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CONFERENCE ON INFANT MORTALITY.

A REPORT ON THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCE ON INFANT MORTALITY HELD AT LONDON, ENGLAND, AUGUST 4-5, 1913.

By J. W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

At the instance of the British National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infants, and under the patronage of the King and Queen, there was held an English-speaking conference on infant mortality in London August 4-5, 1913.

Practically every English-speaking country was represented by delegates and members, no less than 50 being present from the United States alone, the Federal Government of which was represented by Asst. Surg. Gen. J. W. Kerr, of the United States Public Health Service. The conference was organized by a British committee, assisted by an American committee, of which latter Dr. H. L. Coit, of Newark, N. J., was president, and Dr. Philip Van Ingen, of New York, secretary.

The president of the conference was the Right Hon. John Burns, president of the local government board. He presided at the opening session, welcomed the visiting delegates, and presented an address on the subject of infant mortality.

During this address the importance of cooperation of English-speaking peoples in conserving health was emphasized, because 300,000 persons who left the British Isles last year were destined mostly to America, Australia, and New Zealand, and because, on account of similarity of life, language, aims, and ideals, English-speaking peoples were all called to the common duty of seeing that their stock was good, that their children were clean and healthy, that their women were strong, and that their men were enduring.

The advantages of the country over the city as a place to rear children were commented upon, in urban communities children being denied the quiet, the rest, and the conditions essential for

the health of child life. As emphasizing the value of environment and care, he stated that clergymen and gardeners enjoyed the longest and on the whole the best and worthiest lives, and that doctors' babies died at the rate of only 40 per thousand, whereas in the case of artisans the rate was 100 to 130, in the case of miners 160, and in the case of unskilled workers 150 to 250.

Mr. Burns then cited communities in which the infant mortality rate was high and attributed it to existing social and economic conditions which make it necessary for mothers to work in factories when they should be at home. In his opinion, for at least four months before the child was born and longer after the child was born "mothers should be mothers and not machines." Further, motherhood, the rearing of children, and the rearing of a happy race through the strong physique of fine boys and girls was the noblest of all callings, and the medical profession and others responsible were called upon to see that it was not made "the meanest of trades."

He stated that 40 per cent of the existing pauperism was due to widowhood and orphanhood, and the conference by its aims and endeavors would contribute to the wealth of the State. Furthermore, he referred to the extent of blindness and the venereal origin of from 30 to 50 per cent of it, and advised the conference to turn its attention also to diseases of maternity and paternity to the end that the prevalence of venereal diseases might be determined and their effects combatted. Finally, it was pointed out that however much wealth might grow and trade increase, these things were as nothing to English-speaking peoples unless they had clean and happy homes in which the mothers could live under suitable conditions.

The proceedings of the conference were conducted in two sections, administrative and medical, the former presided over by Dr. Arthur Newsholme and the latter by Sir George Newman. The first and second sections of the administrative section were devoted to consideration of the responsibility of central and local authorities in the matter of infant and child hygiene and the third session to the administrative control of milk supplies. As a result of the latter it was evident that conditions differ in America and the British Isles. In other words, there appears to be in America more danger of the transmission of typhoid fever and septic sore throat by reason of their greater prevalence and the greater amount of milk consumed.

In the British Isles, on the other hand, the importance of a cheap milk supply, as emphasized, appears to have a deterring influence on the taking of necessary steps to secure clean safe milk. From the discussions it would appear that in the past few years greater efforts have been made in the former country to secure clean milk supplies, due, probably, to the greater apparent need for such measures.

Various suggestions were made for the improvement of milk supplies, based on peculiar conditions in the several countries. For instance, Dr. J. M. Beattie, of Liverpool, with the view to controlling tuberculosis, advocated veterinary inspections of herds, maintenance of isolation farms by local authorities, payment of farmers for losses occasioned by isolation of cows subsequently proven nontuberculous, and inoculation tests by trained bacteriologists to detect infected milk. Dr. W. K. Savage, of Somerset, advised greater care at the farm, removal of administrative control of milk supplies from the hands of rural and small sanitary authorities, greater contribution on the part of urban populations toward the expense of administration, and education of both the producer and consumer as to the value and importance of clean milk. Dr. E. W. Hope, of Liverpool, referred to investigations which go to show that milk can be sterilized by electrical methods at less cost than by heating, and that its physical and chemical characters are not changed thereby.

Finally, the writer stated that in America dairy inspection was increasing, but on account of the danger of transference of infectious diseases the pasteurization of milk supplies under official supervision was a necessity.

In the administrative section also the need of close cooperation on the part of the central health authority with local authorities was emphasized by F. E. Freemantle,¹ medical officer of health for Hertfordshire. He stated that—

in England and Wales the county councils at present, in the matter of health, are independent of the central department, and have no responsibility for supervising the sanitary work of the districts.

He advocated greater centralization of public health work and a mobile corps with which to carry it on.

The efforts of one municipality, Liverpool, to protect its infant citizens were outlined by Caton.² These include notification of all births, visits by female inspectors at homes of the poor, and furnishing food both to mothers and infants where necessary. The improved housing of the working classes for which Liverpool is noted was also mentioned as an important factor in the reduction of infant mortality in that city, and the teaching of primary school girls regarding home management, the details of the nursery, and feeding of infants was also adverted to.

The remarkable cooperation between a municipality, a babies' dispensary, and a university in work for the prevention of infant mortality was outlined by Gerstenberger, of Cleveland, Ohio. While this work is aimed primarily at improving the welfare of infants,

¹ F. E. Freemantle, "The Responsibility of the Central Authorities in the Matter of Infant and Child Hygiene."

² Richard Caton, M. D., "Municipalities and Infant Life."

he stated that it does not neglect the older children, who also receive attention from the visiting nurses.

Forsyth, of London,¹ pointed out the necessity for the medical inspection of infants and children under school age, and described the organization and operation of a medical inspection center in the city of Westminster by a voluntary health society. As stated, the essence of the scheme is to keep every child under medical supervision from the time of its birth until the end of its fifth year, and then to hand it over, sound and hearty, to the school authorities, together with the medical record of the material facts in its life up to that time. Promising results were reported, which suggested an extension of the work to the end that the problem of the defective child might be met in time to solve it.

In the medical section the infant mortality problem was approached from many angles. The necessity of special education in infant hygiene was specially emphasized by Drs. L. E. La Fétra, of New York, and C. Paget La Page, of Manchester. The broader education of midwives and doctors was also referred to by others as necessary for the protection of infant life.

In a striking and thoughtful address Dr. Caroline Hedger, of Chicago, outlined the relation of the education of the girl to infant mortality, and invited attention to the fact that few schools show constructive ideas on the conservation of the girls' reproductive life. She urged a wide study of the influences of school life on the developing reproductive systems of girls, and advocated such modification of the present methods of education as is necessary to meet the needs of the growing girl and the future mother.

The importance of antenatal hygiene was referred to by others, and Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, pointed out that help, financial or otherwise, to the poor mother is often as sorely needed before as after the birth of the child. Dr. Philip Van Ingen described the campaign of antenatal hygiene being carried on in New York, and Dr. J. M. Munro Kerr, of Glasgow, suggested the compulsory notification of pregnancy to local authorities and the establishment of centers where advice and attention could be given which would lessen the death rate from complications of pregnancy and parturition.

Finally, the problems of infant feeding were discussed, the advantages of modified and dried milks being outlined.

A final general session of the conference was held, during which the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That this conference urges that the maternity benefit be made the property of the mother both in practice and in law.

¹ David Forsyth, M. D., "The Medical Inspection of Infants and Children under School Age."

2. That the attention of the board of education be drawn to the extreme desirability of making the grant earned by "recognized" infant welfare centers depend in future on their efficiency, on the number of registered attendances of the mothers at consultations, classes, and talks, and on the number of home visits paid under adequate supervision.

3. That, in view of the damage liable to be wrought in growing girls by injudicious stress of education, especially during puberty and adolescence, this conference feels bound to deprecate any form of education for girls which pays insufficient attention to establishing good bodily health and development and complete fitness for maternity and the practical care of a home.

4. That this conference urges upon the Government the necessity, in the interests of both mother and child, of legislating for the registration of stillbirths.

5. That this conference urges upon the Government the necessity for the more complete medical certification of death, and that the medical death certificates should be forwarded to the registrars, as confidential documents under sealed cover.

6. That the time has arrived for steps to be taken with a view to securing the better training of women who apply for the certificate of the central midwives' board.

7. That this conference requests the executive committee to communicate with the general medical council and the degree and license conferring bodies with a view to infant hygiene being given a more important place in the medical curriculum.

8. In view of the large percentage of stillbirths and infant deaths directly attributable to venereal diseases and considering that infant blindness and other congenital defects are in many cases due to the same cause, the English-speaking conference on infant mortality urges the respective Governments of the countries therein represented each to appoint a commission to inquire into the prevalence, the causes, the provision of treatment, and the possibility of the prevention of these diseases.

9. That the executive committee be instructed to take whatever steps they may think desirable in order to insure a microscopical examination of milk, to be supported by analytical methods.

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.

Oregon—North Bend and Empire.

Acting Asst. Surg. Strate, of the Public Health Service, reported, September 13, 1913, the occurrence of an epidemic of smallpox of mild type at North Bend and Empire, Oreg., the disease having been present at these places during the past two months.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona (Aug. 1-31):			Oregon—Continued.		
County—			Counties—Continued.		
Yavapai.....	2		Clatsop.....	1	
Colorado (Aug. 1-31):			Columbia.....	6	
Counties—			Harney.....	2	
Boulder.....	4		Lane.....	14	
Denver.....	2		Linn.....	1	
Total.....	6		Malheur.....	2	
Connecticut (Aug. 1-31):			Marion.....	8	
Counties—			Multnomah.....	29	
Middlesex.....	1		Wallowa.....	2	
New London.....	1		Washington.....	1	
Total.....	2		Yamhill.....	4	
New Jersey (Aug. 1-31). ¹			Total.....	76	
Oregon (Apr. 1-30):			Oregon (June 1-30):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Baker.....	3		Benton.....	2	
Clackamas.....	2		Clackamas.....	1	
Columbia.....	1		Columbia.....	9	
Crook.....	2		Crook.....	2	
Gilliam.....	1		Douglas.....	2	
Harney.....	5		Hood River.....	6	
Hood River.....	2		Lane.....	9	
Josephine.....	3		Linn.....	6	
Lane.....	16		Marion.....	11	
Malheur.....	5		Multnomah.....	26	
Marion.....	14		Wallowa.....	2	
Multnomah.....	31	1	Wasco.....	3	
Polk.....	2		Washington.....	3	
Sherman.....	1		Yamhill.....	2	
Umatilla.....	1		Total.....	84	
Wasco.....	4		Oregon (July 1-31):		
Yamhill.....	7		Counties—		
Total.....	100	1	Benton.....	12	
Oregon (May 1-31):			Columbia.....	1	
Counties—			Coos.....	7	
Baker.....	3		Jackson.....	1	
Benton.....	3		Lane.....	9	
			Linn.....	6	
			Marion.....	2	
			Multnomah.....	29	1

¹ No case.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon—Continued.			Virginia (Aug. 1-31):		
Counties—Continued.			Counties—		
Wasco.....	3		Brunswick.....	1	
Washington.....	3		Dinwiddie.....	2	
Yamhill.....	1		Fauquier.....	11	
Total.....	74	1	Gloucester.....	8	
			Greenville.....	2	
South Carolina (Aug. 1-31):			Mathews.....	1	
Counties—			Montgomery.....	6	
Anderson.....	1		Nansemond.....	3	
Bamberg.....	5		Northampton.....	1	
Cherokee.....	1		Patrick.....	18	
Greenville.....	1		Pulaski.....	4	
Kershaw.....	4		Southampton.....	1	
Lancaster.....	2		Tazewell.....	2	
Newberry.....	2		Washington.....	3	
Union.....	6		Wythe.....	6	
Williamsburg.....	12		Total.....	69	
Total.....	34				

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Lexington, Ky.....	2		St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	
Marinette, Wis.....	1		Spokane, Wash.....	9	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	7		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for August, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New Jersey:		South Carolina—Continued.	
Atlantic County.....	25	Barnwell County.....	7
Bergen County.....	27	Calhoun County.....	2
Burlington County.....	15	Charleston County.....	15
Camden County.....	32	Cherokee County.....	7
Cape May County.....	10	Chester County.....	1
Cumberland County.....	13	Chesterfield County.....	1
Essex County.....	35	Clarendon County.....	2
Gloucester County.....	10	Darlington County.....	12
Hudson County.....	43	Fairfield County.....	1
Hunterdon County.....	3	Flaznee County.....	6
Mercer County.....	16	Greenville County.....	10
Middlesex County.....	6	Greenwood County.....	2
Monmouth County.....	14	Kershaw County.....	1
Morris County.....	3	Lancaster County.....	11
Ocean County.....	1	Lee County.....	4
Passaic County.....	15	Marion County.....	1
Salem County.....	2	Newberry County.....	3
Somerset County.....	1	Orangeburg County.....	12
Sussex County.....	1	Pickens County.....	13
Union County.....	16	Richland County.....	2
Warren County.....	5	Saluda County.....	7
Total.....	293	Spartanburg County.....	17
		Sumter County.....	3
South Carolina:		Williamsburg County.....	2
Abbeville County.....	11	York County.....	13
Aiken County.....	6	Total.....	177
Anderson County.....	5		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**Oregon Report for July, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Oregon:		Oregon—Continued.	
Clackamas County.....	1	Polk County.....	1
Jackson County.....	3	Wasco County.....	3
Linn County.....	2		
Marion County.....	2	Total.....	20
Multnomah County.....	8		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**South Carolina Report for August, 1913.**

The State Board of Health of South Carolina reported that during the month of August, 1913, cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in South Carolina as follows: Chester County 1 case, Spartanburg County 3 cases.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2		New Orleans, La.....		1
Fall River, Mass.....		1	Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	Reading, Pa.....	1	1
Lafayette, Ind.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....		1
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Roanoke, Va.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	1	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	2			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for August, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New Jersey:		Virginia—Continued.	
Bergen County.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Essex County.....	8	Giles County.....	8
Middlesex County.....	1	Henry County.....	4
Passaic County.....	1	Highland County.....	1
Union County.....	1	King William County.....	1
Total.....	12	Lancaster County.....	
South Carolina:		Loudoun County.....	1
Florence County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	1
Pickens County.....	3	Northampton County.....	2
Total.....	4	Orange County.....	2
Virginia:		Prince George County.....	1
Albemarle County.....	1	Roanoke County.....	4
Bedford County.....	1	Rockingham County.....	1
Brunswick County.....	1	Russell County.....	2
Craig County.....	1	Scott County.....	1
Dickenson County.....	1	Tazewell County.....	1
Fauquier County.....	1	Warwick County.....	1
		Washington County.....	1
		Total.....	39

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Oregon Report for July, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Oregon reported that during the month of July, 1913, 2 cases of poliomyelitis had been notified in Coos County, Ore.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Austin, Tex.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	2	.....	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	3	.....	Montclair, N. J.....	1	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	2	1	Worcester, Mass.....	2	.....

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	2	Palmer, Mass.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	1
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	.....	1

PELLAGRA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Northampton, Mass.....	1	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	.....	1			

PLAGUE.

California—Human Case in Contra Costa County.

Surg. Currie, of the Public Health Service, reported, September 11, 1913, the occurrence of a fatal case of plague at Martinez, Contra Costa County, Cal. The case occurred in a white man 55 years of age, who had resided in Contra Costa County two years, and had worked on a ranch at Pittsburg, Contra Costa County. The patient entered Martinez Hospital September 8 and died September 11.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: ¹					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	Aug. 30, 1913	48	713	531	.....
Berkeley.....	do.....	7	159	101	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	27	1,774	1,328	.....

¹ Rats taken from steamship China, 3.

PLAGUE—Continued.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended August 30, 1913, ground squirrels were examined for plague infection as follows: Alameda County, 70; Contra Costa County, 197.

Plague-infected Squirrels Found.

Of the squirrels examined during the week ended August 30, 1913, one from Contra Costa County was found to be plague infected.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	2	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	4	31	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	3	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	9	6	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	.....

RABIES.

California—Alameda and Oakland—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended September 13, 1913, rabies in dogs had been notified as follows: Alameda, 1; Oakland, 4.

TETANUS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	2
Chicago, Ill.....	5	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for August, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
New Jersey.....	96	.....	327
South Carolina.....	14	.....	54

Oregon Report for July, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Oregon.....	48	137	18

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

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 30, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	157	18	1	3		24		20	15
Boston, Mass.	670,585	209	32	1	10	2	7		43	24
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	641	71	15	8	2	31	5	220	79
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	180	23	3	11	3	8	1	23	18
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	290	30	3	3		3		33	15
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	177	5	1	8	1	5		21	14
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	100	13				5		20	18
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	112	6		3		3		54	14
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	110	9		1		8		15	12
Newark, N. J.	347,469	94	25	1	14	1	4		41	10
New Orleans, La.	339,075	129	18	3					4	20
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	102	4		6	1	2		21	6
Washington, D. C.	331,069	97	8				1		12	12
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	79						1		11
Providence, R. I.	224,326	76	7		2		1		4	4
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	26	2		2		2		6	6
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	52	5	1			1		13	4
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	33	8	2	1		3		2	3
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	32	1				3		3	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	42	8		2		4		4	4
Lowell, Mass.	106,204	35	4	1	1				4	3
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	34					1		2	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	34	1		1		1		3	1
Richmond, Va.	127,628	49	3				4		14	2
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	1	1							3
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	52	5		1		1			6
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	43	2		1		5		7	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	15	2				1			
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545				3				7	4
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	12	2		1				3	
Camden, N. J.	94,538		1				1		6	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	27					1		6	2
Erie, Pa.	66,525	43	1						5	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	18	3							2
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	36	6							3
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		5				1		5	
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	34	7	1			4	1		
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331						1		1	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892						1			6
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	27	2	1			5		3	3
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	26	1				2		1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652				2				5	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205		1				4		2	2
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	15			5					1
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622		3	1						2
Reading, Pa.	96,071	21	5	1			5	1		1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	18	3				1		1	3
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	23							2	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	22	1				3		3	4
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	18	2	2						
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	24	1				1			1
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	31	3				2			
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	38	2				3		4	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	24	1		2		1		4	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	21	9	1	2		1	1	5	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	14	3		2				1	
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	9	2						2	2
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	12	1						2	1
Austin, Tex.	29,860	21			1		2			3
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	32			1				1	2
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	8								
Putte, Mont.	30,165	11					1			1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	15	2				3		2	

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Week ended August 23, 1913, at Honolulu, 352; week ended August 16, at Hilo, 1,523; at Honokaa, 1,687. No plague-infected rodent was found.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Chapin reports that during the week ended August 30, 1913, there were examined 1,089 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these, 767 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

(1954)

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

AUGUST 22-31, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Leprosy.....	2		250
Malaria.....	14		6
Typhoid fever.....	19	4	64
Diphtheria.....	13	2	5
Scarlet fever.....	5		9
Measles.....	40		79
Varicella.....			2
Yellow fever.....			1
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	1	6

¹ 1 from Santa Cruz del Sur, 1 from Cienaga, 1 from Cotorro, and 1 from Santa Clara.

² Imported.

GREECE.

Piræus—Cholera.

Cholera was reported, by telegraph, present in the Piræus quarantine September 13, 1913.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever.

Yellow fever has been reported from Mexico as follows: During the week ended August 30, 1913, 3 cases with 1 death in Campeche, and 1 fatal case in Maxcanu. During the week ended September 6, 1913, 3 cases with 1 death in Campeche and 1 fatal case in Maxcanu.

PERU.

Plague.

During the period from June 30 to July 27, 1913, plague was reported in Peru as follows: Lima (city), 4 cases; Lima (country), 5 cases; Callao, 2 cases; Mollendo, 1 case; Trujillo, 1 case.

During the week ended August 19, 1913, 1 case of plague was notified in Salaverry, and 4 cases were reported under treatment in Trujillo Hospital.

ROUMANIA.

Cholera.

A report from Bucharest, Roumania, dated August 28, 1913, states that cholera had been increasing in Roumania. On August 26 there were 212 cases present in Roumania.

RUSSIA.

Kherson—Cholera.

A telegraphic report from St. Petersburg, Russia, dated September 14, 1913, states that the town of Kherson, Russia, has been declared infected with cholera. It is reported that there will be established at Jalta a temporary maritime sanitary station to examine ships and passengers arriving there.

SERVIA.

Cholera.

The following reports have been received relative to cholera in Servia: Week ended August 9, 1913, 194 cases with 69 deaths; week ended August 16, 241 cases with 85 deaths. In Belgrade 13 cases and 4 deaths were reported during the week ended August 9, and 5 cases during the week ended August 16.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 19, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Bacs-Bodrog, district..	Aug. 1.....	1		In Titel.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Aug. 5.....	1		In Kreevena district.
Bulgaria:				
Varna.....	Aug. 25.....		3	From among returning soldiers.
China:				
Canton.....	July 13-26.....		6	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia and Tanjong- Priok.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	14	9	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, province.....	June 22-July 5....	6	6	
Palembang, province..	.....do.....	66	47	
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Sept. 13.....			Present.
India:				
Madras.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1	1	
Roumania				Aug. 26, 212 cases present.
Russia:				
Kherson.....	Sept. 14.....			Present.
Servia.....				Aug. 3-16: Cases, 435; deaths, 154, in 17 localities.
Belgrade.....	July 4-Aug. 12....	45	17	Aug. 3-16: Cases, 18; deaths, 4.
Kragujevac.....	July 4-21.....	80	32	Among the military.
Krusevac.....	.....do.....	16	2	Mainly among the military.
Lajkovac.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Morava.....	July 4-21.....	20	9	Do.
Nisch.....	.....do.....	33	20	Among the military.
Palanka.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Pirof.....	July 4-21.....	18	8	Do.
Podrinja.....	.....do.....	6	2	Mainly among the military.
Popovac and Semendria....	July 4-Aug. 7....	10	2	
Pozenga.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Shabat.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Tfmok.....	July 19-Aug. 2....	13	6	
Ueskub.....	.....do.....	37	19	
Varanja.....	July 4-21.....	83	28	Do.
Valevo.....	July 4-Aug. 7....	13	5	Do.
Visnjica and Mirjevo.....	July 4-21.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	Aug. 18-24.....	18	15	Total, July 29-Aug. 24: Cases, 94; deaths, 63.
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki.....	Aug. 15-24.....	79	64	Civilians.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 19, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 6....	6	2	
Maxcanu.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 6....	2	2	Case Aug. 23 from Campeche.

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Iquique.....				July 20, 3 cases, with 1 death.
China:				
Canton.....	July 6-12.....		32	
Hongkong.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	23	21	Total, Apr. 1-June 23, deaths 229.
Dutch East Indies:				
Madura—				
Bangkalan.....	July 13-26.....	8	6	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 13-19.....	1		
Garbieh, province.....	Aug. 15-17.....	2		
Port Said.....	Aug. 7-16.....	1		
India:				
Karachi.....	Aug. 3-9.....	6	6	
Mauritius.....	June 8-July 5....	13	10	
Persia:				
Djame-Chouran.....	July 26.....	4	2	
Do.....	Aug. 23.....	12	5	
Peru.....				Report from June 16-30 not received.
Departments—				
Arequipa.....	June 30-July 27..	1		Deaths not reported.
Caxamarca.....	do.....			Present in Cutervo.
Chota.....	do.....			Present.
Callao.....	do.....	2		
Libertad.....	do.....	1		Aug. 19, 4 cases in the lazaretto; 1 case in salaverry.
Lima.....	do.....	9		
Piura.....	do.....			Present.
Russia:				
Astrakhan.....				Aug. 2, 2 fatal cases.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
Melbourne.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 27-Aug. 9....	9		
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Sept. 1-6.....	2		
Ottawa.....	do.....	1		
China:				
Chungking.....	Aug. 2.....			Present.
Nanking.....	do.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 13-19.....		1	
Cairo.....	July 30-Aug. 12..	4	1	
France:				
Paris.....	Aug. 1-16.....	1		
Germany:				
Kehl.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 24-30.....	1		
India:				
Madras.....	Aug. 3-9.....	2	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	6	1	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	Aug. 10-16.....		1	
Hermosillo.....	Aug. 24-30.....	14	6	
Panuco.....	Sept. 12.....			About 30 cases.
Tampico.....	Sept. 16.....	1		
Mauritius.....	June 8-July 5....	226	20	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 17-23.....	2		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 19, 1918—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
St. Petersburg	Aug. 10-16	2		
Warsaw	June 15-21	5		
Spain:				
Barcelona	Aug. 17-23		5	
Switzerland:				
Basel	Aug. 10-16	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Aug. 17-23	6		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Aug. 10-23		8	
Saloniki	Aug. 15-24	8	5	

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 12, 1913.**CHOLERA.**

Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	To Aug. 16	22	3	
Dalmatia—				
Cattaro	Aug. 6	1	1	
Hungary	do	3	1	
Temessziget	July 31	5	3	Kevevera district.
Vienna	Aug. 4	1		
China:				
Hongkong				Aug. 12, 10 cases, 9 deaths.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Sesajap, district	May 12-June 7	57	40	
Java—				
Batavia and Tanjong-Priok	May 18-July 26	331	259	May 25-July 5, 11 cases among Europeans.
Madioen, Province	Apr. 22-28	1	1	
Sibiru	Mar. 24-Apr. 27	117	104	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, province	June 1-21	3	3	July 25, present.
Palembang	July 30			Present.
India:				
Bassein	May 4-July 19	31	23	
Bombay	May 25-Aug. 2	18	12	
Calcutta	Apr. 27-July 19		409	
Madras	June 15-July 26	3	1	
Moulmine	May 4-June 14	6	6	
Rangoon	May 1-June 30	6	2	
Indo-China				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 79; deaths, 54.
Saigon	June 17-23	2	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Aug. 25	2		
Roumania				To Aug. 14: Cases, 37; deaths, 16, in 11 localities. Aug. 21, 40 fatal cases in 14 other localities.
Stephanesti	Aug. 1-5	7	2	
Turnu-Magurele	Aug. 5		1	Cases present.
Visoara-Teleorman	do	3		
Servia	July 9-19			Total cases, 589; deaths, 145.
Belgrade	July 19			Epidemic among the military and civilians. July 8, 50 cases among prisoners from Saloniki (Macedonia).
Nisch	do	14		
Pirotd	do	8		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Mar. 23-July 12		15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	July 6-28	4	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna	July 29-Aug. 17	76	48	Including previous reports. Aug. 9, 1 case on s. s. Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Aug. 2-9	2	1	
Kavak	Aug. 8-17	27		
Saloniki (Macedonia)	July 7-Aug. 10	68	64	July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic. Among civilians. July 10, present in Kavala, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 12, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 2....	34	15	
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30.....	3	3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-July 12....	4	3	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Aug. 23.....	1		Contracted in the interior.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on s. s. Hydra, which left Manaos June 07, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred in voyage: 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guantanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos. From steamship Morro Castle, passenger from Campeche.
Do.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-July 31....	2	2	
Bucay.....	do.....	2	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31....	27	18	
Misagro.....	do.....	18	8	
Naranjito.....	do.....	5	5	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Aug. 23....	16	7	1 fatal case to June 7 reported on p. 1373, Pt. I. Aug. 30, 4 cases.
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1		July 23 present.
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	May 1-31.....	1		From Valencia.

PLAGUE,

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 2....	66	38	
British East Africa:				
Kisumu.....	May 15-June 12....			1 death.
do.....	do.....	3		
Mombasa.....	May 1-June 30.....	57	49	Apr. 25-30, 15 deaths.
Nairobi.....	May 15-June 12....	2		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-Aug. 9....	31	14	
China:				
Amoy.....	June 6-21.....		90	May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway. May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily. Aug. 6, decreasing. June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	May 1-June 28, 76 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sun-niger district.
Canton.....				Aug. 22, 16 cases. 10 deaths daily. Present Aug. 7, 1913. Among natives. Decreasing along the Swatow Chaochowfu Railway.
Hongkong.....	May 18-July 26....	185	158	
Kochoow.....	Apr. 10-May 22....			
Macao.....	July 3.....			
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	8	7	
Swatow.....	July 12.....			
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10....			Do.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-June 11....	503	459	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	328	205	
Madloen.....	do.....	115	100	
Malang.....	do.....	1,522	1,467	
Surabaya.....	do.....	61	50	

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

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 12, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31.....	26	6	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 552; deaths, 261.
Alexandria.....	May 28-Aug. 12....	22	11	
Port Said.....	June 2-Aug. 6.....	11	4	Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.
Provinces—				
Behara.....	June 13-July 9....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	May 30-July 27....	43	14	
Galloubah.....	May 21-Aug. 7.....	6	2	
Garbleh.....	May 27-Aug. 6.....	35	33	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Giseh.....	May 29-July 1.....	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-July 14....	2	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Mimieh.....	May 30-July 22....	23	8	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Aug. 2.....	579	490	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-July 19....		258	
Karachi.....	May 18-Aug. 2.....	140	123	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30.....	119	110	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Saigon.....	June 17-Aug. 4.....	57	38	
Japan:				
Tatwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 19....	81	63	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-June 7....	8	6	
Persia.....				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31.....	7	6	
Faizabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Harounabad.....	June 16-20.....	1	1	
Larangueneh.....	May 27-June 15....	30	28	
Mahl-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zebryi.....	May 31-June 25....	14	10	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-June 8....	5	2	
Caxamarca.....	June 9-15.....			In Cutervo.
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	Apr. 28-June 8....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-17.....	2	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-June 15....	4	1	Aug. 12, 4 cases in the lazaretto.
Lima.....	do.....	6		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Russia:				
Astrakhan—				
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12....		14	Epidemic.
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....			
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	Aug. 5.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	21		
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 23 to Sept. 12, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Apr. 1-June 30		8	
Australia:				
Brisbane	July 13-19	4		
Sydney	July 7-17			Present and in vicinity.
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland	July 6-12	1		
Fiume	May 27-July 7	19	1	
Galicia	July 6-Aug. 12	1		
Krain	do.	1		
Trieste	June 1-July 5	3		Cases June 14 from Patras.
Belgium:				
Antwerp	July 1-7	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 11-July 5	9	1	
Manaos	June 15-21	1		
Para	June 15-Aug. 16	59	22	
Pernambuco	May 1-July 31		142	
Rio de Janeiro	May 4-July 19	87	17	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa	Mar. 1-June 30	29	9	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 9-14	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	June 15-July 19	13		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney	July 14-Aug. 2	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William	June 10-30	4		
Ottawa	June 8-July 26	9		
Toronto	June 16-Aug. 2	9		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine	June 20	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec	June 8-Aug. 16	5		
Montreal	July 6-Aug. 30	28	2	
St. Johns	May 25-July 5	4		
Chile:				
Iquique	June 1-21	2		
Santiago	June 15-29			Present Aug. 16; epidemic.
Valparaiso	July 12			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-Aug. 10	7	47	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin	June 8-14		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia	June 22-28	1		
Surabaya	May 11-July 12	8	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 28-July 29	22	15	
Cairo	May 14-July 29	34	8	
France:				
Lyon	June 23-29		1	
Marseille	May 1-July 31		52	
Nantes	Aug. 3-9	1		
Paris	May 25-July 19	19		
Toulon	Aug. 18	1		
Germany:				
Kehl	June 1-30	1	1	Total June 8-Aug. 23: Cases, 5.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	May 25-June 14	3		
Manchester	July 20-26	1		
Greece:				
Patras	June 9-Aug. 10		8	
India:				
Bombay	May 26-Aug. 2	62	57	
Karachi	May 25-July 26	10	1	
Madras	May 24-Aug. 2	16	7	
Rangoon	May 1-June 30	45	19	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	July 8-14	1	1	

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

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 12, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 2-15.....	3		
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan.....				May 1-June 30: Cases, 63; deaths, 18.
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Nagasaki ken.....	May 1-June 30.....	54	14	
Oita ken.....	.....do.....	3		
Tokio.....	June 18-30.....	6	3	Aug. 18, epidemic.
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-June 7.....	793	86	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-July 12.....		4	
Agascalientes.....	June 9-Aug. 24.....		25	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-Aug. 2.....		9	
Guadalaajara.....	June 8-Aug. 9.....	50		
Hermosillo.....	June 7-Aug. 16.....	112	73	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-July 19.....	127	88	
Monterey.....	June 9-July 13.....		6	
Puerto Mexico.....	July 1-31.....		3	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-July 26.....	16	12	
Saltillo.....	Aug. 1-June 30.....		25	
Vera Cruz.....	June 16-July 6.....	9	2	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-Aug. 16.....	30		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-Aug. 9.....	55		
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	4		
Libau.....	June 2-July 20.....	3	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-Aug. 16.....	81	22	
Odessa.....	June 8-Aug. 2.....	57	15	
Riga.....	June 22-28.....	6		
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-Aug. 9.....	16	1	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20.....	3		
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-June 14.....	46	14	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hongkong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-July 12.....	9	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitza, and Vohui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12.....		9	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-July 31.....		4	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Aug. 9.....		45	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31.....		4	
Madrid.....	June 1-July 31.....		41	
Seville.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Valencia.....	June 1-28.....		2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-Aug. 2.....	26		
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1		From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	43	46	
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....			Present.
Mersina.....	May 25-July 12.....		3	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-June 28.....		45	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-Aug. 9.....		46	
Salonki.....	June 2-Aug. 10.....	16	18	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7.....	23		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

INDIANA.

Water Supplies—Purification of. (Chap. 35, Act Feb. 24, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Water supply—Filtered.*—That whenever the board of health of any city or town, the county health officer, or citizens equal to 5 per cent of the electors of any city or town in this State shall file with the State board of health a complaint in writing, setting forth that the public water supply coming from any stream or body of water is not filtered and is not of the purity required by any law or ordinance in force at the time of the passage of this act, or that it is believed that the public water supply of such city or town is impure and dangerous to health, it shall be the duty of the State board of health forthwith to inquire into, and investigate the charges made in such complaint, and if the State board of health upon such investigation shall find and determine that such public water supply is impure and dangerous to health or that it is not filtered or is not sufficiently purified because of improper construction of works or inefficient management or operation thereof, or of inadequacy of the size of any works designed to purify such public water supply, or is not of the purity required by the laws of the State or ordinances of the city or town in force at the time of the passage of this act, said State board of health shall notify the municipality, corporation, or other person operating such water supply of the board's findings, and give an opportunity to the offender to be heard. After such hearing, if the State board of health shall determine that improvements or changes are necessary in the works or plant of the offender to render the public water supply pure and healthful, it shall notify such municipality, corporation, or other person operating said water supply or works to make such changes as the State board of health may recommend with respect to the works or to the source of the water supply as will render the water pure and healthful to the satisfaction of the State board of health, which changes shall be made within a reasonable time to be fixed by the State board of health.

SEC. 2. *Board of health—Duties.*—It shall be the duty of the State board of health to keep a complete record, in a proper record book of the board, of all of the proceedings of said board had in pursuance of any provision of this act and of all evidence taken by the board in such proceeding.

SEC. 3. *Penalty.*—If any municipality, or officer thereof, upon whom the duty to act is cast, or any other corporation or officer thereof, on whom the duty to act is cast, or any person, shall fail or refuse, for a period of 10 days after the expiration of the time fixed by the State board of health for compliance with its order, or in case of appeal or appeals for a period of 10 days after final judgment affirming the board's order, shall have been entered to obey the same or in good faith to begin to make the changes and improvements in the works as ordered by the State board of health, such municipality,

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corporation, officer, or person so failing or refusing shall become liable for and forfeit to the State of Indiana the sum of \$500, to be recovered by the State in a civil action brought in said circuit or superior court by the State of Indiana on the relation of its attorney general, and such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the State treasury for the use of the State, and each day's delay shall constitute a separate offense.

Public Playgrounds, Baths, and Comfort Stations—Establishment of, in Cities.
(Chap. 48, Act Feb. 28, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Public playgrounds and public baths—How established.*—That the board of health and charities in cities of the first class in this State, and the board of health and charities or the board of school commissioners, or board of school trustees, in cities of the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes in this State, be, and the same are hereby, authorized to establish, maintain, and equip public playgrounds, public baths, and public comfort stations in said cities. That the boards of school commissioners and boards of school trustees or boards of health and charities in such cities are hereby authorized to use and to permit the use of any public grounds or buildings under their control as in their judgment may be required or adaptable, pursuant to the provisions and for the purpose designated in this act. And such boards are hereby authorized to lease or purchase grounds, additional to such public grounds, either adjacent thereto or elsewhere in such cities; and such boards are hereby empowered, pursuant to the laws of eminent domain now or hereafter in force within this State, to condemn real estate to be used for the purposes herein expressed and to pay for such real estate so condemned out of the revenue hereinafter provided for in this act.

SEC. 2. *How controlled.*—Such boards shall have full control and custody of all such playgrounds, baths, and comfort stations, including the policing and preservation of order thereon, and may adopt suitable rules, regulations, and by-laws for the control thereof, and the conduct of children and other persons while on and using the same, and may enforce the same by suitable penalties. Such boards shall appoint a commissioner of public playgrounds, public baths, and public comfort stations, whose duty it shall be to superintend and manage the work, to select directors and assistants, who while on duty and for the purpose of preserving order and the observance of the rules, regulations, and by-laws of the said boards shall have the powers and authorities of police officers of the respective cities in and for which they were severally appointed. The compensation for such employees shall be fixed by such boards.

SEC. 3. *Expenses—How paid.*—All the expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be borne by such civil cities. The common councils of such cities of the first class shall and cities of the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes may, annually, beginning in 1913, levy the sum of not less than 1 cent nor more than 2 cents on each \$100 of taxables within such cities to create the sum to be known as the "recreation fund," to be expended by such boards in carrying out the provisions of this act. Such funds shall under no circumstances be used for any other purposes, but for the purposes aforesaid shall be subject to the warrant of the proper city official without any further appropriation.

SEC. 4. *Repeal.*—All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Milk, Cream, and Ice Cream—Cleaning of Receptacles for. (Chap. 69, Act Mar. 4, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Milk and cream cans—Cleansing.*—That whenever any can or receptacle is used for transporting or conveying milk, cream, or ice cream to market for the purpose of selling or furnishing the same for consumption as human food, which can or receptacle, when emptied, is returned or intended to be returned to the person so selling, furnishing, or shipping such substance to be again thus used, or which may be

again used as a receptacle for milk, cream, or ice cream, or which is liable to continued use in so transporting, conveying, selling, or shipping such substances as aforesaid, the consumer, dealer, or consignee using, selling, or receiving the milk, cream, or ice cream from such can or receptacle shall immediately and before so returning such can or receptacle thoroughly remove all particles of such substance therefrom, by washing and rinsing with water until all milk, cream, or ice cream shall have been thoroughly removed. When any such milk, cream, or ice cream is sold within any city of this State or shipped into any such city, the fact of such shipment or sale shall be prima facie evidence that the same was so shipped or sold for consumption as human food. When any such can or receptacle is returned or delivered or shipped to any person or creamery so selling such substance within or shipping the same into any such city, it is deemed that such can or receptacle is liable to such continued use in so selling or shipping such substance therein for consumption as human food within the meaning and purposes of this section.

No person shall place or suffer to be placed in any such can or receptacle any sweepings, refuse, dirt, litter, garbage, filth, or any other animal or vegetable substance liable to decay and tending to produce or promote an unsanitary condition, nor shall any such consignee or other person, through himself, his agent, or employee, allow such can or receptacle to remain uncleansed or bring or deliver to any person or railroad or other conveyance any such can or receptacle for the purpose of such return, or any milk, cream, or ice-cream can or receptacle for the purpose of delivery or shipment to any person or creamery engaged in so selling or shipping such substances for consumption as human food, which can or receptacle contains such particles of milk, cream, or ice cream, or such other substance as is herein prohibited from being placed therein. Whenever any such can or receptacle is used, returned, delivered, or shipped in violation of this section, every such use, return, delivery, or shipment of each such can or receptacle shall be deemed a separate violation thereof.

Sec. 2. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Bodies of Dead Animals—Disposal of. (Chap. 111, Act of Mar. 6, 1913.)

Sec. 4. *Disposition of bodies—Specifications.*—No place shall be deemed a suitable or sanitary place for disposing of the bodies of dead animals unless it conform to the following specifications: A building adapted to the purposes intended, provided with concrete or cement floors and provided with good drainage and thoroughly sanitary, all to the approval of the State veterinarian. In case such bodies are to be disposed of by cooking, the cooking vats or tanks shall be air tight except proper escapes or vents for live steam used in cooking. Such steam shall be so disposed of as not to cause unnecessary annoyance and so as not to cause a nuisance. All skinning and dismembering of bodies shall be done within such building so that no annoyance shall be caused by the unsightly appearance of such bodies. Such place shall be so situated, arranged, and conducted as not to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property of the citizens of this State. In case such bodies are disposed of by burying, they shall be buried to such a depth that no part of any such body shall be nearer than 4 feet to the natural surface of the ground, and every part of such body or carcass shall be covered with quicklime and by at least 4 feet of earth. In case such bodies are disposed of by burning, the place for such burning shall be so located, constructed, and arranged as to cause no annoyance to any of the citizens of this State by such burning and so as not to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. All parts of such bodies not entirely consumed by such burning shall be disposed of by burying as above provided or in such other manner as may be directed by the State veterinarian. All carcasses of animals

dying from disease or accident shall be disposed of in manner above provided within 24 hours after death.

* * * * *

SEC. 10. How transported.—Any person, firm, or corporation holding a license under the provisions of this act may haul and transport the carcasses of hogs that have died from disease and also hogs while such animals are afflicted with disease in a covered wagon bed or tank which is water-tight and is so constructed that no drippings or seepings from such carcasses or hogs can escape from such wagon bed or tank: *Provided, however,* Such wagon bed or tank shall be so constructed as to conform to the rules and regulations that may be established by the State veterinarian, and said carcasses shall not be moved from said wagon bed or tank except at the place of final disposal.

Interments—Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.—Construction of. (Ch. 131, Act Mar. 7, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Mausoleum—Plans—State board of health.—That hereafter when any person, firm, or corporation shall desire to build, construct, or erect any mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, the same to be built or constructed entirely above ground, or partly above and partly by excavation, and to be built, constructed, and erected so that the same may contain 20 or more deceased human bodies, for permanent interment, before proceeding to build, construct, or erect such mausoleum, vault, or other structure shall present all plans for such construction to the State Board of Health of the State of Indiana, and, if approved by such board, may proceed with the construction and erection of such mausoleum, vault, or other structure.

SEC. 2. Burial vaults—Examination by health officer.—All crypts or catacombs, if any be placed in such mausoleum, vault, or other structure, shall be so constructed that all parts thereof may be readily examined by the State board of health or any other health officer, and such crypts or catacombs shall be hermetically sealed, after such deceased body or bodies shall have been placed therein, that no offensive or unhealthful odor or effluvia may escape therefrom.

SEC. 3. Vaults hermetically sealed.—Should any person, firm, or corporation fail to hermetically seal such crypts or catacombs, so placed or constructed in such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, and by reason of such failure offensive odors or effluvia arise therefrom, such State board of health, or any other health officer of the State or county in which such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure shall be situated, shall, upon the complaint of any resident of the township where such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure may be situated, compel the sexton or other person in charge of such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure to immediately remove said deceased body or bodies therefrom and properly inter the same at the expense of the person, firm, or corporation owning such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure. And if no such person, firm, or corporation may be found in the county where the same may be located then such interment shall be at the expense of the township where such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure may be situated.

SEC. 4. Penalty.—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act may be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months.

Tuberculosis—County Hospitals, Establishment and Maintenance of. (Chap. 176, Act Mar. 16, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Hospitals—County maintenance—Tuberculosis.—That the board of county commissioners of any county, shall have power to establish a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis; when the board of county commissioners of any county shall have

voted to establish such hospital, it shall have the following power: To purchase or lease real property therefor; or acquire such real property, and easements therein, by condemnation proceedings in the manner prescribed by law. To erect all necessary buildings, make all necessary improvements and repairs and alter any existing buildings for the use of said hospital: *Provided*, That the plans for such erection, alteration, or repair shall first be approved by the State board of health. To cause, with the approval of the county council, to be assessed, levied and collected such sums of money, as it shall deem necessary for suitable lands, buildings, and improvements for said hospital and for the maintenance thereof, and for all other necessary expenditures therefor; and to borrow money for the erection of such hospital and for the purchase of a site therefor, on the credit of the county and issue county obligations therefor, in such manner as it may do for other county purposes. To appoint a board of managers for said hospital as hereinafter provided. To accept and hold in trust for the county any grant or devise of land or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property or any donation to be applied, principal or income, or both, for the benefit of said hospital and apply the same in accordance with the terms of the gift.

SEC. 2. *Board of managers.*—When the board of county commissioners shall have determined to establish a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and shall have acquired a site therefor, and shall have awarded contracts for the necessary buildings and improvements thereon, it shall appoint four citizens of the county, of whom at least two shall be practicing physicians, who shall constitute a board of managers of said hospital. The term of office of each member of said board shall be 4 years, and the term of one of such managers shall expire annually; the first appointment shall be made for the respective terms of 4, 3, 2, and 1 year. Appointments of successors shall be for the full term of 4 years, except that appointment of persons to fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or other cause shall be made for the unexpired term. Failure of any manager to attend three consecutive meetings of the board shall cause a vacancy in his office, unless said absence is excused by formal action by the board of managers. The managers shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling and other expenses, to be audited and paid in the same manner as the other expenses at the hospital by the board of county commissioners. Any manager may at any time be removed from office by the board of county commissioners of the county for cause, after an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 3. *Duties of board.*—The board of managers shall elect from its members a president and one or more vice presidents. It shall appoint a superintendent of the hospital, who shall be also the treasurer and secretary of the board and shall hold office at the pleasure of said board.

1. Said superintendent shall not be a member of the board of managers, and shall be a graduate of an incorporated medical college, with an experience of at least 3 years in the actual practice of his profession.

2. Shall fix the salaries of the superintendent and all other officers and employees within the limits of the appropriations made therefor by the board of county commissioners, and such salaries shall be compensation in full for all services rendered. The board of managers shall determine the amount of time required to be spent at the hospital by said superintendent in the discharge of his duties.

3. Shall have the general superintendence, management, and control of the said hospital, of the grounds, buildings, officers and employees thereof; of the inmates therein, and of all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts, and fiscal concerns thereof; and make such rules and regulations as may seem to them necessary for carrying out the purpose of such hospital.

4. Shall maintain an effective inspection of said hospital and keep itself informed of the affairs and management thereof; shall meet at the hospital at least once in

every month, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws; and shall hold its annual meeting at least three weeks prior to the meeting of the board of county commissioners, at which appropriations for the ensuing year are to be considered.

5. Shall keep in a book provided for that purpose a proper record of its proceedings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of its members, to the members of the board of county commissioners of the county, and to duly authorized representatives of the State board of charities.

6. Shall certify all bills and accounts, including salaries and wages, and transmit them to the board of county commissioners of the county, who shall provide for their payment in the same manner as other charges against the county are paid.

7. Shall make to the board of county commissioners of the county annually and such time as said commissioners shall direct a detailed report of the operations of the hospital during the year, the number of patients received, the methods and results of their treatment, together with suitable recommendations and such other matters as may be required of them, and full and detailed estimates of the appropriations required during the ensuing year for all purposes, including maintenance, direction of buildings, repairs, renewals, extensions, improvements, betterments, or other necessary purposes.

SEC. 4. *Duties of superintendent.*—The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital and subject to the by-laws, rules, and regulations thereof and to the powers of the board of managers.

1. Said superintendent shall equip the hospital with all necessary furniture, appliances, fixtures, and other needed facilities for the care and treatment of patients and for the use of officers and employees thereof, and shall in counties where there is no purchasing agent purchase all necessary supplies.

2. He shall have general supervision and control of the records, accounts, and buildings of the hospital and all internal affairs and maintain discipline therein, and enforce compliance with and obedience to all rules, by-laws, and regulations adopted by the board of managers for the government, discipline, and management of said hospital and the employees and inmates thereof. He shall make such further rules, regulations, and orders as he may deem necessary not inconsistent with law or with the rules, regulations, and directions of the board of managers.

3. He shall appoint such resident officers and such employees as he may think proper and necessary for the efficient performance of the business of the hospital and prescribe their duties, and for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity to be heard, discharge any such office or employee at his discretion.

4. He shall cause proper accounts and records of the business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly from day to day, in books and on records provided for that purpose, and see that such accounts and records are correctly made up for the annual report to the board of county commissioners, and present the same to the board of county commissioners, and present the same to the board of managers, who shall incorporate them in their report to the said board of county commissioners.

5. He shall receive into the hospital, under the general direction of the board of managers, in the order of application, any person found to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form who has been an actual resident and inhabitant of the county for a period of at least one year prior to his application for admission to said hospital; and shall receive persons from other counties as hereinafter provided. Said superintendent shall cause to be kept proper accounts and records of the admission of all patients, their names, age, sex, color, marital condition, residence, occupation, and place of last employment.

6. He shall cause a careful examination to be made of the physical condition of all persons admitted to the hospital and provide for the treatment of each such patient according to his need; and shall cause a record to be kept of the condition each patient when admitted, and from time to time thereafter.

7. He shall discharge from said hospital any patient who shall willfully or habitually violate the rules thereof; or who is found not to have tuberculosis or who is found to have recovered therefrom or who for any other reason is no longer a suitable patient for treatment therein; and shall make a full report thereof at the next meeting of the board of managers.

8. He shall collect and receive all moneys due the hospital, keep an accurate account of the same, report the same at the monthly meetings of the board of managers, and transmit the same to the treasurer of the county within 10 days after such meeting.

9. He shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties give a bond in such sum as the board of managers may determine, to secure the faithful performance of such duties.

SEC. 5. *Applications for admission.*—Any resident of the county in which the hospital is situated, desiring treatment in such hospital, may apply in person to the superintendent or to any reputable physician for examination, and such physician, if he find that said person is suffering from tuberculosis in any form, may apply to the superintendent of the hospital for his admission. Blank forms for such application shall be provided by the hospital, and shall be forwarded by the superintendent thereof gratuitously to any reputable physician in the county, upon request. So far as practicable application for admission to the hospital shall be made upon such forms. The superintendent of the hospital, upon the receipt of such application, if it appears therefrom that the patient is suffering from tuberculosis, and if there be a vacancy in said hospital, shall notify the person named in such application to appear in person at the hospital. If, upon personal examination of such patient or of any applying in person for admission the superintendent is satisfied that such person is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall admit him to the hospital as a patient.

All such applications shall state whether, in the judgment of the physician, the person is able to pay in whole or in part for his care and treatment while at the hospital; and every application shall be filed and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the order of their receipt. When said hospital is completed and ready for the treatment of patients, or whenever thereafter there are vacancies therein, admission to said hospital shall be made in the order in which the names of applicants shall appear upon the application book to be kept as above provided, in so far as such applicants are certified to by the superintendent to be suffering from tuberculosis. No discrimination shall be made in the accommodation, care, or treatment of any patient because of the fact that the patient or his relatives contribute to the cost of his maintenance in whole or in part, and no patient shall be permitted to pay for his maintenance in such hospital a greater sum than the average per capita cost of maintenance therein, including a reasonable allowance for the interest on the cost of the hospital; and no officer or employee of such hospital shall accept from any patient thereof any fee, payment, or gratuity whatsoever for his services.

SEC. 6. *Payment for treatment.*—Whenever a patient has been admitted to said hospital from the county in which the hospital is situated, the superintendent shall cause such inquiry to be made as he may deem necessary as to his circumstances and of the relatives of such patient legally liable for his support. If he finds that such patient or said relatives are able to pay for his care and treatment in whole or in part, an order shall be made directing such patient or said relatives to pay to the treasurer of such hospital for the support of such patient a specified sum per week, in proportion to their financial ability, but such sum shall not exceed the actual per capita cost of maintenance. The superintendent shall have the same power and authority to collect such sum from the estate of the patient, or his relatives legally liable for his support, as is possessed by an overseer of the poor in like circumstances. If the superintendent finds that such patient or said relatives are not able to pay, either in whole or in part, for his care and treatment in such hospital, the same shall become a charge upon the county.

SEC. 7. *Nonresident patients.*—In any county not having a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis a township trustee of any township of the county, upon the receipt of the application and certificate hereinafter provided for, may apply to the superintendent of such hospital established by any other county, for the admission of such patient. Any person residing in a county in which there is no such hospital, who desires to receive treatment in such a hospital, may apply therefor in writing to the township trustee of the township in which he resides, on a blank to be provided by said superintendent for the purpose, submitting with such application a written certificate signed by a reputable physician on a blank to be provided by the township trustee for such purpose, stating that such physician has, within 10 days, 10 next preceding, examined such person, and that in his judgment such person is suffering from tuberculosis. The township trustee, on receipt of such application and certificate, shall forward the same to the superintendent of any hospital for the care and treatment of tuberculosis. If such patient be accepted by such hospital, the township trustee shall provide for his transportation thereto and for his maintenance therein at a rate to be fixed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. *When admitted—Compensation.*—Whenever the superintendent of such a county hospital shall receive from a township trustee of any township of any other county an application for the admission of a patient, if it appears from such application that the person therein referred to is suffering from tuberculosis, the superintendent shall notify said person to appear in person at the hospital, provided there be a vacancy in such hospital and there be no pending application from a patient residing in the county in which the hospital is located. If, upon personal examination of the patient, the superintendent is satisfied that such patient is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall admit him to the hospital. Every patient so admitted shall be a charge against the township sending such patient at a rate to be fixed by the board of managers, which shall not exceed the per capita cost of maintenance therein, including a reasonable allowance for interest on the costs of the hospital; and the bill therefor shall, when verified, be audited and paid by the township trustee of the township. The said township trustee shall cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of such patient and of his relatives legally liable for his support and shall have the same authority as an overseer of the poor in like circumstances to collect therefrom, in whole or in part, according to their financial ability, the cost of the maintenance of such person in said hospital.

SEC. 9. *Inspection by board.*—The resident officer of the hospital shall admit the managers into every part of the hospital and the premises and give them access on demand to all books, papers, accounts, and records pertaining to the hospital, and shall furnish copies, abstracts, and reports whenever required by them. All hospitals established or maintained under the provisions of sections 1 to 10, inclusive, of this chapter shall be subject to inspection by any duly authorized representative of the State board of charities, aid associations, or of the board of county commissioners of the county; and the resident officers shall admit such representatives into every part of the hospital and its buildings, and give them access on demand to all records, reports, books, papers, and accounts pertaining to the hospital.

SEC. 10. *County commissioners—Members of board.*—Wherever a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis exists in connection with, or on the grounds of a county almshouse, the board of county commissioners may, after sections 1 to 10 of this act take effect, may as a part of their duties perform all the duties of the board of trustees as herein provided or may appoint a board of managers for such hospital, and such hospital and board of managers shall thereafter be subject to all the provisions of this act, in like manner as if it had been originally established hereunder. Any hospital which may hereafter be established by any board of county commissioners shall in like manner be subject to all the provisions of said sections.

SEC. 11. *Joint hospital—Two or more counties.*—Two or more counties may join together in the establishment and maintenance of a tuberculosis hospital subject to the provisions of this act. The county commissioners of counties proposing to cooperate may enter into an agreement to establish such hospital and in such event the cost of establishing such hospital shall be apportioned among the counties cooperating according to the ratio of taxable property in such counties. The cost of maintenance shall be borne by the counties cooperating, according to the ratio of taxable property in such counties. The county commissioners of the counties cooperating shall constitute a board for the control of the tuberculosis hospital subject to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That if application shall be made, the admission of patients as to number from the counties building such hospital shall be based upon the population of such respective counties, but if at any time there should not be applications for admission as any county is entitled to, then admission shall be made in the order in which the applications are received.

School Buildings—Construction and Maintenance of. (Chap. 206, Act Mar. 14, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Schools—Sanitary buildings.*—That section 1 of the above-entitled act¹ be amended to read as follows:

“SECTION 1. That after the going into effect of this act all schoolhouses which shall be constructed or remodeled shall be constructed in accordance and conform to the following sanitary principles, to wit:

“(a) *Sites.*—All sites shall be dry, and such drainage as may be necessary to secure and maintain dry grounds and dry buildings shall be selected and supplied. Said site and said buildings shall not be nearer than 500 feet to steam railroads, livery stables, horse, mule, or cattle barn used for breeding purposes, or any noise-making industry or any unhealthful conditions. And when such school building or school site is so located and established no livery stable, horse, mule, or cattle barn used for breeding purposes, or any noise-making industry or any unhealthful conditions shall thereafter be constructed, erected, or maintained within 500 feet of any school building, school site, or school grounds. Good dry walks shall lead from the street or road to every schoolhouse and to all outhouses and suitable playgrounds shall be provided.

“(b) *Buildings.*—School buildings, if of brick, shall have a stone foundation; or the foundation may be of brick or concrete, provided a layer of slate, stone, or other impervious material be interposed above the ground line; or the foundation may be of vitrified brick and the layer of impervious material will not be required. Every two-story schoolhouse shall have a dry, well-lighted basement under the entire building, said basement to have cement or concrete floor, and ceiling to be not less than 10 feet above the floor level. The ground floor of all schoolhouses shall be raised at least 3 feet above the ground level and have, when possible, dry, well-lighted basement under the entire building and shall have solid foundation of brick, tile, stone, or concrete, and the area between the ground and the floor shall be thoroughly ventilated. Each pupil shall be provided with not less than 225 cubic feet of space, and the interior walls and the ceiling shall be either painted or tinted some neutral color, as gray, slate, buff, or green.

“(c) *Lighting and seating.*—All schoolrooms where pupils are seated for study shall be lighted from one side only, and the glass area shall be not less than one-sixth of the floor area, and the windows shall extend from not less than 4 feet from the floor to at least 1 foot from the ceiling, all windows to be provided with roller or adjustable shades of neutral color, as blue, gray, slate, buff, or green. Desks and desk seats shall preferably be adjustable, and at least 20 per cent of all desks and desk seats in

¹ An act to protect the health and lives of school children and increase their efficiency by providing healthful schoolhouses and requiring the teaching of hygiene, approved March 1, 1911.

each room shall be adjustable and shall be so placed that the light shall fall over the left shoulders of the pupils. For left-handed pupils desks and seats may be placed so as to permit the light to fall over the right shoulder.

"(d) *Blackboards and cloakrooms.*—Blackboards shall be preferably of slate, but of whatever material, the color shall be a dead black. Cloakrooms, well lighted, warmed, and ventilated, or sanitary lockers, shall be provided for each study schoolroom.

"(e) *Water supply and drinking arrangements.*—All schoolhouses shall be supplied with pure drinking water, and the water supply shall be from driven wells or other sources approved by the health authorities. Only smooth, stout glass or enameled metal drinking cups shall be used; water buckets and tin drinking cups shall be unlawful and are forbidden; and whenever it is practicable, flowing sanitary drinking fountains which do not require drinking cups shall be provided. All schoolhouse wells and pumps shall be supplied with troughs or drains to take away waste water, and under no conditions shall pools or sodden places or small or large mudholes be allowed to exist near a well. When water is not supplied at pumps or from water faucets or sanitary drinking fountains then covered tanks or coolers supplied with spring or self-closing faucets shall be provided.

"(f) *Heating and ventilation.*—All schoolhouses hereafter constructed or remodeled shall be supplied with heating and ventilating systems. Fresh air shall be taken from outside the building and properly diffused without drafts through each schoolroom during school session. Each schoolroom shall be supplied with foul-air flues of ample size to withdraw the foul air therefrom at a minimum rate of 1,800 cubic feet per hour for each 225 cubic feet of said schoolroom space, regardless of outside atmospheric conditions; and heaters of all kinds shall be capable of maintaining a temperature of 70° F. in all schoolrooms, halls, office rooms, laboratories, and manual-training rooms, in all kinds of weather, and maintaining in each schoolroom a relative humidity of not less than 40 per cent: *Provided:* That when artificial ventilation, by use of fan or blower, is adopted, the provision as to entrance of fresh air shall be from outside of the building.

"It is hereby made lawful for any township trustee, board of school trustees, and boards of school commissioners to establish and maintain open-air schools, and when such open-air schools are established the provisions of this act governing heating and ventilation shall not apply to such open-air schoolrooms.

"(g) *Water-closets and outhouses.*—Water-closets, or dry closets when provided, shall be efficient and sanitary in every particular and furnished with stalls for each hopper or place; and when said water or dry closets are not provided, then sanitary outhouses, well separated for the sexes, shall be provided. Good dry walks shall lead to all outhouses and screens or shields be built in front of them. Outhouses for males shall have urinals arranged with stalls and with conduits of galvanized iron, vitrified drain pipe, or other impervious material, draining into a sewer vault or other suitable place approved by the health authorities. Any agent, person, firm, or corporation selling, trading, or giving to any township trustee, school trustee, or board of school commissioners any materials, supplies, sanitary apparatus, or systems, which when constructed or remodeled or installed in or for any schoolhouse hereafter constructed or remodeled, which does not in all respects comply with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not more than \$500, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any determinate period not more than 6 months and shall be punished by a further fine of not less than \$5 for each day he shall fail to comply with any order of any court having jurisdiction for the correction of any such defects in such schoolhouses hereafter constructed or remodeled; and any money claim for the construction or remodeling, or for any materials, supplies, sanitary apparatus, or systems furnished or constructed in or for any schoolhouse hereafter constructed or remodeled, which does not in every way and in all respects comply with the requirements of this act, shall be null and void."

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

**Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases of—Keeping of Hogs. (Chap. XX,
Ord. July 19, 1912.)**

SEC. 25. That all persons are authorized and empowered to kill any animal attacked with hydrophobia, and that it shall be the duty of all owners of stock, as well as of all persons, to report any and all cases of glanders and farcy to the superintendent of health, who shall, together with the sanitary inspector, give all directions for the destruction of the animal, if necessary, for the disposition of the bodies, and for the prevention of contagion. Any person concealing any case of glanders or farcy, or failing to obey and comply with the orders of the superintendent of health or sanitary inspector, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.

* * * * *

SEC. 42. No hogs or pigs shall be kept in any pen or sty or in any yard or lot within the district of the city of Raleigh embraced within the following boundaries: On the north by Morgan Street, on the east by Blount Street, on the south by South Street, on the west by Salisbury Street; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each day such violation is continued.

SEC. 43. No hogsty or pigpen shall be permitted to remain within the city limits except under the following conditions, to wit: The floor of the pens must be 1½ feet above the ground and graded; pens and troughs must be daily irrigated, the floors and troughs having been previously scraped; the offal from pens must be heaped in a pile and carried off the premises at least twice a week. No hogsty or pigpen shall be located within 75 feet of any dwelling or within 75 feet of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes, or any natural drain or gutter within the city limits or within 75 feet of property lying in the city limits possessed or owned by any other person; and if any such hogsty or pigpen shall be located or kept in a condition contrary to the provisions of this section, and the person offending shall fail to remove it or put it in such condition as required by this section within 2 days, on being notified to do so by the sanitary inspector, he shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each day it shall be allowed to stand after such notice; and any hogsty or pigpen within the city limits that shall be declared a nuisance upon the certificate of the superintendent of health or of a practicing city physician in good standing in the Medical Association of North Carolina shall be removed outside the city limits by the owner thereof, after 48 hours notice shall have been given him by the sanitary inspector. All persons failing to remove said nuisance after such notice shall be subject to a penalty of \$10, and \$5 a day additional for every day such nuisance shall remain within the city limits after the said notice of 48 hours shall have expired. No hog or pig shall be kept within the city limits except in such sty or pen as provided in this ordinance, under a penalty of \$5 for each day that such hog or pig shall be so kept.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal of. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)

SEC. 30. It shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of any place, residence, or place of business in the city of Raleigh, who shall reside in or occupy any building or residence or place of business within the limits of the following boundaries, namely, beginning at the northeast intersection of McDowell and Davie Streets, running east along the line of Davie Street to the west side of Blount, thence north along the west side of Blount Street to the south side of Morgan Street, thence west with the south side of Morgan Street to the east side of Salisbury Street, thence south with the east side of Salisbury Street to the south side of Hargett Street, thence west with the south side of Hargett to the east side of McDowell Street, thence south with the east side of McDowell Street to the beginning, to provide and keep on hand a suitable round sheet-iron receptacle 26 inches in height and 20 inches in diameter, said receptacle to be approved by the sanitary inspector, and in which said receptacle is to be deposited all waste paper, sweepings, dust, or trash of any sort; said receptacle shall be placed on the sidewalk in front or rear of the building, residence, or place of business within the said district, not later than 8 a. m. every day except Sunday, and to be easily accessible to the city cart, and said receptacle shall be removed immediately by the owner thereof when the same shall have been emptied by the driver of the city cart. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of each householder, agent, or tenant, or other person who shall reside or do business in any part of the city other than that already excepted by these ordinances, to have placed in piles on the streets in convenient places, so as not to obstruct any gutters, all garbage, trash, waste paper, and other refuse, except liquid substance and fetid matter, and the same shall be removed by the city carts *Provided, however,* That it shall be unlawful for any person to place upon the streets in the city of Raleigh in piles any garbage, trash, waste paper, and other refuse of any kind between the hours of 12 o'clock Friday and 12 a. m. Monday. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall upon conviction be subject to a penalty of \$5.

Privies and Water-Closets—Connections with Sewers—Location of Privies—Care and Disposal of Contents. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)

SEC. 33. No person or persons shall be allowed to maintain, construct, or allow to remain on his, her, or their premises, within the boundaries named below, any privies, water-closets, or urinals unless the same are connected with the city sewer, to wit, within the boundaries beginning at the corner of south Salisbury Street, north to Davie, west to McDowell, north to Martin, west to Dawson, north to Jones, east to Salisbury, north to Johnson, east to Halifax, north to Franklin, east to Harp, south to Pace, east to Person, south to North Boundary, east to Bloodworth, south to Hargett, west to Person, south to Davie, west to Wilmington, south to South, west to Salisbury.

(a) It shall be the duty of the city sanitary inspector to notify the owners or agents of the owners of all houses, tenements, or other buildings situated in the above sanitary district to connect all privies, water-closets, or urinals with the city sewer within 30 days after the date of service of such notice; and the said owners or agents of all houses, tenements, or other buildings situated in the above sanitary district shall within 10 days after the date of service of such notice file with the city sanitary inspector a written statement of a reliable plumber certifying that they have contracted with said plumber to connect all privies, water-closets, and urinals located on their premises with the city sewer, and that he will begin this said work immediately and continue said work, without any delay whatever, until it is completed.

(b) Every person who shall fail to file above statement of plumber in the time specified shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$5 for the first day and \$5

every day thereafter until said notice is filed. Any owner or agent of the owner of any house, tenement, or other building situated in the above district who shall fail to have the privies, water-closets, or urinals on his, her, or their property connected with the city sewer within 30 days after being notified by the city sanitary inspector to connect the same shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$5 for the first day and \$5 for every day thereafter until their said privies, water-closets, and urinals are connected with said city sewer.

(c) All other ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 34. It shall be unlawful for any person to locate or maintain a surface privy within 25 feet of any public street or alley, or within 50 feet of any well or spring used for drinking or culinary purposes, or within 25 feet of any natural drain in the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh, and all privies shall be located so as to be at least as far from the dwelling houses, kitchen, and dining rooms on the adjoining lot or lots as they are from the dwelling houses, kitchen, and dining rooms on the lot where they are located. All privies which do not conform in location to the provisions of this section shall, after notice from the sanitary inspector, be moved within 10 days at the expense of the owner or agent. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 per day for every day such violation continues.

SEC. 35. It shall be unlawful for the occupant of any lot or premises within the city limits to use or maintain a surface privy unless a license therefor shall have first been granted by the sanitary inspector. Such license shall be issued to a person named, and for a specified lot, giving street and number, and shall date from the first day of March and run for a period of 12 months: *Provided*, If the holder of such license shall change his residence during the continuance of said license he shall at his option have the right to have such license either transferred to the number and street of his new residence or transferred to the new occupant of the premises for which it was originally issued. A tax of \$1 shall be paid to the sanitary inspector upon the issuance of said license, and the proceeds of said license tax, under the direction of the board of aldermen, shall be applied exclusively for the purpose of paying the expenses of cleaning the privies as herein provided.

No person shall remove any excremental deposits from any lot or privy within the corporate limits through the streets of the city except under the direction and authority of the sanitary inspector.

The holders of licenses under this ordinance are hereby relieved from all responsibility concerning the cleansing and condition of such surface privies, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to see that all surface privies within the city limits are regularly and properly cleansed and excremental deposits removed therefrom at proper intervals of time, without cost or expense to the holders of such license.

The sanitary inspector shall provide suitable wagons and barrels for the purposes herein required, and shall employ such labor as is necessary to operate the same. Any member of the force so employed is hereby given authority to enter upon any lot within the limits of the city between the hours of 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. for the purpose of cleansing said privies and removing the excremental deposits therefrom.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or failing to comply with any provision thereof, or who shall in any manner hinder, obstruct, or delay any officer or agent of the city in the discharge of his duties herein required, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 36. All privies that are not in the sanitary district, within the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh, shall be so built and arranged that flies can not gain access to the excreta; the rear to be provided with a hinged door of sufficient size to admit of readily removing the excreta, and each seat hole to be separately provided with a hinged cover, all doors and hinged covers to be kept closed when use does not require them to be kept open, and all to so fit, and be kept so as to exclude the flies. There shall be at least two openings, one in each end, large enough to thoroughly ventilate

the said privy, and these shall be kept covered with screen wire the meshes of which shall be small enough to keep out flies. All persons who own or control privies that do not conform to the provisions of this section shall, when notified by the sanitary inspector, have the same so arranged as to meet the requirements of this section within 10 days. It shall further be the duty of every occupant, tenant, owner, or agent of all lots upon which privies are situate to have the contents of such privies deodorized or covered with dry earth or fine coal ashes daily. Any person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or who shall bury any excremental or other fetid matter upon any of the lots within the limits of the city, shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 37. All railroad and sleeping-car companies running cars into the city of Raleigh shall keep their closets securely locked and shall not permit the same to be used by anyone while in the corporate limits of said city. The agents, conductors, or representatives of said companies who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall be arrested and on conviction shall be subject to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 38. The board of health shall have full power and authority to require the owner, lessee, or agent of any improved real estate in the city of Raleigh (the term improved real estate shall be construed to mean all lots or parcels of land which have or may hereafter have erected thereon any dwelling house, storehouse, workshop, factory, schoolhouse, college, place of amusement, livery stable, hotel, railway station, wood and coal yards, and manufacturing establishments of every kind) to provide suitable privy or water-closet accommodations upon such improved premises whenever in their judgment such improvements are necessary to the health of the occupants or to protect the sanitary interests of the neighboring citizens. All top privies shall be built and located in such a manner that no persons using them would be exposed to public view. After 10 days' notice served upon the owner, lessee, or agent in charge of any such property by the sanitary inspector to make and provide such accommodations aforesaid, if such owner, lessee, or agent in charge shall fail to have the same made and provided, he shall be subject to a penalty of \$10.

Stables—Construction and Maintenance of. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)

SEC. 60. No person shall erect, locate, or place on any lot within the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh any cow or horse stable, unless the same shall be located as far, if possible, from the residences on the adjoining lots as it would be from any residence on the lot on which such cow or horse stable shall be located, and then it shall, in all cases, be located in such manner and at such distance as to give the least possible offense to the occupants of residences on adjoining lots. All cow or horse stables shall be cleaned and disinfected with some good disinfectant (the same to be approved by the sanitary inspector) at least once each day, and the manure shall be removed therefrom and from the lot once each week during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, and once each month during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March in each and every year. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions and requirements of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 61. Whenever any person shall desire to locate, erect, or place any cow or horse stable on any lot within the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh he shall make application to the sanitary inspector for a permit to do so, and thereupon the sanitary inspector shall inspect such lot and the proposed location for such cow or horse stable, and after inspection and investigation he shall issue such permit to locate or erect the same in accordance with the requirements and provisions of section 60 of this chapter. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 62. Whenever any cow or horse stable which is now or may hereafter be located, erected, or placed upon any lot within the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh

shall become offensive and dangerous to health, in the opinion of any occupant of any residence upon an adjoining lot, such occupant shall have the right to make complaint of the same to the board of health of the city, which board shall have the right, after a full investigation, if it be satisfied that the owner or occupant of any such cow or horse stable has violated any requirement or provision of this chapter of the city ordinances, to notify the owner or occupant thereof to remove and relocate the said cow or horse stable so that the same shall conform to the requirements of this chapter, and such owner or occupant shall thereupon vacate and remove the same within 5 days after the receipt of said notice. Any person who shall willfully fail and refuse to remove any cow or horse stable within 5 days after being notified to do so shall be subject to a penalty of \$10.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)

SEC. 63. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to expectorate or spit upon the floor or steps or other walkways or approach to any hotel corridor, hotel office, public hall, bank, public building, public office, courthouse, street car, or any sidewalk in the city of Raleigh, and any person violating this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be subject to a penalty of \$1.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Chap. XX, Ord. July 19, 1912.)

SEC. 64. That on and after the 8th day of August, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or expose, or offer for sale, within the city limits or within 1 mile thereof, any candies, cakes, breadstuffs, meats, fish, grapes, all berries, all dried or evaporated fruits, tomatoes, or lettuce, unless the same be screened or thoroughly protected with wire, glass, or other coverings in such manner that the same shall not come in contact with flies, bugs, or other insects. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale of—License—Inspection. (Chap. XX, July 19, 1912.)

SEC. 66. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture, sell, or offer for sale any ice cream in the city of Raleigh containing any poisonous, impure, or unwholesome ingredients.

(a) No person, firm, or corporation shall mix, manufacture, or freeze any ice cream in the city of Raleigh for sale except in clean, sanitary, and thoroughly screened rooms or buildings.

(b) That all vessels and freezers in which ice cream is made and frozen for sale in the city of Raleigh shall be kept thoroughly cleansed and sterilized, and the buildings in which said cream is mixed and frozen shall be kept at all times neat, clean, free from rubbish and dirt, and thoroughly screened from flies and other insects, and no ice cream shall be made for sale in said city in tin freezers.

(c) That no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale in the city of Raleigh any ice cream kept or stored elsewhere than in a clean dust-proof and fly-proof receptacle, packed in ice.

(d) That no person, firm, or corporation shall transport ice cream over any street, alley, or way in the city of Raleigh to any place for sale therein, or offer for sale ice cream from any vehicle or vessel unless the same shall be in a clean dust-proof and fly-proof receptacle, packed in ice.

(e) The food inspector or bacteriologist shall examine, at least once a month, and oftener if he thinks it necessary or if required by the board of health, samples of milk and any other ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream in the said city, and ice cream after the same shall have been manufactured, which shall be offered for

sale in the city of Raleigh, which examination shall be made by means of a thorough scientific, bacteriological, and microscopical test, so as to ascertain the methods employed and the cleanliness and purity in the preparation of the ingredients, and the places where the said ice cream is manufactured, the vessels in which the same shall be made, the freezers or the receptacles in which the same shall be made for delivery, and utensils and other articles or materials which may be used in the preparation for sale, and the actual sale of such ice cream. The said food inspector shall report in writing, as often as may be, to the board of health of the city of Raleigh all cases of impure, unwholesome ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream, or ice cream itself discovered by his examinations and inspections in the city of Raleigh, stating in detail and explicitly the bacteriological and chemical condition and contents of such impure and unhealthy ingredients and ice cream, and designating the manufacturer of such ice cream.

(f) That every person, firm, or corporation who shall engage in the manufacture or sale of ice cream shall pay an annual license tax of \$1, to be collected by the city clerk.

(g) That the owner, salesman, or manufacturer of any ice cream inspected by the food inspector or his assistant shall pay to said inspector the sum of \$1 for each inspection, which said sum shall be paid by said inspector to the city clerk and by him paid to the city treasurer.

(h) Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, or interfering in any manner with the inspector or his assistant in the performance of his or their duty hereunder, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each offense, and may, in the discretion of the board of health, forfeit his license.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale of. (Ch. XXIV, Ord. July 19, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person, by himself, or by his servant or agent or employee, who operates a dairy shall sell or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell or deliver, milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, milk which has been wholly or partially skimmed, milk not of standard quality, or milk concerning which any misrepresentation has been made: *Provided*, That skimmed milk may be sold if the receptacle containing the same is marked with the words "Skimmed milk." Skim milk having less than 9.25 per cent of milk solids shall be considered adulterated: *And provided further*, That understandard milk or cream—which, for the purposes of this act, is defined as milk having less than 8.5 per cent of solids not fat and less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat, and cream having less than 18 per cent milk fat—may be sold if the receptacle containing the same is marked with the name of the seller, his place of business, and per cent of milk fat in the aforesaid milk or cream. The aforesaid words and figures shall be distinct and conspicuous; they shall be permanently attached to the aforesaid container on which they are placed; they shall be of plain, uncondensed gothic style, and their length shall be at least one-tenth of the height of the container on which they are placed; when glass bottles are used, the required marks shall be blown into the side of the bottle and also distinctly printed on the cap or cover of the same. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the sale of modified milk in bottles, each holding a single feeding, into the side of which the name of the manufacturer has been blown, with the words "Modified milk."

SEC. 2. No person himself, or by his servant, agent, or employee, who operates a dairy, shall sell or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell or deliver, milk produced by diseased cows, or by cows which have been fed decomposed or unwholesome food or contaminated water, or milk which has been produced, stored, handled, or transported in an unclean or insanitary manner.

SEC. 3. A person suffering from any disease, or one in whose residence or among whose associates any contagious or infectious disease exists, must keep away from

cows, milk, or milk utensils. When any person engaged in the production, storage, or distribution of milk is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or when such disease exists among its employees or their immediate associates, or within any building used in any way in the milk business, no milk shall be sold or delivered from such dairy or milk establishment except by permission of and in the manner prescribed by the food inspector or board of aldermen. No person who has anything to do in the production or handling of milk shall enter any place where exists any contagious or infectious disease, nor have any communication with any person who is an occupant of such infected place. Every producer or dealer who operates a dairy and who sells milk directly to the consumers shall promptly notify the food inspector of any case of a communicable disease among his employees, their immediate associates, or members of his family. Every milk producer who sells his product to middlemen for resale shall notify said dealer of the existence of any communicable disease as aforesaid, and said dealer shall at once notify the food inspector. No milk that is sold shall be dipped from cans or poured into other vessels except in the regular milk room of a dairy plant, unless such transfer shall be made to customers at their houses or places of business. No milk shall be bottled upon any wagon.

Sec. 4. Milk tickets shall be used but once. No one shall deliver milk to or remove any empty milk bottle or receptacle from a dwelling where any contagious disease exists until authorized by the food inspector. No one shall place or permit to be placed in any vessel or utensil used in the production, sale, or delivery of milk, any offal, swill, kerosene oil, or other offensive material; nor shall he return or cause to be returned to any milk producer any milk can or bottle which is in an unclean or offensive condition. The presence of a diseased animal in a herd from which milk is sold shall be prima facie evidence that the milk of the diseased animal is sold contrary to law.

Sec. 5. While quarantine of any contagious disease exists milk may be delivered in glass bottles: *Provided*, That such bottles are not to be removed except by an authorized agent of the sanitary department, who shall sterilize them before handing them over to the owner.

Sec. 6. Milk from dairies which score below 45 is, for the purposes of this act, deemed insanitary, and its sale is forbidden. The tuberculin test shall be applied by the food inspector during the month of May of each and every year and during the month of October in the year 1912, and a physical examination shall be made yearly by him. He may, however, make as many other tuberculin tests and physical examinations as he may desire. The score alluded to shall be made by the food inspector or his assistant on the score card of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The violation or infringement of any section of this ordinance may give the food inspector the right to post the name of such dairy so violating this ordinance on the city bulletin board, and give a copy of this bulletin to the public press for the protection of the public.

Sec. 7. The food inspector of the city of Raleigh shall prosecute violations of this law and regulations thereunder. He may forbid the sale, offering for sale, or having in his possession with the intent to sell, in the city of Raleigh, of milk produced or handled under dirty or insanitary conditions, of milk produced in dairies to which inspection has been refused, or of milk produced in violation of this law or of any regulation thereunder. He may revoke or suspend the license hereinafter provided for, for violation of this law or of any regulation made thereunder. He shall condemn, seize, and destroy or render unsalable by staining or other means, any milk not of a standard quality or which contains visible sediment, or which is not properly protected from contamination or deterioration, wherever found for sale, and for this purpose is charged with the duty of examining milk kept for sale or offered to the public for consumption in wagons, stores, restaurants, and other public places.

Sec. 8. The inspector shall periodically inspect all dairies supplying milk to the Raleigh public, and shall report in writing to each license holder:

1. The rating of his dairy by the Government score card at the date of last inspection.
2. The result of all records made:
 - (a) For purity and cleanliness.
 - (b) For care in handling and transportation.
 - (c) For acidity 12 hours after milking.
 - (d) For cream and milk fat.
3. The result and date of last test for tuberculosis in his herd.
4. The amount (if any) of milk condemned since last report.
5. He shall also keep a record of the above data, which shall be accessible to the public.

Sec. 9. Licenses.—Every person, before selling milk or offering it for sale, or before conveying milk in carriages or otherwise for the purpose of selling or delivering it, shall, annually, on the 1st day of January, be licensed by the food inspector of the city of Raleigh to sell within the limits thereof. A license fee of 50 cents per cow in the dairy herd, provided that the minimum fee shall be \$10, shall be paid to the city clerk and by him turned over to the city treasurer. The license shall be issued only in the name of the owner of the vehicles, stores, or other places where or in which milk is to be sold or conveyed. The license shall, for the purposes of this act, be conclusive evidence of ownership of the business carried on in said store, vehicle, or other place, and shall not be sold, assigned, or transferred. Each license shall contain the number thereof and the name, residence, and place of business of the licensee. Each licensee before engaging in the sale of milk shall cause his name and the number of his license to be conspicuously posted in his place of business and shall also cause his name, the number of his license, and his place of business to be legibly placed on each outer side of all vehicles used by him in the conveyance and sale of milk. The application for a license shall be written and on a blank furnished by the city clerk. It shall give the names of all persons employed by the applicant in conveying or selling milk and shall also give the names of all persons from whom the applicant is at the time purchasing or receiving milk, their residence and post-office address, and such detailed information as to their cows, premises, and methods as the aforesaid inspector may require. The application shall also contain an agreement that the inspector and any of his deputies and assistants shall have access to all animals, premises, and utensils used in the production and handling of milk and a further agreement that the holder of license shall abide by and be bound by the ordinances of the city of Raleigh relative to milk, its production and sale, and shall waive any rights or damages he may have or sustain against the city of Raleigh by any condemnation of the inspector or his assistants of the dairy, its produce, or other things connected therewith, whether said dairy be in or out of Raleigh Township.

Sec. 10. Holders of license shall promptly notify in writing the food inspector of any change in drivers or other employee or of any change in the source of their supply. Each license shall be granted on the condition that it is subject to suspension for violation of any provision of this law or any regulation thereunder.

Sec. 11. No person, by himself, servant, or agent, shall receive, convey, sell, or deliver any milk the producer of which has not been registered as a milk producer by the food inspector of the city of Raleigh. The application for such registration shall be in writing on a blank furnished by the city clerk; it shall contain an agreement on the part of the applicant that he will comply with the law and regulations made thereunder and an agreement that the said inspector and his duly authorized deputies and assistants shall have access to the applicant's dairy herd and all premises and utensils used by him in the production and handling of milk, whether in or out of Raleigh

Township. Registration may be canceled and revoked at any time for violation of the above agreements.

SEC. 12. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of this law the word “milk” shall be construed to include cream and buttermilk so far as is applicable. The word “milk” shall also be construed to mean evaporated or condensed milk so far as is applicable: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to evaporated or condensed milk contained in hermetically sealed packages, labeled distinctly with the name of the manufacturer who prepared or put it up and the brand under which it is made and sold. The word “person” may mean firm, partnership, or corporation. The words “producer” and “dairy” shall be construed a person keeping more than one cow, or place in which more than one cow it kept, whose milk is to be sold or to be exposed to sale. Other words in this act shall be taken in their usual significance or meaning. When milk is bought or sold by the quart or gallon, the gallon of 231 cubic inches and the quart of 57.75 cubic inches shall be the standard and shall be understood: *Provided*, That this law shall not apply to buttermilk except when the dealer makes a regular daily delivery.

SEC. 13. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall on conviction pay a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 14. That chapter 21 of the ordinances of the city of Raleigh and all amendments thereto, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Foodstuffs—Inspection of—Meat. (Chap. XXV, Ord. July 19, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That there shall be elected by the board of aldermen of the city of Raleigh a food inspector, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the board, and who shall be proficient in and have knowledge of pathological evidence of diseases, sanitation, hygiene, bacteriology, analytical chemistry, veterinary surgery, and who shall be paid such a salary as the board of aldermen may determine.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the food inspector to inspect the dairies furnishing milk to the city of Raleigh, and report the condition thereof as required by the ordinances; to examine cows in said dairies and to examine the milk as required by the ordinance; he shall examine all meats sold within the city of Raleigh as required by the ordinances, and examine all slaughter places within which said meat is prepared for market, and shall examine ice cream, and the places in which it is made and from which it is sold, as required by the ordinance and shall, as the case may be, give such bacteriological, chemical, or other examinations as required by the ordinances on the subjects above set out.

SEC. 3. He shall perform the duties now performed by the city veterinarian and shall perform any and all duties required of him in any other ordinance heretofore or hereafter enacted.

SEC. 4. Section 18 of chapter 9 of the ordinances of the city of Raleigh is hereby repealed and the office of city veterinarian is hereby abolished.

SEC. 5. He may, by and with the consent of the board of aldermen, appoint an assistant, who shall, when so appointed, have the same rights and authority of the food inspector, subject to the control of the food inspector, which said assistant shall hold office also at the pleasure of the board.

SEC. 6. That the rules and regulations of the United States governing meat inspection, as amended, effective May 1, 1908, issued under authority of act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, in regard to sanitation and ante mortem and post-mortem inspection, condemnation, and disposal of animals and meats unfit for human food, stamping, tagging of carcass or part of carcass inspected and found fit for food, shall be the standard applied to all acts of butchers, inspector, and other persons, firms, or cor-

porations engaged in or who shall sell fresh meats in the city of Raleigh or within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. On and after the 1st day of September, 1912, no person, firm, or corporation shall operate any slaughterhouse or pen for the dressing of meats for use in the city of Raleigh, unless the same shall be licensed by the board of health of the city of Raleigh. Application for license must be made in writing to the board of health, showing the name of the applicant, occupation, residence, location of the place of business, and his experience in operating such an establishment,

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, or offer for sale, any fresh meats in the city of Raleigh unless the same has been slaughtered and inspected as provided in this ordinance, nor keep or expose or offer for sale for food, nor keep the same for purposes of food within the city of Raleigh, any emaciated, tainted, putrid, decayed, or unwholesome or diseased meats. In case of keeping, exposing, or offering such for sale, the food inspector or his assistant shall have the power and authority to seize, condemn, and confiscate the same.

SEC. 9. The board of health shall prescribe and furnish forms for reports, tags, etc., necessary for use by the food inspector or his assistant, and shall receive and check all reports of said food inspector or assistant relative to meats, which said inspector shall file such reports as often as required by the board of health. The said board shall receive all complaints and adjust all differences arising between the inspector or his assistant and those having property inspected, not otherwise hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 10. That no fresh meats or carcasses of animals shall be offered or exposed for sale in the city of Raleigh for use in the city of Raleigh, unless the same shall be inspected by the food inspector or his assistant, and shall show the stamp of approval of the United States Government or the food inspector of the city of Raleigh. For every inspection of the carcass of an animal so made by said inspector or his assistant, the owner thereof, the person, firm, or corporation, selling or offering same for sale, shall pay the said inspector the sum of 25 cents for each inspection of a carcass which weighs 100 pounds or over, and the sum of 10 cents for the inspection of each carcass which weighs less than 100 pounds, which said sum shall be collected at the time of inspection by said inspector or his assistant, and by them shall be paid to the city clerk, who shall keep a record of same.

SEC. 11. That the requirements of these ordinances shall not be applicable to farmers who are not engaged in the fresh-meat business, but they may bring their meats into the city for sale and to the city market during the hours to be designated by the board of health, and there have the same inspected in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, and for the same fees and for the purpose of such inspection said meats shall have accompanying them, held by their natural attachments, all of the following organs of the animals, to wit, head, liver, heart, spleen, and lungs.

SEC. 12. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or interfering in any manner with the food inspector or his assistant in the performance of their duty under this ordinance, shall upon conviction be subject to a penalty of \$10, and his license may be revoked by the board of health.

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