

No. 603, A.]

[Published July 2, 1907.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to repeal sections 1022, 1023, 1023a, 1024, 1024a, 1024b, 1024c, 1025, 1026, 1026a, 1027, 1028, 1029, of the statutes and chapter 250, laws of 1899; chapter 83, laws of 1901; chapter 208, laws of 1905; chapter 416, laws of 1905 and chapter 439, laws of 1905 and to amend section 4608h, of the statutes and to create sections 1022—1 to 1022—59, inclusive, of the statutes, establishing in connection with the state board of health a state bureau of vital statistics, and providing for the registration therewith of births, deaths, marriages, accidents and divorces and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.

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SECTION 2. Section 4608h, of the statutes, is amended to read:

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SECTION 3. There are added to the statutes 59 new sections to read:

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SECTION 4. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after October first, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

Approved July 1, 1907.

Labor commissioners: extra assistants, pay. SECTION 1021t. The commissioner of labor and industrial statistics is authorized to employ, for his office, such extra assistants as he may from time to time deem necessary and fix their compensation; provided that the compensation so fixed by said commissioner of labor and industrial statistics, shall not exceed the amount fixed by law for similar services; and provided further that the total amount expended for such extra assistants shall be paid out of moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, and shall not in any one year, exceed two thousand five hundred dollars.

(Ch. 524, 1907. Made "Sec. 1021t" by Sec. 15, Ch. 676, 1907.)

Repeal. SECTIONS 1022, 1023, 1023a, 1024, 1024a, 1021b, 1024c, 1025, 1026, 1026a, 1027, 1028, 1029 of the statutes and chapter 250 laws of 1899; chapter 83, laws of 1901; chapter 208, laws of 1905; chapter 416, laws of 1905 are repealed.

(Sec. 1, Ch. 469, 1907.)

Vital statistics; bureau created. SECTION 1022—1. For the complete and proper registration of births, deaths, marriages, accidents and divorces, for legal, sanitary and statistical purposes, there shall be and hereby is created and established a state bureau of vital statistics.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Under state board of health. SECTION 1022—2. This department shall be under the immediate supervision and direction of the state board of health. The secretary of the state board of health shall be designated as the state registrar of vital statistics, and shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of the law throughout the state.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Rules and regulations; prescription. SECTION 1022—3. The state board of health is hereby empowered to make, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations as may be considered necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and shall from time to time recommend any additional forms and amendments that may be necessary for this purpose.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Statistician and assistants. SECTION 1022—4. The state board of health shall provide a competent vital statistician to assist the state registrar and such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, and shall fix the compensation of such persons within the amount appropriated by the legislature.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Apartments. SECTION 1022—5. Suitable apartments shall be provided in the capitol by the superintendent of public property for the state board of health and vital statistics which shall be properly equipped with fire proof vaults for the safe preservation of all the official records.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Districts and local registrars. SECTION 1022—6. For the purposes of this act the state shall be divided into registration districts as follows:

Each city, incorporated village and township shall constitute a primary registration district. The health officer of the board of health in cities and the clerk of each township and incorporated village shall be the local registrar of vital statistics.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Blank forms. SECTION 1022—7. The state registrar shall cause to be prepared blank forms of certificates of births, deaths, marriages, accidents, divorces and of burial permits, corresponding to the requirements of this act, which forms shall be printed and supplied in the same manner as the blanks and stationery for the use of the several offices of the state government.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

State registrars' duties. SECTION 1022—8. 1. The state registrar shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to secure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration, and no blanks shall be used other than those supplied by the state registrar.

2. He shall carefully examine the certificates received from the local registrars and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information as may be necessary to make the record complete.

3. He shall further arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner and prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births, deaths, marriages and divorces registered.

4. He shall also prepare and publish biennially such of the vital facts appearing on the certificates of births, deaths, marriages, accidents and divorces as shall be determined by the state board of health to be necessary and useful.

5. He shall inform all registrars what diseases as decided by the state board of health are to be considered infectious, contagious or communicable and dangerous to the public health, so that when deaths occur from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent their spread.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

State registrar's powers; prosecuting attorneys. SECTION 1022—9. 1. The state registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the state, and with supervisory power over local registrars to the end that all of its requirements shall be uniformly complied with.

2. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violations of the law, personally or by an accredited representative, and all registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigations.

3. When he shall deem it necessary, he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, with a statement of the facts and circumstances, and when any such case is reported to him by the state registrar he shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the parties responsible for the alleged violations of law and upon request of the state registrar the attorney general shall likewise assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Central office to collect statistics at local expense, when. SECTION 1022—10. In case it is found impossible to obtain through the local registrars complete reports of all births, deaths, marriages and accidents occurring in cities, incorporated villages or towns, then the state board of health may cause these records to be properly collected and the necessary expenses incurred by so doing shall be charged to and paid for

by the city, incorporated village or town wherein this expense is necessarily incurred.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Collector's bill of expenses. SECTION 1022—11. The state registrar or other person appointed by him to collect such information shall file with the clerk of such city, incorporated village or town, an itemized statement of all expenses incurred, which statement shall serve as prima facie evidence of the claim against said city, incorporated village or town.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Records: certified copies upon application. SECTION 1022—12. The state or local registrar shall upon request furnish any applicant a certified copy of a record of any birth, death, marriage or divorce and when properly certified to by the state or local registrar to be a true copy thereof shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and all places of the facts stated therein.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Fees of registrars. SECTION 1022—13. For any search of the files and records when no certified copy is made, the state or local registrar shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each hour or fractional hour of time of search to be paid by the applicant; for a certified copy of the record of any birth, death, marriage or divorce registered under this act he shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents to be paid by the applicant; and the state registrar shall keep a true and correct account of fees received by him and turn them over to the state treasurer at the close of each fiscal year.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Local statistic collectors. SECTION 1022—14. It shall be the duty of the health officer of every board of health of cities in the state and in towns and incorporated villages, of the town and village clerk to collect certificates of births, deaths, marriages and accidents that occur in the city, incorporated village or town in which he is an officer.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Registrar's deputy, local. SECTION 1022—15. As local registrar, said health officer or clerk shall, upon assuming the duties of his officer, appoint a deputy whose duty it shall be to

act in his stead in case of his absence, illness or disability. Said deputy shall accept such appointment in writing and shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing the actions of the local registrars.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Sub-registrars, local. SECTION 1022—16. Whenever it may appear necessary for the convenience of the people in any city, except in cities of the first class, incorporated village or township, the local registrar is hereby authorized, with the approval of the state registrar, to appoint one or more sub-registrars, who shall be authorized to receive certificates and issue burial or removal permits. Said deputy or deputies shall accept such appointment in writing and shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing the actions of local registrars.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Sub-registrar's duties—dismissal. SECTION 1022—17. Each sub-registrar shall note over his signature the date of each certificate received by him, and forward it to the local registrar of the township within ten days. Each sub-registrar shall be subject to the provisions and control of the state registrar, except in cities of the first class, and may be removed by him for neglect or failure to perform his duties and shall be liable to the same penalty for neglect of duty as the local registrar.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Enforcers, local. SECTION 1022—18. The local registrars shall enforce the provisions of this act in their respective districts, under the supervision and direction of the state registrar; and shall make an immediate report to the state registrar of any violations of this law coming to their notice by observation or upon complaint.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Physicians, midwives, undertakers: registry. SECTION 1022—19. Each physician, midwife, and undertaker shall on or before the first day of October, 1907, register his or her name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides, or may hereafter establish a residence, and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, together with such rules and

regulations as may be prepared by the state registrar relative to its enforcement.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Local registrar: annual report, fees, blanks. SECTION 1022—20. Within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, each local registrar shall make a return to the state registrar of all physicians and midwives who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year, and in certifying names for payment as hereinafter provided, the state registrar shall not include any physicians or midwives who have not complied with the requirements of this section. No fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives or undertakers for registering their names under the foregoing section or making returns thereof to the state registrar. The local registrar shall supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them, and shall carefully examine each certificate of birth, death, marriage or accident, when presented for record to see that it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the state registrar.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Burial or removal permits. SECTION 1022—21. If any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatisfactory, it shall be the local registrar's duty to call attention to the defects in the return and to withhold issuing the burial or removal permit to the undertaker.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Deaths from dangerous diseases. SECTION 1022—22. In case the death occurred from some disease that is held by the state board of health to be infectious, contagious or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the registrar except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the state board of health.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Birth certificates. SECTION 1022—23. If a certificate of birth is incomplete the local registrar shall immediately notify the parents of the child and require them to supply the missing items if they can be obtained.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Consecutive numbering. SECTION 1022—24. He shall number consecutively the certificates of births, deaths and marriages in two separate series, beginning with "number one" in each calendar year and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Duplicate records. SECTION 1022—25. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth, death and marriage certificate registered by him, upon a form identical with the original certificate, to be filed and permanently preserved in his office as the local record of such birth, death or marriage in such manner as directed by the state registrar.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Original certificates forwarded, except. SECTION 1022—26. He shall, on or before the seventh day of each month, transmit to the state registrar all original certificates of births, deaths, marriages or accidents received by him, provided that in cities of the first class original certificates may be retained by the local health authorities and exact duplicates of the original certificates may be forwarded by the local registrars to the state registrar.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Nothing to report. SECTION 1022—27. If no births, deaths, marriages or accidents occurred in any month, the local registrar shall on or before the seventh day of the following month, report that fact to the state registrar in such manner as the state registrar shall direct.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Birth reports by physician or midwife. SECTION 1022—28. The physician or midwife in attendance when any birth occurs shall file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar of vital statistics of the district in which the birth occurred within five days after the date of birth.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

If no physician or midwife. SECTION 1022—29. If there be no attending physician or midwife, then the father of the child, householder or owner of the premises, manager or

superintendent of a public or private institution in which the birth occurred shall file a satisfactory certificate of birth with the local registrar within five days.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Standard birth report: items; attendance. SECTION 1022—30. The certificate of birth shall be of the standard form recommended by the United States census bureau and shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of birth, including state, county, township, incorporated village or city. If in a city, the ward, street and house number. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number.

(2) Full name of child. If the child dies without a name before the certificate is filed, enter the words "died unnamed." If the living child has not been named at the date of filing the certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a supplemental report as hereinafter provided.

(3) Sex of child.

(4) Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in a case of plural birth, giving number of child in order of birth.

(5) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

(6) Full name of father.

(7) Residence of father.

(8) Color or race of father.

(9) Birthplace of father.

(10) Age of father at last birthday, in years.

(11) Occupation of father.

(12) Maiden name of mother in full.

(13) Residence of mother.

(14) Color or race of mother.

(15) Birthplace of mother.

(16) Age of mother at last birthday, in years.

(17) Occupation of mother.

(18) Number of child of this mother, and number of children of this mother now living.

(19) Certificate of attending physician or midwife as to attendance at birth, including statement of year, month, day and hour of birth, and whether the child was alive or dead at birth. This certificate shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, with date of signature and address. If there was no physician or midwife, in attendance, then the father of the

child, householder or owner of the premises, or manager or superintendent of public or private institution, or other competent person whose duty it shall become to file the certificate of birth as required by section 1022—28, shall draw a line through the words "I hereby certified that I attended the birth of above child," and shall write in lieu thereof the words, "no physician or midwife," filling out the remainder of the certificate in regard to the year, month, day, and hour of birth, and signing the certificate as father, householder, owner of premises, manager or superintendent of institution, as the case may be, with his address.

(20) Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature and registered number of birth, as hereinafter provided.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Child's name; supplementary report. SECTION 1022—31. When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without a statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the registrar as soon as the child shall be named. The original certificate of birth shall not be considered complete until the supplemental report is filed or the blank returned with the statement "died unnamed."

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

All dispositions of dead: permit requisite. SECTION 1022—32. The body of any person whose death occurs in this state shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district, until a permit for burial or removal shall have been properly issued by the local registrar or deputy appointed by him for the registration district in which the death occurs, and no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until a complete and satisfactory certificate and return of the death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Stillbirths. SECTION 1022—33. Stillborn children shall be registered as births and also as deaths, and a certificate of both

the birth and the death shall be filed with the local registrar in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain, in place of the name of the child, the word "stillbirth." The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician and shall state the cause of death as "still-born," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known; whether a premature birth; and, if born prematurely, the period of utero-gestation in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit in usual form shall be required.

(Ch 469, 1907.)

Standard death report items. SECTION 1022—34. The certificate of death shall be of the standard form recommended by the United States census bureau and shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of death, including state, county, township, city or incorporated village. If a city, the ward, street, and house number. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number.

(2) Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child, the surname preceded by "unnamed."

(3) Sex.

(4) Color, or race, as white, black (negro or negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese or other.

(5) Conjugal condition, as single, married, widowed or divorced.

(6) Date of birth, including the year, month and day.

(7) Age, in years, months and days.

(8) Place of birth; state or foreign country.

(9) Name of father.

(10) Birthplace of father, state or foreign country.

(11) Maiden name of mother.

(12) Birthplace of mother, state or foreign country.

(13) Occupation, the occupation to be reported of any person who had any remunerative employment, women as well as men.

(14) Signature and address of informant.

(15) Date of death, including the year, month and day.

(16) Statement of medical attendance of decedent, fact and time of death, including the time last seen alive.

(17) Cause of death, including the primary and immediate causes, and contributory cause or complications, if any, and the duration of each.

(18) Signature and address of physician or official making the medical certificate.

(19) Special information concerning deaths in hospitals and institutions and of persons dying away from home, including the former and usual residence, length of time at place of death, and place where the disease was probably contracted.

(20) Place of burial or removal.

(21) Date of burial or removal.

(22) Signature and address of undertaker.

(23) Official signature of registrar, with date when certificate was filed and registered number.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Death particulars; authentication. SECTION 1022—35. The personal and statistical particulars (items 1 to 13 in the foregoing section) shall be authenticated by the signature of the informant; who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Undertaker's signature. SECTION 1022—36. The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by the undertaker or person acting as such.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Physician's certificate; causes of death. SECTION 1022—37. 1. The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, and the hour of the day at which death occurred.

2. He shall further state the cause of death so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in death, giving the primary and immediate causes, and also the contributory causes, if any, and the duration of each.

3. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms indicating only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from diseases will not be held sufficient for issuing a burial or removal permit and any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the state registrar, shall be returned to the physician for correction and definition.

4. Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence shall be carefully defined, and, if from violence, its nature shall be stated, and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.

5. In case of deaths in hospitals, institutions, or away from home, the physician shall furnish the information required under this head (item 19 in section 1022—34) and shall state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted.

6. And the cause of death and all other facts required shall in all cases be stated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state registrar.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Death without physician. SECTION 1022—38. In case of death without the attendance of a physician, or if the certificate of the attending physician cannot be obtained early enough for the purpose, any physician employed for the purpose shall upon the request of the local registrar or his deputy, make such certificate as is required of the attending physician.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Local registrar to report death, when. SECTION 1022—39. When a physician cannot be obtained early enough and only in such case, the local registrar is authorized to insert the facts relative to the cause of death, from the statements of relatives or other competent persons, and the permit for burial shall be issued upon such information.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Coroner's certificate. SECTION 1022—40. Any coroner whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the nature of the disease, or the manner of death, and if from external causes or violence whether "probably" accidental, suicidal or homicidal, as determined by the inquest; and shall, in either case, furnish such information as may be required by the state registrar to classify the death.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Undertaker's duties relative to certificate and permit. SECTION 1022—41. 1. The undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall be responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the registrar and securing a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body.

2. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required from the person best qualified to supply them over the

signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician or other person authorized by law to fill out the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record, as specified in sections 19 and 20. He shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the registrar who shall then issue a burial or removal permit.

3. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton or person in charge of the place of burial before interring the body, or attach the removal permit to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company, to accompany same to destination, when it shall be accepted by the sexton as authority for the interment of the body.

(Ch 469, 1907.)

Burial within district; wording of permit. SECTION 1022—42. If the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made in the registration district in which the death occurred, the wording of the burial permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the body of the deceased, stating the name, age, sex, cause of death and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the state registrar.

(Ch 469, 1907.)

Burial elsewhere; certificate copy sent. SECTION 1022—43. In case the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made in some registration district other than that in which the death occurred, a complete copy of the certificate of death shall be attached to and made a part of the permit.

(Ch 469, 1907.)

Sexton's duty. SECTION 1022—44. No sexton or person in charge of any premises in which interments are made shall inter or permit the interment of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit as herein provided.

(Ch 469, 1907.)

Sexton's endorsement and return. SECTION 1022—45. Each sexton or person in charge of any burial ground shall

indorse upon the permit the date of the interment, over his signature, and shall return all permits, so indorsed, to the local registrar of his district within thirty days from the date of interment.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Sexton's records. SECTION 1022—46. He shall also keep a record of all interments made in the premises under his charge, stating the name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial, and name and address of the undertaker.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Marriage certificates. SECTION 1022—47. It shall be necessary for all parties intending to be married in this state to obtain from the county clerk or other person designated by law to authorize marriage, a certificate of marriage as completely filled out as possible with the exception of the names of subscribing witnesses and the signature of the person performing the marriage ceremony.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Person performing ceremony to return certificate. SECTION 1022—48. Said certificate shall be delivered to the ordained minister or priest, court commissioner, judge of a court of record, justice of the peace, or other person selected to perform the marriage, who shall return the certificate of marriage completely filled and signed to the local registrar of vital statistics of the city, incorporated village or town in which the marriage was performed within three days after the date of the marriage.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Marriage certificate items. SECTION 1022—49. The blank form for the certificate of marriage shall provide spaces for the entry of the following items: The full name, age, color, place of residence, place of birth, occupation, and if known, the father's name, and mother's name, of each of the parties married; the number of times either of the parties may have been previously married and condition of each whether single, widowed or divorced; the bride's maiden name, in case she is a widow; the date of giving the license; the signature of the person pronouncing the ceremony; the date

and place of the marriage; and the names and residences of two witnesses to the marriage.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

County clerk's marriage records. SECTION 1022—50. The county clerk, county judge or judge of a court of record, shall before issuing a certificate of marriage as provided in section 1022—47 and 1022—48 of this act, enter upon a blank or stub provided for that purpose the names and addresses of the parties to the proposed marriage, the name of the person who will probably perform the ceremony and such other information as the state registrar shall determine is necessary and useful.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Central office may call for papers. SECTION 1022—51. Upon the demand of the state registrar all such records shall be sent to the central office at Madison for the purpose of checking the returns sent in by local registrars and then returned to the county clerk to be preserved as a permanent record.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Going out of state to marry. SECTION 1022—52. When parties living in this state shall go out of it to be married, and shall return to it to reside, they shall obtain from the county clerk of the county in which either of them resided prior to their marriage, a blank certificate of marriage which they shall cause to be properly filled out and filed with the local registrar of vital statistics of the city, incorporated village or town wherein they reside, within ten days after their return.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Accidents; physicians must report. SECTION 1022—53. It shall be the duty of all physicians and surgeons practicing in this state to report within thirty days to the local registrar of vital statistics of the district, any accident to any person whom they are called upon to care for professionally when such person is thereby incapacitated from pursuing his usual vocation for a period of two weeks or more, using such form of certificate as may be provided by the state bureau of vital statistics.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Divorces reported by court clerks. SECTION 1022—54.

The clerk of every court having jurisdiction of divorce proceedings shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September of each year, return to the state registrar of vital statistics upon the blanks provided for that purpose, statistics relative to each suit for annulment of marriage or divorce brought or acted upon in said court during the preceding year.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Divorce items. SECTION 1022—55. Said record shall contain the following items: The record number, full name, age, color, and occupation of plaintiff and defendant. Date and place of marriage, residence of each at time of marriage and at time suit was brought, date of separation, date of filing the action, the alleged cause or causes for annulment or divorce, kind of relief prayed for, manner of service of summons, whether or not the suit was contested, date and nature of decree, final disposition of case; whether alimony was asked and granted, number of children by the marriage, number of children affected by the decree and such other information as the state registrar shall determine is necessary and useful to a proper study of divorces in this state. When a cross bill is filed a similar return relating thereto shall be made.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Biennial report of state registrar. SECTION 1022—56. The state registrar shall biennially prepare from said returns, abstracts and tabular statements of the facts relating to divorces in each county, and embody them, with the necessary analysis, in the regular biennial report of the state board of health and vital statistics.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Fees of local registrars; complete returns first; counties to pay. SECTION 1022—57. 1. Each local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of fifteen cents for each birth, death, marriage and accident certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, and correctly copied and duly returned by him to the state registrar as required by this act.

2. In case no births, deaths, marriages or accidents were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of fifteen cents for each report to that effect

promptly made in accordance with the directions of the state registrar.

3. Certificates lacking items which shall be determined by the state registrar to be important, shall be considered as defective unless the missing information is obtained and returned to complete the original certificate.

4. No fee shall be paid to local registrars for defective certificates until the missing information, when possible to obtain, is supplied.

5. All amounts payable to registrars under provisions of this section shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which the registration districts are located, upon certification by the state registrar.

6. The state registrar shall annually certify to the treasurers of the several counties the number of births, deaths, marriages and accidents registered, with the names of the local registrars and the amounts due each at the rates fixed herein.

(Ch 469, 1907.)

Fees of informants: certificates must be single and complete; counties to pay. SECTION 1022—58. 1. Each physician, midwife, minister, or priest, court commissioner, judge of a court of record, justice of the peace or other persons acting as informant and filing with the local registrar, certificates of births, deaths, marriages and accidents completely and legibly made out in ink, shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents for each birth, death, marriage and accident so recorded, to be paid by the treasurer of the county upon certification by the state registrar.

2. Only one certificate shall be received for each birth, death, marriage and accident and the order of right to file the certificates shall be the same as the order of responsibility for filing as herein given.

3. Defective certificates shall not be entitled to payment until the missing information, when possible to obtain, is supplied.

4. The state registrar shall annually certify to the treasurers of the several counties, the number of births, deaths, marriages and accidents registered with the names of the persons reporting and the amounts due each at the rate fixed herein.

(Ch 469, 1907.)

Annual appropriation \$6,000. SECTION 1022—59. There is hereby annually appropriated to the state board of health

and vital statistics, in addition to other appropriations provided by law, the sum of six thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the said board to carry out the provisions of this act, to be paid by the state treasurer on the certification of the president and secretary of such board.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)

Repeal. [SECTION 1038.] Subsection 29, section 1038 of the statutes is repealed.

(Ch. 479, 1907.)

Encampments and assemblies: grounds and buildings exempt from taxation. [Section 1038.] 39. (a) The lands not exceeding ten acres, together with the buildings thereon, not being within the limits of any incorporated city or village, owned by corporations organized under the laws of this state for moral, religious and educational purposes and used by them exclusively for the holding of annual encampments or assemblies, for moral, religious and educational purposes, are hereby exempted from taxation.

If not money-making. (b) The benefits of this subsection shall cease to be enjoyed by any such corporation if it shall at any time appear that a dividend has been declared on its stock, or that a division of profits has been made, in any manner, among all or any of its members.

But certain buildings taxable. (c) The maintenance on such grounds by such corporation of cottages or other structures for the use and accommodations of persons attending such encampments or assemblies shall not deprive such corporation of the exemption privilege hereby granted, but such exemption shall not extend to buildings on such grounds owned by persons other than such corporation.

(Ch. 543, 1907.)

Automobiles: taxation. [SECTION 1050.] 16a. *The number and value of all automobiles and other motor vehicles.*

(Ch. 436, 1907.)

Tax assessment of realty; mineral valuation. SECTION 1052. Real property shall be valued by the assessor from

national funeral directors association and the conference of state and provincial boards of health.

(Ch. 57, 1907.)

Contagious diseases: suspected cases; protection of public. SECTION 4608d. Any person who knows that he is afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or other dangerous, contagious, infectious or pestilential disease who shall wilfully enter any public place or public conveyance, or shall, in any way, wilfully subject others to danger of contracting the disease with which he is afflicted, and any person who shall knowingly and wilfully take, aid in taking, *advise* or cause to be taken a child or other * * * person, who is afflicted *or is suspected of being afflicted* with any such disease, into any such place or conveyance, or in any way knowingly and wilfully subject other persons to danger of contracting any such disease from any such child or person, or who shall knowingly and wilfully subject other persons to the danger of contracting any such disease from the body of a person who died thereof, or who shall in any way knowingly and wilfully expose, aid in exposing or cause to be exposed a child or other * * * person to danger of contracting any such disease shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one hundred days nor less than twenty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(Ch. 209, 1907.)

Vital statistics act: penalties for violation. SECTION 4608h. Any person who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of sections 1022—1 to 1022—59, *inclusive, of the statutes or who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty or do any act imposed upon him or required by said sections*, or who shall neglect or refuse to make any certificate required by said sections to be made or falsely make any such certificate or knowingly make any false statement in any such certificate *or who shall alter any certificate or report provided for or required by said sections* shall be punished by a fine of not less than * * * *twenty* dollars or more than * * * *two hundred* dollars for each offense or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days or more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Ch. 469, 1907.)