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## CHOLERA.

During the last three or four months cholera has been reported in various localities in southern Europe. In Austria-Hungary 93 cases with 43 deaths were reported up to August 25. In Roumania cases have been reported in 25 different localities. In Servia up to August 23 there had been reported 1,460 cases, with 619 deaths. The disease was also reported present in the Kherson district of southern Russia. In Turkey in Europe cases were reported in Constantinople, Kavak, and Saloniki. Cases were present August 25 among soldiers at Varna in Bulgaria. The spread of the disease in southern Europe has apparently been due largely to the demobilization of armies, which have brought the disease back from the front.

In China cholera broke out in Hongkong the early part of August, and on the 25th of the month 2 cases were reported at Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

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## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST 18-23, 1913.

By MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

The total number of persons registered at the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which was held at the Hotel Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn., August 18 to 23, 1913, was 397. Practically all parts of the country were represented, and the attendance at the several sessions of the association and of the different sections was unusually good.

The meeting of the association was formally opened by President W. S. Day on the afternoon of August 18. The address of the president contained a number of recommendations relating to public-health matters, more particularly the manufacture and use of nostrums and the abuse of habit-forming drugs. The president pointed out that so-called patent medicines are secret in composition and that secrecy in formula is frequently accompanied by extravagant exploitation. In some cases the patient is injured by the formation

of drug habit and in others by the excessive or ill-advised use of powerful drugs, while, if no other ill effects are experienced, there is often a waste of valuable time devoted to "trying out" a much-vaunted cure, during which the opportunity for successfully combatting the disease is lost. He also expressed the opinion that at this time the American Pharmaceutical Association should do no less than emphatically restate the steadfast opposition of its members to nostrums of all descriptions.

At a subsequent meeting of the association the appointment of a commission on proprietary medicines was authorized. The duties of this commission will be to investigate and report on various so-called patent medicines sold in the United States and their percentage of alcohol and habit-forming drugs.

The scientific work of the association was largely done in connection with four of the seven sections of the association, and the communications presented in these sections aggregated upward of 125.

The section on scientific papers presented the most extended program. This program was largely devoted to technical subjects of a chemical or of a pharmacognostic nature, although work along the line of experimental pharmacology was reported on in connection with communications on digitalis, ergot, ouabain, and in a paper describing an improved kymograph, which permits the simultaneous use of four animals in connection with one piece of apparatus.

The members attending the section on practical pharmacy and dispensing discussed 31 communications, mostly of a practical nature, and also had the privilege of listening to an illustrated lecture on the flora of central Tennessee.

In the section devoted to the discussion of pharmacopœias and formularies the chairman of the committee on revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States presented a comprehensive report on proposed changes in the Pharmacopœia, and also ventured the statement that the new Pharmacopœia was now 90 per cent complete and that printing would probably begin in the very near future.

The chairman of the committee on National Formulary reported that the members of the committee present at Nashville had held several meetings and that the work of revision was practically completed so far as formulas were concerned. He also presented a copy of the completed draft of the Formulary.

The chairman of the committee on unofficial standards reported that monographs for many of the drugs needed in the formulas of the National Formulary and not included in the Pharmacopœia had been prepared and that the few remaining monographs would be ready in the very near future, thus practically completing the work of revision.

The section on education and legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association devoted the greater portion of the available time to the discussion of laws relating to poisons and habit-forming drugs. A lengthy paper on the nature of poisons elicited considerable discussion, and the suggestion was made that it might be possible to define poisons in the form of toxic units per gram of animal.

The reports of the representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association to the American Drug Trade Conference elicited considerable discussion on the desirability, practicability, and need for Federal legislation to control the sale of narcotic drugs, and appreciation was expressed of the work done by the Public Health Service in the compilation of laws relating to the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons and habit-forming drugs.

A communication on the need for uniformity in laws relating to the manufacture and sale of poisons and habit-forming drugs elicited much discussion and evidenced considerable uniformity of opinion in regard to the desirability of correlating the laws relating to these several subjects. The members of the association at the final session indorsed resolutions advanced by the house of delegates and previously adopted by the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, favoring greater uniformity in laws relating to the manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs; a detail plan for the lessening of poison cases from the use of poison tablets intended for external use; a better law against illegal trade in habit-forming drugs; a law further restricting the sale of methyl alcohol, and a recommendation that the committees of revision of the Pharmacopœia and of the National Formulary indicate toxic drugs. The association also indorsed a recommendation that the revision committees include synonyms in the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary and adopted a resolution to the effect that the association is in favor of greater uniformity in connection with pharmacopœial nomenclature, particularly of potent drugs, and advocates the establishment of a commission to bring about this uniformity.

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## AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A NOTE REGARDING CERTAIN PAPERS OF PUBLIC-HEALTH INTEREST PRESENTED AT THE MEETING AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 9-12, 1913.

By **ATHERTON SEIDELL**, Technical Assistant, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

At the meeting of the American Chemical Society 17 papers were presented before the section on water, sewage, and sanitation. Of these, the papers presented by Prof. Chamot, of Cornell University, and his assistant, Dr. Redfield, upon the value and best conditions for testing for hydrogen-sulphide production in the bacteriological

examination of potable waters, were of much interest from a public-health standpoint. These authors found that in all undoubtedly polluted waters, showing the colon group, a positive test for hydrogen-sulphide-producing bacteria was obtained, thus furnishing a valuable corroborative test for polluted waters. Although colon bacilli in a sample might not condemn the water, a positive test for the hydrogen-sulphide-producing bacteria would show conclusively that the sample was polluted. In 11 per cent of the samples examined the pollution could be positively diagnosed only by the corroborative evidence obtained by the test for the hydrogen-sulphide-producing bacteria.

A paper which appeared of general interest was that upon the "Ventilation of the schools of New York City," presented by Dr. Charles Baskerville. The investigation was undertaken for the board of estimates and awards by a committee. The humidity, temperature, carbon-dioxide content, direction of air currents, number of dust particles, and number of bacteria were determined in several thousand samples of air of typical schools over a period of about six months.

Comparisons were made between artificial ventilating systems and ventilation by way of the windows of the room. Nothing was found which would warrant the recommendation of the installation of the very costly mechanical ventilating systems in the public schools of New York. The results indicated that the question of ventilation is almost entirely one of proper control of temperature and humidity, and, therefore, almost entirely a janitorial problem. The committee recommended the purchase of automatic temperature and humidity recording instruments for use in accurately controlling the efficiency of the school janitors. In regard to the amount of dust it was found that a general parallelism existed between the amount of dust in the inside and outside air. On windy, dusty days the amount found in the schoolrooms was always higher than on quiet, clear days.

In a paper before the general meeting of the society it was pointed out by George A. Soper, of the public works department of New York City, that the profitable utilization of sewage has so far been a failure. The reasons therefor and the difficulties of the problem were discussed. Even a process for sewage disposal which would be self-supporting would be of immense value at the present time. No hopes of early solution of this important problem were expressed.

# 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.

State Reports for August, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated with in 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>						
Middlesex County—						
Lowell.....	1					1
Worcester County—						
Dudley.....	6				4	2
Total.....	7				4	3
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Benton County—						
Mayhew Lake Township.....	1	1			1	
Chippewa County—						
Milan.....	1				1	
Cottonwood County—						
Ann Township.....	1				1	
Windom.....	3				3	
Crow Wing County—						
Crosby.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	2				2	
Nicollet County—						
St. Peter.....	6				3	3
Olmsted County—						
Rochester.....	3				3	
Otter Tail County—						
Fergus Falls.....	1				1	
Redwood County—						
Lamberton Township.....	1				1	
Rice County—						
Faribault.....	2					2
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	2			1	1	
Virginia.....	2				2	
Wright County—						
Stockholm Township.....	2				2	
Total.....	28	1		1	22	5
<b>Ohio:</b>						
Allen County.....	18				3	15
Athens County.....	3				1	2
Belmont County.....	8				5	3
Butler County.....	8		1		5	2
Clark County—						
Springfield.....	8				8	
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	1			1		
Darke County.....	3					3

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>						
Franklin County—						
Columbus.....	5				5	
Fulton County.....	7					7
Huron County.....	2					2
Lawrence County—						
Ironton.....	3					3
Lucas County.....	3				2	1
Madison County.....	2				1	1
Marion County.....	11				5	6
Meigs County.....	3				2	1
Noble County.....	1				1	
Perry County.....	2					2
Sandusky County.....	2				1	1
Seneca County—						
Fostoria.....	1				1	
Tiffin.....	1				1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>92</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
District of Columbia (Aug. 1-31).....	2		<b>Montana (Aug. 1-31):</b>		
<b>Indiana (Aug. 1-31):</b>			Counties—		
Counties—			Broadwater.....	2	
Cass.....	4		Cascade.....	7	
Du Bois.....	10		Chouteau.....	1	
Fountain.....	1		Dawson.....	1	
Fulton.....	22		Flathead.....	2	
Hendricks.....	3		Hill.....	1	
Jackson.....	3		Jefferson.....	2	
Madison.....	4		Sheridan.....	1	
Marion.....	3		Silver Bow.....	10	
Parke.....	4		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>	
Vanderburg.....	6		<b>North Dakota (Aug. 1-31):</b>		
Vigo.....	1		Counties—		
Washington.....	1		Barnes.....	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62</b>		Cass.....	4	
<b>Iowa (Aug. 1-31):</b>			Cavalier.....	2	
Counties—			Emmons.....	1	
Linn.....	1		Ransom.....	1	
Marion.....	6		Stutsman.....	4	
Polk.....	5		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13</b>	
Webster.....	3		<b>Washington (May 1-31):</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>		Counties—		
<b>Kansas (Aug. 1-31):</b>			Adams.....	4	
Counties—			Chehalis.....	1	
Labette.....	1		Chelan.....	18	
Neosho.....	1		Clallam.....	2	
Sedgwick.....	1		Clark.....	1	
Shawnee.....	2		Franklin.....	1	
Sumner.....	1		King.....	3	
Wabaunsee.....	3		Kitsap.....	1	
Wyandotte.....	1		Lincoln.....	18	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>		Mason.....	2	
			Okanogan.....	1	
			Pierce.....	9	

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

**Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Washington (May 1-31)—Con. Counties—Continued.			Washington (Aug. 1-31): Counties—		
Pend Oreille.....	4	.....	Adams.....	1	.....
Skagit.....	2	.....	Columbia.....	1	.....
Snohomish.....	5	.....	King.....	7	.....
Spokane.....	3	.....	Lewis.....	1	.....
Thurston.....	2	.....	Pierce.....	3	.....
Walla Walla.....	3	.....	Skamania.....	3	.....
Yakima.....	43	.....	Stevens.....	1	.....
Total.....	123	.....	Total.....	15	.....

**City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 6, 1913.**

Biddeford, Me.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	2	.....
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	2	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	.....			

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**State Reports for August, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Indiana:		Indiana—Continued.	
Adam County.....	14	Kosciusko County.....	12
Bartholomew County.....	6	LaGrange County.....	5
Benton County.....	1	Lake County.....	3
Blackford County.....	4	LaPorte County.....	4
Boone County.....	2	Lawrence County.....	23
Carroll County.....	8	Madison County.....	14
Cass County.....	1	Marion County.....	72
Clark County.....	6	Martin County.....	1
Clay County.....	1	Monroe County.....	2
Clinton County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	4
Crawford County.....	3	Morgan County.....	18
Daviess County.....	8	Noble County.....	3
Dearborn County.....	2	Orange County.....	3
Decatur County.....	8	Owen County.....	6
Dekalb County.....	15	Parke County.....	20
Delaware County.....	15	Perry County.....	6
Dubois County.....	1	Putnam County.....	7
Elkhart County.....	15	Randolph County.....	24
Floyd County.....	11	Scott County.....	8
Fountain County.....	2	Shelby County.....	4
Franklin County.....	6	Spencer County.....	2
Fulton County.....	1	Steuben County.....	18
Gibson County.....	24	St. Joseph County.....	28
Grant County.....	5	Switzerland County.....	6
Greene County.....	12	Tippecanoe County.....	3
Hamilton County.....	3	Tipton County.....	4
Hancock County.....	21	Union County.....	1
Harrison County.....	2	Vanderburgh County.....	53
Hendricks County.....	1	Vermillion County.....	1
Henry County.....	5	Vigo County.....	3
Howard County.....	1	Wabash County.....	6
Huntington County.....	19	Warriek County.....	6
Jackson County.....	8	Washington County.....	20
Jasper County.....	4	Wayne County.....	10
Jay County.....	15	Wells County.....	21
Jefferson County.....	2	White County.....	12
Jennings County.....	10		
Johnson County.....	18	Total.....	722
Knox County.....	8		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Kansas:</b>		<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>	
Allen County.....	1	Thomas County.....	8
Anderson County.....	2	Wallace County.....	3
Atchison County.....	1	Wichita County.....	3
Atchison.....	3	Wilson County.....	5
Barber County.....	1	Woodson County.....	9
Barton County.....	2	Wyandotte County—	
Bourbon County.....	3	Kansas City.....	38
Fort Scott.....	6		
Butler County.....	4	Total.....	299
Chase County.....	3		
Chautauqua County.....	4	<b>State of Maryland, exclusive of Balti-</b>	
Cherokee County.....	8	<b>more city:</b>	
Cheyenne County.....	1	Allegany County.....	126
Cloud County.....	3	Anne Arundel County.....	31
Coffey County.....	8	Baltimore County.....	69
Comanche County.....	2	Calvert County.....	11
Cowley County.....	2	Caroline County.....	22
Crawford County.....	2	Carroll County.....	11
Pittsburgh.....	4	Cecil County.....	14
Dickinson County.....	4	Charles County.....	9
Doniphan County.....	4	Dorchester County.....	37
Douglas County.....	2	Frederick County.....	32
Edwards County.....	3	Garrett County.....	14
Elk County.....	2	Harford County.....	14
Ellsworth County.....	1	Howard County.....	7
Finney County.....	1	Kent County.....	20
Ford County.....	4	Montgomery County.....	2
Franklin County.....	1	Prince Georges County.....	11
Geary County.....	1	Queen Annes County.....	46
Gove County.....	2	Somerset County.....	37
Gray County.....	3	St. Marys County.....	2
Greenwood County.....	10	Talbot County.....	37
Harper County.....	1	Washington County.....	60
Harvey County.....	2	Wicomico County.....	19
Haskell County.....	1	Worcester County.....	9
Jackson County.....	4		
Jefferson County.....	1	Total.....	640
Kearney County.....	1		
Kingman County.....	2	<b>Massachusetts:</b>	
Labette County.....	4	Berkshire County—	
Parsons.....	12	North Adams.....	2
Leavenworth County.....	1	Pittsfield.....	9
Leavenworth.....	2	Bristol County—	
Lincoln County.....	8	Easton.....	2
Linn County.....	2	Fall River.....	16
Lyon County.....	8	Mansfield.....	1
Marion County.....	5	New Bedford.....	11
Marshall County.....	1	Taunton.....	1
McPherson County.....	5	Essex County—	
Meade County.....	4	Andover.....	1
Montgomery County.....	5	Beverly.....	2
Coffeyville.....	3	Danvers.....	1
Morris County.....	5	Gloucester.....	1
Morton County.....	1	Haverhill.....	7
Nemaha County.....	2	Ipswich.....	2
Ness County.....	4	Lawrence.....	3
Osage County.....	4	Lynn.....	6
Pawnee County.....	2	Marblehead.....	1
Reno County.....	1	Newburyport.....	1
Hutchinson.....	2	Rowley.....	7
Republic County.....	2	Salem.....	1
Riley County.....	2	Saugus.....	11
Rooks County.....	1	Franklin County—	
Saline County.....	1	Northfield.....	2
Sedgwick County.....	7	Hampden County—	
Wichita.....	4	Chicopee.....	4
Shawnee County—		Hampden.....	1
Topeka.....	2	Holyoke.....	1
Sheridan County.....	1	Longmeadow.....	21
Sherman County.....	3	Ludlow.....	2
Stafford County.....	3	Palmer.....	34
Stevens County.....	1	Springfield.....	31
Sumner County.....	15	Westfield.....	2



## TYPHOID FEVER.—Continued.

## State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>		<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>	
<b>Middlesex County—</b>		<b>Beltrami County—</b>	
Arlington.....	1	Pine Wood.....	1
Ashland.....	1	<b>Carlton County—</b>	
Ayer.....	1	Cloquet.....	5
Cambridge.....	12	Carlton.....	1
Chelmsford.....	1	<b>Cottonwood County—</b>	
Concord.....	1	Westbrook Township.....	1
Everett.....	3	<b>Crow Wing County—</b>	
Hopkinton.....	3	Brainerd.....	2
Lowell.....	2	<b>Douglas County—</b>	
Malden.....	8	Alexandria.....	1
Marlboro.....	2	Alexandria Township.....	1
Medford.....	2	<b>Goodhue County—</b>	
Melrose.....	1	Red Wing.....	1
Newton.....	6	<b>Hennepin County—</b>	
Shirley.....	1	Minneapolis.....	14
Somerville.....	4	Robbinsdale.....	1
Tewksbury.....	1	<b>Isanti County—</b>	
Waltham.....	2	Braham.....	1
Wayland.....	1	<b>Itasca County—</b>	
Winchester.....	1	Bovey.....	1
<b>Norfolk County—</b>		Coleraine.....	1
Brookline.....	2	Nashwauk.....	2
Dedham.....	1	<b>Kandiyohi County—</b>	
Foxboro.....	1	Willmar.....	2
Milton.....	2	<b>Kittson County—</b>	
Norfolk.....	1	Lancaster Township.....	1
Norwood.....	1	St. Vincent.....	1
Quincy.....	5	<b>Lake County—</b>	
Randolph.....	1	Two Harbors.....	1
<b>Suffolk County—</b>		<b>Le Sueur County—</b>	
Boston.....	72	Kilkenny.....	1
Chelsea.....	1	Kilkenny Township.....	1
Revere.....	2	Waterville Township.....	7
Suffolk.....	6	<b>Lyon County—</b>	
<b>Worcester County—</b>		Custer Township.....	1
Athol.....	2	<b>McLeod County—</b>	
Clinton.....	4	Glencoe.....	1
Gardner.....	2	<b>Marshall County—</b>	
Hardwick.....	1	Stephen.....	2
Holden.....	1	<b>Martin County—</b>	
Milford.....	1	Fairmont.....	3
Northbridge.....	2	<b>Mille Lacs County—</b>	
Spencer.....	1	Milaca.....	1
Worcester.....	16	<b>Morrison County—</b>	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>363</b>	Little Falls.....	1
		<b>Nicollet County—</b>	
<b>North Dakota:</b>		St. Peter.....	1
Barnes County.....	2	<b>Nobles County—</b>	
Bottineau County.....	3	Adrian.....	1
Bowman County.....	1	<b>Norman County—</b>	
Burleigh County.....	2	Mary Township.....	1
Cavalier County.....	2	<b>Olmsted County—</b>	
Dunn County.....	1	Rochester.....	5
Golden Valley County.....	3	<b>Otter Tail County—</b>	
Grand Forks County.....	3	Fergus Falls.....	1
Griggs County.....	2	<b>Pine County—</b>	
McHenry County.....	15	Pine City.....	1
Nelson County.....	2	<b>Polk County—</b>	
Ramsey County.....	2	Crookston.....	1
Richland County.....	3	Woodside Township.....	1
Steele County.....	1	<b>Ramsey County—</b>	
Stutsman County.....	1	St. Paul.....	15
Traill County.....	1	White Bear Township.....	1
Walsh County.....	1	<b>Rice County—</b>	
Ward County.....	7	Faribault.....	2
Williams County.....	4	<b>Roseau County—</b>	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>56</b>	Jadis Township.....	1
		<b>Nordland Township.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Minnesota:</b>		<b>St. Louis County—</b>	
<b>Becker County—</b>		Duluth.....	20
Detroit.....	2	Ely.....	9
<b>Lake Eunice Township.....</b>	<b>1</b>	Gilbert.....	1
		Hibbing.....	3
		Morse Township.....	1

**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**

**State Reports for August, 1913—Continued.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>		<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>	
St. Louis County—Continued.		Lorain County.....	11
Virginia.....	15	Lucas County.....	32
Winton.....	4	Madison County.....	9
Scott County—		Mahoning County.....	22
Belle Plaine Borough.....	1	Marion County.....	5
Stearns County—		Medina County.....	3
Albany Township.....	1	Meigs County.....	5
Paynesville.....	1	Mercer County.....	1
St. Cloud.....	2	Miami County.....	56
Swift County—		Monroe County.....	2
Appleton.....	6	Montgomery County—	
Wadena County—		Dayton.....	52
Verndale.....	1	Morgan County.....	4
Waseca County—		Muskingum County.....	9
New Richland.....	1	Noble County.....	12
Washington County—		Ottawa County.....	5
Forest Lake.....	2	Paulding County.....	4
Stillwater.....	2	Perry County.....	15
Watowan County—		Pickaway County.....	9
St. James.....	1	Pike County.....	6
Winona County—		Portage County.....	8
Winona.....	1	Preble County.....	9
Wright County—		Putnam County.....	10
Maple Lake.....	1	Richland County.....	26
Stockholm Township.....	1	Ross County.....	23
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>165</b>	Sandusky County.....	4
<b>Ohio:</b>		Scioto County.....	26
Adams County.....	8	Seneca County.....	18
Allen County.....	6	Shelby County.....	4
Ashland County.....	7	Stark County.....	9
Ashtabula County.....	9	Summit County.....	38
Athens County.....	25	Trumbull County.....	9
Auglaize County.....	8	Tuscarawas County.....	14
Belmont County.....	17	Union County.....	7
Brown County.....	14	Van Wert County.....	8
Butler County.....	15	Vinton County.....	8
Champaign County.....	2	Warren County.....	18
Clark County.....	1	Washington County.....	15
Clermont County.....	6	Wayne County.....	5
Clinton County.....	15	Williams County.....	3
Columbiana County.....	17	Wood County.....	11
Coshocton County.....	8	Wyandot County.....	7
Crawford County.....	12	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,191</b>
Cuyahoga County.....	58	<b>Washington:</b>	
Darke County.....	57	Asotin County.....	5
Defiance County.....	25	Chehalis County.....	1
Delaware County.....	7	Clarke County.....	3
Erie County—		Columbia County.....	4
Sandusky.....	9	Cowlitz County.....	1
Fairfield County.....	12	Garfield County.....	1
Fayette County.....	21	King County.....	1
Franklin County.....	35	Seattle.....	31
Galla County.....	14	Kitsap County.....	1
Geauga County.....	1	Klickitat County.....	2
Greene County.....	34	Lewis County.....	3
Guernsey County.....	24	Lincoln County.....	3
Hamilton County.....	62	Pierce County—	
Hancock County.....	4	Tacoma.....	5
Hardin County.....	23	Skagit County.....	1
Harrison County.....	10	Skamania County.....	1
Highland County.....	4	Spokane County.....	6
Hocking County.....	2	Stevens County.....	5
Huron County.....	11	Walla Walla County.....	7
Jackson County.....	19	Whatecom County—	
Jefferson County.....	4	Bellingham.....	1
Knox County.....	20	Yakima County.....	38
Lake County.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>120</b>
Licking County.....	12		
Logan County.....	10		

**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.****New Jersey—Perth Amboy.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Naulty, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph September 19, 1913, that 20 cases of typhoid fever had been notified at Perth Amboy, N. J.

**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.****State Reports for August, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Indiana:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Allen County.....	1	Plymouth County—	
Dearborn County.....	1	Rockland.....	1
Total.....	2	Suffolk County—	
Iowa:		Boston.....	2
Bremer County.....	1	Chelsea.....	1
Polk County.....	1	Worcester County—	
Shelby County.....	1	Clinton.....	1
Total.....	3	Total.....	14
Kansas:		Minnesota:	
Crawford County.....	1	Blue Earth County—	
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:		Rapidan Township.....	1
Washington County—		Carlton County—	
Hagerstown.....	1	Cloquet.....	1
Massachusetts:		St. Louis County—	
Bristol County—		Duluth.....	2
Fall River.....	1	Total.....	4
New Bedford.....	1	Ohio:	
Essex County—		Butler County—	
Newburyport.....	1	Middletown.....	2
Salem.....	1	Cuyahoga County—	
Hampshire County—		Cleveland.....	3
Amherst.....	1	Hardin County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Lake County.....	1
Everett.....	1	Ross County.....	3
Lowell.....	1	Seneca County.....	1
Marlboro.....	1	Union County.....	2
Norfolk County—		Vinton County.....	1
Dedham.....	1	Wayne County.....	1
		Total.....	15

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 6, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	3		Haverhill, Mass.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	3	3	Lexington, Ky.....		1
Columbus, Ohio.....		1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	2	1
Gloucester, Mass.....		1	Washington, D. C.....	1	

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**

**State Reports for August, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Indiana:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Bartholomew County.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Clinton County.....	2	Boston.....	12
Davess County.....	1	Worcester County—	
Jefferson County.....	1	Gardner.....	1
Laporte County.....	1	Leicester.....	1
Marion County.....	1	Southboro.....	2
Miami County.....	1	Worcester.....	2
Monroe County.....	2	Total.....	60
Putnam County.....	1		
Scott County.....	1	<b>Minnesota:</b>	
Shelby County.....	4	Blue Earth County—	
Tipton County.....	1	Mankato.....	1
Vigo County.....	1	Carver County—	
Wabash County.....	2	Watertown.....	4
Washington County.....	3	Hennepin County—	
Total.....	23	Minneapolis.....	2
		Nobles County—	
<b>Iowa:</b>		Adrian.....	1
Audubon County.....	1	Brewster.....	1
Bremer County.....	3	Dundee.....	1
Cass County.....	2	Worthington.....	2
Fayette County.....	2	Rock County—	
Floyd County.....	1	Luverne.....	6
Kossuth County.....	2	St. Louis County—	
Palo Alto County.....	1	Duluth.....	3
Pottawattamie County.....	1	Ely.....	2
Ringold County.....	1	Hibbing.....	1
Shelby County.....	1	Kinney.....	1
Webster County.....	1	Sibley County—	
Total.....	16	Henderson Township.....	1
		Todd County—	
<b>Kansas:</b>		Burkeon Township.....	1
Butler County.....	1	Washington County—	
Jackson County.....	2	Stillwater.....	2
Labetta County.....	3	Watsonwan County—	
Wilson County.....	3	South Branch Township.....	1
Total.....	9	Winona County—	
		St. Charles.....	1
<b>Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:</b>		Total.....	31
Allegany County—		<b>North Dakota:</b>	
Cumberland.....	2	Golden Valley County.....	4
La Vale.....	1		
Total.....	3	<b>Ohio:</b>	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Ashland County.....	1
Berkshire County—		Clermont County.....	1
Great Barrington.....	1	Cuyahoga County—	
Pittsfield.....	1	Cleveland.....	6
Bristol County—		Darke County.....	1
Attleboro.....	1	Franklin County—	
Swansea.....	1	Columbus.....	1
Taunton.....	1	Jefferson County—	
Essex County—		Steubenville.....	1
Amesbury.....	1	Knox County.....	1
Andover.....	1	Lorain County—	
Beverly.....	2	Elyria.....	1
Haverhill.....	7	Monroe County.....	1
Lawrence.....	1	Putnam County.....	2
Lynn.....	2	Richland County.....	5
Hampden County—		Scioto County.....	2
Springfield.....	1	Stark County—	
Middlesex County—		Canton.....	1
Cambridge.....	1	Summit County—	
Concord.....	1	Barberton.....	1
Everett.....	1	Tuscarawas County—	
Framingham.....	1	Canal Dover.....	1
Hudson.....	2	Wayne County.....	1
Lowell.....	1	Total.....	27
Somerville.....	2		
Waltham.....	2	<b>Washington:</b>	
Norfolk County—		King County—	
Franklin.....	1	Seattle.....	1
Quincy.....	2	Whatecom County.....	3
Plymouth County—		Total.....	4
Brockton.....	6		
West Bridgewater.....	2		

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 6, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	3	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	3	.....	Newark, N. J.....	2	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Portland, Ore.....	1	1
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	.....	Providence, R I.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Springfield, Mass.....	1	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	4	1	Waltham, Mass.....	2	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	5	.....			

**ERYSIPELAS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 6, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	.....	2	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Erie, Pa.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	2	Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	Rutland, Vt.....	1	1

**PELLAGRA.**

During the week ended September 6, 1913, pellagra was reported by cities as follows: Nashville, Tenn., 1 case; New Orleans, La., 1 death.

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

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	Sept. 6, 1913	67	614	437	.....
Berkeley.....	do.....	2	126	70	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	10	1,629	1,141	.....

**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended September 6, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 55 squirrels from Alameda County, Cal.

**Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.**

None of the squirrels from Alameda County examined during the week ended September 6, 1913, was found plague infected, but one squirrel from Contra Costa County, which was shot during the previous week, was plague infected.

**PNEUMONIA.**

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 6, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	6	43	Lafayette, Ind.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	4	Los Angeles, Cal.....	15	8
Franklin, N. H.....	1	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1			

**RABIES.**

**California—Oakland and San Francisco—Rabies in Animals.**

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended September 20, 1913, 12 cases of rabies in dogs had been notified in Oakland, and 1 case in San Francisco, Cal.

**TETANUS.**

During the week ended September 6, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Boston, Mass., 1 death; Bridgeport, Conn., 1 case.

**SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**

**State Reports for August, 1913.**

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Indiana.....	135	107	195
Iowa.....	12	.....	27
Kansas.....	46	32	53
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city.....	18	50	47
Massachusetts.....	196	251	322
Minnesota.....	113	61	149
North Dakota.....	15	78	20
Ohio.....	301	235	648
Washington.....	26	35	26

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 6, 1913.**

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States Cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculo- sis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Over 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	174	18	2	2	12	1	19	12	12
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	216	40	4	12	24	4	48	13	13
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	635	72	6	4	2	47	4	104	52
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	182	44	2	9	3	10	1	42	17
<b>From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:</b>										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	125	5	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	13	13
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	107	16	.....	.....	15	1	.....	17	17
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	90	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	34	21
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	110	12	1	.....	5	1	.....	10	7
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	83	9	.....	13	5	.....	.....	19	12
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	130	26	3	6	3	.....	.....	42	20
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	112	11	.....	1	3	.....	.....	25	8

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

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 6, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States Cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculo- sis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Portland, Oreg.	207, 214		3		5		1		2	
Providence, R. I.	224, 326	49	3			1	4	2	5	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102, 054	33	7	1			5		5	3
Cambridge, Mass.	104, 839	18	1		3		2		6	2
Columbus, Ohio	181, 548	58	8				4		5	2
Dayton, Ohio	116, 577	39	7	1	1		1		2	5
Fall River, Mass.	119, 295	42	1				2		4	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112, 571	27	3		1		5			
Lowell, Mass.	106, 294	32	4		2		1		1	1
Nashville, Tenn.	110, 364	49	1				4		6	5
Oakland, Cal.	150, 174	44	2				2		2	3
Richmond, Va.	127, 628	44	2				3		3	6
Toledo, Ohio	168, 497	73	3	1	1		2		1	4
Worcester, Mass.	145, 986	52	3		1	1	1		1	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52, 127	12	2				1			1
Bayonne, N. J.	55, 545	14	2						4	1
Brookton, Mass.	56, 878	18	4	1	2				1	2
Camden, N. J.	94, 538		11	1			1		3	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73, 409	31	2				1		3	3
Erie, Pa.	66, 525	25	2						6	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64, 186	14	5						7	1
Hartford, Conn.	98, 915	24	2						1	1
Hoboken, N. J.	70, 324	18	1						12	
Johnstown, Pa.	55, 482	30	6	2	1		3			
Kansas City, Kans.	82, 331		1				2		1	
Lawrence, Mass.	85, 892						2		1	
Lynn, Mass.	89, 336	12	1				1		1	3
Manchester, N. H.	70, 063	22	1						2	2
New Bedford, Mass.	96, 652	37			2		1		5	4
Passaic, N. J.	54, 773	19	2		4		2		1	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	51, 622						1			1
Reading, Pa.	96, 071	18	7		1		1			
St. Joseph, Mo.	77, 403	25					3		2	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	72, 826	14			1		7	1		
Springfield, Ill.	51, 678	22								2
Springfield, Mass.	88, 926	19	2		1		1			2
Trenton, N. J.	96, 815	41	4	2			2		5	2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67, 105	25	1						4	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79, 803	31	13	1	3				3	4
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46, 150	14	3		1				2	
Auburn, N. Y.	34, 668	7					3			
Aurora, Ill.	29, 807	13					1			1
Austin, Tex.	29, 860	8					1			
Binghamton, N. Y.	48, 443	27			7				2	3
Brookline, Mass.	27, 792	7								
Butte, Mont.	39, 165	11					1			1
Chelsea, Mass.	32, 452	11	4	1	1				3	1
Chicopee, Mass.	25, 401	8	1		1				1	
Danville, Ill.	27, 871	18	1							2
Elmira, N. Y.	37, 176	10			2					
Everett, Mass.	33, 484	9							2	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	37, 826	17								
Haverhill, Mass.	44, 115	16							1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39, 437	17	1		1				2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36, 346	9								1
La Crosse, Wis.	30, 417	8	3							1
Lancaster, Pa.	47, 227		4				1			
Lexington, Ky.	35, 099	4	1		1				4	
Little Rock, Ark.	45, 941		1				1			
Lynchburg, Va.	29, 494	13		1	1					1
Newton, Mass.	39, 806	13	1				1		1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30, 445	7								
Orange, N. J.	29, 630	12			2				4	
Pasadena, Cal.	30, 291	8								
Pittsfield, Mass.	32, 121	4	1						1	





## **IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

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### **HAWAII.**

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

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii for plague infection as follows: Week ended August 30, 1913, Honolulu, 375; week ended August 23, 1913, Hilo, 1,559; Honokaa, 1,198.

### **PORTO RICO.**

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

Passed Asst. Surg. Chapin reports that during the week ended September 6, 1913, there were examined 1,038 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 705 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

# FOREIGN REPORTS.

## BRAZIL.

### Rio de Janeiro—Yellow Fever.

A fatal case of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro was reported by telegraph. Death occurred September 13.

## SERVIA.

### Cholera.

AUGUST 16-23, 1913.

Places.	Cases on hand Aug. 16.	New cases.	Recovered.	Deaths.	Cases remaining Aug. 23.
Belgrade (city).....	45	18	21	6	36
Belgrade (district).....	24	22	1	9	36
Waljevo.....	10	10		8	12
Wragno.....	77			1	76
Kragujevatz.....	16	8	11	3	10
Kraina.....	6	27		10	23
Kroushevatz.....	28	8	3	9	24
Morava.....	87	41		11	117
Niche.....	3	1			4
Pirot.....	59	63	7	27	86
Podrigne.....	10	1		2	9
Pojarevatz.....	5	62	8	27	33
Roudnik.....	9	7		2	14
Smederevo.....	35	23		17	41
Timok.....	11	42		21	32
Toplitza.....	2	2		1	3
Oujitze.....	1	5		2	4
Tchatchak.....	16	8		1	23
Total.....	444	348	51	157	584

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 26, 1913.

### CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeidah.....	Aug. 27.....	2		Aug. 23-26: Cases, 43; deaths, 5; in the military hospital.
Austria-Hungary:				
Boemia-Herzegovina—				
Tusla, district.....	Aug. 12-20.....	58	30	Total, Aug. 12-25: Cases, 86; deaths, 39; including previous report.
Hungary—				
Districts—				
Backs-Bodrog—				
Csurog.....	Sept. 2.....		1	
Bereg.....	do.....	1		
Syrmien.....	Aug. 16-21.....			Present in 5 localities.
Temes.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2.....	7	3	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3-9.....	10	9	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....				Total, May 12-June 7: Cases, 131; deaths, 105.
Java—				
Batavia.....	Aug. 3-9.....	20	18	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 2.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 3-9.....	6	3	
Calcutta.....	July 20-Aug. 2.....		10	
Madras.....	Aug. 11-16.....		1	
Roumania.....				Total to Sept. 2: Cases, 636; deaths, 275. <sup>1</sup>
Braila.....	To Sept. 2.....	43		Among the military.
Galatz.....	do.....	34	6	
Sulina.....	Aug. 24.....		6	Do.
Russia:				
Kherson, district.....	Aug. 31.....	5	2	
Servia.....				Total, July 4-Aug. 23: Cases, 1,460; deaths, 619.
Districts—				
Belgrade.....	Aug. 3-22.....	76	25	
Belgrade.....	Aug. 10-23.....	23	6	
Waljevo.....	do.....	23	11	
Wragne.....	Aug. 3-23.....	145	42	
Kragujevatz.....	do.....	30	9	
Kraina.....	do.....	43	20	
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	65	32	
Morava.....	do.....	194	76	
Niche.....	do.....	6		
Pirot.....	do.....	178	60	
Podrigna.....	do.....	23	15	
Pojarevatz.....	do.....	67	27	
Roudnik.....	do.....	14	3	
Smederevo.....	do.....	87	35	
Tehatchak.....	do.....	33	5	
Timok.....	do.....	95	54	
Toplitz.....	do.....	8	4	
Oujtza.....	Aug. 3-16.....	6	4	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 27-Aug. 2.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	Aug. 25-31.....	49	22	Total, July 29-Aug. 31: Cases, 143; deaths, 85.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 9-Sept. 7.....	20	11	
Kavak.....	Aug. 7-14.....	22		
Saloniki.....	Aug. 24-31.....	74	69	Civilians.

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 20-Aug. 23.....	6	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....				Sept. 13, 1 fatal case.

**PLAGUE.**

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 20-Aug. 30.....	45	16	
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 27-Aug. 16.....	1	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 9.....			Decreasing.
Hongkong.....	Aug. ?-9.....	19	16	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 3-9.....	23	16	
Calcutta.....	July 21-Aug. 2.....		18	

<sup>1</sup> From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Sept. 10, 1913.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 26, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Australia:</b>				
New South Wales—				
Goulburn.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Lithgow.....	do.....	1		
Newcastle.....	do.....	1		
Nyngan.....	do.....	1		
Parkes.....	do.....	5		
Penrith.....	do.....	2		
Sydney.....	July 7-31.....	389		
Taree.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Ullmarra.....	do.....	2		
Queensland—				
Ipswich.....	do.....	2		
Toowoomba.....	do.....	1		
South Australia.....	July 17-Aug. 2....	1		
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Tyrol and Varalberg.....	Aug. 10-16.....	1		
Trieste.....	do.....	10		
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	July 28-Aug. 30...	4		
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 9-15.....		25	
Para.....	Aug. 17-30.....		2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 27-Aug. 16...	37	3	
<b>Canada:</b>				
Montreal.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 1-6.....	1		
<b>Greece:</b>				
Patras.....	Aug. 24-31.....		1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Aug. 3-9.....	2	2	
Karachi.....	Aug. 10-16.....	3	3	
Madras.....	do.....	1		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Hermosillo.....	Sept. 1-13.....		6	
Mexico.....	July 20-Aug. 9....	43	21	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow.....	Aug. 10-23.....	1		
<b>Newfoundland:</b>				
St. Johns.....	Sept. 7-13.....	3		
<b>Servia:</b>				
Belgrade.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1		
<b>Spain:</b>				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 6...		14	
<b>West Indies:</b>				
Trinidad.....				2 cases Aug. 19 (p. 1913), were on ss. Danube and were placed in quarantine 5 miles distant.

**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 19, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	To Aug. 16.....	22	3	
Dalmatia—				
Cattaro.....	Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Hungary				
Bacs-Bodrog district...	Aug. 1.....	1		Aug. 6, 3 cases, 1 death.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Aug. 5.....	1		In Titel.
Ternes, district.....	July 31.....	5	3	In Kreevena district.
Vienna.....	Aug. 4.....	1		Kevevera district.
<b>Bulgaria:</b>				
Vara.....	Aug. 25.....		3	From among returning soldiers.
<b>China:</b>				
Canton.....	July 13-26.....		6	
Hongkong.....				Aug. 12, 10 cases, 9 deaths.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Borneo—				
Sesajap, district.....	May 12-June 7....	57	40	
Java:				
Batavia and Tanjong-Priok.....	May 18-Aug. 2....	345	268	May 25-July 5, 11 cases among Europeans.
Madison, province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Sibru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27...	117	104	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, province.....	June 1-July 5....	9	9	July 25, present.
Palembang.....	June 22-July 5....	66	47	July 30, present.

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

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 19, 1913—Continued.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Sept. 13.....			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-Aug. 9.....	4	2	
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. 26, 212 cases present.
Stephanesti.....	Aug. 1-5.....	7	2	
Turnu-Magurele.....	Aug. 5.....		1	Cases present.
Vlisoara-Teleorman.....	do.....	3		
Russia:				
Kherson.....	Sept. 14.....			Present.
Servia.....				To July 19: Total cases, 589, deaths, 145. Aug. 3-16: Cases, 435; deaths, 154, in 17 localities.
Belgrade.....	July 4-Aug. 12.....	45	17	Aug. 3-16: Cases, 18; deaths, 4.
Kragujevatz.....	July 4-21.....	30	32	Among the military.
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	16	2	Mainly among the military.
Lejkovac.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Morava.....	July 4-21.....	20	9	Do.
Niche.....	do.....	33	20	Among the military.
Palanka.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Pirot.....	July 4-21.....	18	8	Do.
Podrigne.....	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		
Timok.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	13	6	
Ueskub.....	do.....	37	19	
Varanja.....	July 4-21.....	83	28	Do.
Waljevo.....	July 4-Aug. 7.....	13	5	Do.
Visnjica and Mirjevo.....	July 4-21.....		1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12.....		15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 6-28.....	4	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Aug. 24.....	94	63	Aug. 9, 1 case on ss. Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 2-9.....	2	1	
Kavak.....	Aug. 8-17.....	27		
Saloniki (Macedonia).....				July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic.
Saloniki.....	July 7-Aug. 24.....	147	128	Among civilians. July 10, present in Kavala, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 2.....	34	15	
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5.....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30.....		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 17, 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		

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

Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 19, 1913—Continued.

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	2	
Bucay.....	do.....	2	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31.....	27	18	
Milagro.....	do.....	18	8	
Naranjito.....	do.....	5	5	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Sept. 6.....	23	10	
Maxcanu.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 6.....	2	2	Case Aug. 23 from Campeche.
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.....	3	.....	1 death.	
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.	
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....	.....	29	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.	
Canton.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 229. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunnifger district.	
Hongkong.....	May 18-Aug. 2.....	208	179	Aug. 22, 16 cases.	
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....	.....	.....	10 deaths daily.	
Macao.....	July 5.....	.....	.....	Present Aug. 7, 1913.	
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	8	7	Among natives.	
Swatow.....	July 12.....	.....	.....	Decreasing along the Swatow Chaochowfu Railway.	
Dutch East Africa:					
Districts—					
Usmawo.....	.....	.....	.....	Present.	
Misungl.....	Mar. 15-May 10.....	.....	.....	Do.	
Nora.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.	
Urima.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.	
Muansa.....	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		
Madura—					
Bangkalan.....	July 13-26.....	8	6		
Ecuador:					
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31.....	26	6		
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1		
Egypt:					
Alexandria.....	May 28-Aug. 19.....	23	11		
Port Said.....	June 2-Aug. 16.....	12	4	Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.	
Provinces—					
Behera.....	June 13-July 9.....	3	1		
Fayoum.....	May 30-July 27.....	43	14		
Galioubeh.....	May 21-Aug. 7.....	6	2		
Garbieh.....	May 27-Aug. 17.....	37	33	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.	
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1.....	6	1		
Menouf.....	May 28-July 14.....	2	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.	
Minteh.....	May 30-July 22.....	23	8		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 19, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay .....	May 18-Aug. 2....	579	490	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-July 19....		258	
Karachi.....	May 18-Aug. 9....	146	129	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30....	119	110	
<b>Indo-China</b> .....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,876.
Saigon.....	June 17-Aug. 4....	57	38	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 19....	81	63	
<b>Mauritius</b> .....	Apr. 18-July 5....	21	16	
<b>Persia</b> .....				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31-Aug. 23....	13	13	
Faizabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Harounabad.....	June 16-20.....	1	1	
Larzangueneh.....	May 27-June 15....	30	28	
Mah-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zebryi.....	May 31-June 25....	14	10	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-July 27....	6	2	
Callao.....	June 30-July 27....	2		
Caxamarca.....	June 9-July 27....			In Cutervo.
Chota.....	June 30-July 27....			Present.
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	Apr. 28-June 8....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-17.....	2	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-July 27....	5		Aug. 19, 4 cases in the lazaretto.
Lima.....	do.....	15		
Piura.....	June 30-July 27....			Present.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Astrakhan.....				Aug. 2, 2 fatal cases.
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12....		14	
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....			Epidemic.
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
<b>Tripoli:</b>				
Tripoli.....	Aug. 5.....	1		
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
<b>Uruguay:</b>				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

**SMALLPOX.**

<b>Algeria:</b>				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	21		
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25		
<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-June 30....		8	
<b>Australia:</b>				
Brisbane.....	July 13-19.....	4		
Melbourne.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Sydney.....	July 7-17.....			Present and in vicinity.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Coastland.....	July 6-12.....	1		
Fiume.....	May 27-July 7....	19	1	
Galicia.....	July 6-Aug. 12....	1		
Krain.....	do.....	1		
Trieste.....	June 1-Aug. 9....	12		Cases June 14 from Patras.

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

## Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 19, 1913—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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 8-14.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-July 19.....	13		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	July 14-Aug. 2.....	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool 1 from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-Sept. 6.....	10		
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-Sept. 6.....	30	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.
Kulansu.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Aug. 2.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14.....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-Aug. 2.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-Aug. 10.....	7	47	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 8-14.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 22-Aug. 2.....	7	1	
Surabaya.....	May 11-July 12.....	8	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-Aug. 19.....	22	16	
Cairo.....	May 14-Aug. 12.....	38	9	
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-July 31.....		52	
Nantes.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1		
Paris.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	20		
Toulon.....	Aug. 18.....	1		
Germany.....				Total June 8-Aug. 23: Cases, 5.
Kehl.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	May 25-Aug. 30.....	4		
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. 9.....	18	8	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30.....	45	19	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
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		
Tokyo.....	June 18-30.....	6	3	Aug. 18, epidemic.



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

**Reports Received from June 28 to Sept. 19, 1913—Continued.**

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Luxemburg:				
Each.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-July 5....	1,019	106	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-Aug. 16....		5	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Aug. 24....		25	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-Aug. 2....		9	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-Aug. 9....	50		
Hermosillo.....	June 7-Aug. 30....	126	79	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-July 19....	127	88	
Monterey.....	June 9-July 13....		6	
Panuco.....	Sept. 12.....	30		
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	
Tampico.....	Sept. 16.....	1		
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-Aug. 16....	30		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-Aug. 23....	57		
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. 16....	18	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20....	3		
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-June 21....	51	14	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepsen, 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 Voini.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 12....		9	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-July 31....		4	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Aug. 23....		50	
Cadix.....	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. 16....	28		
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1		From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-Aug. 23....	49	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. 23....		54	
Saloniki.....	June 2-Aug. 24....	25	23	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7....	23		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2		

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### CALIFORNIA.

#### **Poliomyelitis—Reporting of Cases of—Quarantine. (Res. Bd. of H., Sept. 7, 1912.)**

WHEREAS poliomyelitis has been shown to be epidemic in certain sections of California,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the State board of health, poliomyelitis be and it is hereby added to the list of quarantinable diseases mentioned in rule 1, section 13, of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2, 3, 13, and 21, of an act entitled 'An act for the preservation of the public health of the people of California, and empowering the State board of health to enforce its provisions, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,' approved March 23, 1907," such action being necessary for the protection of the public health.

WHEREAS poliomyelitis has been declared to be epidemic in certain sections of California; and

WHEREAS, said disease has been placed on the list of quarantinable diseases;

*Resolved*, That in any section where the disease appears the rules adopted by the State board of health September 7, 1912, governing poliomyelitis, be immediately put in force in that community. Be it further

*Resolved*, That whenever, in the judgment of the local board of health, the precautions enjoined under rules 11 and 12 are no longer necessary, such board shall pass a resolution stating that the disease is not now epidemic and that such precautions may be relaxed, and forward same, with a statement of the facts, to the State board of health for approval.

#### **RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF POLIOMYELITIS.**

1. Acute poliomyelitis should be regarded as an infectious disease and quarantined accordingly.
2. The period of quarantine shall be 30 days, dating from onset of disease.
3. Premises shall be placarded as in other quarantinable diseases.
4. No persons, other than doctor, nurse, or clergyman, who may come in contact with the sick, shall enter or leave the premises.
5. Contacts and suspects shall be kept under observation for 21 days.
6. Cases must be reported to the local sanitary authority and by it to the State board of health. Every effort should be made to trace possible means of communication, especially when the disease first occurs in any locality. Use Federal blanks, obtainable from State board of health.
7. The same precautions should be taken in the care and management of poliomyelitis as in cases of other infectious diseases, of which scarlet fever is suggested as a type.

8. Special attention should be given to discharges from the nose and mouth. These should be caught upon material that can be burned or in vessels containing a disinfecting solution. Urine and feces should be sterilized before being placed in closets.

9. Domestic animals should be rigidly excluded from the sick room and from all infected premises.

10. Before release from quarantine the patient's and attendant's clothing and premises must be disinfected in accordance with standard methods.

11. In the presence of an epidemic it is advisable to forbid the congregating or assembling, in any manner, of children under 15 years of age.

12. Where the disease is prevalent, it is a safe precaution, when possible, to keep children strictly confined to their own premises, and in every case to avoid entrance of contacts.

### GEORGIA.

#### State Board of Health—Membership of. (Act 493, Aug. 16, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act section 1656 of the Code of 1910 of Georgia be amended by striking the word "twelve" in the third line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirteen," and by striking the word "eleven" in the fifth line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twelve," so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 1656. *State board of health created.*—A board to be known as the State board of health is established and made one of the public institutions of the State. Said board shall consist of 13 members, one of whom, the secretary, shall be a member, by virtue of his office, and 12 shall be appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district, and a majority of whom shall be physicians."

SEC. 2. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

### LOUISIANA.

#### School Buildings—Floors to be Treated with Antiseptic Dressing. (Reg. 122e, Bd. of H., Jan. 18, 1912.)

The floors of every school must be treated with some antiseptic floor dressing. Applications to be made at sufficient intervals to keep down effectually the dust; floors to be scrubbed thoroughly before application. Manufacturers and dealers in submitting floor dressings for use in schools must give to the State board of health satisfactory evidence from reputable bacteriologists, together with a guaranty, that the materials are efficient.

#### Meat—Inflation or Blowing Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 24, 1912.)

That hereafter the sale or offering for sale of meat or flesh of animals which has undergone the process commonly known as "inflation" or "blowing" is prohibited.

That the foregoing regulation regarding the sale or offering for sale of meat which has been "blown" or "inflated" shall be effective on and after June 1, 1912.

#### Dogs—Muzzling of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 24, 1912.)

(a) Hereafter it shall be unlawful for the owner of any dog to allow such animal at large upon any street, road, highway, or in any public place unless such animal be muzzled.

(b) That a compliance with this regulation is declared to be the securely fastening to the head and jaws of such animal of a metal or leather device which will effectually prevent the said animal from bringing the mouth into contact with any object whatsoever and which, at the same time, will not prevent such animal from opening its mouth.

- (c) That it shall not be considered a compliance with this ordinance to strap or otherwise fasten the jaws of such animal together to prevent the opening of such animal's mouth.
- (d) That this regulation shall be effective throughout the entire year.
- (e) That this regulation shall be in full force and effect from and after March 15, 1912.

**Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 17, 1912.)**

*Be it resolved*, That section 551, chapter 24 of the Sanitary Code of the State of Louisiana, prepared and promulgated by the Louisiana State Board of Health under act 192 of 1898, as amended by act 44 of 1900, act 150 of 1902, act 184 of 1904, act 98 of 1906, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"551. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, give away, or to have in his, her, their, or its possession, any cocaine, eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salts or compounds of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine and bona fide prescriptions of dentists, which order or prescription shall be dated, and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, and shall be signed by the person giving the prescription or order. Such prescription or order shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who shall compound or dispense or sell the articles ordered in the prescription; and such order shall not again be compounded or dispensed except upon the written order or prescription of the original prescribed for each and every subsequent compounding or dispensing of such article or articles. No copy or duplicate of such written order or prescription shall be made or delivered to any person, but the original shall at all times be open to inspection by the prescriber or properly authorized officer of the law: *Provided, however*, That the above provisions shall not apply to paregoric and bona fide proprietary medicines containing not more than 2 grains of opium, or not more than two-fifths of a grain of morphine, or not more than one-half grain of heroin in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, not more than 1 avoirdupois ounce: *Provided, however*, That the above provision shall not apply to preparations containing opium recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera when each bottle or package is accompanied by directions telling its use, or a caution against habitual use, nor to the powder of ipecac and powder of opium (commonly known as Dover's powder), or to liniments or ointments containing cocaine or its salts, when plainly labeled "for external use only": *And provided further*, That the above provision shall not apply to hospitals, scientific colleges, public institutions: *And provided further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales made direct by wholesale houses to hospitals, scientific colleges, public institutions, physicians, and dentists."

**Jails, Prisons, etc.—Care of Buildings and Prisoners. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 16, 1912.)**

- (a) All jails, prisons, lockups, and camps, where prisoners are detained or confined, must be properly constructed, ventilated, and lighted.
- (b) Each and every municipal, parish, or State prison, lockup, or camp, must be of sufficient size and strength to hold and keep securely the prisoners contained therein; and must contain at least four separate apartments, one for white men, one for white women, one for negro men, and one for negro women, with separate apartments for communicable contagious diseases. The building shall be fireproof, screened, properly ventilated, sufficiently lighted by day and night, adequately heated, and connected with water and sewer, including separate bathing facilities for whites and negroes.
- (c) All cells shall be placed against the walls, so that each cell may have one or more windows opening to the outside, to insure an abundance of sunlight and fresh

air, and be provided with lavatory, drinking fountain, and water-closet. Each cell shall open into a corridor, which shall be provided with sanitary drinking fountain and a shower bath, with hot and cold water (shower for males and tubs for females).

(d) The interior of all prisons shall be painted white, floors made of cement or tile, waterproof, and incline to a drain.

(e) The floors, walls, ceiling of room and cell must be scrubbed with soap or lye and water twice a week, and the ironwork painted with white lead or asphaltum varnish (white) twice a year under the direction of the parish or municipal health officer.

(f) Every room or cell occupied by any patient prisoner suffering with a communicable infectious disease, when vacated, shall be disinfected and fumigated.

(g) It shall be the duty of the keeper, or manager, be he sheriff, marshal, executive of police department, or other employee, to enforce cleanliness among the prisoners, and compel them to bathe their persons when entering the jail and at least once each week while confined therein. The keeper or manager shall furnish soap and individual towels and clean clothing (when the prisoner is not able to provide the wearing apparel), especially underclothing, at the expense of the municipality, parish, or State.

(h) The water-closets must be kept in a sanitary condition, connected with water and sewer if within 1,000 feet of sewer main or lateral, or otherwise provided with water-tight containers, screened against flies and other insects, and thoroughly cleaned once a week, or often as necessary to keep in perfect order.

(i) All plans and specifications for new jails and repairs or alterations of old prisons shall be submitted to the State board of health for approval.

(j) Cooking and eating apartments shall follow the same rules as those prescribed for restaurants and hotels.

(k) Where large numbers of prisoners are confined it shall be the duty of the proper authorities in charge to provide hospital quarters, with necessary arrangement, conveniences, attendants, etc.

(l) Beginning July 1, 1913, the sheriff, marshal, or executive officer of the police department and president or duly authorized officer of the State board of control shall furnish the State board of health with quarterly reports showing the number of prisoners, white and colored, male and female, confined at that time in said prison, with a detailed statement of number of new prisoners received, also number discharged during preceding quarter, also showing number sick, with nature of illness and termination. This report shall give information relative to physical condition of prison, when cleaned, when fumigated, and when repainted, and such other data as may be required by the coroner or board of health.

(m) These regulations shall apply to all jails, prisons, lockups, and camps located in the State of Louisiana. It is understood that where the word "jail," "prison," "lockup," or "camp" appears in these regulations that all refer to the same subject.

#### Oysters and Oyster Houses. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 26, 1912.)

574 (a) It is unlawful to ship or sell oysters or other shellfish to which water has been added, either directly or in the form of melted ice.

(b) It is furthermore unlawful to ship, sell, or have in possession for sale, within this State, oysters or other shellfish which have become contaminated or polluted because of having been taken from insanitary or polluted beds, or because of having been packed under insanitary conditions, or because of having been handled in an uncleanly or insanitary manner.

(c) Oyster houses and other places where oysters are opened must be well lighted and well ventilated. All accumulation of shells and fragments of oyster meats must

be avoided. The ceiling must be free from cobwebs and dust. All openings must be screened and flies kept out.

(d) Bins used for holding oysters before they are opened must be washed out thoroughly from accumulations of dirt and shells before each filling.

(e) The opening benches must be kept clean. Frequent flushings and scrubbing will be necessary with boiling water at the places where the openers stand.

(f) All utensils such as pans, measures, colanders, buckets, cans, etc., used for holding opened oysters must be of such construction and such material that they may be properly cleaned. They must be thoroughly washed and then scalded out with boiling water or steam at least once every day. Knives used for opening must be kept thoroughly clean.

(g) An abundant supply of pure water, both hot and cold, must be available for washing the oysters, for flushing the bins, benches, and floors, and for washing the utensils.

(h) The ice box or refrigerating room in which oysters are held must be kept clean and free from odors. The cooling of oysters must be effected as rapidly as possible.

(i) All employees must be cleanly in habits and person. While at work they must wear aprons, jumpers, or overalls of washable material, which must be kept clean. Every facility must be provided for employees for washing their hands frequently, particularly after using closets.

(j) Toilet facilities must be provided, but they must be so located and constructed that there will be no danger of pollution from this source, and the closet must be kept clean.

(k) Spitting upon the floors of oyster houses is strictly forbidden.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Poisons—Sale of. (Chap. 263, Act Mar. 18, 1912.)

Section 2 of chapter 213 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the words "veratrum viride," in the tenth line, the words "compounds of fluorine," so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Whoever sells arsenic (arsenious acid), atropia, or any of its salts, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cotton root and its fluid extract, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, Donovan's solution, ergot and its fluid extract, Fowler's solution, laudanum, McMunn's elixir, morphia or any of its salts, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savin, oil of tansy, opium, Paris green, Parson's vermin exterminator, phosphorus, prussic acid, Rough on Rats, strychnia or any of its salts, tartar emetic, tincture of aconite, tincture of belladonna, tincture of digitalis, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of veratrum viride, compounds of fluorine, or carbolic acid, without the written prescription of a physician, shall affix to the bottle, box, or wrapper containing the article sold a label of red paper upon which shall be printed in large black letters the name and place of business of the vendor and the words 'poison' and 'antidote,' and the label shall also contain the name of an antidote, if any, for the poison sold. He shall also keep a record of the name and quantity of the article sold and of the name and residence of the person or persons to whom it was delivered, which shall be made before the article is delivered and shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the district police and by the police authorities and officers of cities and towns; but no sale of cocaine or its salts shall be made except upon the prescription of a physician. Whoever neglects to affix such label to such bottle, box, or wrapper before delivery thereof to the purchaser or whoever neglects to keep or refuses to show to said officers such record, or whoever purchases any of said poisons and gives a false or fictitious name to the vendor shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50. The provisions of this

section shall not apply to sales by wholesale dealers or manufacturing chemists to retail dealers, or to a general merchant who sells Paris green, London purple, or other arsenical poisons, in unbroken packages containing not less than one-quarter of a pound, for the sole purpose of destroying potato bugs or other insects upon plants, vines or trees, except that he shall record each sale and label each package sold as above provided. '2

**Births and Deaths—Reporting and Recording of. (Chap. 280, Act Mar. 21, 1912.)**

**SECTION 1.** Physicians and midwives shall, within 48 hours after the birth of every child in cases of which they were in charge, mail or deliver to the clerk or registrar of the city or town in which the birth occurred a notice stating the date and place of the birth, giving the street number, if any, the number of the ward in a city, and the family name. Failure to mail or deliver the said notice shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense. The notice required by this section need not be given if the notice required by the following section is given within 48 hours after the birth occurs.

**SEC. 2.** Physicians and midwives shall make and keep a record of the birth of every child in cases of which they were in charge and shall, within 15 days after the birth, mail or deliver to the clerk or registrar of the city or town in which the birth occurred a report of the birth, stating the date and place, the name, if any, of the child, its sex and color, and the names, ages, places of birth, occupations, and residence of the parents, giving the street number, if there be any, and the number of the ward in a city, the maiden name of the mother, and whether or not the physician or midwife signing the birth return personally attended the birth. If the child is illegitimate, the name and other facts relating to the father shall not be stated except at the request in writing of both the father and mother filed with the return. The record to be kept by the physician or midwife, as above provided, shall also contain the facts hereby required to be reported to the city or town clerk. The fee of the physician or midwife shall be 25 cents for every birth so reported, which shall be paid by the city or town where the report is made, upon presentation to the city or town treasurer of a certificate from the city or town clerk stating that the said birth has been properly reported to him. The report required to be made by this section is in addition to the report required to be made by the preceding section, and as above provided, if made within 48 hours of the birth, the report required by the preceding section shall not be required. A physician or midwife who neglects to make and keep the record hereby required, or who neglects to report in the manner specified above, each birth within 15 days thereafter, shall for each offense forfeit a sum not exceeding \$25. The city or town clerk or registrar shall file daily with the local board of health a list of all births reported to him, giving the following facts: Date of birth, sex, color, family name, residence, ward, physician or midwife.

**SEC. 3.** Section 3 of chapter 29 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 93 of the acts of the year 1910, is hereby repealed.

**Hypnotic Drugs—Enforcement of Laws Relative to. (Chap. 283, Act Mar. 21, 1912.)**

**SECTION 1.** Section 1 of chapter 372 of the acts of the year 1911 is hereby amended by striking out the words "or those who are entitled by law to have possession of any of the above-mentioned articles," in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth lines, and inserting in place thereof the words "or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned," so as to read as follows:

"**SECTION 1.** If a person makes complaint under oath to a police, district, or municipal court, or to a trial justice or justice of the peace authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that he has reason to believe that opium, morphine, heroin, codeine,

*cannabis indica*, *cannabis sativa*, or any other hypnotic drug or any salt, compound, or preparation of said substances is kept or deposited by a person named therein in a store, shop, warehouse, building, vehicle, steamboat, vessel, or place other than by a manufacturer or jobber, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, registered physician, registered veterinarian, registered dentist, registered nurse, employees of incorporated hospitals, or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned, such court or justice, if it appears that there is probable cause to believe that said complaint is true, shall issue a search warrant to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, city marshal, chief of police, deputy marshal, police officer, or constable commanding him to search the premises in which it is alleged that such opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, *cannabis indica*, *cannabis sativa*, or any other hypnotic drug or any salt or compound or preparation of said substances or any preparation containing the same is kept or deposited, and to seize and securely keep the same until final action, and to arrest the person or persons in whose possession it is found, together with all persons present if any of the aforesaid substances is found, and to return the warrant with his doings thereon, as soon as may be, to a court or trial justice having jurisdiction in the place in which such substance is alleged to be kept or deposited."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said chapter 372 is hereby amended by striking out the words "or otherwise entitled by law to have possession of any of the above-mentioned drugs," in the fifth and sixth lines, and inserting in place thereof the words "or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned," so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Whoever, not being a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, registered physician, registered veterinarian, registered dentist, registered nurse, or an employee of an incorporated hospital, or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned, is found in possession thereof, except by reason of a physician's prescription, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for six months in the house of correction."

SEC. 3. Said chapter 372 is hereby further amended by adding thereto the three following new sections, which are to be numbered, respectively, as follows:

"SEC. 4. Possession of the above-mentioned articles shall be presumptive evidence that such possession was in violation of law.

"SEC. 5. If after such notice as the court or trial justice shall order, it appears that any article or drug seized under the provisions of section 1 was, at the time of the making of the complaint, in the possession of the person alleged therein in violation of law, the court or trial justice shall order that such article or drug so seized shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth and shall order such article or drug to be sent to the State board of health. Said board may destroy the same or cause the same to be destroyed or to be disposed of in any way not prohibited by law, and, after paying the cost of transportation of said substances and of the disposition thereof, said board shall pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer and receiver general.

"SEC. 6. The provisions of section 8 of chapter 217 of the revised laws shall apply to all judgments and orders made under this act."

**Milk—Labeling of Containers of Condensed, etc. (Chap. 474, Act Apr. 10, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 610 of the acts of the year 1911 is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SECTION 1. Every container of evaporated, concentrated, or condensed whole milk, and every container of evaporated, concentrated, or condensed skimmed milk, sold or offered for sale or had in possession or custody with intent to sell by any per-



son, firm, or corporation within this Commonwealth, shall have plainly printed thereon in the English language, or attached thereto on some firmly affixed tag or label, a formula for extending the said evaporated, concentrated, or condensed milk and said evaporated, concentrated, or condensed skimmed milk, respectively, with water. The formula for the extension of said evaporated, concentrated, or condensed whole milk shall be such that the resulting milk product shall not be below the Massachusetts standard of milk solids or fat for whole milk, and shall be in the following form: By adding —— parts of water to 1 part of the contents of this can a resulting milk product will be obtained which will not be below the legal standard for whole milk. The formula for the extension of said evaporated, concentrated, or condensed skimmed milk shall be such that the resulting milk product shall not be below the Massachusetts standard of milk solids for skimmed milk, and shall be in the following form: By adding —— parts of water to 1 part of the contents of this can a resulting milk product will be obtained which will not be below the legal standard for skimmed milk."

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act with reference to the labeling of containers of condensed, concentrated, and evaporated skimmed milk shall take effect upon the 1st day of October, in the year 1912; the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect upon the 1st day of January, in the year 1914.

#### VERMONT.

##### Bread and Cake—Wrapping Required. (Act 236, Dec. 10, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person shall carry or cart about with intent to sell or offer for sale, or deliver to customers after it has been sold for human food, any kind or quality of bread or cake in loaf form, unless each loaf be wrapped separately in waxed paper, tissue paper, or some similar wrapper or a sanitary container of sufficient thickness and quality to protect the bread and cake from dust and dirt.

SEC. 2. A person who violates a provision of this act shall be fined \$5 for each offense.

##### Creameries, Cheese Factories, Condensaries, and Receiving Stations—Inspection of. (Act 179, Dec. 4, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of No. 166 of the acts of 1910, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The commissioner of agriculture shall, at least twice each year, inspect or cause to be inspected, as to their sanitary conditions, all creameries, cheese factories, condensaries, or receiving stations for milk or cream. While so doing he shall take cognizance of the condition in which milk or cream is delivered. If he has reason to believe that such milk or cream, or part thereof, is produced and kept under unsanitary conditions, he shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, the dairy and premises of the producer of such milk or cream, and shall make such recommendations and orders as in his judgment will improve such milk or cream to a medium standard. In case his orders or recommendations are not complied with, he may direct, in writing, the owner or proprietor of such creamery, cheese factory, condensary or receiving station receiving such milk or cream and the owner or proprietor of neighboring creameries, cheese factories, condensaries or said receiving stations, to refuse to receive the milk or cream from said dairy or dairies until permitted so to do by order of the commissioner of agriculture."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of No. 166 of the acts of 1910 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. An owner or proprietor of a creamery, cheese factory, receiving station, or condensary who disobeys such order, shall be fined not more than \$50 for each violation of this act."

**Communicable Diseases—Reporting of Cases of—Quarantine—Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 1, 1912.)**

**RULE 1.** The following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable or dangerous to the public health within the meaning of the statute, and shall be reported by heads of families and physicians to the health officer, viz:

Typhoid (enteric) fever.  
 Typhus (ship) fever.  
 Smallpox (variola, varioloid).  
 Chicken pox (varicella).  
 Measles (rubeola, morbilli).  
 Scarlet fever (scarlatina, canker-rach).  
 Whooping cough (pertussis).  
 Diphtheria (croup, membranous croup).  
 Cholera (Asiatic cholera, epidemic cholera).  
 Yellow fever.  
 Bubonic plague.  
 Mumps (epidemic parotitis).  
 German measles (rötheln).  
 Glanders.  
 Hydrophobia (rabies).  
 Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever).  
 Pneumonia (lobar or croupous pneumonia).  
 Puerperal fever (puerperal septicemia).  
 Epidemic dysentery.  
 Erysipelas.  
 Leprosy.  
 Tetanus (lockjaw).  
 Anthrax.  
 Actinomycosis.  
 Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).

**RULE 2.** Each health officer upon receiving notice of any case of smallpox, varioloid, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, croup, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, typhoid fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or German measles, as provided by law, shall immediately post a plain and distinct notice giving the name of the disease, upon the house, tenement, or premises where such disease is reported to exist. He shall also serve a quarantine notice upon the head of the family in which the disease is reported to be, except in case of typhoid fever, according to one of the forms hereinafter prescribed. Such notice shall be for full "quarantine" in cases of smallpox, varioloid, cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, croup, membranous croup, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, and typhus fever, and for "modified quarantine" in cases of measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, and German measles.

**RULE 3.** Each health officer, when notified of the presence of either of the aforesaid diseases as specified, excepting mumps and typhoid fever, shall notify, as soon as practicable and in writing, the teacher, superintendent, or head of any public, parochial, or private school, or college, where any member of the family attends as pupil or teacher. Such teacher or other person shall forbid further attendance at school of any member of such family, as pupil or teacher, until notified by the health officer in writing that such teacher or pupil can safely return. Each health officer, upon receiving notice of any of the aforementioned diseases as specified, excepting mumps and typhoid fever, shall notify the librarian of each public library in his town, giving the name of the disease and the name and address of the family in which the disease exists. Librarians receiving such notice shall not allow any books or periodicals to be taken by such family after such notice, and they shall not allow any books then

held by any member of a family where there is contagious disease to be returned to their libraries until disinfected under the direction of the health officer.

**RULE 4.** No member of any family under "full quarantine" shall leave the house or premises during the existence of such quarantine, except by written permission of the health officer, and then only at such times and under such circumstances as he shall prescribe. No member of any family under "modified quarantine," who does not give satisfactory evidence of having had the disease then existing in such family, shall leave the house and premises, during the existence of such quarantine, except upon written permission of the health officer.

**RULE 5.** No house or premises shall be released from quarantine until all persons and things liable to infection shall have been disinfected and rendered harmless, and a written notice to that effect shall have been issued to the head of the family, signed by the health officer.

**RULE 6.** All physicians and nurses attending cases of smallpox, varioloid, diphtheria, croup, membranous croup, or scarlet fever shall carefully and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect themselves and their clothing before leaving the house or premises.

**RULE 7.** Whenever any of the diseases mentioned in rule 1 appear in any town or city the health officer of such town or city shall personally investigate the origin of the disease. In case he shall find evidence that the disease was imported to his town or city from some other town or city in this State, he shall immediately notify the health officer of such other town or city giving him his reasons for suspecting the disease was brought from such other town or city; he shall also notify the secretary of the State board of health of all the facts in such cases.

**RULE 8.** The health officer of each city and town shall take all due precautions to the end that his quarantine is respected, and he shall promptly report any violation of quarantine to a prosecuting officer, together with all the facts in the case. He shall personally superintend the disinfection and cleaning of houses and premises when the quarantine is terminated.

**RULE 9.** Health officers shall immediately notify the secretary of the State board of health by telegraph or telephone whenever smallpox, varioloid, cholera, or yellow fever appears in their towns or cities. They shall immediately notify said secretary by mail upon blanks furnished for the purpose whenever diphtheria, croup, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough, cerebrospinal meningitis, continued fever, erysipelas, tuberculosis, chickenpox, typho-malarial fever, typhus fever, poliomyelitis, or German measles appears in their towns or cities. During the continuance of any of these diseases in their towns or cities health officers shall make weekly reports to the secretary of the State board of health, giving the number of new cases and the number of deaths occurring from each of these diseases during that week.

**RULE 10.** Health officers shall furnish to all physicians practicing in their respective towns and cities once each year, and as often as needed, blanks for reporting contagious diseases. All physicians shall report to the health officer of their respective towns and cities, upon blanks furnished them for this purpose, each case of all the diseases mentioned in rule 9.

**RULE 11.** Health officers shall notify the secretary of the State board of health whenever they have exhausted their supply of blanks, either those which are used by physicians in making reports to health officers or those used by health officers in reporting to the secretary of the State board.

**RULE 12.** All quarantine notices issued by health officers shall be signed as issued, and shall be in form according to one of the following blanks:

"MODIFIED QUARANTINE NOTICE.

"For use in cases of measles, whooping cough, mumps, chickenpox, and German measles.

"To ..... cases of ..... having been reported in your family, you will see that all persons in your household who now have this disease are safely isolated from all other members of your household and all other persons. Furthermore, you are hereby forbidden to allow any member of your family who can not be shown to have had the above-mentioned disease to attend any school, public, parochial, or private, any church or other place of amusement, or any public gathering of any kind. You will carefully observe the above quarantine under penalty of the law until such time as the quarantine shall be terminated by a written notice signed by the health officer.

"....., 19....

".....

"Health Officer.

"Town or city of....."

"SEC. 5452. Entering town when infected; taking or communicating infectious diseases, penalty.—A person who, knowing himself to be infected with smallpox or other infectious or contagious disease dangerous to the public health, comes into a town in this State from another town within or without the State, without previously obtaining consent of the health officer in the town which he enters, or a person who knowingly and voluntarily communicates or receives the infection of smallpox or other infectious or contagious disease without the consent or approbation of the local board of health shall be fined not more than \$200."—Extract from public statutes.

"FULL QUARANTINE NOTICE.

"For use in cases of smallpox, varioloid, typhus fever, cholera, diphtheria, croup, membranous croup, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, and yellow fever.

"To.....

"..... having been reported to me as being in your family, you will see that all persons and things now on the premises or in the house occupied by you are at once isolated from all other persons and things. You will allow no communication between any person now on the premises or in the house occupied by you and any other person whatever, articles of food and drink and such fuel and clothing as are necessary for the comfort and health of those persons under quarantine excepted. Papers and letters may be received, and such pails, cans, bottles, or boxes of metal as are necessary for the conveyance of the above may be given out, all in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the health officer.

"And further exception is hereby made so that all drugs, food, and other articles necessary to the proper treatment of the sick may be received by you, and the attending physicians may enter and leave your premises at pleasure, provided such measures are used as to prevent carrying the infection outside.

"No other person whatever shall enter or leave your premises during the existence of this quarantine, except as permitted, in writing, by the health officer.

"You will carefully observe the above quarantine, under penalty of the law, until such time as the quarantine shall be terminated by a written notice signed by the health officer.

"....., 19....

".....

"Health Officer.

"Town or city of....."

**RULE 13.** Each case of typhoid fever shall be placarded with the name of the disease. All nurses and other attendants on cases of typhoid fever shall disinfect all discharges from the body of the patient before the same are removed from the sick room. They shall disinfect all linen and eating utensils also before they are removed from the sick room; and they shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect their own person before handling food or drink. They shall exclude as far as possible flies and other insects from the sick room and especially from the discharges and soiled linen.

**RULE 14.** The sale or removal of milk, milk products, or farm produce from premises under full quarantine is prohibited. If, however, the dairy or building where such milk, milk products, or produce are produced or stored, are decided by the health officer to be a safe distance from the house under quarantine, and if no person, utensil, or water from such house comes in contact with such dairy products or produce, said health officer may give permission in writing for the sale or removal of such dairy products or produce under such restrictions as he deems safe. No milk, milk products, or produce which have been exposed to infection shall be sold or removed from infected premises under any circumstances.

**RULE 15.** No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall attend any school, public or private, as pupil or teacher, nor shall any such person be employed in any such school.

**RULE 16.** After the death or removal of any person sick with pulmonary tuberculosis from any apartments or dwelling, such apartments or dwelling shall be disinfected by the health officer before further occupancy by any human being.

**RULE 17.** All cats, dogs, and other pet animals on premises quarantined for small-pox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria shall be thoroughly washed with soap and water and disinfected with standard solution No. 3 before such premises are released from quarantine.

**RULE 18.** Disinfection of premises after an infectious disease shall be done by the local board of health, and under the supervision of the health officer at the expense of the town or city.

**RULE 19.** No letter or other mail matter coming from premises under full quarantine shall be placed in any post office, or letter box, or given to any letter carrier. Any postmaster or other postal employee who has reason to suspect that any such mail matter is in his possession shall immediately notify the health officer of the town, who shall disinfect such mail matter without delay.

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

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### PORTLAND, OREG.

#### Nuisances—Toilet Facilities for Workmen—Garbage and Rubbish. (Ord. 25331, Aug. 31, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The owner or contractor of any building in course of erection or remodeling must provide toilet accommodations for the workmen employed on such building; said toilet must be connected to the sewer just inside of basement wall and supplied with water and kept clean. In case where it is impossible to connect with a sewer on account of having no sewer in the street or alley, then said owner or contractor shall provide a temporary vault not less than 6 feet deep, and said vault must be disinfected once a day by covering the contents with fresh earth and air-slacked lime not less than 3 inches in depth. On the completion of said work the old vault must be removed and the premises left in a sanitary condition. The use of said vault shall be not to exceed 90 days on any premises.

SEC. 2. The contractor for any street work, such as grading, paving, or the opening of a new street, construction of railroads or any other kind of work where a number of men are employed, must provide toilet accommodations for the men in their employ. This may be done by using the manhole in any street in which a sewer has been laid, or providing a temporary vault as provided in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. No person or persons shall commit a nuisance in any park, street, or alley, lot, building, dock, or any other place by depositing human or animal feces, except manure when used in the ordinary manner for fertilizer, but such manure shall be covered with earth within 6 days after being used.

SEC. 4. No person or persons shall dump or deposit any kind of rubbish or garbage, such as brush, tin cans, old lumber, or other refuse, in any park, playground, street, alley, lot, building, back yard, dock, water front, or other place.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the municipal court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in the city jail not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### Foodstuffs—Protection of, from Flies—Kitchens, etc. (Ord. 25236, May 27, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, all fruit, except citrus fruit, melons, bananas, and apples, that is offered for sale, or held for sale as human food, in any market or place in the city of Portland shall be effectively covered with netting or some other material that will completely and effectively protect such fruit from flies.

SEC. 2. That the kitchens of all restaurants and hotels, all candy factories, meat and fish markets, bakeries and grocery stores, and other similar places shall have effective screens at all openings for the purpose of excluding flies and other insects from such places.

SEC. 3. That any person who violates this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof in the municipal court, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**PUEBLO, COLO.****Tuberculosis—Reporting of Cases of—Fumigation of Premises—Disposal of Sputum.  
(Ord. 873, May 13, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of a physician attending a case of pulmonary tuberculosis to report every such case to the commissioner of public health in the city of Pueblo. If there shall be no physician in attendance such report shall be made by the relatives of the person afflicted or by the head of the house in which such case resides. This report must be made to the health officer within 3 days after the knowledge of the existence of such case is obtained. Such report shall show the sex, address, nationality, stage of disease, and previous residence of person so afflicted, together with present residence.

SEC. 2. If any person with pulmonary tuberculosis changes his or her residence, it shall then be the duty of the house owner, tenant, or agent of the house from which said person has removed to notify at once the health officer or the commissioner of public health of the city and such house or the portion thereof occupied by such person shall not again be used for a residence until properly fumigated under the direction of the health department of this city. No room in any hotel, rooming house, residence, or other place which has been occupied by a person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall be again rented until it is fumigated and rendered sanitary under the direction of the health department of this city.

SEC. 3. In the event of the death of a person from pulmonary tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to notify the health department of such death, together with a statement of the cause thereof, within 24 hours after the death. In the event that no physician is in attendance, the party in charge of the remains shall immediately report such death to the health office.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the health department to see that the proper records are kept of all cases reported to that office in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and to see that proper indexes are arranged thereto in order to make such records accessible.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health to properly fumigate within 24 hours after notice any room or rooms which have been occupied by a person afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, and to order such other sanitary measures as may be necessary to make such premises wholesome and healthful.

SEC. 6. A fee of \$1 shall be charged for the fumigation of one room, and 25 cents extra for each additional room fumigated by the health department. The fee shall be paid by the house owner or agent, unless occupied by a tenant, in which case fee shall be paid by such tenant, and all fees for fumigation shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the commissioner of finance and supplies. In estimating the number of rooms in a home or building for the purpose of computing the cost of fumigation, if any single room shall contain in excess of 2,000 cubic feet of air every additional 1,000 feet of capacity shall be counted as an additional room.

SEC. 7. No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall expectorate upon any street, sidewalk, or other place or thing, except some receptacle, cloth, paper, or other device or thing, which is to be destroyed, or thoroughly disinfected and sterilized.

SEC. 8. Upon conviction of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance the person so convicted shall be fined not to exceed \$100 for each offense.

**RACINE, WIS.****Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Nov. 15, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this ordinance no milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale in the city of Racine unless produced and cared for as stated in the following ordinance: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be con-

strued to prevent the sale of fresh milk or cream purchased from a reputable creamery or milk-receiving station and efficiently pasteurized before being delivered to the consumer.

*Cow stables.*—All cows from which milk is drawn to be sold in the city of Racine shall be comfortably sheltered or housed in stables used for no other purpose than for the keeping of cows, which stable shall be light, well ventilated, and clean. The walls and ceilings shall be whitewashed at least once every six months, and if there is a loft the stable shall be sealed overhead. The floor shall be tight and sound, and the gutters shall be water-tight. All manure shall be removed from such stables at least twice daily and disposed of so as not to be a source of contamination to the milk.

*Milk room.*—The milk room of every dairy farm furnishing milk to the citizens of Racine shall be clean, light, and well screened, and shall be used for no other purpose than for the cooling, bottling, and storage of milk and the operations incident thereto.

*Cows.*—All cows from which milk is drawn to be sold in the city of Racine shall be clean at the time of milking, and every diseased cow shall be removed from the herd at once and no milk from such cows shall be offered for sale. No milk that is obtained from a cow within eight days before and four days after parturition, nor any milk that has an unnatural odor or appearance, shall be sold. No unwholesome food shall be used for such cows.

*Employees.*—All employees connected in any way with the production and handling of milk shall be personally clean and shall wear clean outer garments. The health authorities should be notified at once of any communicable disease of any person that is in any way connected with the production or handling of milk, or the exposure of such person to any communicable disease. Milking shall be done only with dry hands.

*Utensils.*—All utensils and apparatus with which milk comes in contact shall be thoroughly washed and scalded and no milk utensils and apparatus shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it was designed. No bottle or can shall be removed from a house in which there is or in which there has been recently a case of communicable disease, the consumer to furnish the receptacle for receiving the milk, until permission in writing has been granted by the health authorities.

*Milk.*—Milk shall not be strained in the cow stable, but in a place not contaminated with foul odors or surroundings, preferably in the milk room. It shall be cooled to 50° F. or below within two hours after it is drawn from the cows, and it shall be kept below 60° F. until it is delivered to the consumer. Milk shall not be adulterated by the addition to or subtraction of any substance or compound except for the production of the fluid derivatives allowed by law. Milk shall be bottled only in the milk room or bottling plant approved by the board of health.

*Standards.*—For the purpose of this ordinance the term "milk" shall mean the fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within eight days before and four days after calving, and containing not less than 8.50 per cent of solids, not fat, and not less than 3 per cent of milk fat; and the term "cream" shall mean that portion of milk rich in milk fat which rises to the surface of milk on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains not less than 18 per cent of milk fat.

It shall be unlawful for any milk dealer, producer, wholesaler or retailer, who refuses to allow any authorized officer of the board of health to inspect their premises and to procure a sample, not to exceed 1 pint, for analytical purposes, to sell, offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of milk or cream within the limits of the city of Racine.

It shall be unlawful to offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any milk or cream labeled "Pasteurized milk" or "Pasteurized cream," or milk or cream inclosed in a bottle or jar bearing the word "Pasteurized," unless such milk or cream has been subjected to a temperature of not less than 140° F. for not less than 20 minutes or not over 155° F. for not less than 5 minutes, and for each



degree of temperature over 140° F. the length of time may be 1 minute less than 20, and cooled immediately to a temperature of at least 50° F.

All bottled milk or cream sold in the city of Racine shall bear a label indicating the name of the person or firm by which said milk or cream was bottled, and also the day on which said bottling was done.

The use of an open measure or delivery can is hereby prohibited, and the use of milk and cream tickets more than once used is hereby prohibited. Likewise the collection of tickets from a house where a contagious disease is known to exist.

All skim-milk cans and containers must be distinctly labeled "Skimmed milk," each and every letter being at least 1 inch high and one-half inch wide, said words to be on the side or top of said container in such a position as to be most easily seen when such milk is sold and delivered.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50, and each day's violation of any of the provisions of said ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

### ROANOKE, VA.

#### Privies—Removal of Contents. (Ord. Feb. 9, 1912.)

1. That the board of health be, and that it is hereby, authorized and required to advertise for bids for removing and disposing of night soil from all privies, vaults, and cesspools in the city of Roanoke, and to award certificates for annual licenses hereafter to responsible persons for the removal of such night soil from the entire city either as a whole or in districts whose limits shall be determined by the board of health. Said licenses shall be issued by the commissioner of the revenue upon a certificate from the board of health, and he shall charge a fee of \$10 for each license so issued; such license shall give to the holder thereof the right to remove night soil from the district specified therein, and shall require satisfactory and sufficient bond in the penalty of \$1,000 from the licensee to assure that the work shall be performed in accordance with the rules of the board of health. Said night soil shall be removed at such intervals and times, and in such manner and in such vehicles, and shall be disposed of in such manner as the board of health may require. Such license may be revoked at any time for cause by the board of health after notice to the licensee. The cost and expense incident to the removal of night soil shall be borne by the tenants of the property served, and if the property or properties so served are vacant then and in that event the expense shall be borne by the property owner. If the building or buildings is under construction or any improvements of any character where it is necessary for the removal of night soil the contractor or contractors shall be required to pay the cost and expense incident to the removal of the same.

2. It shall be illegal for any person to transport night soil through the streets or alleys of the city of Roanoke except those holding a license as is provided for in section 1 of this ordinance, or in accordance with a special permit from the health department. Any person violating this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

#### Privies—Removal of Contents. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 19, 1912.)

The city scavenger shall conform to the following rules in all removals of night soil from privies in the city of Roanoke:

1. Regular removals shall be once a month from October 1 to April 1, and every two weeks from April 1 to October 1.

2. Special removals may be required by the health department, and any scavenger, when directed by the health department, shall clean any privy within 24 hours. The

fee for such special services shall be charged to the householder or other person to whom regular removals are charged.

3. Removals shall be made between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. from October 1 to April 30, and between 12 midnight and 7 a. m. for the remainder of the year.

4. Night soil shall be removed in carts or wagons provided with water-tight metal bodies or with water-tight metal-lined bodies and shall have tight metal covers. The vehicles shall be so constructed as to facilitate cleaning, and they shall be washed immediately after using and shall be kept at all times in an inoffensive and sanitary condition.

5. All night soil shall be removed from the city and buried in an inoffensive manner, but the city reserves the right to require that it be flushed into certain sewers which it may designate.

6. Whenever a privy box is replaced by a new one the old one shall be removed from the city and burned.

7. Scavengers shall cause no nuisance. They shall especially avoid spilling night soil on the streets, alleys, or roads or on any private or public property.

8. The scavengers shall notify the health department promptly of any insanitary conditions which come to their notice in or about any privy, and especially shall report all privies which are not provided with water-tight and fly-proof receptacles for night soil.

9. These rules are subject to reasonable amendments.

#### ROCHESTER, N. Y.

#### Common Towels and Common Drinking Cups—Use of, in Public Places Prohibited. (Ord. Mar. 12, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Section 9 of the health ordinance, as heretofore amended, is further amended by adding thereto a new subdivision, to be known as subdivision (j) and to read as follows:

“(j) A towel kept for use, arranged or intended to be used by more than one person, shall not be placed, maintained, or kept in a washroom, toilet room, or lavatory which is maintained in or in connection with a municipal building, a school, or when patrons or customers are admitted to the same, in or in connection with a place of public resort, public accommodation, or public trade.

“A cup or receptacle for drinking water kept for use, arranged or intended to be used in common, shall not be placed, maintained, or kept in a public place, municipal building, school, or when patrons or customers have access to the same, in a place of public resort, public accommodation, or public trade.”

#### ROCKFORD, ILL.

#### Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. May 3, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale or delivery, within the limits of the city of Rockford, Ill., any milk or cream without first having obtained a license therefor from the clerk of said city of Rockford, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The clerk of said city shall, upon application made in writing, setting forth:

1. The name, residence, post-office address, and the exact location of the dairy of applicant.

2. The approximate number of cows from which milk or cream is obtained for sale or delivery or controlled by the applicant.

3. If the applicant does not keep cows, then the source or sources from which he obtains milk or cream for sale or delivery should be given as outlined in “1” and “2” above.

4. Said applicant shall also present the consent in writing from each person from whom he obtains milk or cream granting permission to the commissioner of health of the city of Rockford, or his authorized representative, free and open access to his or

her premises for the purpose of making an inspection of the sanitary condition of the same, and upon the recommendation of the commissioner of health of said city to the effect that such applicant has complied with the provisions of this ordinance and that in his judgment the applicant is a proper person to conduct a dairy, and on the payment of \$1 the said clerk shall then issue a license showing that the person, firm, or corporation to whom the same is issued has complied with the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

5. Any person, firm, or corporation changing the source or sources from which he obtains milk or cream for sale or delivery after issuing of the license above provided shall immediately notify the commissioner of health of the city of Rockford in writing of such change and file the written consent of the person furnishing the milk or cream, as provided in the fourth paragraph of this section.

SEC. 3. Each license issued under the terms of this ordinance shall expire the 31st day of May following the issuance of such license, unless the same shall be sooner revoked as herein provided.

SEC. 4. Every building or conveyance employed in distributing or delivering milk or cream shall have marked in plain figures the license number of the person, firm, or corporation in whose service it is employed, and the driver or person in charge of each such conveyance or building shall have in his or her possession, while engaged in the sale, distribution, or delivery of milk or cream, a certified copy of the license issued to him or to the party by whom he or she is employed, and said license or copy thereof shall be produced for inspection at any time when requested by any patron, commissioner of health, inspector, or police officer of the city of Rockford. The certified copies required herein shall be furnished by the city clerk on application thereof.

SEC. 5. The commissioner of health or any inspector designated by said commissioner of health shall have the right to enter any building, wagon, or place where milk or cream is kept or exposed for sale within the limits of the city of Rockford to examine the same in the presence of the owner or person in control of the same for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the owner or occupant is complying with the provisions of this ordinance; and, further, shall have the right to take samples of milk or cream, not exceeding 1 pint, from any one vessel or bottle for the purpose of inspecting, testing, or analyzing the same: *Provided*, That said samples shall be taken in the presence of the person or owner of the same and, upon request, an equal portion tendered to the person from whom it is taken; each part sealed and numbered in plain figures, one portion of which shall be taken by the person procuring the same, and one part of the said sample shall be tendered to the person from whom it is taken, and the retail value of the sample taken and retained shall be tendered to the person from whom it is taken. All bottles delivered to any person from whom said samples were taken in such manner shall be returned to the city hall at least once in every 7 days.

SEC. 6. Whenever sample or samples so taken should not correspond with or shall be in violation of the requirements of this ordinance, such person, firm, or corporation in whose possession, care, custody, or control such milk or cream shall be found shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation that shall refuse to permit such examination by said commissioner of health or his representatives, or shall refuse to permit the commissioner of health to take samples as provided for in section 5 of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

SEC. 8. Any person, firm, or corporation producing milk or cream or obtaining milk or cream from others shall not sell or offer the same for sale unless it meets with the following standards:

Milk containing not less than 3 per cent of butter fat or less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of milk solids, not fat; cream containing not less than 18 per cent of butter fat: *Provided*, *however*, That skimmed milk may be sold to any person who is informed at the time of each sale of its character, but only from cans printed and distinctly labeled in

white letters "Skimmed milk," each and every letter being at least 1 inch high and one-half inch wide, said words to be on the die or top of the container in such a position as to be most easily seen when such milk is sold or delivered.

SEC. 9. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, or offer for sale, in the city of Rockford, as pure milk, any milk to which any preservative has been added.

SEC. 10. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale, or distribute or deliver for sale or consumption any unclean, impure, unhealthy, unwholesome, or adulterated milk.

SEC. 11. To determine the character of the milk sold, a chemical and bacteriological examination may be made or ordered made by the commissioner of health, and the sale of milk which does not conform with the following standards is hereby prohibited: Chemical analysis—Shall conform to the standards set forth in section 8. Bacteriological analysis—Milk, 250,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter; cream, 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter; and shall be kept at a temperature not exceeding 60° F.

SEC. 12. Upon complaint in writing by any resident of the city of Rockford, filed with the commissioner of health, that any licensee sold or offered for sale milk or cream that is impure, unhealthy, or insanitary, or that the dairy or place in which cows are kept from which such milk is obtained is filthy or unhealthy, or that he has violated any of the provisions of this ordinance, the commissioner of health shall cause an examination of such premises and such milk or cream to be made, and, if conditions warrant it, the commissioner of health shall notify such licensee and report his finding to the mayor, and the mayor may, in his judgment such complaint and facts warrant it, revoke the license of such licensee.

SEC. 13. Should scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, or other dangerous or infectious diseases occur in the family or among the employees of any of his employees, or in any house in which milk is kept for sale, or in the family or among the employees of any person who ships milk into the city for sale, such dairymen, venders, or shippers of milk shall immediately notify the commissioner of health of the facts of the case, and the commissioner of health shall at once investigate and order the sale of such milk stopped or sold under such regulations as he thinks proper. Should dairymen, venders, or shippers of milk fail to notify the commissioner of health when contagious diseases exist in their families or in the families of their employees, or who, after such information is given the commissioner of health, fail to obey his directions, the milk and dairy inspector shall seize and destroy all milk sent into the city by such persons. In delivering milk to families in which there exists any of the above-named contagious or infectious diseases, the dairyman shall not enter, neither shall he permit any of his milk bottles or vessels to be taken into such houses, but shall pour such milk as each family wishes into vessels to be furnished by such family.

SEC. 14. Pasteurized milk and cream, besides being subject to the foregoing regulations, shall also be subject to the following: All farms supplying milk to pasteurizing plants or creameries that sell pasteurized milk or cream or both shall be subject to the regulations already prescribed for all other farms. By pasteurized milk or cream is meant milk or cream which has been heated with a purpose of destroying the germ contents of the same. All pasteurized milk or cream shall be so labeled. Pasteurized milk or cream shall not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. All pasteurizing plants shall be subject to inspection and must be approved by the commissioner of health.

SEC. 15. Any person, firm, or corporation may be granted a special permit by the commissioner of health to sell milk as inspected milk and may advertise the same as such, provided all the said milk is produced by cows that have passed the tuberculin test within one year; that the farm and dairy in which said milk is produced shall have a score of at least 90 as scored by the city dairy inspector; that all such milk while in storage or transportation until delivered to the consumer shall be kept at a temperature below 50° F.; and that shall not contain more than 50,000 bacte-

ria per cubic centimeter, or contain less than 3½ per cent butter fat. No animals shall be brought into the herd that have not passed the tuberculin test within one month. Any animals that react to the tuberculin test shall not be kept on farms producing inspected milk. All tuberculin tests made in compliance with the regulation shall be made by or under the direction of the State department of agriculture, and the records of the tests of each individual animal must be kept at the farm for reference. Farms or dairies producing inspected milk shall be inspected monthly by the dairy inspector, who shall make a written report of his findings to the commissioner of health, and any milk sold as inspected milk shall be examined monthly by the bacteriologist, who shall also report his findings in writing to the commissioner of health. The commissioner of health shall revoke any special permit granted to any party to sell inspected milk when the prescribed regulations for the same are not maintained. The production and sale of inspected milk shall also be subject to the regulations prescribed for ordinary milk. No milk shall be sold or offered for sale as sanitary or inspected milk except in compliance with or pursuant to the above prescribed regulations.

SEC. 16. Cream that is not separated from clean, pure milk, or to which any foreign substance whatsoever has been added, or that contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or that has been kept in storage for more than four days, shall be considered adulterated. Adulterated cream shall not be sold or offered for sale. Cream shall not be sold or offered for sale that contains less than 18 per cent butter fat. All creameries, dairies, and other premises used for separating cream from milk shall be open to the inspection of and shall meet with the approval of the health commissioner.

SEC. 17. No ice cream or other substances shall be sold, offered, or exposed for sale as ice cream or labeled or implied as such that does not comply with the provisions of this section or unless the milk and cream used in its manufacture complies with all the regulations prescribed for ordinary milk or cream. Ice cream must contain at least 10 per cent butter fat. Fruit creams must contain at least 8 per cent butter fat. It shall be maintained continuously at a temperature of 32° F. or below after it is frozen. It shall be free from all preservatives, including all forms of soda and formulin, saccharin, artificial flavors, and coal-tar dyes. Ice cream that is refrozen shall be considered as adulterated. Adulterated ice cream shall not be sold or offered for sale. Ice cream and all other frozen substances, ices, and soda-fountain drinks, sold, offered, or exposed for sale as food or beverage, shall be made from pure, clean, and wholesome materials, shall be sold or delivered in clean sanitary packages or containers, and the premises where such substances are made, prepared, or sold shall be open to the inspection of and shall meet with the approval of the commissioner of health.

SEC. 18. The score card recommended by the United States Government in scoring dairy farms shall be used at all times in scoring dairies.

SEC. 19. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense, and a second conviction of any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall cause his license to be forfeited.

#### SAGINAW, MICH.

#### Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 150, June 3, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to license the sale of milk in the city of Saginaw, and to provide for the inspection of dairy herds, dairies, and milk, and to regulate the care and sale of milk, cream, buttermilk, sour milk, skimmed milk, and separated milk in the city of Saginaw," be amended by striking out section 20, and amending sections 2, 6, 9, and 11, so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Every person desiring to engage in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, cream, buttermilk, sour milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk within the corporate limits of the city of Saginaw before doing so shall make application in writing

upon blanks provided by the board of health to the common council of the city of Saginaw for a license for that purpose, and in such application he shall state the number or location of the place where he proposes to conduct such business, the names of the person or persons from whom he proposes to obtain milk or cream, their location, the number of cows in such herds, the average quantity of milk which he expects to obtain from each herd, and such written application shall also contain an agreement on the part of such applicant that he will accept a license, if granted to him, upon the condition that it may be revoked at the will of the common council; and such applicant shall before receiving his license pay to the city treasurer the sum of \$1 as an annual license fee, and take therefor the treasurer's receipt, which receipt he shall deliver to the city clerk with the application for the license. Such license, if issued, shall state the number or the location of the applicant's place of business, shall not be transferable, and shall not extend beyond the 30th day of April next after the date of issue of the same."

"SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the board of health and the inspector of foods and measures to ascertain that the cows from which the applicant proposes to obtain milk for sale or distribution are free from tuberculosis and other infection or contagious diseases. No cow shall be considered free from tuberculosis except after showing no response to the tuberculin test as applied by a duly licensed veterinary. The cows from which the applicant proposes to obtain milk for sale and distribution shall be examined by a licensed veterinary before the common council shall grant the application for a license, and an examination of each of the cows in the herd from which milk is obtained for sale and distribution shall be made at least once a year thereafter, and each animal tagged in a manner to afford a permanent record of the examination, and no license shall be granted to any applicant until the cows from which he proposes to obtain milk for sale or distribution are shown to be free from tuberculosis and other infection and contagious diseases.

"No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale within the corporate limits of the city of Saginaw from any cow added to a herd until such cow has been examined by a licensed veterinary and upon such examination found free from tuberculosis and other infection or contagious disease, and such examination shall have taken place within 6 months from the time it is proposed to add said cow to the herd from which any milk dealer or vendor obtains milk sold or offered for sale within the corporate limits of the city of Saginaw: *Provided*, The same is made free of charge to the owners of the cows to be tested by Federal, State, or other authorities. The assistant inspector of foods and measures, being a licensed veterinary surgeon, shall make such tests free of charge to the owners of the cows."

"SEC. 9. No milk or cream shall be offered for sale in the city of Saginaw which (a) contains any preservatives whatever; (b) has had any part of the cream removed; (c) has had any water or foreign substance added; (d) has not been maintained at a temperature of 50° F. or less since one hour after time of milking; (e) has (if milk) less than 3 per cent butter fat; (f) has (if cream) less than 16 per cent fat; (g) contains more than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter."

"SEC. 11. The board of health shall devise the method of cleaning and sterilizing of all bottles and see that the same is carried into effect by the properly designated official. Milk or cream can be distributed in bottles or from cans as consumer directs: *Provided*, If in bottles, said bottles shall be filled only at dairies and such other places as have been approved by the board of health."

#### ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Privies and Cesspools—Prohibited Within Sanitary District. (Ord. 1426, Aug. 26, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. A sanitary district for the purposes in this ordinance hereinafter provided is created and established within the following boundaries, that is to say: Commencing at the intersection of Main and Jule Streets, thence east along the center of

Jule Street to the intersection of Jule and Twelfth Streets, thence south along the center of Twelfth Street to its intersection with Lafayette Street, thence west along the center of Lafayette Street to the Missouri River bank, thence north with the river bank to the center of Main Street, thence north along the center of Main Street to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to build, make, maintain, dig, use, or permit to be used any privy vault or cesspool upon any land fronting, abutting upon, or adjacent to any street or alley in and along which a city sewer has been constructed, and where city water can be used, within the boundaries fixed by section 1 of this ordinance, and no person shall make or use or cause to be made or permit to be used or maintain any privy within said district and under said conditions unless the same is what is commonly known as an inside water-closet and connected with the city sewers and furnished with water for flushing and clearing the same.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all owners or occupiers of property within the limits and conditions prescribed in section 1 of this ordinance, or their agents, within 60 days after the passage and approval of this ordinance, to remove from their premises the contents of all privy vaults and to abandon the use of such privy vaults, all to be done under the supervision of the board of health.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspectors to see that the provisions of this ordinance are enforced.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or failing to comply with any of the provisions thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$200.

#### ST. PAUL, MINN.

#### Berries, etc.—Refilling of Boxes or Other Containers Prohibited. (Ord. Aug. 28, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be, and is hereby, declared to be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation within the corporate limits of the city of St. Paul to repack or refill with strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, currants, or with any other fragile fruit for purposes of sale any boxes, cartons, or other containers in which such berries or other fragile fruit have previously been put up, kept, or contained, unless such boxes, packages, cartons, or containers are thoroughly cleansed and made wholesome and sanitary.

SEC. 2. It shall be, and is hereby, declared to be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation within the corporate limits of the city of St. Paul to refill or repack with any of the aforesaid berries or other fragile fruit for purposes of sale any boxes, cartons, packages, or other containers which have been previously used for holding fruit and which are afterwards allowed to lie around in the streets, sidewalks, alleys, or other places exposed to dust, dirt, or the elements.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than 90 days for each and every offense.

#### Public Baths—Regulations Governing Use of. (Ord. June 20, 1912.)

That section 4 of ordinance No. 2066, entitled "An ordinance establishing public baths in the city of St. Paul, and providing for the regulation and maintenance thereof," be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. *Contagious diseased persons prohibited.*—No person shall be permitted to use the baths who is afflicted with any contagious or loathsome disease, nor shall any person be permitted to use loud, abusive, indecent, or profane language in, at, or near the baths. No person while bathing at the public baths in said city shall swim or go beyond such limits as may be prescribed by the health department of said city. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25."