clinics had been opened in 1911. Medical as well as surgical and dental clinics were sponsored and staffed by the Visiting Nurses Association. A Fresh Air Farm was operated for children in need of "food, fresh air and clean wholesome surroundings." Nursing students from the Miami Valley Hospital were given three to six weeks experience with the Association. The staff by 1914 had increased to six nurses, one secretary, and some part time physicians.

The Montgomery County Tuberculosis Association; another private organization, employed a nurse in 1908 for home follow up of tubercular cases.

In order to eliminate duplication of public health nursing services and to reduce travel time and general overhead expenses, on the recommendation of a representative of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the three local organizations employing public health nurses agreed to combine their nursing staffs under the supervision of a qualified Nursing Director. The combined staff of 11 nurses were to be housed in the Municipal Building and the Superintendent of nurses was to be responsible to the Commissioner of Health for nursing activities involving the official agency and to a Board of Directors for activities of a non-official nature. An agreement was drawn up between the City of Dayton and the Visiting Nurses Association in February, 1914, which set up the basis for operating a combined agency. Dayton was the first City in the U.S. to try this system. (Columbus followed in 1920.) Combination Agencies now have become an accepted pattern in public health and mutual problems are discussed at National Public Health Conventions.

The Combination nursing service increased in size of staff and in responsibilities as the City grew in population and in civic responsibilities. By 1944 the population had passed the 200,000 mark and the combination staff had increased to 53 employees: 1 Executive Director, an Assistant Director, four supervisors, 1 clinic nurse, 38 field staff nurses, one bookkeeper and seven other clerical workers. Clinics increased in kind and size. These were set up to serve Crippled Children, to combat Venereal Disease and Tuberculosis. Annual preschool clinics to examine children before entering school were conducted. The clinics were all staffed by the combination agency (Bureau of Nursing and Visiting Nurses Association) staff. The Dayton Nursery for Negro Children was opened in 1920. Health inspections at the parochial schools were established in 1925. Maternity classes were organized in 1931. In 1943 the Visiting Nurses Association extended bedside nursing service to include the five townships adjoining Dayton.

During the period between 1944 and 1962 Well Child Conferences had increased to four, located at various Community Centers. Volunteers had been added to the Child Health Conference personnel. The P.K.U. or Phenylketonuria Test was instituted as part of the regular conference program. Expectant Parents Classes were extended to new Centers.
In 1955 an intensive poliomyelitis program was carried out following the perfection of a safe poliomyelitis vaccine. Dayton was one of the areas which had agreed to participate in the experimental poliomyelitis program. This program put a severe strain on nursing resources but the result warranted some temporary curtailing of other programs. An affiliation was begun with the Ohio State University School of Nursing in 1955 for field training in public health nursing for their students. In 1959 an agreement was signed with Ohio State University which permitted the placement of a faculty member with the Dayton Public Health Nursing agency. The agency agreed to take ten students each quarter. A nursing home registry was set up in 1960, and a Homemaker Service for long term ill or handicapped individuals was initiated in cooperation with the Family and Children's Service Association. In 1961, the Tuberculosis Registry (formerly City operated) was transferred to the newly created office of the Montgomery County Tuberculosis Controller.

The total staff as of January 1, 1962 numbered 65: 47 Registered Nurses, 2 Physical Therapists, 1 Occupational Therapist and 15 non-professional members.

The year 1962 added another partner to the combination nursing service. Duplication of public health nursing services was becoming more apparent with the increase in population of the five adjoining townships where the Visiting Nurses Association personnel were giving the home nursing service and Montgomery County Health Department nurses were giving the traditional health department services. On July 2, 1962 an agreement was signed with the County Board of Health which would include the County Division of Nursing in the Combination Agency. The City Health Commissioner indicated his approval by affixing his signature to this agreement. The name Public Health Nursing Service was adopted to designate the combination of three partners: The Visiting Nurses Association, The City of Dayton, Bureau of Nursing, and the Montgomery County Division of Nursing. This added 20 new positions to the agency: 16 Registered Nurses, 1 Physical Therapist, 1 Practical Nurse, and 2 non-professional members.

The Director of Nursing for the Public Health Nursing Service has overall responsibility under the direction of the respective Commissioner of Health and the Visiting Nurses Association Board of Directors. She has two Assistant Directors who are assigned to supervise the public health nursing programs in their respective health jurisdictions, and are on the payroll of the official agency to which they are assigned. Staff members who work within the City limits are housed in offices provided by the City of Dayton. Those who work in the County area are located in space provided by Montgomery County.

The total staff of the Public Health Nursing Service on July 2, 1962 numbered 85.

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The years 1963 to 1967 saw the Bureau of Nursing participating in new community developments as well as expanding the ongoing programs.

The first nursing office substation was opened at a City owned building at 250 Kiser Street in 1963. The transfer of 14 professional and clerical employees relieved the congestion at the Municipal building offices somewhat. The Immunization Clinic facilities in the basement of the Municipal building was finally rebuilt and modernized. This made possible the opening of another much needed Well Child Conference. The City nursing districts were set up to coincide with the U.S. census tracts.

Home Care Program
Nutritionist, P.H.N., Occupational Therapist,
Physical Therapist and Nursing Home
Specialist Confer.
The Visiting Nurses Association Board of Directors with the approval of the Commissioner of Health, accepted the responsibility from the Community Welfare Council Home Care Committee to administer a Coordinated Home Care Program, a three year project, and to employ a part time medical director. The program was initiated July 1, 1964. Grants were received from:
The American Cancer Society
The American Heart Association – Dayton-Miami Valley Chapter
The Arthritis Foundation Miami Valley Chapter
The Dayton Area Heart Association
The Montgomery County Society for Cancer Control
The Ohio State Department of Health
The Soroptomist Club of Dayton
The Kettering Foundation
The Rike Foundation
The Tait Foundation

It receives volunteer assistance from: The American Red Cross – Dayton Area Chapter, Canteen and Motor Service.

Three Federal Housing Projects for the Aged were opened in 1964 which contained office space for health activities. A public health nurse is available at these homes as well as at the Senior Citizens Center, at specified hours for consultation, teaching, and health guidance. Periodic health surveys are held. A laboratory project was started in 1966 made possible by a grant from the Ohio Department of Health. Screening programs are held for tuberculosis, diabetes, eye conditions and other ailments. Physical examinations are offered to residents provided by volunteer physicians and the public health nurses.

The nursing home program has been expanded. On January 11, 1966, by City Ordinance, the Dayton Division of Health became the official licensing body for nursing homes in the City. Previously this had been the responsibility of the Ohio State Health Department. A public health nurse is employed full time for this activity and to supervise the overall nursing home program.

The conducting of Expectant Parents Classes is now a shared responsibility with local hospital personnel.

Well Child Conferences have added measles vaccine and Ewing Hearing Screening Tests to the other services offered. Laboratory testing is offered only at the Municipal Building Well Child Conference. Public health nursing care and consultation is one of the services offered at the Head Start Program for preschool children.

The Parochial and Public School nursing programs are carried out under the direction of one supervisor. Tuberculin Testing is done annually in the first and ninth grades. Public Health nurses participate in the O.E.O. Project for the West Dayton Self Help Center. This was approved on a contract basis with the City Health Division.

The total staff of the Public Health Nursing Service on January 1, 1967 numbered 106-1/2.

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<td>Total Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
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<td>Non-Professional</td>
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Nursing Directors Who Have Served During The Period from 1913 to January 1, 1967:

Miss Elizabeth Fox – 1913 - 1914 – Served with Dr. A. H. Lane, Health Commissioner.
Miss Elizabeth Fox – 1913 - 1915 – Served with Dr. A. L. Light, Health Commissioner.
Miss Elizabeth Holt – 1915 - 1936 – Served with Dr. A. L. Light and Dr. Peters, Health Commissioners.
Miss Ruanna Gordon – 1936 - 1954 – Served with Dr. Peters and Dr. H. H. Williams, Health Commissioners.
Miss Betty Oberlies – 1962 – Served with Dr. H. H. Williams and Dr. Charles Dille, Health Commissioners.
At a meeting of the Board of Health on April 24, 1868, a committee was authorized to recommend two persons to act as Sanitary Police, to be appointed by the Mayor and subject to the Board.

The object of a special meeting of the Board called on May 5, was stated to be the appointment of a Sanitary Police. The committee had recommended to the Mayor, two men, but the Mayor was of the opinion that the appointment should be made by the Board. “On motion, it was resolved to appoint Wm. A. Shuey and John W. Dryden a Sanitary Police for one month at the same salary that the Dayton Metropolitan Police receive; and if their services should be found necessary, they should be continued month to month at the pleasure of the Board.” In July, the accounts of these two men, “for one month’s service as Sanitary Police, $75, were allowed.”

In October, 1868 a resolution was adopted: “Whereas in the opinion of the Board of Health the sanitary condition of the City is such as to render the services of the Sanitary Squad no longer necessary, therefore, the Board recommends that the Mayor dismiss said Sanitary Squad at the end of the present month’s service.” However, on January 8, 1869 the Board resolved to request the Mayor to appoint a Sanitary Policeman due to the fact that smallpox was present in the city. The two former Sanitary Police were re-hired.

On May 27, 1870, a report to the Board: “According to your instructions your Sanitary Police inspected the slaughter houses within the corporate limits of the city. We find that not one of these has been constructed in compliance with the Ordinance.” There were thirteen establishments inspected.

In 1870 also, the Sanitary Police were instructed to report “all nuisances arising from hogs and geese, whether confined or running at large.” On July 8 the report on these nuisances was as follows:

234 filthy hog pens, 738 hogs in pens.
795 hogs running at large, 400 to 700 hogs in pens being tolerably clean, filth carried off by waste water from the canal.
65 geese in pens, 995 geese running at large.

Also in July, the Sanitary Police were ordered to examine berries, fruits and vegetables offered for sale in public and private markets in accordance with Sec. 14 of the Code of Health Laws.

In August, 1870, the Sanitary Police visited and inspected the dairies. These were fifteen farms supplying raw milk directly to the consumer. The report consisted of the name of the producer, the number of cows, and what the cows were being fed. The total number of animals was 298.

Further duties of the Sanitary Police are shown by a report to the Board in April, 1871: “for the month of March: 18 vaults filled; 1180 regular inspections of premises; 57 full vaults found; and 5 full sinks found.”

Because of the prevalence of smallpox in Dayton, the Board recommended that the number of Sanitary Policemen be increased to four, for the term of thirty days. This was May, 1872. These men reported on the 31st that during the last two weeks there had been 143 cases of varioloid and smallpox in the City. Yellow flags were put up on houses in which there was smallpox. On June 7, the Sanitary Police were instructed to distribute a hundred posters in English and German, notifying the public that free vaccination was to be had at the Pacific Engine House.

August 1, 1878. “The time has come when the city must run its business within its means, and believing that all parties fully realize this fact, therefore be it resolved – the Sanitary Police shall receive $50.00 instead of $55.00 per month.” On May 1, 1879, salaries were restored to their previous level.

In February, 1879, “The Sanitary Policemen have completed their inspection of the dairies in, and in the neighborhood of Dayton. The general conditions are, for the most part good.” There were fifty-four dairymen supplying milk to consumers in Dayton, a total of 660 cows, and 1,194 gallons of milk produced daily.

In July, 1879 the Board of Health was directed to detail one of the Sanitary Police for night duty, “to watch Mad River between Keowee St. and the State dam, and to arrest and prosecute before the Mayor all parties found polluting in any manner between said points, the waters of Mad River.” The first report of this watchman indicated he had seen no one, but had removed the body of a dog found floating in the river. This patrol action was deemed necessary because of the scarcity of water in the wells at the water works and the possibility of having to draw upon the river for an extra supply in case of emergency. Again in 1883 it was suggested that an extra officer be appointed to patrol the river bank during the night.

On September 23, 1880, the Sanitary Police in the report of “the inspections now complete for the entire city, give the number of permanent inhabitants at 39,250.”
In September, 1881, the Sanitary Police report that there are 994 hogs, and 1740 geese in the city.

Two additional Sanitary Policemen were elected in May, 1887. This made a total of four. On December of the same year, because of lack of money, the last two Sanitary Policemen were suspended until further order of the Board.

In July, 1889, a committee was appointed to report for adoption rules and regulations governing Sanitary Policemen. Included in the report were these items:

"1 – The hours of duty shall be from 7 A.M. till noon and from 1:30 to 6, daily except Sunday.

"2 – The Sanitary Police shall wear uniforms as follows: Sack coat, color indigo blue; 4 gilt buttons, police pattern with letters S.P. on the breast, and two small gilt buttons on each cuff – vest of same material – single breasted, standing collar, 6 gilt buttons placed at equal distances – pants same grade and color as coat. Hat for summer – Canton straw braid, crown 4 inches, brim 3 inches with double black and gilt cord with acorn tips, shield oak wreath metal on cloth with letters "Sanitary Police" enclosed to be worn on hat. In winter – regular Army Officer’s soft black hat with the above trimmings. Badge of officer on left breast plainly exposed to view on the outer garment. Overcoat shall be double-breasted sack of same color as other coat. They shall appear at all times when on duty in full uniform with all the insignia of office."

Along with these rules were regulations concerning “any member of the Sanitary force who shall be guilty of intoxication at any time.” And “no member of the Sanitary Police shall at any time enter any house of prostitution, assignation, gambling house or room or sporting house of any description or any saloon unless in the strict discharge of his duties – nor shall he lounge around saloons or places of public resort.”

In October it was ordered that the cord on the hats of the Sanitary Policemen be dispensed with.

On July 2, 1881, the Health Officer was instructed to secure a half dozen badges, for the use of the Sanitary Policemen, similar in design to those worn by the Dayton Police, except the the word “Sanitary” to be inserted, on badges instead of the word "Dayton." These badges were the same as were being carried by environmental health personnel for purposes of identification and enforcement as late as 1959, when they were recalled and replaced by identity cards carried in a pocket-size folder.

From June to December of 1913 there was an epidemic of diphtheria in Dayton. At this time there were five Sanitary Officers. Six special Sanitary Officers had been hired previously to inspect and write orders for the rehabilitation of properties which suffered during the flood of March, 1913.

In January, 1914 the new charter of the city went into effect and the commission-manager form of government was established. There was no longer a Board of Health and formal records of meetings were no more.

The minutes of the meetings of the Board consist mostly of “full and offensive vaults and sinks, public nuisances and dangerous to health; the filthy conditions of streets and alleys due to the presence of slops and garbage; filling vacant lots with alley scrapings and street sweepings; offensive and deleterious gases emanating from the decomposition of filth; and the problem of disposing of the contents of vaults.” These were the complaints, and the main duty of the sanitary police was the abatement of these nuisances and “the inspection of all cellars in the city.”

As the ideas of scientific prevention of environmental hazards grew, the diversity of the necessary work became apparent. There was less and less need of sanitary policemen to do the job. In 1946, the Dayton Civil Service Board began giving examinations for Food and Sanitary Inspectors. As sanitary science progressed in the field of public health these men, in 1948, became Public Health Inspectors. In the meantime, there was a great search for an appropriate name for workers in this field. They were becoming more proficient in experience gained by length of service and more similar in background and training. The workload increased, and did the challenge of changing techniques and the number of fields of specialization and service. The term "sanitarian," meanwhile, had been adopted by many health departments and by organizations in the field of environmental health. The name was made official in Dayton in 1962 and in December 1963 the first examination under this title, were given.

It may be that the next step for the sanitarian will be professionalism by legislation, in Ohio as it is in many states.

DAIRY INSPECTION

The first record of dairy inspection was written into the minutes of the Board of Health at the meeting of August 26, 1870. The Sanitary Police visited and inspected the dairies the week previous and gave a report on fifteen dairies. These were farms supplying raw milk directly to the consumer. The report consisted of the name of the producer, the number of cows, and what the cows were being fed. The total number of animals was 298. The largest herd had 38 cows; the smallest, five.

In February, 1879 the Health Officer reported to the Board of Health that "the Sanitary Policemen have completed their inspection of the dairies in, and in the neighborhood of Dayton. As will be seen by the report, the general conditions are for the most part good, although of the fifty-four dairy men supplying milk to consumers in the city of Dayton, twenty-one of these dispense what is called swill milk. It is presumed that no defense will be made for feeding cows upon swill, further than its cheapness and its well known quality of unduly stimulating the secretion of milk."
Number of dairies inspected 54
Number of cows in all 660
Number using dry food 32
Number using still slops 21
Number using grains 13
Number of gallons produced daily 1,194
All cows in good condition
Three stables found in filthy condition

December 14, 1883
By The Board of Health
Rules Regulating Dairies

Whereas, The dairy business of Dayton is at present conducted without system or regulation and it being thought advisable by this Board that in order to protect the milk seller as well as the buyer against irregularities some rules of government should be adopted for such purpose. Therefore be it resolved,

1 - That no person or persons shall be permitted to sell in the city of Dayton any milk without a permit to do so from the Board of Health. Said permit to be furnished to any responsible person by said Board on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk be sold.

2 - That all persons keeping more than one cow for the purpose of producing milk for sale shall be required to obtain a permit. The charge for such permits shall be governed by the number of cows kept - from 1 to 5 inclusive $1.00; from 5 to 10 inclusive $2.00; from 10 to 15 inclusive $3.00; from 15 to 20 inclusive $4.00; from 20 to any number above $5.00. The said permits shall be limited to one year, and shall not be transferable, and may be revoked at the option of the said Board of Health.

3 - That all cows kept for dairy purposes shall be healthy and free from disease, and shall be fed on pure and wholesome food.

4 - That cows kept for such purposes shall not be kept continually stabled, but the owner or owners thereof must allow them to run out during the daytime, and that all stables kept for stabling cows shall be kept clean and in good condition.

5 - That no cows kept for dairy purposes shall be fed on still-slop, swill, garbage, or other like substance.

6 - That dairymen shall not be allowed to use any buckets, cans, or vessels for collecting, retaining, or conveying milk that are covered with lead or any composition containing lead, or any covering other than that of pure tin; said buckets, cans, or vessels so used to be kept in a pure and good condition.

7 - That all milk wagons shall have the name of the owner and the number of the wagon painted thereon plainly and legibly.

8 - That all grocers or agents keeping milk for sale, although not required to take out a permit, shall be compelled at all times to keep the name of the dairy man from whom such milk so offered for sale was obtained posted up in a conspicuous place.

9 - That the City Meat Inspector shall act as milk inspector, without an increase in salary, save the actual expense of visiting and inspecting dairies.

10 - That it shall be the duty of the Milk Inspector to make inspections of milk at any time and under any circumstances he may deem proper, or at the direction of the Health Officer, and he shall from time to time, as he may be directed by the said Board of Health, make inspections of dairy farms, or such other places where cows are kept for dairy purposes, and report the same to said Board at the first regular meeting of each month.

11 - That any person or persons found guilty of adulterating milk or selling milk that is unfit for food, or that is below 1.015 specific gravity, or neglecting or refusing to comply with the rules now in force, or that may hereafter be adopted by said Board of Health shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor be fined in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars and cost of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned until the same is paid.

12 - That all money accruing from the sale of permits or from fines shall be appropriated and used for no purpose other than that of enforcing the rules regulating the dairy business.

13 - The above rules shall take effect from and after January 1, A.D., 1884.

The first report of inspection under these new regulations was given on February 7, 1884:

“At the request of the proprietor of the Phillips House, the inspector inspected milk at three different times, and found on first inspection the milk to show 15 Degrees; second inspection 12 Degrees; third inspection 13 Degrees. 12 and 13 Degrees showing the milk to contain about one-third water.”

A revised milk ordinance was passed on January 5, 1927. In 1933 it was required that all butter be made from cream from T. B. tested herds, and in 1935 an ordinance was passed requiring that all dairy products be pasteurized.

The first grade A milk ordinance, based on the Public Health Service Recommended Ordinance and Code was passed in 1945, and revised in 1964 to require that all ice cream and frozen desserts be manufactured from grade A products.

In July, 1966, the State of Ohio passed a grade A milk ordinance under which our present milk control program operates.

**SCHOOL INSPECTION**

April 22, 1870

"On motion of Mr. Dietrich a committee of three was appointed to inspect the School Houses in the City and report at the next meeting their Sanitary condition, means of ventilation, ingress and egress, etc."

On June 17 Mr. Parker stated to the Board that he would recommend the School Board to change all the doors of the School Houses, so as to swing outward."
FIRST CITY DOCTOR, NURSES
AND QUARANTINE OFFICER

SMALL POX

Because of the prevalence of small pox in Dayton in the year 1872 "the Health Officer was authorized to furnish nurses and other assistance to persons making application to him." This was on May 21st.

On May 22, 1872 the Board records, "In view of the fact that there are many families now sick with the small-pox, in indigent circumstances and actually wanting the necessities of life, and unable to employ a Physician therefore, Resolved:

"1st. That the Board of Health furnish all such persons with a Doctor during their illness."

"2nd. That for each case of Varioloid, the physician shall receive ten dollars, and for each case of small-pox, he shall receive twenty dollars."

"3rd. That in no case shall a physician receive pay unless he be ordered in writing by some member of the Board of Health, to attend the case."

And again on May 27, 1872, "Resolved, that a physician be employed at the expense of the Board of Health, to call at all points where information can be obtained and vaccinate all children and persons not already vaccinated, and report all who refuse to the Clerk of the Board."

The Sanitary Police reported on May 31, 1872 that during the last two weeks there had been 143 cases of Varioloid and Small Pox in the City. Yellow flags were put up on houses in which there was small pox.

On June 7, the Health Officer was instructed to issue 100 posters in English and German, notifying the public that free vaccination may be had at the Pacific Engine House, and the Sanitary Police were instructed to distribute them.

June 24, 1872

"Mr. Dietrich read a paper advocating more thorough organization of the forces of the Board and recommending the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector whose duty it should be to visit each family in which a case (small-pox) is reported, immediately, and determine:

First, Is it a case of Small-poex or Varioloid or either?

Second, Is the family able to employ a nurse or not?

Third, Do they need assistance in the way of food?

Fourth, To explain to them the necessity of remaining in doors providing they have any communication with the patient, and not allow any of the family but the person attending the case to enter the room and also to explain to the family the law, and the danger of being arrested if found upon the streets or in the markets."

June 26, 1872

In the matter appertaining to the government of Sanitary condition, it was "recommended that in view of a decided decrease of the Small-pox at present, said communication be over until such time as necessity may require its adoption."

During the week before June 28 there were 27 new cases of small-pox.

August 16, 1872

"The Health Officer reported 3 cases of Small-pox since the last meeting. He also stated that the number of deaths from Small-pox since May 1, 1872 was 78, and that the whole number of cases reported to the office since that date was 443.

October 20, 1881

Whereas, Small-pox is known to exist in quite a number of cities having direct railroad communication with the City of Dayton, and Whereas, It is believed that our citizens have become very careless in regard to vaccination and revaccination,

Resolved: That the Board of Health open two free vaccination stations, where persons may avail themselves of vaccination.

Resolved: That all citizens be urged to resort to vaccination and revaccination, and especially as regards children and others who have never been vaccinated.

Resolved: That Dr. Webster be authorized to purchase Bovine virus to the amount of five dollars, and that in all cases vaccination shall be with Bovine virus.

Resolved: That the compensation for vaccination shall be twenty-five cents per capita.

February 9, 1882

From Thomas L. Neal, M.D., to the Board of Health.

Gentlemen - I have the honor to report that since the 21st of December, 1881 there have been reported to this office eighteen cases of small-pox, three of which have since died, and two have recovered. The cases now in quarantine are with one exception, receiving supplies at the expense of the city.

From James K. Webster, M.D., to the Board of Health.

Gentlemen - I have the honor to report that by your authority and under your direction I opened my office at 442 E. Fifth St. on the 29th day of October, 1881, for the free vaccination of all residents of the city who might apply for the same. It
affords me pleasure to report, that during the time specified I have vaccinated six thousand eight hundred and thirty persons.

February 23, 1882
From E. Plate, M.D., to the Board of Health.
Gentlemen—Appointed by you to vaccinate and revaccinate citizens of this city, I have the honor to present you with this report. To this day I vaccinated four thousand, two hundred and fifty six (4,256) persons.

Bills were received and approved by the Board of Health from:
Dr. Webster — $1,707.50
Dr. Plate — $551.50

April 6, 1882
Whereas, it has become obvious that the object for opening free vaccine stations has been reached, therefore be it
Resolved: That from and after the 15th of April they be closed.

June 29, 1882
The Health Officer reported that there is now no cases of small-pox in the city, the last case having been discharged on June 28th.

IMMUNIZATION CLINIC
From April 20, 1882
Resolved: That the Clerk of the Board do such free vaccination as may be needed in the future.
Resolved: That the Board room at No. 4 City Building be kept open daily from 11:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. for the purpose of free vaccination.
Resolved: That Dr. E. Plate be appointed to the office of the Board of Health, Room 4 City Bldg. that he be required to use Bovine vaccine, and that the office shall be kept open three hours each day. Further, that he shall give each child vaccinated (of school age) a certificate of vaccination. He shall receive a salary of $50 per month for one month. (December 28, 1882)

Dr. Plate reported that he had vaccinated 388 persons during the 25 days he had been employed.
Resolved: That Dr. Plate continue public vaccination for another month. (January 25, 1883)

April 5, 1883
The Health Officer reported that the city is now free from Small-pox. During the present visitation of small-pox in Dayton there have been 101 cases, of which 14 proved fatal. This comprehends all the cases from December, 1881, to the present date.

November 14, 1893
In regard to an order from the State Board of Health requiring that all school children be vaccinated, on motion of O. R. Moldenhauer the following vaccination order to be inserted in the leading daily papers was adopted:

"All scholars attending public, private, or parochial schools shall present a certificate of having been successfully vaccinated on or before the 30th day of December, 1893 or be excluded from the schools. All primary and revaccination should be done with fresh Bovine vaccine."

It was moved that the Health Officer notify the Superintendent of the Board of Education that in compliance with the vaccination order, all indigent pupils upon presenting an order signed by the Superintendent of any school can be vaccinated free of charge by any practicing competent physician.

On October 16, 1895 the Health Officer reported that in the nine months preceding there were eighteen deaths from Typhoid fever. For the same period in 1894 there were sixteen deaths, and in the same number of months in 1893 there were twenty-one deaths.

An epidemic of Small-pox in the City Work House was reported March 2, 1896 and on March 5 there were 29 cases. Two persons had died. On June 12 there were no cases at the Work House and the epidemic was over.

DIPHTHERIA
November 15, 1883
A. H. Iddings

Report of Health Officer
Gentlemen: The health of this city at the present time is comparatively good. On looking over the mortality report for October, I find that we have had fifty-seven deaths from all causes during the month. Seventeen deaths were produced by zymotic or infectious causes. Of this number six were from diphtheria and two were from membranous croup.
Diphtheria and croup are believed to be of the same form of disease, hence eight deaths out of seventeen, or almost one half of the deaths produced by infection, were due to diphtheria. This by no means proves the presence of an epidemic, but it is of sufficient indication to cause some anxiety.

November 6, 1890
From the report of the Health Officer.
The 122 cases of diphtheria with 21 deaths during the month of October in our city must necessarily excite your attention and sanitary interest.

The mortality rate as compared with the whole mortality for the month is a little over 24 percent (24.41). Whilst it hardly reaches the point of an epidemic yet its severity and attendant mortality calls for the utmost vigilance on our part. Medical and sanitary authorities have not fully decided as to the exact cause of the much dreaded disease. I believe it to have been the result of many years of soil saturation, caused by the continuous discharge of all sewage matter into the ground beneath our houses or on our premises, together with the same pollution from old dug wells, open privy vaults and other means of pollution.

This is the nature of things — it has occurred in other places and will occur in our city. These warnings this board has given time and time again — they have not been heeded by our city authorities and citizens and we are now reaping the results.
June 10, 1913
Dr. A. H. Lane

For the month of May, 21 cases of diphtheria. A special fund - Diphtheria - General Bond - was set up in June to furnish groceries to quarantined families and to pay for fumigation of properties.

July 8, 1913

Diphtheria

From June 1 to June 24, 12 cases of diphtheria. The matter of the prompt report of this disease, and the quarantine governing same was given discussion by members of the Board. In the past said quarantine over above disease has been observed from a period of 10 to 14 days, after completion of fumigation. The Board felt that from this date on, that no case of diphtheria should be released until after a swab from the nose and throat had been taken by some representative of this department, the same showing no diphtheria bacilli. This action was deemed necessary in order to control the bacilli-carriers, which contribute largely to the spread of the disease. The Health Officer was instructed to notify all physicians in the city of the ruling of this department.

July 22, 1913

Discussion at this time was given to the regulation as passed by the State Board of Health, relative to the Common Drinking Cup and Common towel, and the members of the Board felt some means should be taken by this body relative to the enforcement of said order.

The clerk of the Board was directed to have printed a sufficient number of the rules and regulations, so that ample time can be given to parties who are now making use of the common drinking cup and common towel, to discontinue use of same.

From September 1 to September 23 - 53 cases of diphtheria.

October 1, 1913

Special meeting of Board of Health.

"Health Officer has reports that 29 cases of diphtheria were reported to this office for the week ending October 1. During the month of September 85 cases were reported. For the week ending September 24, 25 cases were reported to this office.

"Disease has once again reached the epidemic stage. The Board felt that some drastic action should be taken relative to same.

"Supt. Brown of the Public Schools reports that they have no means whereby they can increase the efficiency of their medical inspection. It was the consensus of opinion of all the Board, Supt. Brown and Mr. Bucher (Medical Inspector of the Public Schools) concurring that there was only one step to be taken in the elimination of diphtheria from the city and that was to have a thorough inspection of all children in attendance at the public, parochial, or private schools daily. Absentees also to be made a matter of inspection.

"It was moved and seconded that a sufficient number of physicians, nurses, and other necessary help be engaged to combat the prevalence of diphtheria in this community.

"To meet the expenses incurred for the care, treat-ment, and preventative measures as adopted by the Board the sum of $5,000.00 was deemed necessary."

The Board then adopted several regulations and orders relative to the emergency situation:

1. A statement and warning to the people against diphtheria.
2. Orders relative to Medical Inspection of School Children.
3. Adoption of Quarantine Rules for Contagious Disease.
4. Appointment of Assistant Medical Inspectors. Nineteen physicians were appointed as of October 2 at a salary of $5.00 per day.
5. Appointment of a nurse at a salary of $65.00 per month. Another nurse was appointed on October 8.

Report of 135 cases of diphtheria from October 1 to October 14, 109 homes under quarantine, 78 cases released from quarantine since October 1st.

Dr. Peters reported all schools were being made a matter of daily inspections and suspicious cases eliminated from the schoolrooms. "The nurses are now employed are taking swabs, looking after quarantine, and making observation of absentees from school." Two more nurses were appointed as of October 15.

On October 28, the Health Officer reported 248 cases of diphtheria from October 1.

Antitoxin, manufactured by the H. K. Mulford Co. of Philadelphia was being used by the Board and paid for by county commissioners.

At this time there were five Sanitary Officers. Six special Sanitary Officers had been hired previously to inspect and write orders for the rehabilitation of properties which suffered during the flood of March, 1913.

November 1 - November 11 - 56 cases of Diphtheria. The total for the month of October was 270 cases.

November 11, 1913 - "All special medical inspectors of schools have been released from duty on account of the improved condition regarding diphtheria. Medical inspection in schools has been discontinued in most districts."

For the entire month of November, 1913 there were 139 cases of diphtheria with five deaths.

December 1st to December 23rd - 105 cases of Diphtheria. For the month of December - 133 cases with 4 deaths.

Dr. A. O. Peters in his annual report of 1919 totals the cases of diphtheria in the city from 1913 to 1919.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>266</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>6</td>
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As for the preventive measures: "With the opening of the schools in September, rigid measures of control were begun. During the first week of school
all school children were examined by District Physicians. When a diphtheria case or carrier is discovered in a school, cultures are taken from both the noses and throats of all children in the room. This is repeated every two or three days until no positive cultures are obtained."

In 1946 there were 26 cases of diphtheria in the city. There were 11 in 1947, 22 in 1948, and 13 in 1949. Only one death occurred each year. In 1949 there were no deaths from diphtheria.

In July, 1959, by regulation of the Ohio Department of Health, all children were required to be immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus before enrolling in school for the first time. In December, 1965, Dr. Williams, then Health Commissioner, wrote in the Bulletin: "Recently a case of diphtheria appeared in our city. It was unthinkable. It had been ten years since the last case was reported. All the school children were immunized, as is required by law. In spite of our self-assurance we did have a case of diphtheria. She was a school girl 16 years of age who had been immunized once when she was in the first grade. The simple fact was that her immunity had run out and she contracted the illness when she was exposed to a case or the carrier of the disease."

"We are too prone to think that once we have been immunized against any of these diseases of childhood, we are protected for life. Nothing could be further from the truth. One must repeat the various immunizations if he wants lifelong protection."

YELLOW FEVER
August 29, 1879
From Thomas L. Neal, M.D. to the Board of Health.

Gentlemen:

My attention was called to a very unusual and grave case of sickness, occurring at No. 333 W. Fourth Street, on Monday, the 25th inst. After consulting with Drs. J. C. Reeve, W. J. Conklin, and E. Pilati, I felt my duty as executive of the Board of Health to assume sanitary control of the vicinage, and to at once set in motion such measures as might best protect the neighborhood against the too plainly manifested poison of Yellow Fever. The patient died at 9:00 P.M. and was buried at 9:00 A.M. the following morning.

The entire furniture, and contents, of the sick chamber were burned, and the room thoroughly fumigated with sulfuric acid gas, after which the paper was taken off the walls, and the room lime-washed. A very careful inquiry failed to show the source of contamination, as the subject of the attack had not been outside the city for at least several weeks, and not within the knowledge of her family had she been exposed in any possible way to what gave rise to her most unfortunate malady.

It would be more satisfactory if we could trace this case to the source, but not being able to do so, at once, is only proof, that we in Dayton share the fate of the others, for the starting point of the great epidemic of 1878 is still a mooted question.

October 23, 1879

Resolved: That the bill of Mr. Isaac Davis for property destroyed in August after the death of his wife from Yellow Fever and amounting to $91.50 be laid upon the table, until the next meeting of the Board.
Resolved: That the Board is willing to approve the bill of Mr. Isaac Davis if he will reduce it to $47.50 in full of all claims.

INFLUENZA

According to the records of Dr. A. O. Peters, Commissioner of Health, the great epidemic of influenza in 1918 and 1919, caused 657 deaths in 1918, 479 from influenza and 178 from pneumonia. The general death rate based on a population of 143,000 was 17.8 as compared with 14.7 in 1917.

In 1919 there were 118 deaths from influenza and 152 deaths from pneumonia. However, the death rate declined in 1919 to 11.95, based on an estimated population of 147,000.
May 30, 1868

"A petition signed by 82 citizens requesting the Board to petition Council to create the office of Meat Inspector was read and the following resolution by Mr. Wait was adopted. Resolved - that the petition presented by the Citizens, asking that a Meat Inspector be appointed, be presented to the City Council with the request that said office be established."

June 8, 1868

Monday

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting reported that the Council had ordered on Ordinance drawn establishing the office of Meat Inspector."

August 21, 1868

"The Health Officer called the attention of the board to the report of diseased cattle in our vicinity. Mr. Wait stated that he had visited the place where the infected cattle were, and had found a herd of 100 Texas cattle - that the disease was actually among our native cattle and was developing and spreading rapidly.

"Mr. Wait was appointed a committee to present to the Council the necessity of appointing a Meat Inspector without delay."

Again, on August 27, the Board agreed to meet at the Council Chamber, and urge the City Council to make an appointment of a Meat Inspector. This appointment must have been made because on September 3 there were two resolutions adopted by the Board: "That the Meat Inspector be requested to visit all dairies in and about the City that furnish milk to our citizens and examine the cows in reference to the Cattle Disease and report to the Board." The second was: "That the Meat Inspector personally inspect all cattle that are to be slaughtered and the meat offered in this market and that he is hereby instructed to require every Butcher or render of beef in this market to present all cattle intended to be slaughtered and the meat offered for sale in this market, at the regular yard or yards for inspection so long as any indication of disease exist among the cattle in this vicinity."

The first report from the Meat Inspector to the Board was on October 4, 1869: "The Meat Inspector reported that during the past month he had condemned 90 lbs of Beef, Veal and Mutton."

On November 8th, 1869 the Meat Inspector was requested to give special attention to Poultry offered in the markets. The Meat Inspector reported: "Condemned during the month of October, 11 sheep, 20 lbs fish, 4 chickens, 1 ham and 1 calf."

On May 27th, 1870 the Sanitary Police offered a report to the Board concerning the conditions of slaughter houses. "According to your instructions your Sanitary Police inspected the Slaughter Houses within the corporate limits of the city. We find that not one of them has been constructed in compliance with the Ordinance." There were then listed thirteen owners and the condition of the houses and premises.

INSPECTOR OF FRUIT

For the first time, on January 14, 1870 there was mentioned in the minutes of the Board of Health a new inspector. "The account of F. Barembeckel for $140 against the City of Dayton per Board of Health for services for four months as Inspector of Fruits and Vegetables, was presented."

On January 31, the Board turned down a recommendation by Mr. Wait that the bill be allowed.
WATER POLLUTION

July 14, 1879
Resolved: That the Board of Health be, and they are hereby directed to detail one of the Sanitary Police for night duty, whose duty it shall be to watch Mad River between Keowee Street bridge and the State dam, and to arrest and prosecute before the Mayor all parties found polluting in any manner between said points, the water of Mad River.

July 31, 1879
From the report of the Health Officer:
The Board of Health was instructed by the City Council at its meeting July 21st, 1879, in language as follows: "Resolved: That the Board of Health be and is hereby authorized, and directed to enforce the laws of the State of Ohio in regard to the purity of water that is used from Mad River for water purposes for the City of Dayton."

We beg to say that we cannot find any laws of the State of Ohio having any specific relation to the water of Mad River, but there is a general law prohibiting the corrupting of water courses, with a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

Should the Board of Health undertake the task of purifying the water of Mad River, it would at least find its hands full. The subject of water supply for the City of Dayton has no other interest to the Board of Health, as such, than its effect upon the public health.

Years ago the Board of Health investigated the subject and had a careful analysis made of the water of the water works wells and evidence was so convincing, that at all times the Board has unhesitatingly declared that the quality of drinking was as pure, perhaps, as it is possible to obtain here. We have an excellent commodity, but in limited quantity too precious to be expended for watering streets.

The Board of Health years ago expressed a very decided opinion against the use of the Mad River water. The Mad River is nothing better than a great sewer, running through an already densely populated valley, and if the river could be thoroughly policed for ten miles, and extraneous matter excluded, it would still bring from beyond, poisonous and filthy material sufficient to condemn it.

September 25, 1879
Resolved: That it is the opinion of this Board that the water of the Mad River is totally unfit for use for drinking and culinary purposes, nor can the same be made so, were the river protected to the full extent of the law, i.e. for ten miles above the City of Dayton, and furthermore, that the patrolling Mad River is a work of supererogation.

May 20, 1880
Owing to the lack of water at the time of the fires on May 19th and 20th it was found necessary to supplement the supply in the water works wells by drawing water from Mad River.

August 12, 1880
Resolved: That the Board of Health, in view of the importance of pure water upon the public health, lends its aid to the Trustees of the City Water Works in praying citizens to exercise great economy in the use of Hoily water. Should the necessity arise for any considerable use of the river, in its low and filthy state, the public health must inevitably suffer.

March 9, 1882
Resolved: That the Sanitary Police notify Mr. Charles Lauterback, and other parties, to cease dumping into the Miami River, at the head of Mill Street any animal substance whatever, or any other offensive matter, or any rubbish, dirt, ashes, or earth, and that the Sanitary Police be instructed to arrest all persons guilty of the above direct violation of the law.

June 29, 1882
To the Honorable City Council —
Whereas, the Board of Health has heard with great regret that there is now before your honorable body a proposition to permit the dumping of night-soil into the river, south of the Washington Street bridge, and as such an act will necessarily be a great nuisance to all living in that portion of the city; we, the Board of Health, do humbly pray your honorable body, that said proposed ordinance may be amended so as to prohibit the dumping within the corporate limits of said city.

September 6, 1883
From the report of the Health Officer:
I find that fifty percent of the deaths for August were due to zymotic or infectious diseases. I also find by looking over the record for the last few years that there has been a gradual increase of deaths from infectious causes. It is not at all difficult to explain the cause of this increase, for it is found that Dayton affords an inexhaustible, and continually increasing, supply of first class material for the production of a superior quality of infection. Among the most prominent causes that might be enumerated is one that has perhaps a larger share than all others combined. That consists of and is produced by the large amount of human excrement that is allowed to collect from year to year by our illy provisioned privy vault system.

The near approach of privy vaults to wells, whether dug or drove, is sufficient to contaminate and pollute all of the drinking and cooking water that is obtained from such source. Aside from this contamination of well water, there is a continuous emanation of foul and poisonous gases from the thousands of vaults of the city, which keep the atmosphere loaded with a most noxious infection, which through respiration is being copiously carried into the system of every individual who breathes in the City of Dayton.

Nothing has yet been done. The sewerage system has been suggested, but thought to be too expensive and as yet nothing better has been suggested. There is no reasonable expense that would be too great for such an improvement. No amount of money spent for any other purpose would be of so much benefit to the citizens of Dayton.

September 20, 1883
From the report of the Health Officer:
Considering the scarcity of water in the wells at the water works and the possibility of having to
draw upon the river for an extra supply in case of fire, it becomes highly important that the river water be kept as pure as possible.

I therefore suggest the appointment of an extra officer to patrol the river bank above Keowee Street during the night until such time as the wells of the water works accumulate a sufficient amount of water to meet the demand of any possible emergency.

November 30, 1883

From the report of the Committee on Sewerage.

We find that in 1882 an ordinance was passed by the City Council by which the City of Dayton was divided into eight sewer districts. There is no doubt but that the City of Dayton must, sooner or later, be sewered, and whenever that time arrives a careful survey will be the first work to be done. The expense of such a survey will be no more now than a century hence, therefore nothing can be lost to the city by making the survey at once.

May 15, 1884

From the report of the Health Officer:

The removal of night soil is also a matter that calls for attention. Although the city ordinances require that every vault that is full or offensive shall be cleaned at the expense of the owner, yet there has been no provision made for the disposition of vault matter. The deposit of vault matter into the river at any point near the city is a violation of both municipal and State law, hence vault cleaners are in constant confusion and agitation. I therefore advise this Board to appeal to the City Council to provide a place for the deposit of such matter.

September 4, 1884

From the report of the Health Officer:

The water supply of the city of Dayton is a subject that demands the attention of this Board as well as the attention of every resident of the city. The water afforded by the wells at the works is pure and of excellent quality.

With the rapidly increasing patronage it is very evident that the wells will not long supply even the ordinary demand under the most favorable circumstances. At present the extra demand for water is supplied from Mad River, which is the only course to pursue in case of an emergency.

From personal inspection I am assured that the water from this river cannot with safety to the health of the people be used for general house purposes, hence it should not be allowed to enter the supply pipes.

At this season of the year the water is naturally of an inferior quality from its being principally composed of the drainage from the bogs and swamps adjoining the stream, while a large proportion comes from this is the impure waste water flowing into the river from the paper mill, which originally comes from the canal.

Aside from the paper mill waste there exist two fertilizing establishments situated on the banks of the river which are daily running into the water from eight to ten Barrels of the most abominably filthy dippings and washings of dead animal materia in the various stages of decomposition.

I therefore advise this Board to make a most urgent appeal to the City Council to seek immediately some plan looking to such supply of pure and healthy water as will exclude the possibility of using the water of Mad River at anytime or under any circumstances.

September 17, 1885

From the report of the Health Officer:

That the present manner of disposing of the sewage of Dayton is objectionable is well understood by all persons. No man or body of men more fully realized the great importance of preserving the purity of our rivers and streams than the City Council of 1879, which amended an ordinance already existing and in conformity with the State law upon the subject of polluting river water.

Not withstanding the precautions taken in this ordinance to maintain the purity of the water of our creeks and rivers, the City Council on July 31, 1883, did so amend this law as to leave it binding and in full force at every point, place and location excepting the Miami River at a point directly opposite the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

With all the precaution and care possible in the deposit of the large amount of filth that reaches the river at this point as well as the dump upon the east bank; it is an utter impossibility to prevent a certain amount of decomposition and the generation of offensive and infectious gases.

September 29, 1885

From the report of the committee appointed to investigate the above matter:

The complaints contain two very important points, both of which demand immediate attention. The first and most important relates to the more efficient and speedy removal of "night soil," slops and garbage on the east bank of and within the channel of the Miami River. The proper and satisfactory disposition of the first would necessarily dispose of the second.

As a means of abatement of this nuisance the Board submits two propositions. The first is to utilize the material in a manufacture of fertilizing material to be used for farming purposes. The second is to secure a dump at a point farther down the river and entirely outside the City limits. In making these suggestions the Board of Health desires it understood that under no circumstances should such an arrangement be considered more than a temporary means of disposing of the sewage of the city. It should be one of the constant as well as the chief aims of the City Council and the citizens in general to hasten the introduction of a thorough system of sewage.

September 6, 1892

The following resolution was introduced by Dr. Williamson, and was adopted by the Board, viz: -

Whereas, our City is located on a loose bed of gravel, into which for almost a century the liquid contents of privy vaults, cesspools and sinks have been permitted to soak and contaminate the water supply from open wells, as has been repeatedly verified in many well known instances, therefor be it

Resolved, that we urge the people to abandon the use of water from open wells and adopt the Holly water as far as possible.

November 27, 1896

Rules and regulations adopted by the Board for the construction of plumbing and licensing of plumbers.