

from any dangerous infectious disease; provided that when any person sustains any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers of this section, in relation to any matter as to which he is not himself in default, reasonable compensation shall be made by the municipal or county authorities to such person.

Employees with communicable disease are prohibited in laundries—see art. 54A, sec. 4. See secs. 19 and 52; also sec. 76, *et seq.*, and sec. 97, *et seq.*

An. Code, 1924, sec. 55. 1912, sec. 42. 1904, sec. 31. 1888, sec. 16. 1882, ch. 155, sec. 2. 1920, ch. 496, sec. 42.

55. Whenever any physician shall know or have cause to believe that any person whom he has attended during the last illness of such person, has died of any infectious disease dangerous to public health, the said physician shall immediately give notice thereof, over his own signature to the Health Officer of the place where such death occurred, giving the name, age, sex and race of the person so dying, the place of death and the name of the disease if known; and if no physician was in attendance, then it shall be the duty of the undertakers who have charge of such remains, to give notice to the local health office; and any physician or undertaker who shall fail, refuse or neglect to give such notice shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.¹

An. Code, 1924, sec. 56. 1912, sec. 43. 1904, sec. 32. 1888, sec. 17. 1882, ch. 155, sec. 3.

56. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided, within a convenient distance, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or is on board of any ship or vessel, may, on a certificate signed by a qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed by order of any health authority or justice of the peace to such hospital or place, at the cost of the city or county in which such case may occur; and any person who wilfully disobeys or obstructs the execution of such order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in jail, in the discretion of the circuit court for the county or criminal court of Baltimore, not less than one month nor more than six months.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 57. 1912, sec. 44. 1904, sec. 33. 1888, sec. 18. 1882, ch. 155, sec. 4.

57. Any person who, while suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully exposes himself or herself, without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying the owner, conductor or driver thereof that he is so suffering, or being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or gives, lends, sells, transmits or exposes, without previous thorough disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the circuit court for the county or criminal court of Baltimore.

¹ Sec. 3 of ch. 496 of acts of 1920 repeals all laws inconsistent with said ch. 496 to the extent of such inconsistency.