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CIGAR CUTTERS.

A NOTE REGARDING THE POSSIBLE DANGER OF THEIR USE IN COMMON.

The attention of the bureau has been invited to the danger of the spread of disease through the automatic cigar cutter which one finds so commonly on the counters of cigar stores, drug stores, and other places where cigars are sold. It is a habit among many cigar smokers on purchasing a cigar to place it between their lips while paying for the purchase, the smoker then putting the moist end of the cigar in the cutter. This would seem to be a very effective method of bringing about the interchange of mouth secretions, and possibly the spread of infection. It is suggested that the use of such automatic cigar clippers should be avoided by the public because of the possibility that disease may be spread by them by reason of the nature and manner of their use.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED FOR THE PROPAGATION AND SALE OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS.

The following table contains a list of the establishments holding, on July 1, 1913, licenses issued by the Treasury Department in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes."

The number of the license of each firm is also given, together with the names of the several products for which licenses have been granted.

No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
1	Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, antitubercle serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, erysipelas and prodigious toxins, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, and modified bacterial derivatives (Schafer).

No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
2	H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa....	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, tuberculin, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, bacterial vaccines, and antirabic virus.
3	Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co., Marietta, Pa.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antitetanic serum, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, and tuberculin.
5	Fluid Vaccine Co., Milwaukee, Wis....	Vaccine virus.
6	The Slee Laboratories, Swiftwater, Pa..	Diphtheria antitoxin, antimeningococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, and vaccine virus.
8	The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal..	Diphtheria antitoxin, antistreptococcic serum, tuberculin, bacterial vaccines, and vaccine virus.
9	Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich..	Diphtheria antitoxin, streptolytic serum, and pneumolytic serum.
11	Pasteur Institute of Paris, Paris, France.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antiplague serum, antistreptococcic serum, sérum antivenimeux, antitetanic serum, and antiplague vaccine.
12	Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin, Germany.	Diphtheria antitoxin and antistreptococcic serum.
14	Health Department of the City of New York.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antitetanic serum, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, tuberculin, antimeningococcic serum, and antistreptococcic serum.
16	National Vaccine and Antitoxin Institute, Washington, D. C.....	Diphtheria antitoxin, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, and bacterial vaccines.
17	Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, New York City.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigenococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, vaccine virus, antirabic virus, normal horse serum, antityphoid vaccine, and bacterial vaccines.
18	Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, England.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigenococcic serum, antidysenteric serum, anticolon-bacillus serum, antistaphylococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antityphoid serum, antimeningococcic serum, normal horse serum, tuberculin, bacterial vaccines, and antitetanic serum.
19	Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, Ill.	Diphtheria antitoxin.
21	Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute, Berne, Switzerland.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antiplague serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, tuberculin, anticholera vaccine, antiplague vaccine, antityphoid vaccine, and bacterial vaccines.
22	Institut Bactériologique de Lyon, Lyon, France.	Antidiphtheric serum and normal goat serum.
23	Bacterio-Therapeutic Laboratory, Asheville, N. C.	Tuberculin.
24	Farbwerke, vormals Meister Lucius und Brünig, Hoechst on Main, Germany.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, and tuberculin.
26	Tuberculin Society of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Russia.	Tuberculinum purum.
27	Institut Pasteur de Lille, Lille, France..	Sérum antivenimeux.
29	The Behringwerk, Marburg, Germany..	Antitetanic serum and tuberculin.
30	Dr. G. H. Sherman, Detroit Mich.....	Bacterial vaccines.

No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
31	E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany.....	Diphtheria antitoxin, antimeningococcic serum, anti-pneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, normal horse serum (liquid and dried), jequiritol serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, and leucofermantin (antitryptic sheep serum).
32	Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany.....	Tuberculin (Rosenbach).
33	American Biologic Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Antirabic virus.
34	The Béraneck Laboratory, Neuchatel, Switzerland.	Tuberculin (Béraneck).
35	Dr. Carl Spengler, Davos-Platz, Switzerland.	I. K. immune blood.
36	Dr. C. L. McDonald, Cleveland, Ohio...	Bacterial vaccines.
37	Western Biological Co., Kansas City, Kansas.	Do.
38	Laboratorio di Terapia Sperimentale (Bruschetti), Genoa, Italy.	Tuberculosis serum-vaccine.
39	Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Gans, Oberursel, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany.	Antidysenteric serum.
40	Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, Sacramento, Cal.	Antirabic virus.
41	Arkansas Pasteur Institute and Hygienic Laboratory, Little Rock, Ark.	Do.
42	Sophian-Hall-Alexander Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antirabic virus, normal horse serum, and bacterial vaccines.
43	The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill..	Bacterial vaccines.
44	The Greeley Laboratories, New York City.	Do.
45	The Beebe Biological Laboratories, St. Paul, Minn.	Do.

NOTE ON LEPROSY IN RATS.

By J. R. RIDLON, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

From August 29 to December 30, 1912, there were 5,700 rats dissected and examined for plague infection at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, all these rats having been caught in the city of Mayaguez.

Although primarily examined for plague other lesions were noted and among the 5,700 rats examined three rats with leprosy were found.

Rat No. 1.—Full grown male *Mus norvegicus*, showed subcutaneous nodules and thickening of subcutaneous tissue and patches of alopecia. Several nodules presented surfaces ulcerated through the skin.

Axillary glands of both sides enlarged, smears from the nodules, ulcerated surfaces, and enlarged glands showed leprosy bacilli in large numbers. They showed the characteristic properties of cell inclusion and acid-fast staining. Internal organs showed no macroscopic lesions.

Rat No. 2.—Full grown male *Mus norvegicus*. Presented subcutaneous nodules with ulcers through skin. Axillary and inguinal glands were enlarged. Smears from nodules, ulcers and glands positive for leprosy. Spleen was soft and enlarged, but all other internal organs were normal. Smears from spleen and liver negative for leprosy.

Rat No. 3.—Full grown male *Mus norvegicus*. Showed enlarged axillary glands, subcutaneous nodules and skin ulcers. Smears from nodules, ulcers and glands positive for leprosy. Internal organs were normal macroscopically and smears were negative.

The proportion of infected rats to the total number examined was 0.00052 per cent.

Human leprosy is present in the island.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

California—Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 5, 1913, 1 case of smallpox had been notified in Berkeley, 1 case in Oakland, and 1 case in San Francisco, Cal.

California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 5, 1913, 2 cases of smallpox had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 59 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

Indiana—Evansville.

Surg. Clark, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 5, 1913, 4 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 843 cases reported since October 1, 1912.

Oregon—North Bend.

Acting Asst. Surg. Strate, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph July 2, 1913, that 5 cases of smallpox had been notified in North Bend, Oreg.

Washington—Seattle.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported June 30, 1913, that 8 cases of smallpox had been notified in Seattle, Wash.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colorado (June 1-30):			Florida (Mar. 1-31)—Cont'd.		
Counties—			Counties—Cont'd.		
Denver	7		St. Lucie	2	
El Paso	2		Sumter	1	
Larimer	1				
Las Animas	2		Total	217	
Otero	15		Florida (Apr. 1-30):		
Rio Grande	3		Counties—		
Weld	5		Alachua	2	
Total	35		Bradford	9	
Florida (Jan. 1-31):			Citrus	1	
Counties—			Dade	4	
Alachua	11		Duval	19	
Duval	21		Escambia	59	
Escambia	182		Jefferson	2	
Hillsboro	4		Leon	3	
Jefferson	8		Levy	3	
Manatee	5		Manatee	3	
Orange	1		Marion	2	
Pasco	1		Santa Rosa	1	
Pinellas	1		St. John	5	
Putnam	6		Total	113	
Santa Rosa	2		Florida (May 1-31):		
St. John	4		Counties—		
Total	246		Alachua	1	
Florida (Feb. 1-28):			Brevard	1	
Counties—			Dade	2	
Alachua	17		Duval	37	
Bradford	1		Escambia	20	
Dade	1		Levy	2	
Duval	25		Manatee	10	
Escambia	137		Marion	1	
Hillsboro	1		Pinellas	1	
Leon	4		Polk	1	
Levy	10		Putnam	5	
Madison	1		Santa Rosa	1	
Manatee	6		St. John	11	
Marion	1		St. Lucie	1	
Nassau	1		Total	94	
Putnam	1		Florida (June 1-30):		
Santa Rosa	2		Counties—		
St. John	2		Alachua	9	
Taylor	1		Brevard	3	
Total	211		Citrus	7	
Florida (Mar. 1-31):¹			Duval	18	
Counties—			Escambia	11	
Alachua	11		Hillsboro	6	
Calhoun	6		Jackson	1	
Columbia	4		Leon	3	
Duval	29		Levy	1	
Escambia	127		Manatee	11	
Hernando	1		Pinellas	1	
Hillsboro	1		Polk	4	
Levy	2		Putnam	4	
Manatee	3		St. John	6	
Marion	2		St. Lucie	2	
Orange	4		Sumter	1	
Osceola	2		Total	88	
Palm Beach	1		Maine (June 1-30):		
Pasco	1		Counties—		
Pinellas	5		Cumberland	6	
Polk	1		Waldo	4	
Putnam	1		Total	10	
Santa Rosa	10				
St. John	3				

¹ Including previous report.

City Reports for Week Ended June 21, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	3	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Norristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	6	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	3	.....	Peoria, Ill.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	5	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	3	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	1	.....
Houston, Tex.....	1	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	3	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	4	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	8	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	5	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	6	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....	Washington, D. C.....	5	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	3	.....		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 5, 1913, 1 case of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 75 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	2	New Orleans, La.....	1	17
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	13	5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	3	2
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1	1	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Malden, Mass.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	1	Superior, Wis.....	.....	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913.

During the week ended June 21, 1913, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Franklin, N. H., 1 case with 1 death; Lexington, Ky., 1 death; Pittsburgh, Pa., 2 cases.

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	5
Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	1
Chicago, Ill.....	13	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1	Reading, Pa.....	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	1
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Erle, Pa.....	1	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	3	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....		

LEPROSY.

California—San Francisco.

The State Board of Health of California reported that during the month of June, 1913, a case of leprosy had been notified at San Francisco, Cal., the patient being a Chinaman 42 years old who had been in the United States six months. The case was reported as being of the tubercular type.

PELLAGRA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913.

During the week ended June 21, 1913, pellagra was reported by cities as follows: Nashville, Tenn., 2 cases; New Orleans, La., 2 deaths; Oklahoma, Okla., 1 case with 1 death.

PLAGUE.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	June 21, 1913	29	662	507	.....
Berkeley.....	.....do.....	6	197	137	.....
San Francisco.....	.....do.....	23	1,933	1,372	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	.....do.....	.....	714	682	.....

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended June 21, 1913, ground squirrels were examined for plague infection as follows: Alameda County, 70; Contra Costa County, 738; San Benito County, 86; San Joaquin County, 191.

Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

During the period from June 5 to 20, 1913, 59 plague-infected squirrels were found in Contra Costa County, Cal.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	10	1	La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	19	88	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	30	12	Manchester, N. H.....	4	4
Duluth, Minn.....	3	3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	21	33
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	27	32
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	7	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	.....

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**East Orange, N. J.**

The health officer at East Orange, N. J., reported the occurrence of a fatal case of rabies in a dog during the week ended June 21, 1913.

TETANUS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	New York, N. Y.....		2
Chicago, Ill.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Montclair, N. J.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....		1
New Orleans, La.....		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		1

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**Evansville, Ind.—Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria.**

Surg. Clark, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 5, 1913, 1 case of scarlet fever, 3 cases of measles, and 1 case of diphtheria had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making totals of 456 cases of scarlet fever reported since October 1, 1912, 130 cases of measles reported since January 1, 1913, and 333 cases of diphtheria reported since August 1, 1912.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Measles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 5, 1913, 28 cases of measles had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 6,397 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 5, 1913, 25 cases of measles, with 1 death, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 9,521 cases, with 163 deaths, reported since November 1, 1912.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	199	14	2	32	1	23		16	12
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	234	41	6	128	1	24	2	98	20
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	741	181	17	245	11	206	17	174	96
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	156	37	5	140	2	18		32	19
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,853	1,370	304	28	964	20	185	14	558	152
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	508	55	9	142	6	53	3	88	53
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	186	25	2	55	1	60	2	23	18
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	221	49	2	42	2	27		39	20

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHThERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 21, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	134	4		115	3	5		30	15
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463		8	2	1		8		31	15
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	132	6	1	210	4	3		20	33
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	91	14	1	39	2	25	2	26	9
Newark, N. J.	347,469	98	26	2	87	1	22		37	8
New Orleans, La.	339,075	115	11	2	36		2		28	
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	105	5		5	1	8	1	17	7
Washington, D. C.	331,069		6	1	28		10		29	16
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	77		4		1				6
Providence, R. I.	224,326	75	8	1	8	1	20		3	7
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	50	12		14		3			4
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	36	1				8		1	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	33	2	1	25	1	2		7	4
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	66	2		11	1			4	9
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	34	2		2					1
Fall River, Mass.	119,295		2		16	3	14		7	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	25	5		36		2	1	6	
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	41	9	2	22		1			3
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	43			3				8	2
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	38	2		4				4	2
Richmond, Va.	127,628				5		6		4	4
Spokane, Wash.	104,402		1		3					2
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	54	4	1	49		4		6	10
Worcester, Mass.	145,966	41	9	3	18		4		10	2
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	9	2				3		1	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		5		1		1		1	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	13	4		9				3	2
Camden, N. J.	94,538		6		8		3		5	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	29	6		24		1	1	13	8
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	16	1		2		1	1	5	2
Erie, Pa.	66,525	26	2		12		1			
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	19							5	1
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	40	8	1	14		7		2	2
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		2	1	7		1		15	
Houston, Tex.	78,800	32	1							2
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	22	10	1	33		1		6	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	6	1		3		4		6	4
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	22	1				1		5	2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	22			11		2			
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	23		1	3		3		6	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	14			4		3		2	1
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	21			16					
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622							1		
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	17	2				3			
Reading, Pa.	96,071	31	2		6		6	1	6	1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	13	2		3		2		1	
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	16			9		2		2	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	12	1		4		13			
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	17	1		1		1	1		2
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	26	7	1	3	1				2
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	24	2		14		3		4	1
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	37	3		4		8		6	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	18	3		4		8		5	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	21	4		14		4		11	2
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150		4		20		1			
Anburn, N. Y.	34,668	13			2		3		1	1
Amora, Ill.	29,807	10					1			2
Austin, Tex.	29,860	10					1			2
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	21			20	1			3	2
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	6	5						2	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	7	1		8				3	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	6			1		4			1
Danville, Ill.	27,871	8			8	1				
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		1		12					
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	9	1		2					1
Everett, Mass.	33,484	9			13		1		1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	9			2					

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

During the week ended April 26, 1913, 474 rats and mongoose were examined at Honolulu for plague infection. No plague-infected rodent was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila—Plague.

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports: During the week ended May 17, 1913, there were notified in the city of Manila 2 cases of plague and during the week ended May 24, 1 case.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended June 21, 1913, there were examined 1,774 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 569 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales—Communicable Diseases.

During the two weeks ended April 28, 1913, communicable diseases were noted as follows: Diphtheria 302 cases, with 11 deaths; poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) 4 cases; scarlet fever 70 cases; typhoid fever 131 cases, with 10 deaths.

Special incidence of communicable diseases was noted as follows: Diphtheria in 9 localities, greatest number of cases 15; scarlet fever in 3 localities, greatest number of cases 9; typhoid fever in 6 localities, greatest number of cases 11. The population of New South Wales in 1902 was 1,395,600.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Trieste—Typhus Fever on Vessel.

Consul Totten reports: The steamship *Vorwarts* arrived at Trieste from Turkish ports June 4 with 11 cases of typhus fever on board. To June 13, 3 of these cases had terminated fatally.

CHINA.

Amoy—Communicable Diseases.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reported June 2 the prevalence at Amoy of measles, plague, smallpox, and typhus fever.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended May 19 there were notified at Hongkong 24 cases of plague with 21 deaths.

During the same period 2,444 rats were examined for plague infection. Thirteen rats were found to be plague infected.

Consul General Anderson reported by telegraph July 8, the occurrence of 17 cases of plague.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

JUNE 10-30, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Leprosy.....	2	.....	247
Malaria.....	.....	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	14	3	31
Diphtheria.....	7	1	12
Scarlet fever.....	26	2	47
Measles.....	35	.....	58
Varicella.....	5	.....	2
Tetanus in the new born.....	1	1	.....
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	.....	10

ECUADOR.

Plague—Yellow Fever.

During the month of May, 1913, plague and yellow fever were reported in Ecuador as follows:

Plague.—Ten cases with 3 deaths distributed as follows: Guayaquil, 9 cases with 2 deaths; Milagro, 1 case with 1 death.

Yellow fever.—Twenty-five cases with 16 deaths, viz, Guayaquil, 15 cases with 11 deaths; Duran, 1 case; Milagro, 8 cases with 4 deaths; Naranjito, 1 case with 1 death.

VENEZUELA.

Yellow Fever at Caracas.

A case of yellow fever was notified June 18, 1913, at Caracas.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 11, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 18-24.....	28	21	
Beroet ¹	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	90	81	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 11-17.....	4	2	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-May 24.....	.....	214	
Bombay.....	May 25-31.....	3	2	
Moulmine.....	May 11-17.....	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17.....	.....	7	

¹ Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, June 12, 1913.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 11, 1913—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 16-31.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Do.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	15	11	
Milagro.....	do.....	8	4	
Naranjito.....	do.....	1	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	June 18.....	1		From Valencia.

PLAGUE.

China.....				Hongkong July 8, 17 cases.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	9	2	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 7.....	6	1	
Port Said.....	June 2.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	May 30-June 12.....	26	7	
Galioubeh.....	May 21-June 10.....	4	1	
Garbieh.....	May 27-June 12.....	5		Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-30.....	4	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-June 12.....	1	1	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-June 11.....	6	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 25-31.....	124	110	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-May 24.....		120	
Karachi.....	May 25-31.....	24	31	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 19.....		4	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Fiume.....	May 27-June 9.....	12		
Trieste.....	June 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	June 15-21.....	12	1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-31.....		33	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-June 7.....	22	5	
Canada:				
Fort William.....	June 24-30.....	3		
Toronto.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Shanghai.....	June 2-8.....	1	12	Deaths among natives.
Dutch East Indies:				
Surabaya.....	May 11-17.....	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 21-27.....	4		
France:				
Paris.....	June 1-7.....	2		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-31.....	14	9	
Karachi.....	May 25-31.....	9		
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	June 1-7.....	1		
Agascalientes.....	June 16-22.....		5	
Monterey.....	June 9-15.....		1	
Veracruz.....	June 16-22.....	2	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 22-28.....	3		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 8-14.....	3		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended July 11, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Libau.....	June 2-8.....	1		
Moscow.....	May 25-June 7....	17	4	
Siberia.....				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-13.....	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17....		5	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 8-14.....	5		
Turkey in Asia:				
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 8-14.....		8	
Saloniki.....	June 9-15.....	1		

Reports Received from June 28 to July 4, 1913.

[For reports received from Dec. 28, 1912, to June 27, 1913, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 27, 1913. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-10.....	16	12	
Bombay.....	May 18-24.....	1		
Moulmine.....	May 4-10.....	3	3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	One fatal case to June 7 reported on p. 1373, Part I.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-10.....	1	1	
China.....				May 18-24, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kit-yang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	
Canton.....				May 1-15, 61 to 70 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunningfer district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-24.....	24	21	July 1: Cases, 20.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....			10 deaths daily.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-17.....	2	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-24.....	187	161	
Karachi.....	do.....	46	33	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-May 18....	4	2	
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	1	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	do.....			1 case from Salaverry.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to July 4, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Department—				
Oran.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-24.....	12	2	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1	1	
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-21.....	4		
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-16.....	1		
Ottawa.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 16-21.....	3		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-14.....	2		
St. Johns.....	May 25-June 7.....	3		
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 18-24.....	2	1	
Nanking.....	May 11-17.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 19-June 1.....	2	11	Deaths among natives.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 10.....	8	4	
Cairo.....	May 14-20.....	3		
France:				
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Paris.....	May 25-31.....	3		
Germany.....				June 8-14, 1 case.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-15.....		2	
India:				
Madras.....	May 24-31.....		2	
Italy:				
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-31.....		1	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-15.....		5	
Hermosillo.....	June 7-21.....	21	30	Among troops.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-May 10.....	42	28	
New Foundland:				
St. John's.....	June 15-21.....	3		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-June 7.....	18		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 18-24.....	9	3	
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-31.....	5		
Samao:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson from Hongkong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-7.....	3		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 8-14.....		11	
Valencia.....	June 1-14.....	6		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 1-7.....	5		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-June 7.....	7		
Mersina.....	May 25-31.....		2	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-May 31.....		27	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-7.....		6	
Saloniki.....	June 2-8.....	5	5	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Occupational Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Act June 16, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The State board of labor and industries and the industrial accident board, sitting jointly, shall investigate from time to time employments and places of employment within the Commonwealth, and determine what suitable safety devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention of accidents shall be adopted or followed in any or all such employments or places of employment; and also shall determine what suitable devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention, of industrial or occupational diseases shall be adopted or followed in any or all such employments or places of employment; and shall make reasonable rules, regulations, and orders for the prevention of accidents and the prevention of industrial or occupational diseases in such employments or places of employment. Such rules, regulations, and orders may apply to both employer and employee.

SEC. 2. Before the adoption of any rule or regulation by the said joint board a hearing shall be given, and not less than 10 days before the hearing a notice thereof shall be published in at least three newspapers, of which one shall be published in the city of Boston. Such rules or regulations shall upon adoption be published in like manner and shall take effect 30 days after such publication, or at such later time as the board may fix. Before the adoption of any order a hearing shall be given thereon, of which a notice of not less than 10 days shall be given to the individuals, firms, corporations, or associations affected thereby.

SEC. 3. The joint board may appoint committees, on which employers and employees shall be represented, to investigate and recommend rules and regulations.

SEC. 4. The joint board shall make such general arrangements between the two boards as will prevent duplication of effort, but the inspection and investigation carried on by the State board of labor and industries shall be a regular and systematic inspection and investigation of all places of employment and the conditions of safety and health pertaining thereto, and the inspection and investigation carried on by the industrial accident board shall be that relating to causes of injuries for which compensation may be claimed.

SEC. 5. Any member or employee of either board may enter any place of employment for any purpose under this act at any time when the place of employment is being used for business purposes.

SEC. 6. The joint board may require every physician treating a patient whom he believes to be suffering from any ailment or disease contracted as a result of the nature, circumstances or conditions of the patient's employment to report such information relating thereto as it may require, within such time as it may fix, to the State board of labor and industries, and it may issue a list of such diseases which shall be regularly

reported upon by physicians and may add to or change such list at any time. Copies of all such reports and all statistics and data compiled therefrom shall be kept by the State board of labor and industries and shall be furnished on request to the industrial accident board and the State board of health.

SEC. 7. All hearings by the joint board shall be open to the public. The chairman of the State board of labor and industries and the chairman of the industrial accident board shall act alternately as chairman of the joint board, and the said board may designate one of the employees of either board to act as secretary.

SEC. 8. Section 8 of chapter 726 of the acts of the year 1912 is hereby amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph thereof the words: "or persons especially qualified by technical education in matters relating to health and sanitation."

SEC. 9. The industrial accident board may appoint and remove not more than six inspectors, subject to the laws relating to the appointment and removal of employees in the classified civil service. They shall be required to pass examinations of a comprehensive and practical character based upon the particular requirements of the kinds of work to be done, shall be graded in such manner as the board may deem expedient, and shall receive such salaries as the board, with the approval of the governor and council, may fix.

SEC. 10. If any rule or regulation made under authority of section 18 of Part IV of chapter 751 of the acts of the year 1911 conflicts with or differs from a rule or regulation of the joint board, the rule or regulation of the joint board shall prevail.

SEC. 11. There may be expended annually by the joint board in carrying out the provisions of this act such sums as the general court may appropriate. The joint board shall annually submit to the auditor of the Commonwealth such statements of estimates to cover its expenses as are required by section 3 of chapter 719 of the acts of the year 1912.

SEC. 12. The following terms and phrases, as used in this act, shall have the following meanings:

(a) The term "employment" shall mean and include any trade, occupation or branch of industry, any particular method or process used therein, and the service of any particular employer; but shall not include private domestic service or service as a farm laborer.

(b) The phrase "place of employment" shall mean and include every place whether indoors or out or underground and the premises appurtenant thereto, into, in, or upon which any employee goes or remains either temporarily or regularly in the course of his employment.

(c) The terms "safe" and "safety," as used in this act, shall be held to relate to such freedom from danger to the life, safety, and health of employees, as the nature of the employment will reasonably permit.

(d) The terms "industrial disease" and "occupational disease" shall mean and include any ailment or disease caused by the nature, circumstances, or conditions of the employment.

SEC. 13. Whoever violates any reasonable rule, regulation, order, or requirement made by the joint board under authority hereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; but this provision shall not be construed to take away any of the existing powers of the industrial accident board, the board of railroad commissioners, the State board of health, the board of boiler rules, the boiler-inspection department of the district police, or the building-inspection department of the district police, or any power given to the State board of labor and industries by chapter 726 of the acts of the year 1912.

MINNESOTA.

Tuberculosis—Notification of Cases and Control. (Chap. 434, Act Apr. 23, 1913.)

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

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for the authorities in charge of any penal or charitable institution to care for any person afflicted with tuberculosis in the same room or ward with other inmates.

SEC. 3. Any health officer shall have the right to report to the board of county commissioners of his county any person afflicted with tuberculosis whom he considers a menace to his family or other persons, and upon the approval of the board of county commissioners said health officer shall have the power to remove said person and place him in a public sanatorium or hospital, where he shall remain until discharged therefrom by the superintendent of such institution.

SEC. 4. No teacher, pupil, or employee about a school building who is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis shall remain in or about such building without having a certificate issued by the local board of health or by an agent duly authorized by said board stating that said person is in no sense a source of danger to others.

SEC. 5. In case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by the removal therefrom of a person or persons sick with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the person or physician in charge to notify the health officer of such town, incorporated village, or city, aforesaid, of said removal within 24 hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until renovated and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

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

SEC. 6. In case any orders or directions of the health officer requiring the disinfection of any articles, premises, or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within 36 hours after such orders or direction shall be given, then it shall be the duty of the health officer to cause a placard in words and form as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments or premises, to wit:

NOTICE.

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

THIS NOTICE MUST NOT BE REMOVED UNDER A PENALTY OF LAW, EXCEPT BY THE HEALTH OFFICER OR AN AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person having pulmonary tuberculosis to dispose of sputum, saliva, or other secretions or excretions so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

OHIO.

Occupational Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Act Apr. 23, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every physician in this State attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, or any other ailment or disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall within 48 hours from the time of first attending such patient send to the State board of health a report stating:

(a) Name, address, and occupation of patient.

(b) Name, address, and business of employer.

(c) Nature of disease.

(d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the State board of health.

The reports herein required shall be made on, or in conformity with, the standard schedule blanks hereinafter provided for. The mailing of the report, within the time required, in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the State board of health, shall be a compliance with this section.

SEC. 2. The State board of health shall prepare and furnish, free of cost, to the physicians included in the preceding section, standard schedule blanks for the reports required under this act. The form and contents of such blanks shall be determined by the State board of health.

SEC. 3. Reports made under this act shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action arising out of the disease therein reported.

SEC. 4. It shall furthermore be the duty of the State board of health to transmit a copy of all such reports of occupational disease to the proper official having charge of factory inspection.

Occupational Diseases—Notification of Cases and Prevention of. (Act May 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. General duties of employers.—Every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide reasonably effective devices, means and methods to prevent the contraction by his employees of illness or disease incident to the work or process in which such employees are engaged.

SEC. 2. Especially dangerous works or processes.—Every work or process in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate or fluosilicate, is hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees, who, while engaged in such work or process, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions.

SEC. 3. Duties of employers to provide safety appliances for the protection of employees in especially dangerous works or processes.—Every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide the following devices, means and methods for the protection of his employees who while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions:

(a) *Working rooms, hoods and air exhausts for the protection of employees engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts or lead fumes.*—The employer shall provide and maintain workrooms adequately lighted and ventilated, and so arranged that there is a continuous and sufficient change of air, and all such rooms shall be fully ventilated and separated by partition walls from all departments in which the work or process is of a nondusty character; and all such rooms shall be provided with a floor permitting an easy removal of dust by wet methods or vacuum cleaning, and all such floors shall be so cleaned daily.

Every work or process referred to in section 2, including the corroding or oxidizing of lead, and the crushing, mixing, sifting, grinding, and packing of all lead salts or other

compounds referred to in section 2, shall be so conducted and such adequate devices provided and maintained by the employer as to protect the employee, as far as possible, from contact with lead dust or lead fumes. Every kettle, vessel, receptacle, or furnace in which lead in any form referred to in section 2 is being melted or treated, and any place where the contents of such kettles, receptacles, or furnaces are discharged shall be provided with a hood connected with an efficient air exhaust; all vessels or containers in which dry lead in any chemical form or combination referred to in section 2, is being conveyed from one place to another within the factory shall be equipped at the places where the same are filled or discharged, with hoods having connection with an efficient air exhaust; and all hoppers, chutes, conveyors, elevators, separators, vents from separators, dumps, pulverizers, chasers, dry pans, or other apparatus for drying pulp lead, dry-pans dump, and all barrel packers and cars or other receptacles into which corrosions are at the time being emptied shall be connected with an efficient dust-collecting system; such system to be regulated by the discharge of air from a fan, pump, or other apparatus, either through a cloth dust collector having an area of not less than one-half square foot of cloth to every cubic foot of air passing through it per minute, the dust collector to be placed in a separate room which no employee shall be required or allowed to enter, except for essential repairs, while the works are in operation; or such other apparatus as will efficiently remove the lead dusts from the air before it is discharged into the outer air.

(b) *Washing facilities.*—The employer shall provide a wash room or rooms which shall be separate from the workrooms, be kept clean, and be equipped with:

(1) Lavatory basins fitted with waste pipes and two spigots conveying hot and cold water; or

(2) Basins placed in troughs fitted with waste pipes and for each basin two spigots conveying hot and cold water; or

(3) Troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material fitted with waste pipes, and for every 2 feet of trough length two spigots conveying hot and cold water.

Where basins are provided there shall be at least one basin for every five employees, and where troughs are provided, at least 2 feet of trough for every five such employees. The employer shall also furnish nail brushes and soap, and shall provide at least three clean towels per week for each such employee. A time allowed of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense, shall be made to each such employee for the use of said washroom before the lunch hour and at the close of the day's work.

The employer shall also provide at least one shower bath for every five such employees. The baths shall be approached by wooden runways, be provided with movable wooden gratings, be supplied with controlled hot and cold water, and be kept clean. The employer shall furnish soap and shall provide at least two clean bath towels per week for each such employee. An additional time allowance of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense, shall be made to each such employee for the use of said baths at least twice a week at the close of the day's work. The employer shall keep a record of each time that such baths are used by each employee, which record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the (State department of factory inspection) and also by the (State board of health).

(c) *Dressing rooms.*—The employer shall provide a dressing room or rooms which shall be separate from the workrooms, be furnished with a double sanitary locker or two single sanitary lockers for each such employee, and be kept clean.

(d) *Eating rooms.*—The employer shall provide an eating room or eating rooms which shall be separate from the workrooms, be furnished with a sufficient number of tables and seats, and be kept clean. No employee shall take or be allowed to take any food or drink of any kind into any workroom, nor shall any employee remain or be allowed to remain in any workroom during the time allowed for his meals.

(e) *Drinking fountains.*—The employer shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of sanitary drinking fountains readily accessible for the use of the employees.

(f) *Clothing*.—The employer shall provide at least two pairs of overalls and two jumpers for each employee, and repair or renew such clothing when necessary, and wash the same weekly. Such clothing shall be kept exclusively for the use of that employee.

(g) *Respirators*.—The employer shall provide, and renew when necessary, at least two reasonably effective respirators for each employee who is engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts.

SEC. 4. *Duties of employees in especially dangerous works or processes to use the safety appliances provided by the employers*.—Every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, shall:

(a) Use the washing facilities provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (b) and wash himself at least as often as a time allowance is therein granted for such use.

(b) Use the eating room provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (d) unless the employee goes off the premises for his meals.

(c) Put on, and wear at all times while engaged in accord with section 3 (f) and remove the same before leaving at the close of the day's work; and keep his street clothes and his working clothes, when not in use, in separate lockers or separate parts of the locker provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (c).

(d) Keep clean the respirators provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (g) and use on at all time while he is engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts.

SEC. 5. *Notices*.—The employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every workroom where any work or process included in section 2 is carried on, room where washing facilities are provided, dressing rooms, and eating room, a notice of the known dangers arising from such work or process, and simple instructions for avoiding, as far as possible, such dangers. The (chief State factory inspector) shall prepare a notice containing the provision of this act, and shall furnish, free of cost, a reasonable number of copies thereof to every employer included in section 2, and the employer shall post copies thereof in the manner hereinabove stated. The notices required in this section shall be printed in plain type on cardboard, and shall be in English and in such other languages as the circumstances may reasonably require. The contents of such notices shall be explained to every employee by the employer when the said employee enters employment in such work or process, and in addition shall be read to all employees at least once a month, interpreters being provided by the employer when necessary to carry out the above requirements.

SEC. 6. *Medical examination*.—The employer shall cause every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, to be examined at least once a month for the purpose of ascertaining if symptoms of lead poisoning appear in any employee. The employee shall submit himself to the monthly examination and to examination at such other times and places as he may reasonably be requested by the employer, and he shall fully and truly answer all questions bearing on lead poisoning asked him by the examining physician. The examinations shall be made by a licensed physician, designated and paid by the employer, and shall be made during the working hours, a time allowance therefor, at the employer's expense, being made to each employee so examined.

SEC. 7. *Record and reports of medical examination*.—Every physician making any examination under section 6 and finding what he believes to be symptoms of lead poisoning shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the employer, a record of such examination containing the name and address of the employee so examined, the particular work or process in which he is engaged, the date, place, and finding of such examination, and the directions given in each case by the physician. The record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the (State department of factory inspection) and by the (State board of health).

Within 48 hours after such examination and finding, the examining physician shall send a report thereof in duplicate, one copy to the (State department of factory inspection) and one to the (State board of health). The report shall be open or in conformity with blanks to be prepared and furnished by the (State board of health), free of cost, to every employer included in section 2, and shall state:

(a) Name, occupation, and address of employee.

(b) Name, business, and address of employer.

(c) Nature and probable extent of disease.

(d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the (State board of health).

The examining physician shall also, within the said 48 hours, report such examination and finding to the employer, and after five days from such report the employer shall not continue the said employee in any work or process where he will be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, nor return the said employee to such work or process without a written permit from a licensed physician.

SEC. 8. *Enforcement.*—The (State department of factory inspection) shall enforce this act and prosecute all violations of the same. The officers, or their agents, of the said (department) shall be allowed at all reasonable times to inspect any place of employment included in this act.

SEC. 9. *Penalties.*—Every employer who either personally or through any agent violates or fails to comply with any provision of section 1 or section 3 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction for the first offense shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, and on conviction for the second offense not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and on conviction for each subsequent offense not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, and in each case he shall stand committed until such fine and the costs are paid, or until he is otherwise discharged by due process of law.

Every employee who violates or fails to comply with any provision of section 4 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction for the first offense shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, and on conviction for the second offense not less than \$20 nor more than \$50, and on conviction for each subsequent offense not less than \$30 nor more than \$100, and in each case he shall stand committed until such fine and the costs are paid, or until he is otherwise discharged by due process of law.

Every employer who, either personally or through any agent, violates or fails to comply with any provision of sections 5, 6, or 7, relating to him, and every employee who violates or fails to comply with the provision of section 6 relating to him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 10. *Definition.*—In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, "employer" includes persons, partnerships, and corporations.

SEC. 11. *Constitutionality.*—For the purpose of determining the constitutionality of any provision of this act, section 1 hereof is declared to be independent of and separable from the remaining sections.

SEC. 12. *Time of taking effect.*—This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1913, except as to subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3, which subdivisions shall take effect as follows:

Subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 on the 1st day of October, 1914.

Subdivision (a) of section 3 on the 1st day of October, 1915.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Tenement and Dwelling Houses—Construction and Sanitary Regulation of. (From Ord. No. 321, Mar. 28, 1912.)

CHAPTER 2, TITLE 2.

SEC. 19. *Basement and cellar rooms.*—In tenement houses and dwelling houses hereafter erected no room in the basement or cellar shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes other than for cooking or laundry purposes.

SEC. 20. *Cellars and spaces under floors.*—When the first floor of any tenement house or dwelling house hereafter erected is occupied or intended to be occupied for living purposes, said floor shall be at least 2 feet above the grade of the adjacent ground, and the space beneath such floor shall be inclosed to prevent the accumulation of rubbish, but provided with ample ventilation and adequate drainings. All cellars and basements in such tenement house or dwelling house shall be properly lighted, ventilated, and drained in all their parts.

SEC. 21. *Courts, areas, and yards.*—In every tenement house and dwelling house hereafter erected all courts, areas, and yards shall be properly graded and drained so that all water may drain freely into the street or sewer. And when necessary to secure such drainage or to keep such premises in a sanitary condition, such courts, areas, or yards, or such portion thereof as the health department shall order, shall be properly concreted.

SEC. 22. *Water and water-closets in tenement houses.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be in each apartment a proper sink with running water. In every such house there shall be within each apartment a separate water-closet, located in the bathroom or a separate compartment. Each such water-closet shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet; such compartment shall be not less than 3 feet wide, and shall be inclosed with plastered partitions, which shall extend to the ceiling. Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum size prescribed in this ordinance. Every water-closet compartment hereafter placed in any tenement house shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. If fixtures for gas or electricity are not provided in said compartment, then the door of said compartment shall be provided with translucent glass panels, not less in area than 4 square feet. The floor of every such water-closet compartment, unless the same be placed in a bathroom, shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, stone, or some other nonabsorbing waterproof material, and such waterproofing shall extend at least 6 inches above the floor so that said floor can be washed or flushed out without leaking. No drip trays shall be permitted. No water-closet fixtures shall be inclosed with any woodwork. Where in such tenement houses where there are apartments consisting of but one room, it shall be sufficient to provide one water-closet for each two such compartments. In such case such water-closet shall not open into any apartment, but shall be accessible through a public hall, and the door thereof shall be provided with lock and keys; and such compartment and water-closet shall comply in all other respects with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 23. *Water and water-closets in dwelling houses.*—In every dwelling house hereafter erected where public water mains are reasonably accessible such house shall be provided with a proper sink therein with running water inside the house; and when such water mains are not accessible, such house shall have other water suitable for all domestic purposes, supplied either within the house or within 12 feet thereof, and every such house which is also reasonably accessible to a public or private sewer shall be provided with a water-closet within the house. Such water-closet shall be in a compartment completely inclosed in plastered walls extending to the ceiling, with a window not less than 6 square feet in area opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum dimensions prescribed in this ordinance, and shall not be located in any basement: *Provided*, That where such house has two or more water-closets one of them may be located in the basement or cellar, and when so located such water-closet and the compartment containing the same shall, in all other respects, comply with the provisions of this section. Where a sewer is not accessible the closet shall consist of a privy vault, located in the yard, and constructed in accordance with the ordinances of the city relating thereto, and the structure containing such privy shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

SEC. 24. *Sewer connections.*—No tenement house shall hereafter be erected on any street unless there is city water accessible thereto, nor unless there is a sewer accessible thereto. No cesspool or privy vault or similar means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any such tenement house, but every such house shall have its plumbing system connected with a sewer before such house is occupied.

SEC. 25. *Plumbing.*—In all tenement houses hereafter erected where plumbing or other pipes pass through floors or partitions, the openings around such pipes shall be sealed or made air-tight with plaster or other incombustible material, so as to prevent the passage of air or the spread of fire from one floor to another or from room to room. All plumbing work, except as otherwise specified in this ordinance, shall be in accordance with the plumbing rules and regulations of said city as adopted by the board of health and board of plumbing inspectors.

CHAPTER 4.

SEC. 3. *Water-closets in cellars.*—No water-closet shall be maintained in the cellar or basement of any tenement house without a special permit in writing from the health department. Under no circumstances shall the general water-closet accommodations of a tenement house be permitted in the cellar or basement thereof.

SEC. 4. *Water-closet accommodations.*—In every tenement house existing prior to the passage of this ordinance there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every two families. Every dwelling house existing prior to the passage of this ordinance shall be provided with a water-closet; provided that two adjacent houses, owned by the same owner, and neither of which is occupied by more than one family, may have one water-closet in common.

SEC. 5. *Water supply in tenement houses.*—Every tenement house shall have water furnished in sufficient quantity at one or more places accessible to each family, on at least one of the floors occupied by or intended to be occupied by said family. But a failure in the general supply of water by the city authorities shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of such owner, provided that proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water have been provided in said house.

SEC. 6. *Water supply in dwelling houses.*—Every dwelling house shall at all times be supplied with a sufficient quantity of water; in case of houses hereafter erected, such water shall be supplied as provided in section 22, chapter 2; in case of houses erected prior to the passage of this ordinance, such water shall be supplied within the house or on the lot and within 12 feet of the house; city water shall be supplied if reasonably accessible and if not reasonably accessible, then other water suitable for all domestic uses must be supplied.

SEC. 7. *Catch basins.*—In all tenement houses where sinks are not provided inside the house conveniently accessible to the tenants, one catch basin for every four families shall, where a sewer is accessible, be provided in the yard or court, level with the surface thereof and at a point easy of access to the tenants and such catch basin shall be connected with the sewer. In all dwelling houses where such sinks are not provided, similar catch basins shall be provided, at least one for every two adjacent houses.

SEC. 8. *Water-closet and sinks.*—In all tenement houses the floor or other surface beneath and around water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair, and whenever used by more than one family, such floor or other surface, if of wood, shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint.

SEC. 9. *Basement and cellar rooms.*—Hereafter in tenement houses or dwelling houses erected prior to the passage of this ordinance, no room in the cellar shall be occupied for living purposes. No room in the basement of such houses shall be so occupied for any purpose, other than cooking or laundry, without a written permit from the health department, and such permit shall be kept readily accessible in the main living room of the apartment containing such room. And no such permit shall be issued unless all the following conditions are complied with:

- (1) Such room shall be at least 7 feet high in every part from the floor to the ceiling.
- (2) There shall be appurtenant to such room the use of a water-closet.
- (3) The lowest floor shall be waterproof and damp proof.
- (4) Such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry, and shall be fit for human habitation.

SEC. 10. *Cellar walls and ceilings.*—The cellar walls and ceilings of every tenement house shall be thoroughly whitewashed or painted a light color by the owner, and shall be so maintained, and the owner of such tenement house or dwelling house shall keep all cellars, halls, walls, and ceilings clean and sanitary.

SEC. 11. *Repairs.*—Every tenement house or dwelling house and all the parts thereof shall be kept in good repair, and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rainwater shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping onto the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, or areas.

SEC. 12. *Cleanliness of buildings.*—The occupant or tenant of every dwelling house and of every apartment in a tenement house, shall keep the same, and every part thereof, and the yards and courts exclusively belonging to the dwelling house or apartment occupied by him, free of all accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage, or other refuse matters. The owner of every such tenement house or dwelling house shall keep all cellars, halls, passages, areas, yards, courts, and spaces appurtenant thereto free from all accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage, or other refuse matters. Such owner, tenant and occupant shall thoroughly cleanse every portion of such tenement house or dwelling house, or the portion owned or occupied, as the case may be, by him, whenever ordered so to do by the board of health.

SEC. 14. *Walls and ceilings of rooms.*—In all tenement houses, the health department may require the walls and ceilings of every room that does not open directly on the street or yard to be kalsomined white, or painted with white paint when necessary to improve the lighting of such room and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

SEC. 15. *Receptacles for ashes, garbage, and rubbish.*—The owner of every tenement house or dwelling house shall provide for said building proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, and other refuse matter. No garbage nor ash chutes shall be constructed, maintained, or used.

SEC. 16. *Prohibited uses.*—No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, or fowl shall be kept in a tenement house or dwelling house or on the same lot or premises thereof within 20 feet of such house, and no tenement house, or the lot or premises thereof, shall be used for a lodging house, nor as a place of public assemblage.

SEC. 18. *Bakeries and fat boiling.*—No bakery, meat market, and no place of business in which fat is boiled shall be maintained in any tenement house hereafter erected which is not fireproof throughout; and no bakery, meat market, and no place of business in which fat is boiled shall be maintained in any tenement house erected prior to the passage of this ordinance which is not fireproof throughout, unless the ceiling, side walls, and all exposed iron or wood girders or columns within the said bakery, meat market, or within said place of where fat boiling is done are made safe by fireproof materials around the same, and there shall be no openings, either by door or window or otherwise, between said bakery, meat market, or said place where fat is boiled in any tenement house and the other parts of the said building, except that a dumb-waiter communicating between the place where the baking is done or the fat is boiled and the store above may be maintained, if entirely inclosed in a brick shaft with walls not less than 8 inches thick, without any openings whatever, except one door opening into the bakeshop and one door opening into the bakery store. Such openings shall each be provided with a fireproof door so arranged that when one door is opened, or partly opened, the other door shall be entirely closed.

SEC. 21. *Overcrowding.*—If a room in a tenement house or dwelling house is overcrowded, the health department may order the number of persons sleeping or living in said room to be so reduced that there shall not be less than 600 cubic feet of air to each person over 12 years of age and 400 cubic feet of air to each child under 12 years of age, occupying such room.

SEC. 22. *Infected and uninhabitable houses to be vacated.*—Whenever a tenement house or dwelling house, or any part thereof, is infected with contagious disease, or is unfit for human habitation, or dangerous to life or health by reason of want of repair or of defects in the drainage, plumbing, ventilation, or of the construction of the same, or by reason of the existence on the premises of a nuisance likely to cause sickness among the occupants of said house, the health department may issue an order requiring all persons therein to vacate such house, or part thereof, within not less than 24 hours nor more than 10 days, for the reason to be mentioned in said order. And it shall thereupon and thereafter be unlawful to occupy or permit the occupancy of such house or part thereof until such order has been complied with. The health department, whenever it is satisfied that the danger from said house or part thereof has ceased to exist, or that it is fit for human habitation, may revoke said order or may extend the time within which to comply with the same.

CHAPTER 5.

SECTION 1. *Rooms, lighting and ventilation of.*—No room in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this ordinance shall hereafter be occupied for living purposes unless it shall have a window or windows with a total area of 8 square feet between the pulley stiles, opening directly upon a street or upon a yard not less than 10 feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court of not less than 25 square feet in area open to the sky without roof or skylight, or unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight opening directly to the outer air. Every room which does not comply with the above provisions shall be provided with a sash window opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment, which latter room opens directly on the street or on a yard of the above dimensions by means of a window or windows at least 15 feet in area between the pulley stiles. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding pulley-hung sash not less than 15 square feet in area between the pulley stiles; both halves shall be glazed with translucent glass, and so far as possible it shall be in line with windows in the said outer room opening on the street or yard, so as to afford a maximum light and ventilation. Where such rooms are already provided either with windows, window openings, glass sliding doors, or large alcove openings to adjoining rooms, but do not comply with all the provisions of this section, the health department, when satisfied that

no material improvement in the light and ventilation of such rooms can be had that would warrant the providing of new windows of the size and kind specified, may permit the occupancy of such rooms for living purposes in the following cases, provided such improvements or alterations as may be practicable and as are required by said department are made by the owner:

(1) Where there is an existing window or window opening from such interior to an outer room and such window or opening is not less than 10 square feet in area.

(2) Where there is an existing sliding door with translucent glass or an alcove opening of sufficient size from such interior room to an outer room.

(3) Where, owing to the size of partitions, arrangement of rooms, location of fixed closets or stairs, or the interposition of air shafts, it is impracticable to provide a sash window of the required size and a window as large as practicable is provided.

SEC. 3. *Public halls, lighting and ventilation of.*—In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this ordinance the public halls and stairs shall be provided with as much light and ventilation to the outer air as is practicable. All new skylights hereafter placed in such houses shall be provided with ridge ventilators or fixed or movable louvers or with movable sashes, so that there may be an effective ventilating area of 40 square inches or more.

SEC. 4. *Water-closets and sinks.*—In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this ordinance the woodwork inclosing sinks or water-closets shall be removed, and the space underneath and around the same shall be left open. The floors and wall surfaces beneath and around the sink or water-closet shall be put in good order and repair, and whenever used by more than one family such floor or other surface, if of wood, shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint.

SEC. 5. *Water-closets in tenement houses.*—In connection with all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this ordinance there shall be provided and installed at least one water-closet for every two families in each such house. When a sewer is accessible such water-closets shall be of durable nonabsorbing material, properly sewer connected, and with individual traps and properly connected flush tanks, providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each such water-closet shall be located in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall be located in or contiguous to the house, and shall contain a window of not less than four square feet in area opening directly to a street or yard, or on a court not less than 25 feet in area and open to the sky, or such compartment shall be adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight. The floors of such water-closet compartments shall be waterproof, as provided in section 22 of chapter 2 of this ordinance, unless the same be placed in a bathroom. Where a sewer is not accessible, such water-closet shall consist of privy vaults located in the yard and constructed in accordance with the ordinances of the city relating thereto; in such cases the structure containing the water-closets shall not exceed 10 feet in height; such structure shall be provided with a ventilating skylight in the roof, of an adequate size, and each water-closet shall be located in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet; proper and adequate means of lighting the structure at night shall be provided.

SEC. 6. *Water-closets in dwelling houses.*—All new water-closets hereafter placed within a dwelling house erected prior to the passage of this ordinance, or in a compartment contiguous thereto, shall be located and installed in accordance with the requirements of section 23, chapter 2, of this ordinance. Where outside closets are constructed they shall be in accordance with the ordinances of the city relating to such closets.

SEC. 7. *Basements and cellars.*—The floor of the cellar or basement of every tenement house shall be free from dampness, and when necessary shall be concreted with 4 inches of concrete of good quality and with a finished surface. The cellar ceiling of every tenement house shall be plastered when necessary to prevent the damp air of the cellar from reaching the rooms above.

CHAPTER 6.

SEC. 4. *Penalties for violation.*—Any owner, agent, manager, tenant, lessee, or occupant of any tenement house or dwelling house, or any architect, contractor, builder, or foreman, violating, disobeying, neglecting, or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs of prosecution or by imprisonment in the county jail of Kalamazoo County for a period not exceeding 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and in default of the payment of any such fine the court may imprison such person in said county jail until such fine is paid; not, however, exceeding 60 days; and any violation of any provision of this ordinance, if continued after prosecution is begun, shall be deemed a separate offense for each week such violation is continued.

SEC. 5. *Registry of owner's name.*—Every owner of a tenement house and every lessee of the whole house, or other person having control of a tenement house, shall, within three months after the passage of this ordinance, file in the health department a notice containing his name and address, and also a description of the property, by street number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the said department easily to find the same, and also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, and the number of families occupying the apartments; and the failure to file such notice shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished as provided in section 4 of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. *Registry of agent's name.*—Every owner or lessee of a tenement house or dwelling house may file in the department of health a notice containing his own name and address or the name and address of an agent of such house, for the purpose of receiving service of notice or other process and also a description of the property by street number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department of health easily to find the same.

SEC. 7. *Service of notice and orders.*—Every notice or order in relation to a tenement house or dwelling house shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued. Such service shall be upon the person, if any, whose name has been filed with the department of health in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of this ordinance, and if no such name has been filed, then such service shall be upon the owner, agent, or other person or persons having control of such tenement house.

SEC. 8. The health department is hereby charged with the enforcement of all the provisions of this ordinance relating to the maintenance of tenement houses and dwelling houses, and the provisions relative to changes in such house involving the lighting, ventilation, or sanitation thereof. The building department is hereby charged with the enforcement of the remaining provisions of this ordinance. Each of said departments shall keep and preserve as to each such building a complete record of all inspections, permits, and orders issued pursuant to this ordinance.

SEC. 10. *Ordinances repealed.*—All ordinances and parts of ordinances, so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

MAHANAY CITY, PA.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases, Quarantining, Disinfection, and Placarding. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 5, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Every physician practicing in any portion of this Commonwealth, who shall treat or examine any person suffering from or afflicted with, actinomycosis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), rabies (hydrophobia), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pneumo-

nia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid) tetanus, trachoma trichiniasis tuberculosis in any form, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, or yellow fever, shall, if said case be located in the borough of Mahanoy City forthwith make a report in writing to the board of health of said borough upon blanks supplied for that purpose, in which report he shall, over his or her own signature, state the name of the disease, and the name, age, sex, color, nativity and occupation, if any, of the persons suffering therefrom, together with the street and house number of the premises in which said person may be located, or otherwise sufficiently designate the same, the date of the onset of the disease, the name and occupation of the householder in whose family the disease may have occurred, the number of children in said household attending school, and the name or names of the school or schools so attended, together with such other information relating to said case as may be required by said board of health.

SEC. 2. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has any of the diseases named in section 1 of these rules he shall immediately report the same to the board of health, giving the street and number or location of the house.

SEC. 3. Upon receipt by the board of health of a report of the existence of a case of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chickenpox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, or yellow fever, the said board of health shall quarantine or cause to be quarantined the premises in which such disease exists, and any person or persons who has or have been exposed thereto; and shall post or cause to be posted in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises in which said disease may be located a placard or placards upon which shall be printed in conspicuous letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said home or premises is suffering, with the warning that the premises are quarantined, and shall so remain until the quarantine is removed by said board of health, or the State department of health, and the rules and regulations of said board of health relative to said quarantine and the penalties prescribed by law for violation of said rules and regulations: *Provided*, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as "smallpox," and that diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, and putrid sore throat shall be placarded as "diphtheria," and that scarlatina and scarlet rash shall be placarded as "scarlet fever," and said placards shall remain in place until the expiration of such time as may be determined by said board of health or the State department of health, and shall be removed by a health officer after the restrictions prescribed by the rules and regulations of the board of health and those of the State department of health, regarding the destruction and disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, and other articles which have been exposed to infection, and the disinfection of the house, premises, and persons, have been fully complied with: *Provided further*, That in addition to the placarding aforesaid, said board of health may, for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations, place a guard or guards over said house or premises.

SEC. 4. No child or other person, suffering from anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), Asiatic cholera, smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, or leprosy, or residing in the same premises with any person suffering from any of said diseases shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school, and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers; or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue for a period of 30 days following the release, by reason of

the recovery or death, of the person last afflicted in said premises or his or her removal to a hospital, the removal of quarantine, and the thorough disinfection of the premises.

SEC. 5. No child or other person, suffering from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from such schools; such exclusion to continue for a period of 30 days, following the removal of quarantine and the disinfection of the premises wherein such child or other person shall reside; and no child, or other person, residing in the same premises with any person suffering from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents, teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, and other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools until the expiration of the quarantine period for the last person in the said premises so afflicted: *Provided*, The person or persons so afflicted has or have been properly isolated during the quarantine period; otherwise, such exclusion to continue for a period of 10 days following the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises, by reason of the recovery, death, or removal to a hospital of the person last afflicted in said premises: *Provided, however*, That any child or person who is immune from scarlet fever, by virtue of a former attack—this fact being attested by the attending physician—may, on an outbreak of the said disease in the premises in which he or she resides, be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may, from and after 10 days from such removal, be admitted into any of said schools.

SEC. 6. No child, or other person, suffering from diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, or putrid sore throat) or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue for a quarantine period of 21 days from the date of the onset of the disease in the last person so afflicted; or for a period of 14 days from the date of onset of the disease in the person last so afflicted: *Provided*, That antitoxin has been used for the treatment of the person or persons so afflicted and for the immunizing of the inmates of the premises so afflicted: *And further provided*, That two negative bacteriological cultures have been secured from the diseased area of the person last so afflicted, on two successive days, said children or persons may, in either event, thereafter, upon the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises, be immediately readmitted to any of said schools.

SEC. 7. No child, or other person, suffering from measles, German measles, chicken pox or mumps, or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of all public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue during a quarantine period of 21 days, and until the said quarantine is removed and the premises disinfected: *Provided, however*, That any child or person who may have been exposed to any of said diseases, owing to an outbreak thereof in the premises in which he or she resides, but who shall not have developed the same, shall be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occu-

plied exclusively by adults, and may, after 14 days from such removal, be admitted into any of said schools.

SEC. 8. No child or other person suffering from whooping cough or erysipelas shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools for a period of 30 days following the removal of the quarantine on the premises wherein such children or persons reside, respectively, and the disinfection of the premises and of the person or persons suffering from said disease.

SEC. 9. No child or other person excluded from any school by the provisions of these rules, shall be admitted thereto unless he or she, or some person on his or her behalf, shall furnish to the principal, superintendent, or teachers, or other person in charge of said school, a certificate setting forth that the conditions for such readmission prescribed by these rules have been complied with; which certificate shall be signed by the secretary of the board of health; and the registry of all public, private, parochial, Sunday, and other schools shall exhibit the names and residences of all children and persons excluded therefrom or readmitted thereto, agreeably to the provisions of these rules; and the said registry shall be open at all times to the inspection of the board of health and the State department of health and their respective officers and agents.

SEC. 10. Blanks whereon to make the reports and certificates required by these rules shall be supplied by the board of health.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the board of health to furnish daily, by mail or otherwise, to principals, superintendents, teachers and other persons, in charge of public, private, parochial, Sunday, and other schools, a printed or written bulletin containing the name, location, and disease of all persons suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of these rules upon receipt by them of reports of such cases from physicians, as required by section 1 of these rules.

SEC. 12. Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by the recovery or death, of any person or persons who has or have suffered from any of the diseases mentioned in section 3 of these rules, all premises which have been occupied by said person or persons while suffering from any of the said diseases shall be fumigated and disinfected and bedding, clothing, or other infected articles shall be disinfected or destroyed at such time and in such manner as may be authorized and required by the health authorities.

SEC. 13. No person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section 3 of these rules, nor anyone who has charge of the person so suffering, shall enter any hired vehicle or other public conveyance, or permit anyone in his or her charge who is suffering therefrom to enter such vehicle, without previously notifying the owner or driver thereof that he or she, or the person in his or her charge, is so suffering; and the owner or driver of such vehicle shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance, under the direction of the health authorities, after it has, with the knowledge of such owner or driver, conveyed any such sufferer.

SEC. 14. No person suffering from anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), cerebrospinal fever (spotted fever), chicken pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, diphtheritic croup, membranous croup (putrid sore throat), German measles, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhus fever, yellow fever or whooping cough, shall willfully expose himself or herself in any street or public place or public conveyance, nor shall any person in charge of anyone so suffering thus expose the sufferer.

SEC. 15. No person shall, without previous disinfection, give, lend, sell, transmit, or expose any bedding, clothing, rags, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any of the diseases mentioned in section 1 of these rules: *Provided,*

That such restriction shall not apply to the transmission of articles, with proper precaution, for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

SEC. 16. No person shall let any room, house, or part of a house, in which there has been a person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section 3 of these rules without having such room, house, or part of a house, and all articles therein, previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the health authorities. The keeping of a hotel, boarding house, or apartment house shall be deemed as letting a part of a house to any person who shall be admitted as a guest into such hotel, boarding house, or apartment house.

SEC. 17. In the preparation for burial of the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, glanders (farcy), bubonic plague, smallpox (variola, varioloid), yellow fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), relapsing fever, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), tetanus, or leprosy, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or person acting as such, to thoroughly disinfect and place such body within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within six hours after being first called upon to take charge of the same, provided said call is made between the hours of 5 a. m. and 11 p. m.; otherwise, such body shall be so placed in such coffin, or casket, without 12 hours; the coffin, or casket, then to be closed tightly, and not again opened unless permission be granted by the health authorities, for special and satisfactory cause shown.

SEC. 18. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 17 of these rules shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours after death, unless special permission be granted by the health authorities extending the time during which said body shall remain unburied, for special and satisfactory cause shown. The undertaker, or person acting as such, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 19. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 17 of these rules shall be private and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine restrictions, and the necessary number of adult pallbearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death.

SEC. 20. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 17 of these rules shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or public building for the holding of funeral services. The undertaker, or person acting as such, and the sexton, janitor, or other person having control of such church, chapel, public hall, or public building shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 21. No undertaker, or person acting as such, at the funeral or burial of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 17 of these rules shall furnish or provide for such funeral or burial more than the necessary number of conveyances for such adult relatives as are mentioned in section 19 of these rules, and pallbearers; and all such conveyances shall be fumigated and disinfected, at such time and in such manner as may be directed and required by the health authorities.

SEC. 22. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 17 of these rules shall not be conveyed from any dwelling or other building or place to any cemetery or other point or place, except in a hearse or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying corpses only, or in such vehicles as shall be satisfactory to the health authorities, and under such regulations as they may in any case adopt. The undertaker, or person acting as such, having charge of the funeral or transportation of such body, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 23. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up, or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section 3 of these rules shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county of Schuylkill, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100, to be paid for the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 days or more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by these rules, or who shall interfere with the said board of health or the officers or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties as provided for in these rules, shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county of Schuylkill, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 or more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any physician, undertaker, teacher of a public school, principal of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, or any other person or persons, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate any of the provisions of these rules, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county of Schuylkill, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$100, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 or more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Slaughterhouses—Regulation of. (Ord. No. 24962, May 1, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, have, keep, or expose for sale, for human food, or to have in possession, the flesh of any cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats unless the same shall have been slaughtered in an official establishment under the supervision of a United States Government inspector, in accordance with the regulations relating to the inspection of meat, as prescribed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, or under the supervision of the health commissioner, or a meat inspector of the city of Los Angeles, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, have, keep, or expose for sale, or have in possession, the flesh of any cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats unless there has been placed on each primal part thereof, by and under the personal supervision of an inspector of the United States, or of the city of Los Angeles, a mark, stamp, or brand showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by the United States, or a mark, stamp, or brand showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by the city of Los Angeles, and having the words "Los Angeles City, Inspected and passed," together with the number of the slaughterhouse, as hereinafter provided, in which the same was inspected.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any of the animals mentioned in sections 1 and 2 hereof for use for food purposes in the city of Los Angeles shall, before engaging in such business, make application in writing to the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles for a permit so to do, which application shall be signed by the person, firm, or corporation making the same, and shall specify the location of the house or place where it is proposed to slaughter such animals. Upon the filing of such application with the said health commissioner, or an inspector designated by him, shall inspect said slaughterhouse, and if the same shall be found to comply with the provisions of this ordinance relative to the construction and equip-

ment of slaughterhouses, he shall issue the permit applied for, and cause a record thereof to be kept in the health department.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any person, firm, or corporation to obtain a permit under the provisions of this ordinance if such person, firm, or corporation has, prior to the adoption of this ordinance, obtained a permit under the provisions of ordinance No. 14351 (new series), and such permit has not been revoked or suspended, and a new permit is not specifically required to be obtained under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. No permit shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the business of slaughtering animals outside of the city of Los Angeles for use for food purposes in the city of Los Angeles unless the house or place in which the same are to be slaughtered shall conform strictly to the following regulations:

The floor or floors of the slaughter room shall be constructed and maintained sufficiently tight to prevent the earth under or about the same from becoming the receptacle of filth or offensive matters, and all such floors shall be constructed on an incline toward a gutter which shall be so connected with the same as to drain the same to a tub or reservoir, which said tub or reservoir shall be placed to receive the blood and offal; said tub or reservoir shall be emptied and cleaned at the end of each day upon which killing has been done, in such manner that no offensive odors shall emanate from the same.

The blood and offal shall be handled and disposed of in such a manner as not to permit decay or offensive effluvia to emanate therefrom.

All waste water or other fluids from the building or slaughterhouse shall be conducted by means of good and efficient pipes or cement gutters to a cooling or settling tank, where the same shall be cooled and all grease removed therefrom before the said waste water or fluids shall be permitted to enter a city sewer.

The floor of the killing room shall be sloped in such manner as to provide adequate drainage therefrom, and a sufficient drainpipe shall be connected therewith and constructed to a sewer, if there shall be one, or otherwise to a cesspool not less than 50 feet distant therefrom.

The slaughterhouse shall be provided with a cooling room apart from the killing room, and shall be placed not less than 20 feet from the place where the slaughtering is done, and separated from the killing room by a tight partition in the side or sides next or nearest to the killing room.

The cooling room shall be thoroughly ventilated and well screened so as to exclude flies and other insects therefrom.

SEC. 5. No permit shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the business of slaughtering animals in the city of Los Angeles unless the house or place where the same are to be slaughtered shall conform strictly to the regulations now in force, or that may hereafter be adopted governing the erection and maintenance of slaughterhouses in the city of Los Angeles.

SEC. 6. In order to obtain inspection by the city of Los Angeles, the person, firm, or corporation operating any slaughterhouse where cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats are to be slaughtered and the flesh thereof is to be supplied for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Los Angeles for food shall make written application therefor to the health commissioner of said city, and said inspection shall be granted upon the following conditions:

That the said slaughterhouse has been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

That all slaughtering shall take place between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. of any one day, unless a special permit in writing authorizing slaughtering at another time is granted by the health commissioner.

SEC. 7. That the fees for all inspection, authorized by this ordinance, shall be paid by the person, firm, or corporation for which such inspection has been furnished, as follows:

First. If inspection is furnished continuously, so as to require all of the time of the inspector, or more than one-half of each day, said fee shall be \$110 per month, payable one-half on the 15th day and one-half on the last day of each and every month during which such inspection is furnished.

Second. If inspection is furnished continuously for a half day, or less, each day, the fee for such inspection shall be \$55 per month, payable in the manner as provided in the preceding paragraph of this section: *Provided, however,* That the time of the inspector, to be so paid for, shall include the time occupied in traveling both ways between the city of Los Angeles and the place where such slaughtering is being or is to be done.

Third. If inspection is furnished for a half day, or less, but not every day, the fee for such inspection shall be 60 cents per hour, payable in the manner as provided in the paragraph numbered "first" of this section: *Provided, however,* That the time of the inspector, to be so paid for, shall include the time occupied in traveling both ways between the city of Los Angeles and the place where such slaughtering is being or is to be done.

SEC. 8. All fees required by this ordinance shall be paid to the clerk of the health department, who shall deposit the same at the close of each day in the city treasury to the credit of the salary fund of the health department.

SEC. 9. If any slaughterhouse, the owner, agent, or manager of which has made application for inspection as provided in this ordinance, is located more than 4 miles from the city of Los Angeles, the owner, agent, or manager of such slaughterhouse may pay to the clerk of the health department a sufficient amount to pay the railroad or car fare of an inspector from the city of Los Angeles to such slaughterhouse and return for as many trips as such inspector will be required to make to such slaughterhouse during the month succeeding the date of such payment. In case of payment as in this section provided, the inspector whose duty it is to inspect such slaughterhouse shall travel by steam or electric car to and from such slaughterhouse, and shall not use any other conveyance, and the inspector's fees shall be collected only for the time actually consumed by the inspector in traveling to and from such slaughterhouse and in the performance of the duties prescribed for such inspector: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to render it obligatory upon such owners, agents, or managers to make such payments, but they may do so at their option: *And provided further,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner, agent, or manager of a slaughterhouse that is located more than one-half mile from a station where trains or cars stop for the letting off or taking on of passengers.

All moneys paid to the clerk of the health department for the purposes mentioned in this section shall be deposited at the close of each day in the city treasury. At the end of each month each inspector whose duty it is to inspect any slaughter house or houses, the owners, agents, or managers of which have made payment as in this section provided shall file a demand on the city treasury setting forth the slaughter house or houses inspected by him during the month for which the demand is filed, the number of visits made by him to each house, and the railroad or car fare actually and necessarily expended by him in making such inspection. If such demand is found to be correct, the amount named therein shall be paid to such inspector. All moneys paid into the city treasury pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be used exclusively for the payment of the railroad or car fare of inspectors whose duty it is to inspect the slaughter house or houses the owners, agents, or managers of which have made payment as in this section provided.

SEC. 10. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any animals mentioned in this ordinance, the flesh or meat of which is to be sold for food in the city of Los Angeles, shall give notice to the health commissioner of said city at least 24 hours before such slaughtering is to take place, that the services of an inspector thereof will be required.

SEC. 11. The person in charge of the slaughtering shall notify the inspector at the close of each day at what time on the following day the work of slaughtering will be commenced, and if no slaughtering is to be done on the day following, then he shall notify the inspector at what time and on what succeeding day the work of slaughtering will be next commenced.

SEC. 12. The days and parts of days during which the work of slaughtering any animals mentioned in this ordinance may be done shall be fixed by agreement between the holder of the permit for such slaughtering and the health commissioner or inspector delegated by said health commissioner for such purpose; and in case an agreement can not be had the health commissioner is hereby empowered to designate the time at which such slaughtering shall be done.

SEC. 13. If inspection is granted by the health commissioner as provided in this ordinance, the said health commissioner shall designate each slaughterhouse so to be inspected by a number, which number shall be used on the mark, stamp, or brand of all meats inspected therein.

SEC. 14. No slaughtering shall be done nor inspection made on Sunday unless a special permit in writing is granted therefor by the health commissioner.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, except the meat inspectors herein provided for and the health commissioner, to have in possession, keep, or use any mark, stamp, or brand provided or used for marking, stamping, or branding any article herein required to be marked, stamped, or branded. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession, keep, make, or use any mark, stamp, or brand having thereon a device or words similar in character or import to the marks, stamps, or brands provided or used for marking, stamping, or branding such articles.

SEC. 16. If the fees herein provided for are not paid promptly upon the day when the same become due under the terms of this ordinance, an action shall be commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction against the person, firm, or corporation in default, to recover the amount due, and no inspection shall be furnished to the person, firm, or corporation so in default, until the whole amount due, together with costs, is paid to the city of Los Angeles.

SEC. 17. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the meat inspector and he is hereby empowered to enter any place where the meat or flesh of any animal mentioned in this ordinance, or the products thereof, may be stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale; and every establishment where meat is manufactured into articles of food or preserved, cured, canned, or otherwise prepared for food and shall inspect the same, and whenever such meat or flesh shall, upon inspection and examination, be found not to be marked, stamped, or branded, showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by the United States or by the city of Los Angeles as in this ordinance provided, the said inspector shall condemn the same as unfit for human food, and shall

mark and mutilate the same, and make the fact of such condemnation apparent, and shall immediately order the same by notice in writing to be removed within four hours and destroyed in the same manner and under the same terms and conditions and according to the same regulations as provided for the removal and destruction of other condemned meat.

SEC. 19. That ordinance No. 14351 (new series), approved March 19, 1907, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

Foodstuffs—Use of Preservatives in. (Ord. No. 25034, May 8, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer or expose for sale, or to give away any article of food or drink for mankind to which has been added any anti-septic, antiferment, or preservative compound, or chemical, other than salt, saltpeter, wood smoke, vinegar, sugar, or spice: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the use as a preservative of benzoate of soda to an amount not greater than one-tenth of 1 per cent in weight in catsup and similar sauces, crushed fruits, and fruit sirups used for beverages, and unsweetened, unfermented fruit juices, when the vessel or package containing such catsup, sauces, crushed fruit sirup, or fruit juice bears a label on which is legibly and distinctly printed the words "Preserved with —— per cent of benzoate of soda," giving the percentage of the preservative, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the use of boric acid or borax in cured meats or in sausage meat, in a proportion not greater than the equivalent of one-tenth of 1 per cent in weight of boric acid, when the meat containing such preservative is plainly marked or labeled in such manner as to inform the purchaser that said meat is preserved by means of boric acid or borax, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person offering, or exposing for sale, or keeping exposed to view any article of food or drink for mankind in any store or place where merchandise is sold, to refuse to sell a sample thereof for its reasonable market price or value to the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles, or to any of his assistants, deputies, or to any employee in the health department of said city, upon demand, if such officer, deputy, or employee shall declare at the time of making such demand that he requires such sample for analysis.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. That ordinance No. 11373 (new series), approved August 14, 1905, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

Bakery Products—Protection and Sale. (Ord. No. 25039, May 8, 1912.)

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise, to sell, or expose for sale, or keep or have for sale, or have or keep in possession, any bread, breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, or fruit, except citrus fruits, apples, and bananas, in any open window, or in any doorway, wagon, cart, or other vehicle, or upon any street, sidewalk, alley, or other public place, unless such

bread, breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, or fruit, except citrus fruits, apples, and bananas be covered or inclosed in such manner as to be thoroughly protected from dirt, or dust, flies, and other insects.

SEC. 7. Every market or other place where fruit or vegetables are sold or kept for sale shall be provided with cans or other receptacles into which refuse and decayed fruit may be placed. It shall be unlawful for any person to place any refuse or fruit upon any area, floor, or driveway of any market or other place where horses or wagons are permitted to be.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. That ordinance No. 12988 (new series), approved July 12, 1906, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

Fruits and Vegetables—Sale of Prohibited When Unwholesome. (Ord. No. 25039, May 8, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise, to sell or expose for sale, to keep or have for sale, or to give away or have in possession any lettuce, celery, strawberries, tomatoes, radishes, or onions that have been irrigated with sewage, or any fruit or vegetable that is infected with any scale or other insect injurious to trees, plants, vines, fruits, or vegetables, or that is infected with the egg, larva, or pupa of such insect, or that is wholly or partially decayed, or that has been frostbitten, or that is affected in any manner so as to be unwholesome, or unfit for food.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, or employee, to sell or expose for sale, to keep or have for sale, or to give away or have in possession any strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, guavas, currants, or other berries or soft fruits packed in any basket or box which has already once previously contained other berries or soft fruits of the same or any other kind.

SEC. 3. All fruits and vegetables sold, offered or exposed for sale, or kept, maintained, or stored for sale, or given away or held or kept by any person within the city of Los Angeles shall be subject to inspection at all times by the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles or any of his deputies or any of the fruit and vegetable inspectors of the health department of said city; and said health commissioner and his deputies and said fruit and vegetable inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to enter any place or places where fruits or vegetables are sold, offered or exposed for sale, or kept or stored for sale, or given away, or held or kept for the purpose of inspecting such fruits or vegetables, and said health commissioner and deputies and said inspectors are hereby authorized to arrest any person selling, exposing or offering for sale, or keeping or storing for sale, or giving away, or holding or keeping any lettuce, celery, strawberries, tomatoes, radishes, or onions that have been irrigated with sewage, or any decayed, frostbitten or unwholesome fruit or vegetables or any fruit or vegetables infected with injurious scale or other insect, or with the egg, larva, or pupa thereof, or any berries or soft fruits packed and contained in any basket or box that has already once previously contained other berries or soft fruits of the same or any other kind.

SEC. 4. Whenever any fruit or vegetable, or any portion of any fruit or vegetable, contained in any package, box, or other receptacle, shall, upon inspection and exami-

nation by the health commissioner, or any of his deputies, or by the fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of the city of Los Angeles, be found to be decayed or affected in any manner so as to be unwholesome or unfit for human food, or affected with injurious scale or other insect, or the egg, larva, or pupa thereof, the health commissioner, his deputy, or said fruit and vegetable inspector shall condemn such fruit or vegetable, and shall mark or mutilate such fruit or vegetable, or the package containing the same, or shall apply coal oil or other substance thereto, so as to make the fact of such condemnation apparent and render such fruit or vegetable impossible of use for human food.

The health commissioner or any of his deputies or any inspector in the health department shall forthwith order such condemned fruit or vegetables, by notice in writing, to be removed by the owner or person in control or possession thereof, within four hours, to the city garbage incinerator and burned therein, or to be removed by such person within such time to the garbage dumping ground of the city and deposited therein.

That every person who has been ordered to dispose of condemned fruit or vegetables as herein provided shall take a receipt, to be indorsed upon the said notice, from the person in charge of said incinerator or dumping ground, stating the time the same was received by him; and that such person so ordered to dispose of condemned fruit or vegetables shall within 24 hours thereafter file such notice and receipt in the office of the said health department. That the expense of the removal and disposal of any fruit or vegetables which have been condemned as herein provided, shall be paid by the owner thereof or by the person in whose premises or under whose control the same was found.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to hinder or obstruct the health commissioner, or any of his deputies, or any fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of the city of Los Angeles, in the performance of any of the duties, or in the exercise of any of the powers herein prescribed; and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse admission, access, or inspection to the said health commissioner or any of his deputies, or any fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of said city, to any house, room, place, wagon, cart, or other vehicle occupied by or in the possession or under the control of such person, in or from which fruits or vegetables are sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or kept or stored for sale, or given away, or held or kept.

Dogs—Muzzling and Impounding. (Ord. No. 25121, May 23, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person owning, having an interest in or harboring, or having the charge, care, control, custody, or possession of any dog to allow or permit such dog to go free or to run at large in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or in or upon any uninclosed lot or premises, unless such dog is so muzzled as to prevent the same from biting any person or animal.

SEC. 2. The word "dog" as used in this ordinance shall be deemed to mean a female as well as a male dog.

The term "uninclosed lot or premises" as used in this ordinance is hereby defined to be any lot, land, or premises not inclosed in such manner as to prevent any dog confined therein or thereupon from escaping therefrom.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every humane animal inspector and of every police officer of the city of Los Angeles to take up or shoot every dog not muzzled as required by this ordinance found going free or running at large in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or in or upon any uninclosed lot or premises within the said city. If any such dog is taken up by any person other than a humane animal inspector, such dog shall be delivered to the secretary of the humane animal commission, and he shall impound in the public pound all dogs taken up pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Upon the receipt by the secretary of the humane animal commission of any such dog, if the said secretary shall have reason to believe that the same is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, or has been bitten by any dog afflicted with or suspected of being afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, or that has been exposed to the infection of rabies or hydrophobia, the said secretary shall separately confine and keep so confined such dog, and shall immediately notify the health commissioner thereof. The health commissioner shall thereupon make such examination of such dog as the said health commissioner may deem necessary. If, upon such examination, the health commissioner shall determine that such dog is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, he shall so notify the secretary of the humane animal commission and the said secretary shall thereupon immediately kill such dog and shall cause the remains and carcass thereof to be cremated in the city incinerator.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of the humane animal commission to keep every such dog suspected of having rabies or hydrophobia so confined for such time as the health commissioner may direct, and such dog shall not be redeemed or released except upon an order, in writing, signed by the said health commissioner.

SEC. 5. The secretary of the humane animal commission shall keep confined at the public pound, properly provided with food and water, all dogs delivered to him pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance, and in the event that there is attached to any such dog so delivered a license tag of the city of Los Angeles for the year in which such dog shall have been so delivered, issued pursuant to the ordinances of the said city, it shall be the duty of the said secretary to give notice of the impounding of such dog to the owner of or the person claiming to own such dog and to whom such tag shall have been issued, as shown by the record thereof. Such notice shall be given by mailing to such person, postage prepaid, a notice in writing, stating the fact that such dog has been impounded, which notice shall be addressed to such person at the address shown by such record.

The said secretary shall, for five days after the date of mailing such notice, keep confined, as required by this ordinance, every such dog upon which a license tag is found, unless such dog is sooner redeemed as in this ordinance provided. Every dog upon which no license tag is found shall be so confined for a period of three days unless sooner redeemed.

Any person owning or claiming to own any dog so impounded may redeem the same by the payment of the sum of \$1.50 to the said secretary of the humane animal commission. Such person shall also procure a proper license tag if a license tag has not been issued for such dog as provided by the ordinances of the said city. In no case shall said secretary demand or receive, as such redemption fee, a greater sum than \$1.50.

A description of every dog impounded, pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be posted by the secretary of the humane animal commission at the entrance to the public pound and at the office of the chief of police of the said city, and the same shall be kept posted for three days.

Every dog which is not redeemed within the time specified in this ordinance for such redemption shall, after a description of the same has been posted and notice given as in this ordinance provided, be killed, unless otherwise disposed of as provided by this ordinance, and the remains or carcass of such dog shall be cremated in the city incinerator: *Provided, however,* That after the notice required by this ordinance shall have been given, the secretary of the humane animal commission may dispose of any unredeemed dog by gift or sale to any person who will pay the pound fees and procure the necessary license tag for the current year.

Nothing, however, in this ordinance contained shall be construed as permitting the redemption, sale, or giving away of any dog having or suspected of having or having been infected with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the humane animal commission, and of each of the humane animal inspectors, and of every police officer and special officer of the city of Los Angeles, to kill any dog found in or upon any public street, alley or other public place, or in or upon any lot or premises, known to have rabies or hydrophobia, or known to have been bitten by any dog having rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, oppose, or resist any humane animal inspector, or any police officer or any special officer of the said city, or the health commissioner, his assistants, deputies, or inspectors or any employe of the health department while engaged in the performance of the duties prescribed by provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. The health commissioner, his assistants, deputies, and inspectors and the employees of the health department are hereby empowered to enter upon private property for the purpose of ascertaining whether any dog kept or harbored thereon is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 9. All fees collected by the secretary of the humane animal commission, pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be collected and disposed of by him in the same manner as other fees collected by the said secretary are now or hereafter may be required by ordinance to be kept and disposed of by him.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be deemed to conflict with or repeal any portion of any other ordinance of the city of Los Angeles, creating the office of secretary of the humane animal commission, prescribing his powers and duties, providing for humane animal inspectors, providing for a public pound and regulating the keeping and running at large of certain animals, and providing for dog licenses. but any such ordinance and this ordinance shall each be so construed as to give effect to every provision thereof and each shall be deemed to be independent of the other.

SEC. 11. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

Morgues and Undertaking Establishments—Limiting the Location of. (Ord. No. 25980, Sept. 27, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to establish, conduct, or maintain any morgue or undertaking establishment in the city of Los Angeles outside of the following-described districts, to wit:

District No. 1.—Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Washington Street and Main Street, running thence easterly along the center line of Washington Street to a point east of and 150 feet distant from the east line of Main Street; thence northerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the east line of Main Street to a point south of and 150 feet distant from the south line of Pico Street; thence easterly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the south line of Pico Street to a point east of and 150 feet distant from the east line of Los Angeles Street; thence northerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the east line of Los Angeles Street, in its various courses, to the center line of Marchessault Street; thence westerly along the center line of Marchessault Street to a point east of and 150 feet distant from the east line of Main Street; thence northerly, northeasterly, and easterly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the said east line of Main Street, in its various courses and bends, to a point east of and 150 feet distant from the east line of Avenue Twenty-one; thence northerly along a line

parallel to and 150 feet distant from the east line of Avenue Twenty-one to a point north of and 150 feet distant from the north line of Pasadena Avenue; thence westerly, southwesterly, and southerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the northerly, northwesterly, and westerly lines of Pasadena Avenue and Buena Vista Street, in their various courses and bends, to a point north of and 150 feet distant from the north line of Temple Street; thence westerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the north line of Temple Street to a point west of and 150 feet distant from the west line of Broadway; thence southerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the west line of Broadway to a point north of and 150 feet distant from the north line of First Street; thence westerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the north line of First Street to a point west of and 150 feet distant from the west line of Hill Street; thence southerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the west line of Hill Street to a point north of and 150 feet distant from the north line of Fifth Street; thence westerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the north line of Fifth Street to a point west of and 150 feet distant from the west line of Olive Street; thence southerly and along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the west line of Olive Street to a point north of and 150 feet distant from the north line of Seventh Street; thence westerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the north line of Seventh Street to a point west of and 150 feet distant from the west line of Figueroa Street; thence southerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the west line of Figueroa Street to a point south of and 150 feet distant from the south line of Pico Street; thence easterly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the south line of Pico Street to a point west of and 150 feet distant from the west line of Main Street; thence southerly along a line parallel to and 150 feet distant from the west line of Main Street to the center line of Washington Street; thence easterly along the center line of Washington Street to the point of beginning.

District No. 2.—Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Pasadena Avenue with the southeasterly prolongation of the center line of that portion of Avenue Fifty-nine lying northerly of Pasadena Avenue; thence northerly along said prolongation and along the said center line of said portion of Avenue Fifty-nine to its intersection with the prolonged center line of the first alley lying northerly of Pasadena Avenue; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of lot 15, block F, Ralph Rogers's subdivision of a part of the Garvanza tract, blocks 14, F. & G., as per map recorded in book 12, page 61, Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County; thence southerly in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of lot 1, the Griffith tract No. 3, as per map recorded in book 3, page 62, of maps, records of said county; thence southerly in a direct line to the southwesterly corner of said lot 1; thence easterly in a direct line to the southeasterly corner of said lot 1; thence southerly in a direct line to the southwesterly corner of lot 39, block 55, Ralph Rogers's subdivision of a part of the Garvanza tract, blocks 14, F. & G., hereinbefore mentioned; thence easterly in a direct line to the southeasterly corner of lot 41, said block 55; thence northerly in a direct line to the northeasterly corner of said lot 41; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning.

District No. 3.—Beginning at the intersection of the center line of State Street with the center line of the first alley lying southerly of First Street; thence easterly along the center line of said alley and the prolongation thereof, to a point in the center line of Cummings Street; thence northerly along the center line of Cummings Street to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of the center line of the first alley lying northerly of First Street; thence westerly along said prolongation and along center line of said alley and along the westerly prolongation thereof, to a point in the center line of State Street; thence southerly in a direct line to the point of beginning.

District No. 4.—In that portion of the city of Los Angeles formerly included within the limits of the city of Hollywood prior to the consolidation of the city of Los Angeles

and the city of Hollywood, beginning at a point in the center line of Hollywood Boulevard, distant 150 feet westerly from the westerly line of Highland Avenue; thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of Highland Avenue to a point in the southerly line of Franklin Avenue; thence easterly along said southerly line of Franklin Avenue and the easterly prolongation thereof a distance of 370 feet to a point; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly line of Highland Avenue to a point in the northerly line of Hollywood Boulevard; thence westerly in a direct line to the point of beginning.

District No. 5.—In that portion of the city of Los Angeles formerly included within the limits of the city of Hollywood prior to the consolidation of the city of Los Angeles and the city of Hollywood, beginning at a point in the center line of Cahuenga Avenue, distant 150 feet southerly from the southerly line of Hollywood Boulevard; thence westerly and parallel with said southerly line of Hollywood Boulevard to a point in the center line of Wilcox Avenue; thence northerly along said center line of Wilcox Avenue to a point distant 150 feet northerly from the northerly line of Hollywood Boulevard; thence easterly and parallel with said northerly line of Hollywood Boulevard to a point in the westerly line of Cahuenga Avenue; thence southerly in a direct line to the point of beginning.

District No. 6.—In that portion of the city of Los Angeles formerly included within the limits of the city of San Pedro prior to the consolidation of the city of Los Angeles and the city of San Pedro, beginning at the intersection of the center line of Third Street with the center line of Beacon Street; thence southerly along the center line of Beacon Street to the center line of Fifth Street; thence westerly along the center line of Fifth Street to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of the center line of Nelson Street; thence southerly in a direct line to the intersection of the center line of Sixth Street with the southerly prolongation of the center line of said Nelson Street; thence westerly along the center line of Sixth Street to the center line of Grand Avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Grand Avenue to the center line of Third Street; thence easterly in a direct line to the point of beginning.

District No. 7.—In that portion of the city of Los Angeles formerly included within the limits of the city of Wilmington prior to the consolidation of the city of Los Angeles and the city of Wilmington, beginning at the intersection of the center line of West Seventh Street with the northerly prolongation of the center line of Fries Street; thence easterly along the center line of West Seventh Street a distance of 195 feet, to a point; thence southerly and parallel with the center line of Fries Street a distance of 183 feet to a point; thence westerly and parallel with the center line of West Seventh Street to a point in the center line of Fries Street; thence northerly in a direct line to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to establish, conduct, maintain or use, or to cause or permit to be established, conducted, maintained, or used, any morgue or undertaking establishment in the city of Los Angeles without first obtaining a permit in writing so to do from the health commissioner of said city. No such permit shall be granted by said commissioner except upon the written application of the person, firm, or corporation desiring the same, filed with said commissioner, stating the place where such morgue or undertaking establishment is to be located. No such permit shall be granted to any person, firm, or corporation to conduct, establish, or maintain a morgue or undertaking establishment in any portion of the city of Los Angeles other than within the districts described in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. The health commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke the permit of any person, firm, or corporation issued under the provisions of this ordinance, whenever it shall appear to said health commissioner that the person, firm, or corporation to whom such permit is granted is maintaining, conducting, or using said morgue or undertaking establishment in an unsanitary or unlawful manner.

SEC. 4. That ordinance No. 24415 (new series), entitled "An ordinance regulating the establishing, conducting, and maintaining of morgues and undertaking establishments," approved February 27, 1912, and ordinance No. 9695 (new series), entitled "An ordinance regulating the location of morgues and undertaking establishments," approved July 13, 1904, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any provision of said ordinances which are repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of the ordinances repealed by this ordinance.

SEC. 5. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Foodstuffs—Adulteration, Mislabeling, and Misbranding. (Ord. No. 26104, Oct. 22, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or to offer or expose for sale, or to cause or permit to be sold or offered or exposed for sale, or to have in possession for sale any article of food that is adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The term "food" as used in this ordinance shall be deemed to and shall include all articles used by man or other animals for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 3. Food shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this ordinance in any of the following cases:

First. If any substance has been mixed or packed, or mixed and packed with the food so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, purity, strength, or food value.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article of food.

Third. If any essential or any valuable constituent or ingredient of the article of food has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, polished, stained, or bleached in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added sulphurous acid, sulphur dioxide or sulphites, benzoic acid or benzoates, except as hereinafter provided, or if it contain any added boric acid or borates, salicylic acid or salicylates, formaldehyde, hydrofluoric acid or fluorides, fluoborates, fluosilicates, or other fluorine compounds, dulcin, glucin, saccharin, alum, compounds of copper, betanaphthol, hydronaphthol, abrasol, asaprol, oxides of nitrogen, nitrous acid or nitrites, pyroligenous acid, or any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient: *Provided*, That in dried fruits and molasses, sulphur dioxide or sulphites may be present in such quantities as will not render such dried fruits or molasses injurious to health; and that in catsup, mincemeat, sweet chowchow, sweet pickles, preserves, jams, jellies, fruit butters, and similar products, shredded and dried codfish, and cider, sodium benzoate or benzoic acid may be used: *Provided*, That when any quantity of sodium benzoate or benzoic acid or any sulphur dioxide or sulphite is used in any such food the fact and amount shall be plainly stated on each package of such food.

Sixth. If it consists, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or of any portion of an animal or vegetable unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is from a source that it is likely to be or become

filthy, unclean, insanitary, or dangerous or deleterious to health, or if it is packed or placed in a filthy or unclean container or because of the method or manner of handling said container it is likely to be or become filthy, unclean, or insanitary, or if it is a product of any diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Seventh. In the case of confectionery, if it contains any substance mentioned in part "fifth" of this section, or if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, paraffin, or other mineral substance, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any alcoholic liquor or alcohol or narcotic drug.

Eighth. In the case of vinegar, if it be artificially colored.

Ninth. If it does not conform to the standard of purity therefor as proclaimed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. Food shall be deemed to be mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance in any of the following cases:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article of food.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead or tend to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or if it be falsely labeled in any respect, or if the package or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substance contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

Third. If, having no label, it is an imitation or an adulterated article, or is sold or offered for sale under a name, designation, description, or representation which is false or misleading in any particular.

SEC. 5. The term "package," as used in this ordinance, shall include any receptacle, vessel or container of whatsoever nature or material that is used for inclosing any article of food.

SEC. 6. The possession of any adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded article of food by any manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer, or dealer in food, or broker, commission merchant, employee, or servant of any such manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer, or dealer, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation offering or exposing for sale or keeping exposed to view any article of food in any store or place where merchandise is sold, to refuse to sell a sample of such article of food for its reasonable market price or value to the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles, or to any inspector or employee in the health department of the said city, upon demand, if such health commissioner, inspector, or employee shall declare at the time of making such demand that such sample is required for analysis.

SEC. 8. No dealer shall be convicted pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance when he can establish a guaranty, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party, residing in the United States, from whom such dealer purchased the article complained of, to the effect that such article is not adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded. Said guaranty to afford protection must contain the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation making the sale of such guaranteed article to such dealer and an itemized statement showing the article or articles so sold, or a general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture by the wholesaler, jobber, or manufacturer residing in the United States and given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty, with the words, "Guaranteed under the food and drug act of June 30, 1906": *Provided, however,* That if the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles or anyone deputed by him shall notify any dealer having a guaranteed article for sale that such article is adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance, then said guaranty shall not protect such

dealer from prosecution and conviction of a violation of the provisions of this ordinance: *Provided*, That if any dealer shall, for the purposes of sale, exchange, or delivery remove from the original package any article of food, then such guaranty shall not protect such dealer from prosecution and conviction unless such dealer shall label such article with the same and all information required under this ordinance to be upon such original package: *And provided*, That if any dealer shall transport, store, or keep any article of food in such a manner as to render it diseased, contaminated, filthy, decomposed, putrid, or unwholesome said guaranty shall not protect such dealer from prosecution and conviction.

SEC. 9. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 10. That ordinance No. 25034 (new series) entitled, "An ordinance prohibiting the sale of any article of food or drink to which has been added any antiseptic, anti-ferment, or preservative compound or chemical," approved May 8, 1912, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

Fruits and Vegetables—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. No. 26,146, Oct. 29, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, or employee or otherwise, to sell or expose or offer for sale, or to keep or have for sale, or to give away or have in possession, any lettuce, celery, strawberries, tomatoes, radishes, or onions that have been irrigated with sewage, or any fruit or vegetable that is infected with any scale or other insect injurious to trees, plants, vines, fruits, or vegetables, or that is infected with the egg, larva, pupa, of such insect, or that is wholly or partially decayed, or that has been frostbitten or that is affected in any manner so as to be unwholesome or unfit for human food.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent or employee, to sell or expose for sale, to keep or have for sale, or to give away or to have in possession any strawberries, raspberries, guavas, currants, or other berries or soft fruits packed in any basket or box which has already once previously contained other berries or soft fruits of the same or any other kind, or to sell or expose for sale, to keep or to have for sale, or to give away or have in possession any fruit or vegetables that have been packed in any basket, box, or sack which has previously contained fruit, vegetables, fertilizer, manure, garbage, or other substance which might taint or make such fruit or vegetables unwholesome, or to haul or store or keep any fruit or vegetables in any wagon, car, stall, building, or other place which has previously contained fertilizer, manure, garbage, dead animals, or other substance which might taint or make such fruit or vegetables unwholesome, until said wagon, car, stall, building, or other place is thoroughly cleaned and fumigated to the satisfaction of the health commissioner or any of the health inspectors.

SEC. 3. All fruits, vegetables, candies, or confectionery sold, offered or exposed for sale, or kept or maintained or stored for sale, or given away or held or kept by any person within the city of Los Angeles shall be subject to inspection at all times by the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles or any of his deputies, or any of the fruit and vegetable inspectors of the health department of said city, and the said health commissioner and his deputies and said fruit and vegetable inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to enter any place or places where fruits, vegetables,

candies, and confectionery are sold, offered or exposed for sale, or kept or stored for sale, or given away or held or kept, for the purpose of inspecting such fruits, vegetables, candies, or confectionery, and said health commissioner and deputies and said inspectors are hereby authorized to arrest any person selling, exposing or offering for sale, or keeping or storing for sale, or giving away or holding or keeping any lettuce, celery, strawberries, tomatoes, radishes, or onions that have been irrigated with sewage, or any decayed, frost-bitten, or unwholesome fruit or vegetables, or any fruit or vegetables infected with injurious scale or other insect, or with the egg, larva, or pupa thereof, or any berries or soft fruits packed or contained in any basket or box that has already once previously contained other berries or soft fruits of the same or any other kind; or any fruit or vegetable that has been packed in any basket, box, or sack which has already contained fruit, vegetables, fertilizer, manure, garbage, or other substance which might taint or make such fruit or vegetables unwholesome, or any other fruit or vegetable that has been hauled, stored, or kept in any wagon, car, stall, building, or other place which has previously contained fertilizer, manure, garbage, dead animals, or other substance which might taint or make such fruit or vegetable unwholesome.

SEC. 4. Whenever any fruit or vegetable, or any portion of any fruit or vegetable, contained in any package, box, or other receptacle shall, upon inspection and examination by the health commissioner or any of his deputies or by any fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of the city of Los Angeles, be found to be decayed or affected in any manner so as to be unwholesome or unfit for human food, or infected with injurious scale or other insect, or with the egg, larva, or pupa thereof, the health commissioner, his deputy, or said fruit and vegetable inspector shall condemn such fruit or vegetable and shall mark or mutilate such fruit or vegetable or the package containing the same, or shall apply coal oil or other substance thereto so as to make the fact of such condemnation apparent and render such fruit or vegetable impossible for use for human food. The health commissioner or any of his deputies or any inspector in the health department shall forthwith order such condemned fruit or vegetables, by notice in writing, to be removed by the owner or person in control or possession thereof within four hours to the city garbage incinerator and burned therein, or to be removed by such person within such time to the garbage dumping ground of the city and deposited therein.

That every person who has been ordered to dispose of condemned fruit or vegetables as herein provided shall take a receipt, to be indorsed upon the said notice, from the person in charge of said incinerator or dumping ground, stating the time that the same was received by him and that such person so ordered to dispose of condemned fruit or vegetables shall within 24 hours thereafter file such notice and receipt in the office of said health department. That the expense of the removal and disposal of any fruit or vegetables which have been condemned as herein provided shall be paid by the owner thereof or by the person in whose premises or under whose control the same was found.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to hinder or obstruct the health commissioner or any of his deputies or any fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of the city of Los Angeles in the performance of any of the duties, or in the exercise of any of the powers herein prescribed, and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse admission, access, or inspection to the said health commissioner or the said deputies or any of the fruit and vegetable inspectors of the health department of the said city, to any house, room, wagon, cart, or other place occupied by or in the possession or under the control of such person in or from which fruits, vegetables, candies, or confectionery are sold, offered or exposed for sale, or kept or stored for sale, or given away or held or kept.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise, to sell, exchange, or give away, or to offer or expose for sale, or to have

or keep for sale, or to have or keep in possession, any berries, currants, grapes, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, dates, plums, prunes, or other soft fruits, or any candy, confectionery, or dried fruits, unless the same are so kept and protected from dirt, dust, flies, and other insects as to not become contaminated thereby.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise, to keep or to cause or permit to be kept any fruit or vegetables upon or over any sidewalk or parts adjacent thereto that animals may have access to unless the same are kept a distance of 18 inches or more above such sidewalk.

SEC. 8. Every wagon, market, or other place where fruit or vegetables are sold or kept for sale shall be amply provided with cans or other receptacles into which refuse and decayed fruit may be placed. It shall be unlawful for any person to place any refuse or fruit upon any area, floor, or driveway of any market or other place where horses or wagons are permitted to be; and it shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise to allow any dog or cat to run at large in any market or other place where fruit, vegetables, candy, and confectionery are sold or kept for sale; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep or maintain, or to cause or permit to be kept or maintained, any public market in which fruit or vegetables are sold or kept for sale unless the surface of the ground in such market is paved with cement or asphaltum at all places on which such fruit or vegetables are kept and on which animals or vehicles stand which are used for the conveyance of such fruit or vegetables, and said pavement must be flushed with water and made clean at least every third day or oftener, in the discretion of the health commissioner or any of the health inspectors, for the purpose of keeping said pavement in a sanitary condition. Each such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this section is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise, to keep or to cause or permit to be kept any fruit or vegetables in any stable, shed, room, or other place which is used as a sleeping apartment for any person, horse, or other animal, or to wash or sprinkle any fruit or vegetable with water in or from any trough, tank, tub, barrel, or basin from which any horse or other animal has drunk, or water which might be contaminated in any other way.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 11. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

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