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## ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (OR TICK) FEVER.

SHEEP GRAZING AS A POSSIBLE MEANS OF CONTROLLING THE WOOD TICK (*DERMACENTOR ANDERSONI*) IN THE BITTER ROOT VALLEY.

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Since the discovery that Rocky Mountain spotted fever is transmitted by the bite of the wood tick, *Dermacentor andersoni*, different measures have been proposed for the eradication of the ticks.

These measures are as follows:

1. Clearing and cultivation of tillable land.
2. Burning over of foothills and "slashings."
3. Killing of the small wild mammals.
4. Dipping of domestic animals in arsenical dip.
5. Spraying and removing ticks by hand from domestic animals.

Each one of these measures has a rational basis in the bionomics of the tick *Dermacentor*, and it is possible that any one of them if judiciously employed over a suitable and limited territory might eventually eliminate the tick infestation. Yet all of these methods have been attempted on the west side of the Bitter Root Valley for three years or more without greatly diminishing the number of ticks to be found or the number of deaths from spotted fever. The total number of deaths reported this year (6) is only very little less than that reported for 1903, 10 years ago (9).

The extent and inaccessibility of the infested territory and the consequent expense have rendered the problem difficult. The territory considered extremely dangerous because it harbors, for some as yet unknown reason, a particularly virulent strain of spotted fever, and over which the tick *Dermacentor andersoni* is generally though not uniformly distributed, is 100 miles long by approximately 10 miles wide. It lies on the west side of the Bitter Root River, includes the foothills and eastern slopes of the Bitter Root Mountains, and contains some of the wildest and roughest country within the boundaries of the United States.

Without doubt certain areas west of the river have been entirely freed of ticks and rendered safe for habitation by clearing and cultivating within the past few years, and as this work of clearing and planting continues with the increased demand for tillable land in

the valley it is not unreasonable to expect that within a few years all the arable land on the west side of the river will be under cultivation and free from ticks; but the greater part by far of the land west of the Bitter Root River is incapable of cultivation, and the question is whether the danger will not still lurk just over the fence after the tillable land is all under cultivation.

Burning has been both preached and sporadically practiced in the valley. Unless judiciously employed, however, it is likely to do great damage to the forests, and at the same time do more harm than good toward eradicating the ticks. The burning should be under the supervision of the Forest Service. It is applicable only along the foothills and among the slashings late in the spring, and once begun the territory should be burned over regularly each year following in order to prevent the growth of a tick environment even more favorable than previously existed.

During the seasons of 1911 and 1912 McClintic destroyed, at considerable expense, practically all the small wild mammals over a territory of 8 square miles west of Victor. This was only a patch on the total area infested, and because the work of extermination could not be continued this season the small animals are rapidly reoccupying their old haunts.

Since these small mammals serve as hosts for the larval and nymphal forms of the ticks, the farmers should be instructed as to the best means of destroying them and encouraged in keeping their farms free from these pests.

It has been claimed that by the dipping and hand treating alone of domestic animals the ticks could be eradicated from the valley within three years, and it would then only be necessary to avoid reinfestation by the incoming of cattle from other places.<sup>1</sup>

McClintic<sup>2</sup> first pointed out the undue optimism of this statement, and further observations made around the Victor dipping vat, which has now been in operation for three successive seasons, support his views.

The adult ticks feed and the females are fertilized almost entirely upon the large mammals, domestic and wild, and unquestionably where horses and cattle are allowed to range over tick-infested territory they will perpetuate the infestation unless measures are taken to destroy the ticks which they acquire.

Where the horses and cattle so allowed to range are numerous periodical dipping during the tick season is the most feasible method known for the destruction of the ticks carried by them, and if continued over the west side of the Bitter Root Valley, as now contemplated, with a dipping vat every 10 miles, it will undoubtedly

<sup>1</sup> Hunter, W. D., and Bishopp, F. C., Bulletin No. 105, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 1911.

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Reports, Vol. XXVII, No. 20, May 17, 1912.

greatly reduce the tick infestation in the vicinity of the farms and ranches. That it will entirely eradicate the ticks and solve the spotted-fever problem is extremely improbable.

This season an estimated tick infestation of from 3,520 to 7,040 per square mile was found 2 miles up the eastern slopes of the Bitter Root Mountains, where no domestic animals had ranged for 4 years or more, while above this, among the so-called "goat rocks," the number of ticks per square mile was so great it could hardly be estimated. They were found clinging to almost every grass blade, and must have amounted to millions.

It seems incredible that the dipping of domestic animals in the valley can affect this infestation in the mountains, while it is not improbable that the progeny of these ticks in one stage or another may be carried into the valley from time to time by wild animals.

Perhaps the quickest way to reach these ticks would be to encourage the killing of the large wild animals in the mountains, particularly the mountain goats and the bears. The latter are by no means uncommon, and range from the goat rocks down into the foothills in early summer, just in time to drop their engorged ticks.

There are many thousand domestic animals in the Bitter Root Valley, but only a very small percentage of them are found on tick-infested territory during any one tick season. In fact, the actual number of animals grazing over certain infested districts in the valley is at present so small that it would be cheaper to prohibit such grazing entirely than to construct and operate dipping vats in those districts.

In studying these various spotted-fever problems in the Bitter Root Valley and the difficulties attending the different measures proposed for tick eradication, the possibility of finding some less expensive method by means of which a general offensive campaign might be carried into the mountains was carefully considered at the beginning of this season's work. With this end in view, an investigation of sheep grazing in the valley was begun, and on May 4 a band of 61 sheep was obtained for experimental purposes.

Sheep raising has been a considerable industry on the east side of the Bitter Root Valley since 1890. This was good sheep country, and at one time between 50,000 and 60,000 sheep ranged over the low foothills and back into the forests on the east side. With the reclamation of these dry foothills, which began several years ago, the number of sheep has decreased until there are now less than 20,000. Except for a few scattered bands of a few hundred sheep, no sheep grazing has been done on the west side of the Bitter Root Valley. It is commonly reported that ticks were abundant over the entire east side of the valley 25 years ago before the sheep grazing began, and ticks are still found on the east side where cattle are

permitted to range, but in a recent survey of Willow Creek Canyon and Sleeping Child Canyon, where sheep have been continuously grazed, no ticks were found. It might be claimed that the simple exclusion of cattle from a sheep range is sufficient in itself to eradicate the ticks, but no cattle have ever ranged in parts of the Bitter Root Mountains where the ticks are nevertheless abundant.

#### Sheep Experiments.

On May 4, 61 sheep free from ticks were obtained and driven into the tick-infested country  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Victor. The sheep were divided into two bands. The one containing 51 sheep was allowed to graze at liberty over the tick-infested hills in care of a herder, while the remaining 10 sheep were placed in a 5-acre pasture apparently free from ticks, and were used by having ticks placed upon them at different times. It is possible that the pasture may have contained a very few ticks, though none were found after careful dragging, and hence it is believed that the number could not have been great enough to influence the experiments in any way.

Owing to a lack of funds, it was impossible to have constructed suitable stalls where all the ticks so used could be accounted for, but, on the other hand, after the ticks had been placed in their wool, the sheep were grazing under practically normal conditions.

#### EXPERIMENT NO. 1.

*Unengorged ticks placed in sheep's wool May 7; dead ticks recovered May 9.*

	Number of unengorged ticks placed.	Number of dead ticks recovered.
Sheep No. 1.....	10	8
Sheep No. 2.....	10	9
Sheep No. 3.....	10	9
Sheep No. 4.....	10	8
Sheep No. 5.....	10	9
Sheep No. 6.....	10	9
Sheep No. 7.....	10	9
Total.....	70	61

#### EXPERIMENT NO. 2.

*Unengorged ticks placed in sheep's wool May 9; dead ticks recovered May 10.*

	Number of unengorged ticks placed.	Number of dead ticks recovered.
Sheep No. 4.....	10	8
Sheep No. 5.....	10	8
Sheep No. 6 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	8
Sheep No. 7.....	10	9
Sheep No. 8.....	10	9
Sheep No. 9.....	10	8
Sheep No. 10.....	25	24
Total.....	85	74

<sup>1</sup> One live tick found May 10 crawling on outside of wool. It could not be determined whether this was one of the ticks placed on sheep or one acquired just previous to examination.

## EXPERIMENT NO. 3.

*Unengorged ticks removed from horses at vat and placed in wool on sheep May 19; dead ticks recovered May 21.*

	Number of unengorged ticks placed.	Number of dead ticks recovered.
Sheep No. 1.....	20	15
Sheep No. 2.....	20	15
Sheep No. 3.....	20	20
Sheep No. 4.....	20	19
Sheep No. 5.....	20	19
Sheep No. 6.....	20	20
Sheep No. 7.....	20	15
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>140</b>	<b>123</b>

One female tick was found firmly attached on No. 1 sheep and one on No. 2. These were the only ticks found firmly attached in this series of experiments; one tick was found alive (experiment No. 2), but unattached. It may not have been one of the ticks employed. All the other ticks found were dead, but not all of the ticks planted were found. They may have been overlooked, and if so probably were dead, as the live ticks are much more easily found; or they may have crawled off the sheep alive, or they may have died and dropped out of the wool. It is believed that in the case of sheep No. 7, experiment 3, some ticks were lost in the last way, as this sheep escaped from the pen just before it was examined and was caught only after a long chase around the pasture.

These experiments show that over 87 per cent of the ticks placed in the wool of the sheep along their backs and flanks died within 48 hours. The ultimate fate of the remaining ticks is uncertain, but they certainly were not engorged and fertilized on the sheep.

## EXPERIMENT NO. 4.

On May 13, nine days after the band of 51 sheep was started on the range, the sheep were examined for ticks, and the ticks removed as follows:

Dead ticks.....	44
Live, unengorged ticks.....	53
Live, slightly engorged ticks.....	15
Live, one-half to two-thirds engorged ticks.....	24

It is believed that if this search had been postponed a week longer the proportion of live to dead ticks found would have been much less. The unengorged ticks were found crawling on the sheep's wool and attached around their ears. It is probable that some of the former were collected by the sheep only a few hours before the examination was made.

The engorged ticks were much easier found than the dead ones, and were generally attached around the sheep's ears. The majority of the ticks were not firmly attached, and in only one case were the male and female found in approximation.

Forty-five of the unengorged ticks and 11 of the slightly engorged ticks died within 36 hours after removal, although they were kept in moist, well-ventilated boxes.

#### EXPERIMENT NO. 5.

It having been found that the great majority of ticks attach themselves around the ears on the sheep, a simple method of preventing this was considered. From 2 to 3 ounces of crude oil was applied around the ears of 20 sheep on May 21, and no ticks were afterwards found attached to these sheep around the ears.

#### Ticks on Freely Grazing Sheep.

On May 28, 15 days after last examination, 36 sheep which had been freely grazing over tick-infested territory were searched and the following ticks removed:

Dead.....	131
Live females up to one-third engorged.....	13
Live females one-half to fully engorged.....	6
Live males engorged.....	12

Twelve one-half to fully engorged females were found dead and shrunk, but still entangled in the wool of the sheep.

On May 31 the sheep were sheared and again turned out on the range. On June 10 they were again searched for ticks, and on the 61 sheep the following ticks were found:

Dead, females.....	5
Live, females, engorged.....	3
Live females, partly engorged.....	2

No male ticks were found. It is possible that the dead ticks may have been on the sheep at the time they were sheared.

On June 11 the band of freely grazing sheep was increased to 154 by the addition of other sheep which had been recently sheared and were known to be free from ticks. The entire band was grazed over tick-infested country until June 26, when 150 of them were searched. The following table shows the number of ticks removed:

Dead.....	33
Live, engorged.....	20
Live, partly engorged.....	16
Live, males.....	5

The relatively small number of ticks found after the sheep had been sheared and the fact that only an occasional engorged tick and no dead ones were found on the lambs make it seem probable that the majority of the ticks leave the sheep when the wool is short enough to permit them to do so.

The sheep used in these experiments were crossbred, and until they were sheared were infested with the so-called "sheep tick," *Melophagus ovinus*.

Since it appeared that the males experienced considerable difficulty in propelling themselves through the thick wool in search of the females, the engorged females have been kept in order to determine what proportion of them had been fertilized.

#### Summary.

1. Over 87 per cent of 295 ticks placed in the wool of unshorn sheep were recovered dead.

2. The majority of the ticks recovered from sheep grazing naturally over tick-infested territory were found dead.

3. Many of the engorged females recovered appeared not to have been fertilized.

4. Comparatively few ticks, either alive or dead, were found on the sheep after they had been sheared.

It is believed that these findings warrant the continuation of the experiment by the placing of a band of 2,000 wethers on some selected range west of the Bitter Root River as early in the spring as possible. The selected range should be closely grazed until shearing time, and then, if desired, the sheep could be sheared, dipped, and transferred to the east side of the valley without danger of carrying wood ticks, or returned immediately to the range until the experiment is completed.

Four factors are to be considered in the sheep-grazing experiments:

First. The removal of undergrowth and the consequent destruction of "good tick country" by close grazing.

Second. The destruction or removal of other large mammals, domestic and wild, from the sheep range.

Third. The destruction of ticks themselves by the grazing sheep.

Fourth. The placing of the problem of tick eradication on an industrial basis.

If this can be done, the problem will solve itself and the danger from Rocky Mountain spotted fever, which has hung like a blight over the eastern slopes of the Bitter Root Mountains for 30 years or more, will pass away.

**QUARANTINE INSTRUCTIONS.**

AUGUST 4, 1913.

*To medical officers in charge, acting assistant surgeons in charge, national quarantine stations, and others concerned:*

This letter is intended to replace bureau letters of August 9, 1912, September 25, 1912, October 8, 1912, November 18, 1912, January 20, 1913, and February 15, 1913.

Vessels from the following ports are to be fumigated throughout for the destruction of rats upon their arrival at United States ports and the masters of said vessels are to be directed in writing to have all lines or hawsers leading to shore protected by rat guards, when such vessels are lying at United States ports, all gangplanks to be raised at night unless men be stationed near by to destroy escaping rats:

1. All ports in South America, including the river ports thereof.
2. All ports in Africa (including the Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira).
3. All ports in Asia (including those of the Straits Settlements, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Malay Archipelago).

Vessels from the following ports are to be fumigated throughout for the destruction of rats upon their arrival at United States ports, as often as once every four months, unless there are quarantine reasons where fumigation should be made more often:

1. West Indian ports, exclusive of Cuban and Porto Rican ports.

The traffic from Porto Rican ports is subject to special outgoing quarantine regulations, which are frequently modified to meet existing sanitary conditions.

Until further notice vessels from Liverpool are exempt from routine restrictions, and are to be treated as indicated under general quarantine regulations.

Fumigation of vessels from ports in Australia may be limited to the provisions of paragraph 112, page 39, United States Quarantine Regulations of 1910, and the certificates of fumigation of the Australian quarantine officials may be accepted when presented in compliance with the above-mentioned paragraph.

**SPECIAL OUTGOING QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR SAN JUAN, P. R.,  
IN FORCE SINCE NOVEMBER 15, 1913.**

1. Loading and unloading of freight permitted day and night, if from rat-proofed wharves under service supervision.
2. Stored fruit allowed shipped, provided the place of storage has been a rat-proof wharf or warehouse; fumigation of vessels limited to once every six months.



**SPECIAL REGULATIONS IN EFFECT AT HABANA, CUBA.**

1. All regular line vessels to be fumigated once every six months.
2. Ward Line vessels in the Mexico-Habana-New York trade will be fumigated in New York every six months, when empty, and must present a special certificate of fumigation.
3. No articles of merchandise so packed as to be liable to harbor rats may be allowed shipment, unless repacked or fumigated under medical supervision.
4. Vessels leaving Habana will be fumigated more often than once every six months if there be a quarantine necessity therefor, or else if inspection shows rat infestation.

**NOTE.**—Vessels carrying perishable cargoes, unless contraindicated by their general sanitary status, may be given provisional pratique and allowed to proceed to the wharf, there to remove said perishable cargo prior to the process of fumigation, the vessel, however, to be protected during the removal of such perishable cargo by the use of rat guards, and precautions, such as the raising of gangplanks, to prevent the escape of rats from the vessels.

Respectfully,

**RUPERT BLUE,**  
*Surgeon General.*

# 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.

#### Indiana—Evansville.

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 2, 1913, 2 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 849 cases reported since October 1, 1912.

#### Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ohio (Apr. 1-30):			Ohio (May 1-31)—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Athens.....	5		Clinton.....	4	
Butler.....	3		Cuayahoga.....	1	
Clark.....	9		Darke.....	1	
Cuayahoga.....	6		Defiance.....	2	
Darke.....	11		Franklin.....	7	
Defiance.....	13		Greene.....	3	
Fairfield.....	3		Guernsey.....	2	
Franklin.....	18		Hamilton.....	6	
Greene.....	2		Hancock.....	1	
Guernsey.....	6		Logan.....	7	1
Hamilton.....	5		Lucas.....	32	
Hancock.....	1		Madison.....	5	
Jackson.....	1		Montgomery.....	1	
Jefferson.....	3		Muskingum.....	21	
Logan.....	1		Perry.....	17	
Lucas.....	11		Ross.....	1	
Madison.....	18		Scioto.....	16	
Morgan.....	1		Shelby.....	3	
Muskingum.....	59		Summit.....	1	
Perry.....	15		Washington.....	6	
Shelby.....	10		Wayne.....	1	
Washington.....	2	1	Williams.....	11	
			Wood.....	2	
Total.....	203	1	Total.....	183	1
Ohio (May 1-31):			South Carolina:		
Counties—			Jan. 1-31.....	28	
Athens.....	3		Feb. 1-28.....	32	
Butler.....	18		Mar. 1-31.....	85	
Champaign.....	3		May 1-31.....	123	
Clark.....	8				

**SMALLPOX—Continued.****City Reports for Week Ended July 19, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2	.....
Aurora, Ill.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	4	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	7	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	2	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	2	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	4	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	5	.....	Superior, Wis.....	3	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	3	.....
Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	3	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	1	.....			

**TYPHOID FEVER.****Indiana—Evansville.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 2, 1913, 23 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 171 cases reported since June 14, 1913.

**St. Louis.—Typhoid Fever Outbreak Due to Bacillus Carrier.**

Surg. Carrington has reported the occurrence of an outbreak of typhoid fever in St. Mary's Orphanage Home, St. Louis. The outbreak was first notified to the city health department on July 17, when 35 cases of typhoid fever were notified as positively diagnosed and 25 additional cases as suspicious. Of these 25 suspicious cases 10 later proved to be typhoid fever. There had been up to July 31, 6 deaths. The first case was taken sick June 30, and within the succeeding 15 days 30 cases occurred. A definite diagnosis of the nature of the disease was not made until July 17. The orphanage has 250 inmates and 45 sisters and other employees, making the total population of the orphanage 295. Water and milk were eliminated as possible causes of the outbreak. Among the employees was found a girl 13 years of age who was employed in the kitchen and handled various articles of food. This girl had had typhoid fever three times, her last attack having been about 18 months ago. This girl was sent to the city hospital, where it was ascertained by the city bacteriologist that she was a typhoid-bacillus carrier.

**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	.....	3	Morristown, N. J.....	.....	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	.....	1	Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1			

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913.**

During the week ended July 19, 1913, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., 2 cases; Nashville, Tenn., 1 death; Newark, N. J., 1 case; St. Joseph, Mo., 2 cases.

**ERYSIPELAS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		2	New Orleans, La.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	6	1	Reading, Pa.....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1		Steelton, Pa.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	1		Trenton, N. J.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1				

**PELLAGRA.****California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 2, 1913, 4 cases of pellagra had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal.

**PLAGUE.****Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	July 19, 1913	54	694	434	
Berkeley.....	do	7	176	106	
San Francisco.....	do	17	1,789	1,203	
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do		733	692	

<sup>1</sup> Rats taken from steamships: *Aztec*, trapped 1, found dead 7; *City of Sydney*, found dead 21.

**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended July 19, 1913, ground squirrels were examined for plague infection as follows: Alameda County, 27; Contra Costa County, 595; San Benito County, 45. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

**Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.**

During the period from July 2 to 14, inclusive, 23 plague-infected ground squirrels were found in Contra Costa County.

**PNEUMONIA.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y .....	1	3	McKeesport, Pa .....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill .....	18	39	Manchester, N. H .....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio .....	4	5	Philadelphia, Pa .....	23	16
Dunkirk, N. Y .....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal .....	1	1
Lancaster, Pa .....	1	.....			

**RABIES.**

During the week ended July 19, 1913, a death from rabies was notified by the health officer at Marinette, Wis.

**TETANUS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill .....	.....	2	Montgomery, Ala .....	.....	1
Everett, Mass .....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa .....	1	1
Lancaster, Pa .....	1	.....	Wilmington, N. C .....	.....	1
Lexington, Ky .....	1	1			

**SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.****Kansas—Measles.**

The State board of health of Kansas reported that during the month of June, 1913, 393 cases of measles had been notified in Kansas, instead of 388 as previously reported.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.**

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 2, 1913, 12 cases of measles, with 2 deaths, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 9,595 cases, with 167 deaths, reported since November 1, 1912.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913.**

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md .....	558,485	220	18	.....	15	.....	15	1	17	8
Boston, Mass .....	670,585	181	41	5	49	1	15	.....	68	18
Chicago, Ill .....	2,185,283	600	98	12	57	4	72	10	184	71
Cleveland, Ohio .....	560,663	136	22	1	38	3	7	1	31	15
Philadelphia, Pa .....	1,549,008	433	22	5	34	.....	19	.....	100	48
St. Louis, Mo .....	687,029	211	21	1	4	.....	3	1	40	20

## SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		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	2	2	26	4	16	6			
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	146	8	1	1	18	27			
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	82	21	4	17	20	9			
Newark, N. J.	347,469	114	17	1	37	23	8			
New Orleans, La.	339,075	136	10	7		32	21			
Washington, D. C.	331,069	125	3	2	1	39	12			
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	89		1			9			
Providence, R. I.	224,326	60	8	1	4	3	6			
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	38	6	3		5	1			
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	2	2	1	2	9	1			
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	4	4	4		4	4			
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	59	4	2		1	2			
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	5	5	1		1	5			
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	50	5	5	4	4	2			
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	33	1	7		5	3			
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	29	1	16		1	2			
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	46	1		3	6	4			
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	29				2	3			
Richmond, Va.	127,628	54	2	1	2	6	6			
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	63	2	4	3	1	10			
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	23	2		1	1				
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		3	1	1	2				
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	12	4	4		4	1			
Camden, N. J.	94,538		3	1		7				
Covington, Ky.	53,270		1	1	1	3	2			
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	20	2	3	2	3	3			
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	29	1	1	1	12	1			
Erle, Pa.	66,525	22	1	2	3	3				
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	25	2	1	3	1	2			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	6	5	5		11				
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	18	1	1		1				
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	23	3	4	2	7				
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331			3		1				
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	27		3	1	1				
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	44		3	3	10	2			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	15	1	4						
Reading, Pa.	96,071	41	2		5					
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	13	1				1			
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	25	1	1		1				
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	21	3	5	8	2	1			
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	13	2	1	2	5				
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	18	2		7	5	3			
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	46	3	1	2	5	2			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	29	7	1	2	3				
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	31	2	10	2	6	3			
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	14		7	1	2				
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	10	3	1	3	2	2			
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	6			1		2			
Austin, Tex.	29,860	5			2					
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	21		25	4	5	4			
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	3		1		1				
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1			2				
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	11	2	2		2				
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	11	1		1	1	2			
Danville, Ill.	27,871	4		1						
East Orange, N. J.	34,371			1						
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	9	1	1						
Everett, Mass.	33,484	6		1	1					
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	2		3						
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115		2	2		6				
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	5	2							
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		2	4	1					
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	22		1						
Lima, Ohio	30,508	8		1						

## SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 19, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941								2	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	11						1	1	
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	11	2		2		5		1	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	17			1			2	1	
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		1		1		1			
Newton, Mass.	39,806	8	1							
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	15	1	1					7	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	7	1		3				1	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	8	1		4		1		2	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9		1						
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	12			1				1	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	4								
Racine, Wis.	38,002	11	1		2					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	15			1				3	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	4							1	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	9								
Springfield, Ohio.	46,921		1		4					
Superior, Wis.	40,384	4	2							
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	12	1		3				1	
Waltham, Mass.	27,834								1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1						2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	13			4					
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	6								
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	12					1		2	
York, Pa.	44,750		2		3		1			
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	8	2							
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	5							1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	7							6	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	0								
Bennington, Vt.	21,705	3	1							
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	1	1							
Braddock, Pa.	17,759		1		3		2		1	
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	9								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1							3	
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687						1			
Columbus, Ind.	6,719	4			2				1	2
Concord, N. H.	21,427	11	1		3					
Corpus Christi, Tex.	4,703	1								1
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	6			2					
Dunkirk, N. Y.	11,616	3	1		19					
Franklin, N. H.	6,132	1			1					
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	9							1	
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	7								2
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	2							1	
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	12								3
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	1					1			
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	2								
Medford, Mass.	23,150	3								
Moline, Ill.	24,190	11								1
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	5							1	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	3							1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	3	1		1		2		1	
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	4							1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	6							2	3
Northampton, Mass.	23,310	4					3		1	1
Palmer, Mass.	23,550	3			2		2	1		
Plainfield, N. J.	7,801	4					1			
Rutland, Vt.	11,499	6								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,534	6							1	1
South Bethlehem, Pa.	13,241	6			3				2	
Steelton, Pa.	14,477				2				1	
Wilkesburg, Pa.	18,594	9	1				1		2	2
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	1								

## **IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

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### **HAWAII.**

#### **Examination of Rodents.**

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, week ended July 12, 1913, 403; week ended July 19, 403. Hilo, week ended July 5, 1,480; week ended July 19, 1,041. No plague-infected rodent found.

### **PORTO RICO.**

#### **Rodents Collected and Examined.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended July 19, 1913, there were examined 942 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these, 611 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.



# FOREIGN REPORTS.

## CHINA.

### Shanghai—Plague in Rats.

Of 517 rats examined at Shanghai for plague infection during the month of May, 1913, 10 rats were found to be plague infected.

## CUBA.

### Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

JULY 10-20, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Leprosy.....			249
Malaria.....	14		13
Typhoid fever.....	9	2	28
Diphtheria.....	15		13
Scarlet fever.....	13	2	17
Measles.....	22		36
Varicella.....	10		17
Yellow fever.....	1		1
Paratyphoid fever.....	10		5
Hydrophobia.....		1	

<sup>1</sup> 1 from Santa Cruz del Norte, 1 from steamship Meredio, and 2 from Pinar del Rio province.

<sup>2</sup> From Santa Cruz del Norte and 2 from Pinar del Rio Province.

<sup>3</sup> Imported steamship Hydra.

## JAVA.

### Status of Plague.

Consul Rairden at Batavia reports: During the month of May, 1913, plague cases and deaths were notified in east Java as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	118	112
Madioen.....	43	39
Malang.....	469	461
Surabaya.....	15	13
Total.....	645	625

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.****Reports Received During Week Ended August 8, 1918.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 15-21.....	40	33	6 cases among Europeans.
India:				
Bassein.....	June 8-14.....	2	2	
Moulmine.....	do.....	1	1	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	May 1-31.....	1	1	
Bucay.....	do.....	2	2	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	7	4	
Milagro.....	do.....	9	4	
Naranjito.....	do.....	3	3	
Southern Nigeria:				
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			Present.

**PLAGUE.**

China:				
Hongkong.....	June 15-28.....	42	36	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Kediri.....	May 1-31.....	118	112	
Madison.....	do.....	43	39	
Malang.....	do.....	469	461	
Surabaya.....	do.....	15	13	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 8-July 8.....	6	6	
Port Said.....	June 3-July 9.....	2		
Provinces—				
Behera.....	May 6-July 6.....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	June 13-July 9.....	13	6	
Garbieh.....	June 13-July 8.....	22	28	
Gizeh.....	June 1-July 1.....	2		
Minieh.....	June 12-July 10.....	15	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	4	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 22-28.....	26	33	
Karachi.....	June 2-28.....	4	4	
Persia.....				June 5, in Kermanschah province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Ardilan, province.....	June 11.....		3	
Djamé-Chouran.....	May 31.....	7	6	
Faizabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Mahl-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zeviry.....	May 31.....	4	3	

**SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Constantine.....	do.....	3		
Oran.....	do.....	9		
Austria-Hungary:				
Fiume.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Trieste.....	June 29-July 5.....	1		
Canada:				
Montreal.....	July 20-26.....	6	1	
Ottawa.....	July 6-12.....	4		
Toronto.....	July 20-26.....	1		
Winnipeg.....	July 13-19.....	1		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended August 8, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Shanghai.....	July 23-29.....	2		
Tientsin.....	June 8-14.....		1	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 10: Cases, 526; deaths, 249. June 13-July 10: Cases, 63; deaths, 27.
Cairo.....	June 11-24.....	9	3	
France:				
Paris.....	June 30-July 5.....	4		
Marseille.....	June 1-30.....		7	
Germany.....	July 6-12.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	July 6-13.....		2	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 22-28.....	4	2	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 15-21.....	5	5	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-June 7.....	793	86	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	July 6-12.....		1	
Aguascalientes.....	July 6-20.....		3	
Hermosillo.....	July 13-19.....	10	2	
Monterey.....	July 7-13.....		1	
San Luis Potosi.....	May 11-17.....	2	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 22-July 5.....	13	2	
St. Petersburg.....	.....do.....	7		
Warsaw.....	Apr. 20-May 3.....	10	3	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	June 1-7.....	1		

**Reports Received from June 28 to August 1, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

British East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 18-June 14.....	159	122	And Tanjong-Priok. 4 cases among Europeans.
Madloen, Province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27.....	117	104	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-June 7.....	22	16	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-June 7.....		246	
Bombay.....	May 25-June 14.....	4	3	
Madras.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 7.....	5	5	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	July 8-10.....	50		Among prisoners from Saloniki vilayet.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17.....		7	
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki, vilayet.....				June 22, abating; July 10, still present in Kavalla, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 31.....			Present.

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 15.....		2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Do.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	July 8, 2 fatal cases.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on steamship Hydra, which left Manaoas June 17, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred in voyage; 2 at Manaoas, 1 at Guantanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to August 1, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	15	11	
Milagro.....	do.....	8	4	
Naranjito.....	do.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	1 fatal case to June 7 reported on page 1373, Part I.
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1	.....	July 23, present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	.....	
Do.....	June 18.....	1	.....	From Valencia.

**PLAGUE.**

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases 81, deaths 59.
British East Africa.....	May 15-June 12.....	.....	.....	1 death. Report from Apr. 15-May 14 not received.
Kisumu.....	do.....	3	.....	
Mombasa.....	do.....	10	.....	
Nairobi.....	do.....	2	.....	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-June 28.....	12	4	June 8, 2 cases with 1 death.
China.....				May 18-June 14, still present in Am-po, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway.
Amoy.....	June 15-21.....	.....	50	May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....	.....	29	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				May 1-15, 60 to 70 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sun-niger district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14.....	73	61	July 31: Cases, 25.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....	.....	.....	10 deaths daily.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	7	7	Among natives.
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nora.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Urima.....	do.....	.....	.....	
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-May 20.....	251	223	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kederi.....	Apr. 1-30.....	96	85	
Malang.....	do.....	533	511	
Madioen.....	do.....	45	44	
Surabaya.....	do.....	22	21	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	9	2	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-June 12: Cases, 463; deaths, 222. May 30-June 12: Cases, 54; deaths, 12.
Alexandria.....	May 23-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 18-June 21.....	429	369	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-June 7.....	.....	196	
Karachi.....	May 18-June 21.....	120	106	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	51	48	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-14.....	22	18	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to August 1, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-May 10....	3	3	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa.....				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-June 8....	5	2	
Libertad.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Chiclayo.....	.....do.....	1	1	
San Pedro.....	May 19-June 8....			Present. Salaverry, June 4-17, 2 cases.
Trujillo.....	.....do.....	6		
Lima.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
Russia:				
Astrakhan—	Mar. 23-Apr. 19 ..		4	
Tsarev.....				July 28, present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....				
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				

**SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-30.....	18		
Oran.....	do.....	16		Including previous report.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-30.....		2	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	July 7.....			Present.
Austria-Hungary:				
Fiume.....	May 27-June 30...	18	1	
Trieste.....	June 1-14.....	2		Case June 14 from Patras.
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 15-July 5....	17	9	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 15.....		70	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-June 7.....	22	5	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Manitoba.....				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-July 12...	12		
Ontario.....				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-July 5.....	3		
Toronto.....	June 16-July 12...	7		
Quebec.....				
Grosse Isle Quar-	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
antine.....				
Quebec.....	June 8-14.....	2		
Montreal.....	July 6-19.....	8		
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-21.....	2		
Santiago.....	June 15-29.....			Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7....			Do.
Kulangsu.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14...	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-21.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-June 22...	6	41	Deaths among natives.
Dutch East Indies:				
Surabaya.....	May 11-31.....	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-July 8....	18	12	
Cairo.....	May 14-June 10...	17	1	
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Paris.....	May 25-June 28...	10		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to August 1, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany.....				Total June 8-July 5: Cases 3.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	May 25-June 14...	3		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-23.....		3	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-June 21...	39	35	
Karachi.....	May 25-31.....	9		
Madras.....	May 24-June 21...	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	28	12	
Italy:				
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Tokyo.....	June 18.....	1		
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-June 21...		3	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-29.....		13	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-July 5.....	7		
Hermosillo.....	June 7-July 12...	72	69	Among troops. Present.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-May 10...	42	28	
Monterey.....	June 9-July 6.....		5	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-May 3.....	3		
Veracruz.....	June 16-July 6...	9	2	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-July 16...	22		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-July 5.....	33		
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Libau.....	June 2-July 6.....	1	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-June 28...	46	15	
Odessa.....	June 8-21.....	30	5	
Riga.....	June 22-28.....	6		
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-June 21...	6		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-13.....	2		
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-Apr. 19...	17	7	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hong- kong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-21.....	8	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitsza, and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17...		5	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-30.....		2	
Barcelona.....	June 8-July 12...		39	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		13	
Valencia.....	June 1-28.....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-21.....	12		
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1		From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-July 5.....	21	3	
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....			Present.
Mersina.....	May 25-31.....		2	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-May 31...		27	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-July 5.....		30	
Saloniki.....	June 2-July 6.....	15	15	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7...	23		

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### RHODE ISLAND.

#### **Appropriations for State Board of Health. (Chap. 926, Act Apr. 23, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The following sums or so much thereof as may be authorized by law are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of December, 1913, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the State auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers. \* \* \* To the secretary of the State board of health, \$1,700. \* \* \* For the State board of health, \$17,000.

#### **Medicines—Distribution of Samples of. (Chap. 938, Act of Apr. 29, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. No person shall, by himself or his servant or agent, sell, distribute, or give away in any street or highway, or from house to house, any bottle, box, envelope, or package containing any liquid medicine or any pills, powder, tablets, or other article which contains any drug or poison: *Provided, however,* That the provision of this act shall not apply to any person acting as a member, officer, or agent of any pharmaceutical house in the distribution of samples of its products to physicians.

SEC. 2. Any person, whether acting for himself or another, or as member, officer, or agent of any partnership or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$50, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

#### **Communicable Diseases. (Chap. 939, Act of Apr. 29, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 110 of the General Laws, entitled "Of regulations for the prevention of infectious and contagious diseases," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section.

"SEC. 35. Contagious or infectious disease or distemper as referred to in this chapter shall include every disease or distemper which the State board of health shall consider communicable. 'Suitable quarantine' shall be considered as meaning the isolation of the person or persons having the disease or distemper, and of such other persons as may by contact or association with the affected person become, in the judgment of the State board of health, carriers of contagion, the period of time, the manner of such isolation, and the method of cleansing and disinfection shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations made from time to time by said board."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

**HAWAII.****Board of Health—Power to Make Regulations. (Act 63, Apr. 10, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Section 991, Revised Laws, as amended by act 42, Laws of 1905, and act 132, Laws of 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 991. *Regulations.*—The board of health, with the approval of the governor, may make such regulations respecting nuisances, foul or noxious odors, gases or vapors, water in which mosquito larvæ breed, sources of filth, causes of sickness or disease, within the respective districts of the Territory, and on board of any vessel; as also respecting adulteration and false branding of food; location, air space, ventilation, sanitation, drainage, and sewage disposal of buildings, courts, areas, and alleys; privy vaults and cesspools; fish and fishing; interments and dead bodies; cemeteries and burying grounds; laundries, stables, bakeries, poi shops, abattoirs, fish, meat or vegetable stores or markets, hotels, lodging houses, tenements, or any place or building where noisome or noxious trades or manufactures are carried on, or intended to be carried on; milk; poisonous drugs; pig and duck ranches, as it shall deem necessary for the public health and safety."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

**Top Minnows—Protection of. (Act 75, Apr. 14, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, or take from, or be engaged in fishing for, or taking from, or to kill or to destroy in any of the waters of the Territory any fish known as top minnows.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the Territorial board of health or its agents or inspectors, or any person having a permit from the said board of health, from taking, moving, or handling such fish, or from taking or using the same for public health or scientific purposes in such manner as such board or its agents or inspectors may deem necessary or proper.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

**Buildings—Permits for Erection or Use to be Issued only after Certification by Board of Health. (Act '80, Apr. 15, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Section 992a, Revised Laws, as enacted by section 3 of act 132, Laws of 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 992a. No permit or license shall be issued by any county or city and county officer for the erection, maintenance, use, or operation of any building for which a permit or license may be issued by such county or city and county officer under the provisions of act 93 and of act 97 of the Session Laws of 1911, or under the provisions of any ordinance made in pursuance of said act or acts, and amendments thereto, nor for the erection, maintenance, use, or operation of any bakery, laundry, poi shop, abattoir, stable, fish, meat, or vegetable store or market, hotel, tenement, lodging house, or any place or building where noisome or noxious trades or manufactures are carried on, or intended to be carried on, for which a permit or license may be issued by such county or city and county officer under said acts or any other acts, except upon a certificate of the board of health, which certificate shall be furnished free of charge, setting forth that an agent of said board has examined the place, land, and building on, in, or to which it is proposed to erect, move, maintain, use, or operate said building, bakery, laundry, poi shop, abattoir, stable, fish, meat, or vegetable store, or market, hotel, tenement, lodging house, or place or building where noisome or noxious trades or manufactures are carried on or intended



to be carried on, and that such place, land, or building is in a fit and sanitary condition suitable for the purpose for which the premises are intended to be used; that facilities have been provided therein and thereon for proper drainage and sewerage disposal; that provision has been made in the plans and specifications of proposed buildings, or of alterations of existing buildings, for proper ventilation and air space and for water and sewage disposal, and that the location is at the time a proper one for the nature of the business to be there carried on without danger to public health. No such permit shall be issued except upon a condition, which shall be embodied in the permit and which shall be binding upon the licensee, that such place, land, or building shall be kept and maintained by the licensee in good sanitary condition in accordance with general health laws, regulations, and orders of the board of health during the term of the license. The board of health is hereby authorized to direct the cancellation of any such permit or license issued by any county or city and county officer, in case any such place, land, or building fails at any time and in any respect to meet the requirements of the general health laws, regulations, and orders of the board of health."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Registration of. (Act 86, Apr. 19, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Section 1148, Revised Laws, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1148. '*Boord*,' '*registrar*,' '*registrar general*,' defined.—Wherever in this chapter the word 'board' is used, it shall refer to and mean the board of health of the Territory of Hawaii, unless the context shall indicate some other meaning. Wherever in this chapter the word 'registrar' is used, it shall refer to and mean the registrar or registrars of births, deaths, and marriages, who shall be appointed by the board of health. Whenever in this chapter the word 'registrar general' is used, it shall refer to and mean the registrar general of births, deaths, and marriages, who shall be appointed by the board of health and whose principal office shall be kept in the city and county of Honolulu."

SEC. 2. Section 1155, Revised Laws, as amended by act 131, Laws of 1909, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1155. *Records sent to the registrar general*.—It shall be the duty of each registrar at the end of each month to transmit to the registrar general a full copy of the records of births, deaths, and marriages made by him during said month, in such form and manner and upon such blanks as the board may require."

SEC. 3. Section 1157, Revised Laws, as amended by act 131, Laws of 1909, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1157. *Filing records*.—It shall be the duty of the registrar general to file the records of births, deaths, and marriages received from the several registrars, and as soon as practicable bind the same in compact form in the manner hereinafter provided. The records of births, deaths, and marriages, and the island and districts in which they occurred, shall each be kept separately in chronological order."

SEC. 4. Section 1159, Revised Laws, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1159. *Certified copies, evidence*.—The registrar general shall furnish to any person applying for the same a certified copy of the record of any birth, death, and marriage contained in any of the records kept under or by virtue of this chapter; such certified copy shall be competent evidence in any court of the fact therein contained, for which certified copy the sum of one dollar shall be charged and paid and accounted for to the treasury."

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

**Notices—Penalty for Destroying or Defacing. (Act 94, Apr. 23, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Any person who shall maliciously destroy or deface any notice put up in compliance with any statute, order of court, or order of the Territorial board of health, before the expiration of the period of such notice, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not to exceed \$100.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

**Potable Water—Purity Must be Certified. (Act 103, Apr. 23, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. No water shall be furnished for potable purposes in the Territory by any person, firm, corporation, or organization of any kind, county, municipal, or Territorial department, whether for pay or without pay, except after a certificate first obtained of the Territorial board of health setting forth that said board has examined the potability of the water intended to be furnished, the source of its supply, the system of its distribution, and that the water, source, and system of distribution are reasonably free from contamination and pollution and that the water at the time is in the opinion of the board suitable for potable purposes without danger to public health.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, corporation, or organization of any kind, county, municipal, or Territorial department shall continue to furnish water for potable purposes after written notice from the Territorial board of health that the water, the source of supply, or system of distribution is not free from contamination or pollution and that the water is in the opinion of the board unsuitable for potable purposes and dangerous to public health.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, corporation, or organization of any kind who shall furnish or continue to furnish water for potable purposes contrary to the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1914.

**Nuisances—Defined. (Act 104, Apr. 23, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Section 3130 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3130. *Defined.*—The offense of common nuisance is the endangering of the public personal safety or health, or doing, causing, or promoting, maintaining or continuing what is offensive, or annoying and vexatious, or plainly hurtful to the public, or is a public outrage against common decency or common morality, or tends plainly and directly to the corruption of the morals, honesty and good habits of the people, the same being without authority or justification by law:

As, for example, the carrying on a trade, manufacture, or business in places so situated that others indiscriminately, who reside in the vicinity, or pass in a highway or public place, or resort to a schoolhouse, meeting house, or any other place of legal and usual resort or assembly, are liable to be thereby injured, annoyed, disturbed, or endangered by deleterious exhalations, noisome vapors, hideous, alarming, or disgusting sights, intolerable noise, or otherwise; spreading or endangering the spreading of smallpox, or other infectious disease; carrying an infected person, or causing him to pass, through a frequented street; opening a hospital or pesthouse so as to endanger neighbors or the passers-by in a frequented street, or otherwise; making or storing gunpowder in or near a populous or public or frequented place, without authority therefor, or otherwise making or storing the same contrary to law; blasting with excessive charge of giant powder or other explosives; making loud and troublesome noises by night; keeping animals that disturb the neighborhood by night; permitting ferocious or dangerous animals to go abroad; keeping a bawdyhouse; open lewdness or lascivious behavior, or indecent exposure; keeping a common gambling house; keeping a disorderly house

to the public disturbance and annoyance; selling, dealing in, having in possession or using, sneezing powder or any similar substance other than snuff."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

**Personal Property of Deceased Lepers—Disposal of. (Act 105, Apr. 23, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. That whenever, by reason of the death of any leper, or of any kokua, resident in the county of Kalawao, or suspect in the Kalihi Hospital, city and county of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, and the want of an executor or administrator, any personal property or moneys have or shall come into the possession of the board of health, the secretary of the board of health is hereby empowered to receive such personal property or moneys and to distribute the same, upon the approval of the attorney general, to the persons satisfactorily proven to him to be the persons who would be entitled to the personal estate of the decedent by the terms of the laws of Hawaii, relating to the distribution of estates of intestates; provided, however, that before any such distribution shall be made, notice shall be given to any and all persons having claims to such personal property or moneys, or against any such deceased person, by publication once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper, printed in both the Hawaiian and English languages, of general circulation in the Territory of Hawaii, or by posting in three or more conspicuous places in the Territory, to appear and file the said claims.

SEC. 2. That all such claims not presented within one year after the date of publication or posting of the said notice shall be forever barred.

SEC. 3. If the claims against such deceased persons exceed in amount such moneys, then and in such case the said secretary shall convert such other personal property into cash, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and pay such claims; or if there still be insufficient funds for such purpose, then the said secretary shall divide the same pro rata among the creditors of such deceased person.

SEC. 4. That where no such claim to any such personal property or moneys is made or when any balance remains after the payment of any and all claims made within the time hereby limited, the secretary of the board of health is hereby required to convert the said personal property, if there be any, into cash and to deposit immediately the said cash or moneys or balance of the same in the treasury of the Territory of Hawaii as a Government realization.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

**Board of Health—Civil-Service Rules for. (Act 119, Apr. 26, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a civil-service commission consisting of three members, who shall be appointed by the governor in the manner prescribed by section 80 of the organic act and shall hold office for two years or until their successors are appointed and qualified. Said members shall serve without pay, and two of them shall constitute a quorum. Not more than any two members of the said commission shall belong to the same political party when appointed. The secretary of the Territorial board of health shall act as secretary and keep the minutes and records of said commission without additional compensation.

SEC. 2. The commission shall classify all places of employment now existing or hereafter created in or under the Territorial board of health, except the places and offices specified in section 7 hereof. The places so classified shall constitute the classified service of the Territorial board of health, and no appointment to any such place shall be made, except with the approval of the commission and in accordance with its rules and regulations.

SEC. 3. The commission, with the approval of the governor, shall from time to time make such rules and regulations to govern the selection and appointment of persons to be employed in or under the Territorial board of health as in its judgment shall

secure to it the best service, and such rules and regulations, when so approved and after having been published once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the city and county of Honolulu, shall have the force and effect of law. Such rules and regulations shall provide for ascertaining as far as possible the physical and educational qualifications, habits and reputation, and standing and experience of all applicants and shall provide for a competitive examination of all applicants in such subjects as shall be proper for the purpose of best determining their qualifications for the places sought. Such rules and regulations may provide for the classification of positions and for a special course of inquiry and examination for candidates for each class and shall, with the approval of the governor, be subject to modification or repeal by the commission.

SEC. 4. Such examination shall be public and free to all citizens of the Territory, and to all persons eligible to become such, over 20 and under 60 years of age, with proper limitations as to residence, health, habits, and character. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and may include tests of manual skill and physical strength. The commission shall control all such examinations, and may designate a suitable person or persons to conduct them.

SEC. 5. Whenever any person has been appointed under the provisions of this act and of the rules and regulations made, approved, and published in conformity herewith in or under the Territorial board of health, he shall hold such position or appointment during good behavior, subject to removal only as provided in said rules and regulations.

SEC. 6. Vacancies and new positions shall be filled by promotion or appointment, as the case may be, of persons then in the service, whenever practicable, and, in the opinion of the commission and of the Territorial board of health, for the best advantage of said board; otherwise, from persons who have satisfactorily passed the examination prescribed by the commission for the particular position or vacancy to be filled.

SEC. 7. This act shall not apply to the president, secretary, or members of the territorial board of health, the bacteriologists and pathologists of the Territory, the physicians in charge of and treating tuberculosis, the government physicians, and the employees engaged in the segregation and treatment of leprosy. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Territorial board of health from employing any help that may be found necessary in times of epidemic.

SEC. 8. This act shall not be construed to require the examination of any person at present employed in or under the Territorial board of health.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

#### **Appropriation for Relief of Persons Released from Leper Settlement. (Act 24, Mar. 31, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of \$5,000 from the public treasury for the purpose of aiding indigent persons who have been segregated at the Leper Settlement on Molokai, or who have been discharged from the Kalihi Hospital at Kalihi, Oahu, and found free of the disease known as leprosy and ordered to leave the places before mentioned, which shall be drawn upon from time to time by the president of the board of health in such amounts as may be allowed by the board of health, for the relief of such persons.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

#### **Appropriation—Leper Settlement—Jail and Jailer's House. (Act 90, Apr. 19, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The following additional sums are hereby appropriated for the following objects out of moneys in the Treasury received from the general revenues: \* \* \* Jail of concrete and jailer's house, leper settlement, which may be constructed by the board of health, without contract or advertisement for tenders, \$5,000.

**Appropriation for Board of Health. (Act 46, Apr. 1, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The following additional sums are hereby appropriated for the following objects for the biennial period ending June 30, 1913, out of moneys in the Treasury received from the general revenues: \* \* \*

**Board of health:**

Quarantine, fumigation, disinfection, medical service, medical supplies, suppression of contagious diseases.....	\$10,000
Rat campaign, territory.....	2,000
Mosquito campaign, territory.....	10,000
Segregation, hospitals, maintenance and improvements.....	7,500

**Appropriation for Board of Health. (Act 168, Apr. 30, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1915, out of moneys in the Treasury received from the general revenues: \* \* \*

**BOARD OF HEALTH.****General:**

President (\$325).....	\$7,800
Secretary, clerks, stenographers, janitors, messengers, expenses.....	27,500
	<u>35,300</u>

**Sanitation:**

Sanitary engineer (\$250).....	6,000
Chief sanitary inspector, Oahu (\$200).....	4,800
Chief sanitary inspector, Hawaii (\$200).....	4,800
Chief sanitary inspector, Maui (\$150).....	3,600
Chief sanitary inspector, Kauai (\$150).....	3,600
District sanitary inspector, Oahu (\$100).....	2,400
District sanitary inspector, Hawaii (\$100).....	2,400
Two assistant district sanitary inspectors, Hawaii (\$180).....	4,320
District sanitary inspector, Maui (\$90).....	2,160
District sanitary inspector, Kauai (\$90).....	2,160
Sanitary inspectors, Honolulu.....	30,000
Three sanitary inspectors, Hilo (\$80 each).....	5,760
Clerk, Hilo (\$75).....	1,800
	<u>73,800</u>

Expenses, Territory.....	<u>12,500</u>
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**Pure food:**

Food commissioner and analyst (\$250).....	6,000
Assistant (\$90).....	2,160
Expenses.....	3,000
	<u>11,160</u>

**Medical and quarantine services and supplies:**

Bacteriologist and pathologist, Oahu (\$200).....	4,800
Bacteriologist and pathologist, Hawaii.....	4,800
Laboratory assistants, Territory.....	4,000
Laboratory equipment and expenses.....	4,000

**Pay of government physicians:**

*Provided, however,* That no salary shall be allowed or paid unless the physicians employed or appointed in the several districts to which they are appointed shall treat the indigent sick free of charge in such district or districts, as the case may be, to which they are appointed.

Hawaii.....	19,000
Maui and Molokai.....	10,000
Kauai.....	6,600
Oahu.....	6,600
	<u>42,200</u>

Bureau of child hygiene.....	2,000
Quarantine, fumigation, disinfection, medical service, medical supplies, and suppression of contagious diseases.....	48,000
Prevention and cure of tuberculosis.....	38,000

Aid to Leahi Home.....	\$24,000
Aid to Puumale Home, Hilo.....	8,400
Aid to Maui County Farm and Sanitarium.....	6,000
Aid to tuberculosis ward, Lihue Hospital, Kauai.....	2,400
Aid to tuberculosis ward, Waiimea Hospital, Kauai.....	2,400
Vaccination supplies.....	3,450
Rat campaign, Territory.....	24,000
Mosquito campaign, Territory.....	30,000
Repairs, alterations, extension, equipment, quarantine station, Honolulu.....	4,000
Repairs, alterations, extension, equipment, quarantine station, Hilo.....	2,000
Erection, equipment, maintenance morgue, Hilo, to be built under the direction of the board of health.....	3,500
	<hr/> 247,950 <hr/>
Care of lepers and their children:	
Medical and surgical supplies, treatment and equipment.....	60,000
General pay roll.....	70,000
Segregation, hospitals, maintenance, rations, and improvements.....	203,500
Amusements.....	2,000
Moving-picture room, Kalihi Hospital.....	500
Sheriff and police (\$120).....	2,880
Road repairs.....	4,500
Store.....	65,000
New buildings.....	25,000
Postage and freight.....	3,000
Live stock.....	750
	<hr/> 437,130 <hr/>
Kapiolani Girls' Home:	
Pay roll.....	6,000
Maintenance.....	14,000
Kalihi Boys' Home:	
Pay roll.....	7,000
Maintenance.....	13,000
	<hr/> 40,000 <hr/>
Insane asylum:	
Superintendent (\$200).....	4,800
Pay roll.....	45,000
Maintenance.....	57,500
Buildings.....	10,000
	<hr/> 117,300 <hr/>

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

### **NORTH HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.**

#### **Nuisances—Certain Conditions Declared to be. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. Whatsoever is dangerous or injurious to human life or health; whatever building or part, or cellar thereof, is overcrowded or not provided with adequate means of ingress or egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, drained, lighted, or cleaned, and whatsoever renders soil, air, water, or food impure or unwholesome, are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or distributing to the same or who may support, continue, or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement or remedy required.

#### **Privies and Cesspools—Construction and Maintenance—Removal of Contents. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 2. No privy pit, cesspool, or reservoir into which any privy, water-closet, stable, sink, or other receptacle of refuse or sewerage is drained shall be constructed or maintained in any situation or in any manner whereby, through leakage or overflow of its contents, it may cause pollution of the soil near or about habitations, or any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; nor shall the overflow from any such reservoir or receptacle be permitted to discharge into any public place or in anywise whereby danger to health may be caused. And every such pit, reservoir, or receptacle shall be cleaned and the contents thereof removed at such times and under such precautions as the board of health may prescribe. Violations of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$1 for each day's continuance of the nuisance after due notice to abate it from an authorized officer.

#### **Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 3. All stables, barns, and other places wherein horses or cattle are kept shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. All accumulations of manure shall be stored in such places and be removed with such frequency and in such manner as to prevent offensive or noxious odors. No piles of manure shall be allowed to accumulate in any position or manner whereby they shall become breeding places of flies or whereby any leachings therefrom may pass into any stream or watercourse. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$1 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense after due notice to abate it from an authorized officer.

**Domestic Animals—Pig and Fowls. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 4. No pigpen and no chicken, duck, or other fowl yard or pen shall be maintained in the town without the approval of the board of health. All such pens or yards shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and all filth accumulating in or about the same shall be removed with such frequency and in such manner as the board may direct. The board of health may declare the keeping or maintaining of swine or of chickens, ducks, or other fowls within certain prescribed limits within the town a nuisance and order the discontinuance and removal of the same. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$1 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

**Plumbing—House Sewers and Drains. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 5. All house sewers or drains for the conveyance of deleterious or offensive matters shall be watertight, and the plans and methods of their construction shall be subject to the approval of the board of health. In streets or avenues where public sewers are or shall be constructed, the board of health may order house connections to be made therewith.

**Garbage and Refuse—Disposal of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 6. No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste or substance of any kind shall be thrown upon any street, road, or public place, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar, or adjoining outbuilding for more than 24 hours. Violations of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 7. No sunken places shall be filled, nor made land constructed with any materials containing an admixture of putrescible animal or vegetable matter, under a penalty of \$2 each cartload or part thereof, of such material deposited.

**Offensive Trades. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 8. No person or company shall erect or maintain any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalations are general without the permit of the board of health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, gas tar, sludge, refuse, or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises or be thrown or allowed to run into any public waters, stream, watercourse, street, or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases, and odors and to protect the health and safety of all operators employed therein. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 9. No garbage, bone, or animal boiling or rendering occupations shall be carried on without the consent of the board of health, nor in any establishment unless provided with tight walls, impervious floors, and such provisions for adequate water supply and drainage and other facilities as will enable all operations to be carried on with cleanliness and freedom from all offense or nuisance. No such occupation shall be carried on, nor shall any establishment be constructed or maintained in or near a thickly inhabited neighborhood, nor shall the drainage from any establishment, unless subjected to purification, be permitted to flow into any stream or watercourse. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.



**Foodstuffs, Protection of—Meat—Unwholesome Food—Ice. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

**SEC. 10.** No meat, fish, bird, fruit, vegetables, milk, or anything for human food or drink, not being then fresh or properly preserved, sound, wholesome, and safe for such use; nor any flesh of any animal which died by disease or which was at the time of its death in a sickly or unwholesome condition; nor the carcass or meat of any calf which was at the date of its death less than four weeks old, or of any lamb which was at the date of its death less than eight weeks old, or of any pig which was at the date of its death less than five weeks old shall be brought within the limits of this municipality nor offered or held for sale as food therein. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

**SEC. 11.** All dealers in such food supplies as are liable to contamination from dirt or flies, insects, etc., such as milk, meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, candies, and cake, must provide a covering of some suitable material to protect any such food exposed for sale from dust, flies, insects, etc. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$5 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

**SEC. 12.** No ice, naturally or artificially frozen from water, taken from any pond, stream, spring, well, or other source of supply which has been contaminated or is otherwise impure or unwholesome shall be harvested, manufactured, sold, or exposed or offered for sale where such ice may be used in contact with foods or beverages. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

**Domestic Animals—Disposal of Dead Bodies. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

**SEC. 13.** Upon the death of any animal within the town of North Hempstead, except when the same is killed for food, the owner or person having control thereof shall immediately notify the board of health or health officer, and remove the carcass to such place as the said board or officer may direct, and there properly dispose of the same in a manner approved by the board of health. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense, and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

**Meat—Slaughterhouses, Markets, etc. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

**SEC. 14.** No person or persons, without the consent of the board of health, shall build or use any slaughterhouse within the limits of this municipality, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep, and swine and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds, or other animal food shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food, and every butcher or other person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building wherein any cattle, sheep, or swine have been or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stable, or market, and their yards and appurtenances, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in any building, place, or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors of such building, place, or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

**Communicable Diseases — Notification, Placarding, Quarantine, Funerals. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)****NOTIFICATION.**

**SEC. 15.** Every householder or head of family in a house wherein any case of communicable disease may occur shall report the same to the board of health or the health officer within 12 hours from the time of his or her first knowledge of the nature of such disease. Until such report has been received by such board of health or health officer no clothing or article which has been exposed to infection shall be removed from the house; nor shall any occupant change his or her residence elsewhere without the written consent of the health officer of said board. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

**SEC. 16.** Every physician who shall be called to attend a communicable disease or knows of one which in his opinion has not been reported, shall as soon as he determines its nature make a written report to the health officer of the municipality in which the disease prevails.

This report shall specify the name, age, and residence of the patient, the nature of the disease, and, if possible, where contracted and such other information obtainable as may prove important to the health authorities in an investigation of the disease. Such report shall be made within 12 hours after the nature of the disease has been determined and shall be signed by the physician making the same.

*Diseases to be reported.*—The following diseases shall be regarded as necessary to be reported: Anterior poliomyelitis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cancer, cerebrospinal meningitis, cholera, diphtheria, hydrophobia, leprosy, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, pellagra, pneumonia, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, chicken pox, and yellow fever.

Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

**QUARANTINE.**

**SEC. 17.** Having been notified of the existence of a case of communicable disease, or being cognizant of such, it shall be the duty of the health officer, as hereinafter defined, to at once place on a conspicuous part of the house in which such patient resides or lodges an official quarantine card, announcing the name of the disease within, and forbidding ingress or egress to or from such house, except as permitted by the rules and regulations of the board of health, or upon the written consent of the health officer of such board.

No person shall, after the establishment of such quarantine, enter or leave such house, except as permitted by the regulations of the board of health, or the health officer, nor shall any person remove from such house any article of clothing or other possibly infected objects, nor may nor remove the quarantine card or notice without the consent of either the board of health or the health officer of said board.

During the maintenance of such quarantine no child or teacher residing in such quarantined house shall be permitted to attend school or other public gatherings, unless the same shall be permitted by the board of health.

*Degrees of quarantine defined and diseases included in each—Absolute quarantine.*—An absolute quarantine is one in which the admission to or exit from the building of all persons is enforced, except of the attending physician, the health officer, or other representative of the board of health, and the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house is absolutely prohibited. The municipality shall be responsible for the supply to the people so quarantined of such provisions as may be needed for their proper care and maintenance, together with a nurse or nurses when the quarantined people are unable to provide the same.

*Diseases for absolute quarantine.*—When any one of the following diseases shall exist in this municipality, an absolute quarantine, as above defined, shall be at once established and maintained until the same has been officially removed by the board of health or its executive officer, the health officer: Bubonic plague, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, and yellow fever.

*Modified quarantine.*—A modified quarantine is one in which members of the household may be permitted to pass in and out of the house under prescribed regulations imposed by the board of health or its health officer; in which both patient and attendants are isolated, the carrying from the house of any article or material is prohibited, unless the same has been thoroughly disinfected according to the rules of the board of health.

*Diseases for modified quarantine.*—When any one of the following diseases shall exist in this municipality, a modified quarantine, as above defined, shall be at once established and maintained until the same has been officially removed by the board of health or its executive officer, the health officer: Anterior poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, typhoid fever, and whooping cough.

#### IMPORTATION OF INFECTED PERSONS OR THINGS.

SEC. 18. No person or article liable to propagate a communicable disease shall be brought within the limits of this town unless by the special permit and direction of the board of health; and anyone having knowledge that such person or article has been brought within such limits shall immediately notify the said board thereof. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$20 for each offense.

#### EXPOSURE OF INFECTED PERSONS OR THINGS.

SEC. 19. No person shall, within the limits of this town, unless by permit of the board of health, carry or remove from one building to another any patient affected with any communicable disease. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, or herself, cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

#### FUNERALS.

SEC. 20. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or measles without the permit of the board of health therefor; and the family of the deceased shall in all such cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, and take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

#### Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases of—Quarantine, Disinfection, Destruction of Carcasses. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)

SEC. 21. Any person owning or having the care of any animal which he shall know or suspect is affected with glanders, anthrax, or any other contagious or infectious disease, dangerous to the public health, shall immediately isolate such animal from other animals and shall at once give notice thereof to the health officer or board of health of the location of such animal and the disease from which it is suffering.

And no person having the care of or owning any animal affected with any such disease shall lead, drive, or permit such animal to go on or over any public grounds,

uninclosed land, or on any street, public highway, lane, or alley; nor permit it to drink at any public watering trough, pail, or spring; nor to keep such diseased animal in any inclosure in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or close proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease. And an animal will be deemed as suspected when it has stood in the stable with or been in contact with an animal known to have any of said communicable diseases; or if placed in a stable, yard, or other inclosure where such diseased animals have recently been kept.

Whenever an animal infected with any of the diseases herein named shall die, or shall be killed, the body of such animal shall be immediately burned. No post-mortem examination of the carcass should be made, except under the immediate supervision of a health officer or sanitary inspector.

All bedding, litter, excrement, etc., that have accumulated about such animal, together with all blood or other fluid elements that have escaped from it shall be burned. Dirt floors of stables wherein such animal has been kept shall be removed to the depth of 4 inches and burned.

Everything about the stable, combs, brushes, or any post or fence where it has stood, and every part of harness or wagon used with such animal and the stable where it has been kept shall be thoroughly disinfected under the direction of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon or the health officer.

Whenever the owner or person having charge of an animal declared by the State veterinary surgeon or other authorized person to have glanders shall refuse to allow the destruction of such animal, the premises whereon such animal is kept shall be quarantined until such animal is destroyed and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

The quarantine shall be construed to mean the perfect isolation of all diseased or suspected animals from contact with healthy animals, as well as the exclusion of such healthy animals from the yards, stables, inclosures, or grounds wherever said suspected or diseased animals are or have been kept.

#### **Births—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 22. Every physician or midwife attending at the birth of a child, and no physician or midwife being in attendance, the parent or custodian of a child, shall cause a certificate of such birth to be returned within 36 hours thereafter to the local board of health or person designated by it to receive the same, which shall be attested by the physician or midwife, if any in attendance, and no physician or midwife being in attendance, by the parent or custodian of a child born. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

#### **Death Certificates and Burial Permits—Cemeteries. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the physician last in attendance upon any person who may die to fill out a certificate of the death and the probable cause and duly certify the same and deliver the certificate to the local registrar of vital statistics within 24 hours after the death occurs. In case an inquest is required by law, the coroner or the coroner's physician shall fill out the said certificate; and if no inquest is required and no physician was in attendance at the time of death or immediately prior thereto, the health officer of the municipality or his medical assistant shall fill out and file said certificate. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 24. Every undertaker, sexton, or other person having charge of any corpse shall procure a burial permit from the local registrar with whom the certificate of death has been filed, or the health officer of the town or municipality, and there shall

be no burial or removal of a corpse until a certificate of death has been filed as required by law and a burial or transit permit issued. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 25. Every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker or cemetery keeper within the limits of this town, or has the charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying ground, or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall so conduct his business and so care for such place above named as to avoid detriment or danger to public health; and any person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from contagious or infectious disease as hereinbefore enumerated shall adopt such precautions as the board of health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

**Health Officer—Powers and Duties. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 26. The health officer is directed and empowered to execute and enforce all sanitary regulations of general obligation now or hereafter to be published by this board; also to enter upon or within any premises where conditions dangerous to the public health are known or believed to exist, and to examine into the nature of complaints made by any of the inhabitants concerning sources of danger or injury to health; and he shall preserve accurate records of his official actions and report the same to the board of health at its next meeting. And whenever in his judgment danger to public health shall arise requiring special regulation not of general application he shall forthwith notify the president of the board of health, who shall thereupon convene the board to take such action as may be necessary and proper.

**Manure—Importation and Transportation. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 27. No manure shall be brought into this town or unloaded or placed upon or removed from any dock landing or other place within the town between the 15th day of June, 1912, and the 15th day of September, 1912, unless a special permit, to be granted upon application to the board of health of the town, shall be issued permitting such landing, unloading, or removal, which permit shall contain such restrictions as the board shall deem necessary and proper.

Subdivision 2. All vehicles transporting manure upon the public highways of the town during any and all months of the year shall be so covered with canvas or burlap as to prevent any part of the load dropping into the streets.

Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

**Spitting in Public Conveyances Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 28. Spitting in any railroad car, trolley car, or any other public conveyance, or upon any part thereof, being operated in the town of North Hempstead, is hereby prohibited. Any person violating this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and may be subject to a fine of \$250, or by six months' imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**Penalty for Violation of Health Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

SEC. 29. Any willful violation of the foregoing rules and regulations, or any refusal to comply therewith or with any lawful order of the board of health, will be deemed a misdemeanor, and any person or persons so violating the same, or refusing to obey any lawful order of said board of health will be liable to arrest, action, and penalty, as provided by the public health law of the State of New York, and the Penal Code of said State, of which due notice must be taken.

**Dogs—Not to Run at Large. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1912.)**

**SECTION 1.** From and after the 1st day of June, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any dog or bitch to be at large in the town of North Hempstead. This section shall not apply to dogs in actual use for hunting purposes and in charge of the owner or other person in the field.

**SEC. 2.** The owner or person who shall allow any dog or bitch to run at large in violation of the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the same in any court of special sessions within said town, shall be punishable by and adjudged to pay a fine of not more than \$5 or be imprisoned in the county jail of Nassau County for not more than five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be the duty of every peace officer of the town and of every other person officially appointed for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, to seize any and every dog or bitch found running at large in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and to deliver each and all such animals so seized, daily, at the place designated by the board of health of this town as the public pound as hereinafter provided. For every dog or bitch so seized and delivered the aforesaid peace officer or person appointed as above, shall be entitled to receive the sum of \$1.50, to be audited, allowed, and paid as hereinafter provided.

**SEC. 4.** The board of health in said town shall make the necessary provision for and shall designate a proper place within said town as a public pound for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, and shall appoint and at pleasure remove a keeper therefor, who, before entering upon the duties of his position, shall file with the town clerk his bond in such amount and with such surety or sureties as may be required and approved by said board for the faithful performance of his duties and proper accounting for all moneys received by him. It shall be the duty of such keeper to keep such pound in a proper and healthful condition and the least offensive to the public; to receive at such pound each dog or bitch delivered thereat and give receipt therefor to the person delivering the same; to keep a record of the number of dogs delivered and by whom delivered, and of all redemptions of such animals; to keep each dog so delivered, and properly care for same in such pound, for the period of 48 hours after he shall have received the same, and upon the expiration of such time limit to kill each dog by shooting, or in such other manner as to cause the least suffering to the animal; and he shall be entitled to receive for every such dog or bitch so delivered to his custody the sum of \$1.50, to be audited, allowed, and paid as hereinafter provided, in the same manner as other charges against the board of health; provided, however, that at any time before the expiration of the said 48 hours the owner of any dog so seized shall be entitled to redeem the same, upon proof of ownership to the satisfaction of said keeper and payment of a redemption fee of \$3.50, which shall be paid by said keeper within 30 days after its receipt to the supervisor of the town, and together with any fines received for conviction of violation of this ordinance shall be used for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this ordinance.

**SEC. 5.** The supervisor, or in his absence the secretary of this board, shall appoint not more than four persons who shall be known as "official dog catchers," to carry out the foregoing provisions of this section, and hold office during the pleasure of the board of health.

**SEC. 6.** The expense of carrying out the provisions of this section shall be audited and allowed by the board of health of said town, and paid in the same manner as are other charges against said board of health.

**NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.****Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Care and Disposal of. (Ord. A 69, May 3, 1912.)**

**SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, whether as owner, lessee or otherwise, to make, cause or permit any deposit or accumulation of manure, offal, garbage, kitchen refuse, slops, vegetable waste, trash, litter, rags, refuse of any kind, nature or description or other rubbish within the limits of any street, avenue, park, alley, public place or highway, or upon any private property owned, occupied, leased or controlled by any such person, firm or corporation.

**SEC. 2.** The owner, lessee or person having in control either as agent, employee, or otherwise, any private dwelling, hotel, restaurant, saloon, lodging house or lunch counter or other place where offal, garbage and offensive nauseous substances may accumulate, shall provide suitable convenient metallic receptacles for receiving garbage, slops, offal, kitchen refuse, cinders, ashes, rubbish or other offensive nauseous substances accumulating in and about any such hotel, private dwelling house, restaurant, lodging house, lunch counter or other place where offal, garbage and nauseous substances may accumulate, which said receptacles shall be provided with tight-fitting lids and shall be emptied and cleaned at such frequent intervals as will prevent the same, and such accumulation of garbage, slops, and refuse from becoming offensive or dangerous to the public health; said receptacles shall at all times have a lid or top fitting tightly over the same so as to prevent as far as possible the emission of odors therefrom and the ingress of flies therein.

**Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Ord. A 69, May 3, 1912.)**

**SEC. 3.** Every person, firm, or corporation owning, controlling, operating, or having in charge, whether as owner, lessee, employee, or agent, any stable, barn, or other place where horses, mules, cows, or other live stock is kept, shall maintain at all times upon the premises in or adjacent to said stable, barn, or place a fly-tight receptacle of sufficient dimensions and for the purpose of holding and containing droppings of manure from said stock, and the same shall have a top or lid so arranged as to be fly tight and to exclude therefrom all flies and therein to promptly deposit all manure, and to keep the lid thereon closed in such a manner as to prevent the ingress of flies thereto; said manure shall be removed from the premises and deposited at the public dumping ground under the direction of the city health officer at least once each week.

**SEC. 4.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to remove or transport any such manure from any public highway, street, or alley in the city of North Yakima except in a vehicle having thereon a tight box which if not inclosed at the top must effectually be covered by canvas or other suitable material so as to prevent the manure from falling therefrom.

**SEC. 5.** No manure shall be used as a fertilizer on gardens, lots, or other open area between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of October in each year unless and until thoroughly mixed with soil and so covered with soil that flies will not be attracted thereto.

**SEC. 6.** No manure shall be dumped and left on the street, sidewalk, lot, alley, open area, or other place within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima, nor shall any manure be used to grade in whole or in part any sidewalk, street, alley, open area, or lot, and any site used as a public dump for manure shall not be less than 300 feet from any building used in whole or in part for residence or dwelling purposes.

**Privies and Cesspools—Care and Disposal of Contents. (Ord. A 69, May 3, 1912.)**

**SEC. 7.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, whether as owner, agent, or employee, to have or maintain any privy or privy vault, cesspool, pit, or like place, which is not securely protected from flies, and it is hereby made the duty of such person, firm, or corporation to keep clean any privy vault, cesspool, and

sinks on property owned, leased, occupied, or controlled by them, and to clean such privy vault, cesspool, or sink within 24 hours after being notified so to do by the city health officer, his agents, or deputies, and if the same shall not be cleaned within the said 24 hours the city health officer shall cause the same to be cleaned and the expense thereof incurred in cleaning such privy vault, cesspool, or sink shall be paid by the owner of said property, the occupant thereof, lessee, or the agent of the owner controlling the same, and all disputes between agents, lessees, or owners shall be adjusted between themselves, but each, all, or any of them shall be liable to the city of North Yakima for any expenses incurred by reason of such cleaning in addition to the penalty herein provided, which may be collected by suit or otherwise.

**Garbage, Stables, and Privies—Enforcement of Ordinance Relative to. (Ord. A 69, May 3, 1912.)**

SEC. 8. Every act or thing done, made, permitted, allowed, or continued in violation of this ordinance shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and in all cases where a nuisance shall be found in any building or upon any ground or other premises within the city limits, 24 hours' notice may be given in writing, signed by the city health officer or his deputies, to the owner, occupant, lessee, or agent of any such building or premises to remove and abate such nuisance, and in case of neglect or refusal to abate the same in accordance with such notice, the said owner, occupant, lessee, or agent having been so notified, shall be chargeable with the expense which may be incurred in the removal thereof by the city of North Yakima, which charges shall be collected by suit or otherwise in addition to the fine or penalty hereinafter mentioned: *Provided, however,* That failure to give such notice shall not relieve any person from the obligation to abate such nuisance or from the penalty provided for the maintenance thereof.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the city health officer of the city of North Yakima or any of his deputies and of all police officers vested with police powers to see that this ordinance is enforced and to arrest or cause to be arrested any violators thereof.

**Penalty for Violation of Ordinance Relating to Garbage, Stables, and Privies—Ordinance 605 Repealed. (Ord. A 69, May 3, 1912.)**

SEC. 10. Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each separate day upon which the offense is committed or allowed to exist shall be deemed a separate offense and the person so offending shall be liable to the penalty as set forth in this ordinance.

SEC. 11. Ordinance No. 605, of the ordinances of the city of North Yakima, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. It being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety that this ordinance shall go into effect at once, an emergency therefore exists, and this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

**Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Ord. A 39, Jan. 19, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. That section 2, of ordinance No. 878, entitled "An ordinance to establish and enforce compliance with sanitary regulations in all places in the city of North Yakima, where food for human beings is manufactured, kept, prepared, or sold, and to provide penalties for the violation of the same," be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. All foods offered for sale shall be raised 2 feet from the floor unless inclosed in glass, wood, or metal cases. Cut meats, fish, and shelled oysters and clams shall be kept in ventilated receptacles which shall exclude flies and dust. No meats, fish, or



fowls shall be displayed on the top of counters. No prepared foodstuffs, confectionery, bakery products, dried fruits not cooked before eating, pickled products, fruit products, meat products, or other foods prepared for eating shall be displayed for sale unless so protected as to exclude flies and dust by suitable coverings of paper, glass, wood, or metal. The contents of display windows must be protected by screen during the fly season. Fruits and vegetables which can not be skinned before use shall be protected during the fly season by screen."

SEC. 2. That section 10 of ordinance No. 878 shall be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. All bread must be wrapped in paraffin paper before leaving the bakery kitchen. Other bakery products for distribution to other stores shall be so wrapped or protected as to exclude flies and dust."

SEC. 3. This ordinance is declared to be urgent and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety; an emergency therefore exists, and this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

**Soda-Water Fountains, Ice-Cream Parlors, Etc.—Cleaning of Glasses, Spoons, and Other Utensils After Use—Protection of Drinks, Ices, Etc. (Ord. A 83, July 22, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. That section 18 of ordinance No. 878, entitled "An ordinance to establish and enforce compliance with sanitary regulations in all places in the city of North Yakima, where food for human beings is manufactured, kept, prepared, or sold, and to provide penalties for the violation of the same," be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. Soft-drink parlors, soda fountains, ice-cream parlors, and all places where soft drinks and ices are sold, shall wash in running water or sterilize after using all glasses, spoons, and all other utensils used for serving such articles unless in place of such glasses, spoons, etc., are used articles made of papier-mâché, and all such papier-mâché articles shall be burned or otherwise destroyed after using once. Lemonade, drinks of all kinds, ices, crushed fruits, sirups, etc., offered for sale or to be used in connection with mixing or preparing drinks in soft-drink parlors, soda fountains, ice-cream parlors, and all other places where soft drinks and ices are sold shall be so protected as to exclude flies and dust by suitable covering of paper, glass, wood, or metal."

SEC. 2. That section 22 of ordinance No. 878 shall be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. In order to enable the city health officer, the city food inspector, or any deputy or assistant of the city health officer to make the inspection herein provided, he or she shall have access to all parts of any building where business of the kind contemplated by this ordinance is carried on at all hours, and any person refusing or interfering in any way with any such officer while in the discharge of his or her duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to any and all penalties provided for in ordinance No. 878."

SEC. 3. That section 28 of ordinance No. 878 shall be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 28. The health officer of the city of North Yakima shall from time to time make and promulgate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary or required to carry out the meaning and purpose of this ordinance and said rules and regulations shall be followed and obeyed by all persons to whom said rules and regulations apply. Any person willfully violating any such rules and regulations, or refusing to obey the same, upon proof that a written or printed copy of said rules and regulations has been served on such person, shall upon conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to all penalties as provided for in section 27 of ordinance No. 878."

SEC. 4. This ordinance is declared to be urgent and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety; an emergency therefore exists and this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

**Meat—Slaughter of Animals and Inspection. (Ord. A 65, Apr. 17, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, association, or corporation to sell, offer, or expose for sale, deliver, attempt to deliver, or give away or have in his, their, or its possession for use, sale, or disposal within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima any meat or meat products of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, or swine intended for human consumption or human food, unless the same has first been inspected and approved by the city meat inspector as herein provided, and said meat or meat product shall bear the impress of the official stamp or shall have attached thereto a mark or tag indication of the meat inspector showing that the same has been inspected and approved; provided, however, that any meat or meat product or carcass of any slaughtered animal or parts thereof which have been inspected and examined by any Federal inspector acting under the authority of the United States Department of Agriculture and approved by such inspector shall be exempt from the examination and inspection provided for in this ordinance. The official impress, tag, or mark of a Federal inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture shall be conclusive evidence that said meat or meat products or the carcass of any animal has been inspected by the Federal Government and has been approved for human food.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the meat inspector or his deputies to inspect and examine for all diseases and conditions specified and required by and in the rules and regulations or any amendments thereof governing the inspection of meat by the United States Government, which rules and regulations are set forth in full in Order No. 150, Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Regulations governing meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture," as amended and effective May 1, 1908, and said inspector or inspectors shall make such disposition of all condemned carcasses and meat or meat products as shall be provided for by said rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. The city commission under such rules as they deem necessary to make shall, within a reasonable time after this ordinance takes effect, designate one or more slaughterhouses in the vicinity of the city of North Yakima as central points for the inspection of carcasses, meats, and meat products, which said slaughterhouses when so designated shall be known as "municipal abattoirs," where animals shall be taken for slaughtering and for the purpose of inspection, and the city commission shall, by calling for competitive bids or otherwise, after due notice, fix and establish prices per head to be charged for slaughtering animals by the person or persons operating the municipal abattoir or abattoirs: *Provided, however,* That before any slaughterhouse shall be designated by the city commission as a municipal abattoir the same shall be first carefully examined by the city health officer, and the recommendation of the city health officer shall be a condition precedent to the designation of said slaughterhouse as a municipal abattoir. Upon the selection of any slaughterhouse for a municipal abattoir, the owner thereof shall be required to enter into a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$1,000, designated by some surety company authorized to do business in the State of Washington, conditioned that said person will at all times comply with this ordinance or any amendments thereof, and all other ordinances, rules, and regulations which may be passed and promulgated at any time by the city commission or the city health department, and conditioned that said person will faithfully comply with the laws of the State of Washington.

SEC. 4. The owner of any slaughterhouse in the vicinity of North Yakima slaughtering animals the meat products of which will be used for human consumption within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima is hereby granted the right to have all animals slaughtered at such slaughterhouse, or any meat or meat products thereof, inspected at the said slaughterhouse where said animal or animals are slaughtered: *Provided, however,* That the owner thereof must first place said slaughterhouse in such

condition and have the necessary equipment so as to fully comply with all the requirements of this ordinance and all other ordinances of the city of North Yakima pertaining to the public health or sanitary conditions and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time by the city commission and said health department and the laws of the State of Washington, and shall pay the fees and execute a bond as required by the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, company, association, or corporation slaughtering any of the animals herein referred to and intended for human consumption within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima, if the same shall have been slaughtered at a municipal abattoir, shall immediately after said animal has been slaughtered present the same to the meat inspector for inspection and examination, and said inspector shall as soon as possible thereafter inspect and approve or reject and properly mark the same. Any person, firm, company, association, or corporation bringing the carcass of any of the animals herein designated, or parts thereof, to the city of North Yakima, and intended for human consumption within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima, shall present the same at one of the municipal abattoirs designated by the city commission for inspection and examination by the city meat inspector before the same shall be sold or offered for sale within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima. All carcasses or parts of carcasses of animals to be inspected and examined as herein provided for shall be presented in the same condition as provided for in the rules and regulations governing meat inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture heretofore referred to and shall be retained in such manner as to preserve the identity of the parts referred to in regulation No. 20 of said regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture until after the inspection shall have been completed and the inspector directs that they may be removed.

SEC. 6. All animals, carcasses, or parts thereof required to be inspected herein and which shall have been inspected and examined and passed, approved, condemned, or rejected by the meat inspector shall be marked, tagged, or designated in the same manner as provided in the aforementioned regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 7. The city commission of the city of North Yakima shall, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint some person to carry out the provisions of this ordinance to be known and designated as the "city meat inspector," who shall hold office during the pleasure of the city commission and shall be paid a salary of not to exceed \$150 per month. The city commission is also hereby authorized and empowered to appoint such deputy meat inspectors as the city commission may from time to time deem proper and necessary at a salary not to exceed \$100 per month for each deputy. The salary of such inspector and deputies to be paid by the city of North Yakima on the first day of each and every month by warrants drawn upon the current expense fund of said city not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. The city meat inspector, with the advice and consent of the city commission, is hereby empowered and authorized to make, prepare, and promulgate such rules and regulations as in his judgment and in the judgment of the city commission may from time to time become necessary to carry out the provisions of this ordinance and perfect the working of a complete system of meat inspection within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima: *Provided, however,* That said rules and regulations shall not in any manner conflict with the provisions contained in this ordinance.

SEC. 9. The city meat inspector herein provided for shall be a qualified veterinarian and of good standing in his profession and shall have had at least two years' experience as a meat inspector and such qualifications as are required of such inspectors by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 10. The city meat inspector and his deputies shall be subject to the authority and control of the city commission and shall render a monthly report of any and all of their official acts, and the city meat inspector shall give a bond to the city of North

Yakima in the sum of \$1,000 conditioned for the faithful performance of such duties. He shall be given police power and shall wear a badge, furnished by the city of North Yakima, the form to be prescribed by the city commission, while performing his official duties. Said meat inspector or deputies shall before performing any of the duties under their office subscribe to and take an oath in the official form that they will faithfully, well, and truly perform their duties as prescribed by the ordinances of said city and the laws of the State of Washington.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the city clerk of the city of North Yakima to keep on file in his office, open to public inspection and all persons interested, a copy of order No. 150, Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Regulations governing meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture," as amended and effective May 1, 1908, of any amendments thereof, and, as soon as possible after this ordinance goes into effect, to procure copies of said regulations, which shall be furnished free to any person making application therefor.

SEC. 12. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent any ante-mortem inspection of all animals to be slaughtered the meat or meat product of which is intended for human consumption within the corporate limits of the city of North Yakima by the city meat inspector if he shall deem it advisable and necessary, and the said inspector upon such examination may make any order in regard to the disposition of said animal as he shall deem necessary for the protection of the public health and not in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 13. The city meat inspector is hereby authorized to collect the following fees for inspection at the time the inspection is made, to wit: Cattle, 50 cents per head; sheep, 5 cents per head; calves, 15 cents per head; hogs, 15 cents per head; and it shall be his duty at the end of each week to turn over all money received by him for inspection fees to the city treasurer and obtain a receipt therefor.

SEC. 14. Any person, firm, company, corporation, or association, or employee thereof violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or failing to comply with any directions or orders of meat inspector made, given, prescribed, or promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 or more than \$100 or be imprisoned for a term not less than 3 days or more than 30 days, or be both so fined and imprisoned.

SEC. 15. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. This ordinance shall go into effect and be in force 30 days from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

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