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## THE ETIOLOGY OF PELLAGRA.

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CERTAIN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS WITH RESPECT THERETO.

By JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, in charge of pellagra investigations.

The writer desires to invite attention to certain observations recorded in the literature of pellagra the significance of which appears entirely to have escaped attention.

At the National Conference on Pellagra held in Columbia, S. C., November 3, 1909, Siler and Nichols in their paper on the "Aspects of the pellagra problem in Illinois" stated that certain facts "would seem to indicate that the exciting cause of the disease is present within the institution" (Peoria State Hospital), and add that "at the same time no nurses, attendants, or employees have shown the disease."

Manning, medical superintendent of the asylum at Bridgetown, Barbados, on the same occasion, in arguing against the identity of a disease that he called psilosis pigmentosa, with pellagra, but which undoubtedly is this disease, states that he had never seen it develop in an attendant.

At the same conference Mobley, from the Georgia State Sanitarium, in the course of his discussion of the relation of pellagra to insanity, presents data showing that at the Georgia State Sanitarium a considerable proportion of the cases of pellagra develop in inmates who have been residents therein for considerable periods, mentioning one case in an inmate after 10 years residence. In this connection he remarks, what must have struck him, as it no doubt must have appealed to Siler and Nichols at the Illinois institution, as a curious fact, that "so far as can be ascertained there has never been a case of pellagra to develop among the nurses, white or colored, while employed as such in the Georgia State Sanitarium."

Sambon (1910) in his "Progress report" states that in Italy "no precautions are ever taken to avoid propagation of the malady in any of the pellagrosari, locande sanitarie, hospitals, insane asylums, and other institutions in which very numerous pellagrins are col-

lected every year. Long experience has taught that there is no danger whatever of transmission from the sick to the healthy in any collective dwelling within urban precincts."

Sambon's statement is confirmed by Lavinder, who in a personal communication states that on careful inquiry while visiting a large pellagrosario near Venice, one in which some 300 to 500 pellagrins are constantly present and cared for by a large number of Sisters of Charity and other employees, he was assured that no employee had ever developed the disease while at the institution.

The results of personal inquiry at some of our State asylums in which pellagra occurs confirm the reported observations above cited. Thus at the South Carolina State Hospital for the Insane, where Babcock (1910 Ann. Rept.) states that cases of pellagra develop in patients who have been there for years, no case so far as the writer was able to ascertain has occurred in the nurses or attendants. It may be of interest to recall in this connection that in his annual report for 1913 Babcock states that a total of about 900 pellagrins had been admitted to his institution during the preceding six years.

At the State hospital for the insane at Jackson, Miss., there have been recorded 98 deaths from pellagra for the period between October 1, 1909, and July 1, 1913. At this institution cases of institutional origin have occurred in inmates. Dr. J. C. Herrington, assistant physician and pathologist, told me at the time of my visit of a case in an inmate after 15 and in another after 20 years' residence at the institution. No case, so far as I was able to learn, has developed in a nurse or attendant, although since January 1, 1909, there have been employed a total of 126 who have served for periods of from 1 to 5 years.

In considering the significance of the foregoing observations it is to be recalled that at all of these institutions the ward personnel, nurses, and attendants spend a considerable proportion of the 24 hours, on day or night duty, in close association with the inmates; indeed at many of these institutions, for lack of a separate building or special residence for the nurses, these live right in the ward with and of necessity under exactly the same conditions as the inmates.

It is striking therefore that although many inmates develop pellagra after varying periods of institutional residence, some even after 10 to 20 years of institutional life, and therefore it seems permissible to infer, as the result of the operation within the institution of the exciting cause or causes, yet nurses and attendants living under identical conditions appear uniformly to be immune. If pellagra be a communicable disease, why should there be this exemption of the nurses and attendants?

To the writer this peculiar exemption or immunity is inexplicable on the assumption that pellagra is communicable. Neither "contact"

in any sense nor insect transmission is capable of explaining such a phenomenon, except on the assumption of an incubation or latent period extending over 10 to 20 years. In support of such an assumption there exists, so far as the writer is aware, no satisfactory evidence.

The explanation of the peculiar exemption under discussion will be found in the opinion of the writer in a difference in the diet of the two groups of residents. At some of the institutions there is a manifest difference in this regard; in others none is apparent.

The latter would seem to be a fatal objection to this explanation, but a moment's consideration will show that such is not necessarily the case. The writer from personal observation has found that although the nurses and attendants may apparently receive the same food, there is nevertheless a difference in that the nurses have the privilege—which they exercise—of selecting the best and the greatest variety for themselves. Moreover, it must not be overlooked that nurses and attendants have opportunities for supplementing their institutional dietary that the inmates as a rule have not.

In this connection brief reference must be made to two other epidemiological features of pellagra. It is universally agreed (1) that this disease is essentially rural, and (2) associated with poverty. Now there is plenty of poverty and all its concomitants in all cities, and the question naturally arises why its greater predilection for rural poverty? What important difference is there between the elements of poverty in our slums and those of poverty in rural dwellers? It is not the writer's intention to enter at this time into a detailed discussion of these questions; he wishes to point out one difference only. This difference relates to the dietary. Studies of urban and rural dietaries (Wait—Office of Experiment Stations, Bull. 221, 1909) have shown that on the whole the very poor of cities have a more varied diet, than the poor in rural sections. "Except in extreme cases, the city poor \* \* \* appear to be better nourished than the mountaineers" of Tennessee.

With regard to the question of just what in the dietary is responsible, the writer has no opinion to express. From a study of certain institutional dietaries, however, he has gained the impression that vegetables and cereals form a much greater proportion in them than they do in the dietaries of well-to-do people; that is, people who are not, as a class, subject to pellagra.

The writer is satisfied that the consumption of corn or corn products is not essential to the production of pellagra, but this does not mean that corn, the best of corn, or corn products, however nutritious and however high in caloric value they may be, are not objectionable when forming of themselves or in combination with other cereals and with vegetables, a large part of the diet of the individual.

In view of the great uncertainty that exists as to the true cause of pellagra, it may not be amiss to suggest that pending the final solution of this problem it may be well to attempt to prevent the disease by improving the dietary of those among whom it seems most prevalent. In this direction I would urge the reduction in cereals, vegetables, and canned foods that enter to so large an extent into the dietary of many of the people in the South and an increase in the fresh animal food component, such as fresh meats, eggs, and milk.

It may be of interest to add that intensive studies along the lines so strongly suggested by the observations above considered are being prosecuted by several groups of workers of the United States Public Health Service.

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### WHAT IS A SAFE DRINKING WATER? <sup>1</sup>

By ALLAN J. McLAUGHLIN, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Chief Sanitary Expert and Director of Field Work, International Joint Commission.

Cities using sewage-polluted water without purification invariably have very high typhoid-fever rates. The installation of a filtration plant to purify the polluted water supply almost without exception effects a prompt and marked reduction in the typhoid-fever rates. This reduction is usually so great that municipal officials are satisfied that their water supply is perfect when in reality there is still something to be desired. When a city with a typhoid-fever death rate persistently above 100 per 100,000 population has a reduction coincident with the installation of a filtration plant to a rate between 20 and 30, there is good ground for general rejoicing because of the undeniable saving of human lives. Nevertheless the raw water may be of such a character that an unreasonable burden is imposed on the filtration plant, and under such circumstances, in spite of fair efficiency, the plant delivers an effluent which is unsafe at times.

With the general sanitary conditions which pertain in American cities and a safe public water supply there is no valid excuse for typhoid death rates above 20 per 100,000 population per annum. There is excellent evidence to show that if all the water-borne typhoid were eliminated in northern cities the death rate for typhoid fever would be less than 10. As a matter of fact, there is a group of American cities which is fast approaching European cities in the matter of low typhoid-fever rates. These are the cities which have gone farthest in making their water supplies safe; and while their yearly typhoid death rates are not always expressed in a single figure, their rates are usually below 12. In these cities, with safe water supplies,

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<sup>1</sup> This paper was submitted for the information of the International Joint Commission at the hearing held in New York City May 26, 1914.

the general sanitary conditions, exclusive of water supply, are not conspicuously better and in some instances are very much worse than those found in cities with polluted water supplies and high typhoid-fever rates.

There is a large group of cities in which, following the substitution of a filtered for an untreated surface water supply, the rates have been greatly reduced, but still remain too high. These cities should not be satisfied with typhoid-fever death rates of from 15 to 30. It behooves them to make a searching investigation to determine whether the raw water imposes an unreasonable burden on their filtration plant or whether their plant is efficiently operated and delivering a safe water at all times. This brings us to the question:

#### What is Safe Drinking Water?

In order to say that a drinking water is hygienically safe one must be assured that it contains no pathogenic bacteria. The efficiency of water purification plants varies from day to day and from hour to hour, and an opinion upon the absolute safety of a given water supply can not be rendered unless many bacteriologic analyses, made at short intervals during each 24 hours, show an absence of the *Bacillus coli*. While an absolute dictum is thus most difficult to secure, it is not difficult to determine, by daily bacteriologic analyses, that a water does or does not give a reasonable index of safety. Instead of attempting to find the germs of typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, and dysentery in water, we accept the presence of the *Bacillus coli* as an index of pollution with sewage, for the reason that the chances of finding the *Bacillus coli* are very much better than the chances of finding the specific germs in the small quantity of water examined.

When we consider the grossly polluted water supplies used by many of our large cities until recent years, we must admit that even if the present effluents from filter plants do not show constant absence of *Bacillus coli*, they must be classed as reasonably safe, or relatively safe water.

In order to secure statistics from some of our largest filtration and purification plants a circular letter was sent out to about 40 cities.

About 15 responded, and in most instances the statistics covered at least one year. The list included mechanical, or rapid sand, filtration, slow sand filtration, precipitation and disinfection, and disinfection alone.

TABLE 1.—Showing average number of *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in both raw water and filtered or treated water of certain cities.

City.	Number of samples.	Type of filtration.	Average number of <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.	
			Raw water.	Filtered or treated water.
Toledo, Ohio.....	342	Mechanical filtration.....	804	0.02
Minneapolis, Minn.....	418	do.....	75	.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	365	do.....	92	.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	240	do.....	1,175	1.4
Birmingham, Ala.....	205	do.....	196	1.0
Binghamton, N. Y.....	174	do.....	400	0.2
Columbus, Ohio.....	420	do.....	59	1.2
Washington, D. C.....	365	do.....	606	1.3
Providence, R. I.....	348	Slow sand.....	2,501	1.4
Reading, Pa.....	600	do.....	732	4.3
Baltimore, Md.....	138	do.....	68	5.8
Richmond, Va.....	306	Alum and calcium hypochlorite.....	1,349	2.5
Richmond, Va.....	237	do.....	460	8.0

Some of the results are of special interest and the statistics for these cities are presented by months.

#### Toledo, Ohio.

The Toledo plant is of the mechanical gravity type. Calcium hypochlorite is applied to the raw water before sedimentation in quantities of 15 to 30 pounds per million gallons. Then aluminum sulphate is used as a coagulant.

Table 2 shows the results by months in Toledo. The Toledo plant by the use of heroic doses of hypochlorite is able to convert a bad raw water into a safe effluent, but in spite of this fact the necessity for constant efficiency in treating such a raw water every hour in every day from January to June places an unreasonable responsibility on the plant. From June to October a fair raw water is furnished. In November and December the *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in the raw water was again too high.

TABLE 2.—Showing, by months, the results of treatment of the Toledo water supply.

Month.	Number of days samples.	Average number <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.	
		Raw water.	Filtered water.
1913.			
January.....	25	1,848	0
February.....	26	145	0
March.....	26	2,238	.3
April.....	30	1,105	0
May.....	29	1,270	0
June.....	28	67	0
July.....	27	300	0
August.....	11	600	0
September.....	30	280	0
October.....	29	286	0
November.....	27	766	0
December.....	23	530	0
1914.			
March.....	31	1,000	0
January, 1913, to March, 1914.....	342	804	0.029

## Minneapolis, Minn.

Excellent results are also obtained in Minneapolis by a mechanical or rapid sand filtration plant. Minneapolis differs from Toledo in that the hypochlorite is applied to the filtered water, and not to the raw water, in quantities of 3-10 to 4-10 parts per million available chlorine per million gallons. The raw water at Minneapolis is very much better than that of Toledo.

TABLE 3.—Showing, by months, average number of *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in both raw and filtered water in Minneapolis, Minn.

Month.	Number of days samples.	Average number <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.	
		Raw water.	Filtered water.
1913.			
February.....	26	23	0.7
March.....	31	39	0
April.....	30	8	.3
May.....	29	44	0
June.....	30	25	0
July.....	31	73	0
August.....	31	85	.6
September.....	30	79	0
October.....	31	53	0
November.....	30	85	0
December.....	30	100	0
1914.			
January.....	30	100	0
February.....	28	90	.3
March.....	31	242	.6
February, 1913, to March, 1914.....	418	75	.19

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cincinnati plant utilizes plain sedimentation followed by coagulation and mechanical filtration. Sulphate of iron and caustic lime are used, the latter to assist the action of the iron sulphate and not for softening purposes. Calcium hypochlorite is added to the filtered water for about five months in the year. About one pound is used to each million gallons of water. Hypochlorite is used during January, February, March, April, and May, which covers the period of muddy water and high bacterial counts.

TABLE 4.—Showing, by months, average number of *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in both raw and treated water in Cincinnati.

Month.	Number of days samples.	Average number <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.		
		Raw water.	Filtered water.	
			Without "hypo."	With "hypo."
1913.				
September.....	28	964	2.1	.....
October.....	31	358	1.5	.....
November.....	30	1,990	2.7	.....
December.....	31	1,841	3.0	.....
1914.				
January.....	31	1,232	9.1	0.6
February.....	28	1,260	3.5	1.2
March.....	31	825	2.4	.06
April.....	30	933	20.0	.4
September, 1913, to April, 1914.....	240	1,175	5.6	1.4

The results are very interesting. A bad, raw water which threatens to overtax the purifying capacity of the filters is successfully handled by the use of hypochlorite as an auxiliary. The results shown in Table 4 indicate that in January, February, March, and especially April, 1914, the plant without the aid of calcium hypochlorite was unable to successfully cope with the bad, raw water. With the aid of "hypo" a good effluent was secured.

Columbus, Ohio.

At the mechanical filtration plant of Columbus, Ohio, lime, soda ash, and aluminum sulphate are used. Hypochlorite is occasionally used applied to the settled water before filtration. Table 5 gives results by months for the year 1913. With a bad, raw water excellent results are obtained. Mr. Hoover, the chemist in charge, attributes these results to the free use of lime. This seems probable, as very little hypochlorite is used.



TABLE 5.—Showing, by months, the average number of *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in both raw and filtered water in Columbus, Ohio.

Month.	Number of days samples.	Average number <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.	
		Raw water.	Filtered water.
1913.			
January.....	31	3.462	1.6
February.....	28	272	1.0
March.....	31	782	0
April.....	30	931	2.3
May.....	31	196	1.9
June.....	30	283	0
July.....	31	378	5.1
August.....	31	277	.6
September.....	30	294	.3
October.....	31	131	1.2
November.....	30	175	1.3
December.....	31	33	.3
January to December.....	365	606	1.3

## Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., has a slow sand filtration plant. There is large reservoir capacity, and some alum is used in times of high turbidity. No hypochlorite or chlorine is used at any time. The general average for the Washington plant for 348 samples shows 1.4 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c., which must be classed as a very good effluent. A close study of the results for individual months shows that there is great fluctuation in the character of the raw water. There was a very bad raw water in January, 1913, and April, 1913, and the results show that this unusual burden was probably too much for the purifying capacity of the plant. Table 5 shows the results of filtration in Washington, D. C., by months.

TABLE 6.—Showing by months the average number of *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in both raw and filtered water in Washington, D. C.

Month.	Number of days samples.	Average number <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.	
		Raw water.	Filtered water.
1913.			
January.....	25	4,582	7.4
February.....	23	502	1.0
March.....	25	2,871	.5
April.....	26	20,910	4.1
May.....	26	661	0
June.....	25	910	0
July.....	26	5	0
August.....	24	88	0
September.....	25	412	.5
October.....	27	622	4.7
November.....	23	1,167	.5
December.....	25	538	.5
1914.			
January.....	25	640	0
February.....	23	211	.5
January, 1913, to February, 1914.....	348	2,501	1.4

## Birmingham, Ala.

The water supply for Birmingham is derived from two separate sources, as follows:

(a) Five Mile Creek, which is a stream to the north of the city, having a minimum flow of four and one-half million gallons, with a watershed area of 16.1 square miles and a population density of 31.9 persons to the square mile. Five million gallons daily are supplied from this stream except during the dryest seasons. The waters of Five Mile Creek are diverted at a point 6 miles from the city and brought by gravity through a closed conduit to the North Birmingham purification plant, which consists of sedimentation basins and rapid sand filters of 5,000,000 gallons nominal capacity and disinfection by hypochlorite.

(b) Cahaba River. The watersheds of Cahaba River lie to the east of Birmingham. The west prong, or Big Cahaba, furnishes the supply, except when its minimum flow is less than the daily pumpage, in which case the East Cahaba is drawn upon by means of a small diversion dam below the junction of the two rivers. To supplement the dry weather flow, a dam has been built on the East Fork, or Little Cahaba, and a large impounding reservoir of 1,250,000,000 gallons created, known as Lake Purdy. The total watershed area is 205 square miles. The area above Lake Purdy is 49.7 square miles. The density of population on the entire shed is estimated at about 20 per square mile.

The pumping station on the Big Cahaba, 2 miles above the diversion dam at the junction of the two forks, forces the water to a purification plant on Shades Mountain. The purification plant consists of two large sedimentation reservoirs, holding 118,000,000 and 28,000,000 gallons, from which the water flows by gravity through a rapid sand filtration plant, having a present nominal capacity of 19,000,000 gallons daily, with eight additional million-gallon units under construction. The filters discharge into a clear-water basin of 3,000,000 gallons capacity, from which the water flows by gravity to the city, a distance of 4 miles.

TABLE 7.—Showing, by months, the average number of *Barillus coli* per 100 c. c. in both raw and filtered water in the Cahaba and North Birmingham plants, Birmingham, Ala.

## CAHABA PLANT.

Season.	Number of days samples.	Average <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.		Remarks.
		Raw water.	Filtered water.	
1913.				
Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	35	-305	0.28	No chlorination.
Mar. 1-Apr. 10.....	35	-305	.56	Do.
Apr. 11-May 21.....	35	- 87	1.00	Do.
May 22-July 21.....	35	-204	2.28	Do.
July 23-Oct. 20.....	35	-112	1.4	Do.
Oct. 22-Nov. 28.....	16	- 23	0	Do.
Dec. 1-Dec. 30.....	14	-323	4.2	Do.
Jan. 1-Dec. 31.....	205	-196	1.0	

TABLE 7.—Showing, by months, the average number of *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in both raw and filtered water in the Cahaba and North Birmingham plants, Birmingham, Ala.—Continued.

## NORTH BIRMINGHAM PLANT.

Season.	Number of days samples.	Average <i>B. coli</i> per 100 c. c.		Remarks.
		Raw water.	Filtered water.	
1913.				
Jan. 1–Feb. 6.....	31	700	0.3	With chlorination.
June 9–July 25.....	33	800	.6	Do.
July 28–Sept. 12.....	35	1,337	.3	Do.
Sept. 15–Nov. 3.....	34	288	0	Do.
Nov. 4–Dec. 31.....	41	240	0	Do.
Jan. 1–Dec. 31.....	174	400	.2	

The two Birmingham plants furnish very interesting data on the value of hypochlorite as an aid in handling a bad raw water. The Cahaba plant uses no hypochlorite. In December, 1913, raw water with an average of 323 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. seemed to overtax the purifying capacity of the plant. A load of 204 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in June and July seemed to be about the limit that the plant could care for, although in the period from January 1 to April 10, an average of 305 in the raw water was reduced to less than 1 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in the effluent. The North Birmingham plant had a worse raw water to deal with. This plant uses hypochlorite as an adjuvant. The average for raw water of 700, 800, and 1,337 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. was reduced to less than 1 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. in the effluent. From September to December with a fair raw water averaging 240 and 288 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. a perfect result was obtained with entire absence of *Bacillus coli* in the 71 samples.

Following a sanitary survey of the cities and towns in the basin of the Great Lakes, the writer recommended, among other things necessary, that a standard for filtered or treated water be established which should be a minimum requirement for the prevention of the spread of water-borne disease in interstate traffic. I believe that a standard of not more than 2 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. of water, taking the average of many samples by the Phelps<sup>1</sup> method, should be adopted.

Allowing a sufficient margin of safety, filter plants with a good raw water should produce effluents of less than 2 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c., and it is the opinion of the writer that a modern water purification plant which delivers an effluent which has more than 2 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. is either inefficiently operated or is dealing with a raw water which imposes an unreasonable burden upon the

<sup>1</sup> Phelps, Earle B. A method for calculating the number of *B. coli*. from the results of dilution tests. Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Assn., vol. 33, 1907, pt. 2, pp. 9-13.

plant. Accepting tentatively the standard of less than 2 *Bacillus coli* per 100 c. c. as a good drinking water, although perhaps not an ideal drinking water or a safe drinking water at all times, the results indicate that this standard is attained by both rapid sand and slow sand plants, even with a very bad raw water. Cincinnati and Washington, D. C., are good examples of each type. Close examination of the daily records at Washington and Cincinnati show that while this excellent average is attained for the year, there are periods when the capacity for purification seems to be overtaxed by the very bad raw water. At Cincinnati the use of hypochlorite seems to compensate for the deficiency in purification by the standard process, but in Washington the excellent general average of 1.4 is attained only by the almost perfect purification effected during periods when the raw water is fairly good.

There is a strong tendency in America to accept any raw water, however bad, as a source of supply for a municipal filtration plant. This often imposes an unreasonable burden and responsibility upon the water purification plant. Now, filter plants are not infallible. They are mechanisms which must be properly constructed and efficiently operated under careful bacteriologic control in order to secure a safe effluent. They are operated by human agency and subject to the results of human error. It is true that properly constructed and efficiently operated filter plants can produce safe water from a very bad raw water, especially by the use of hypochlorite or liquid chlorine as an adjuvant. The responsibility of effecting such purification every hour of every day in the year is unreasonable and unfair. Many plants are now struggling with a raw water of such a character that a safe effluent is obtained only at the price of eternal vigilance, perfect operation every day in the year, and the free use of auxiliary chemicals. The raw water demanding such extraordinary treatment is like a sword of Damocles constantly threatening disaster. There is no margin of safety under such conditions.

I believe that a sufficient margin of safety should be given to all filter plants by reducing the pollution of the raw water to a point where it would not impose an unreasonable burden or responsibility upon the plant. I believe that in reckoning the bacterial purifying capacities of filtration plants hypochlorite or liquid chlorine should not be considered, but that a raw water should be furnished of such a character that the plant could turn out consistently a safe effluent without the aid of chlorine. This would reserve the chlorination as an additional margin of safety for use in extraordinary fluctuations of the raw water or during accidents to the plant or interruptions in its ordinary efficiency.

# 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 May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
<b>California:</b>						
Alameda County—						
Oakland.....	5				4	1
Imperial County.....	2			1		
Kings County.....	1				1	
Los Angeles County—						
Alhambra.....	1					1
Los Angeles.....	3				3	
Venice.....	2				2	
Madera County.....	1					1
Modoc County.....	5			2	3	
Orange County.....	6				6	
Placer County—						
Auburn.....	1				1	
Sacramento County—						
Sacramento.....	3			2	1	
San Bernardino County—						
Ontario.....	1					1
San Francisco County—						
San Francisco.....	2				2	
San Joaquin County.....	3					3
Santa Cruz County—						
Santa Cruz.....	3				3	
Stanislaus County.....	4				4	
Modesto.....	5				5	
Turlock.....	1				1	
Ventura County.....	1				1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:</b>						
Baltimore County—						
Highland town.....	1				1	
Canton.....	6				6	
Caroline County—						
Hillsboro.....	1				1	
Frederick County—						
Brunswick R. F. D.....	1				1	
Wicomico County—						
Salisbury.....	2				2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>11</b>	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>						
Berkshire County—						
Sandisfield.....	1				1	
Bristol County—						
Attleboro.....	1				1	
Suffolk County—						
Boston.....	1				1	
Total.....	3				3	
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Allegan County—						
Allegan Township.....	1				1	
Allegan.....	1				1	
Calhoun County—						
Eckford Township.....	10				10	
Genesee County—						
Thetford Township.....	1				1	
Gogebic County—						
Erwin Township.....	1				1	
Wakefield Township.....	3				3	
Houghton County—						
Lake Linden.....	2				2	
Huron County—						
Huron Township.....	1				1	
Ingham County—						
Lansing.....	2				2	
Jackson County—						
Jackson.....	1				1	
Kent County—						
Sparta Township.....	2				2	
Grand Rapids.....	1				1	
Livingston County—						
Deerfield Township.....	1				1	
Macomb County—						
Harrison Township.....	11				1	10
Mount Clemens.....	2				2	
Marquette County—						
Marquette.....	2			1	1	
Mecosta County—						
Big Rapids.....	1				1	
Monroe County—						
La Salle Township.....	1			1		
Saginaw County—						
Buena Vista Township..	1				1	
Tuscola County—						
Koylton Township.....	6				6	
Caro.....	1				1	
Van Buren County—						
Arlington.....	2				2	
Columbia Township.....	3			1	2	
Covert Township.....	1				1	
Lawrence Township.....	1				1	
Washtenaw County—						
Ypsilanti.....	2				2	
Wayne County—						
Gratiot Township.....	5				5	
Springwells Township..	3				3	
Hamtramck.....	5				5	
Highland Park.....	4				4	
St. Clair Heights.....	1				1	
Detroit.....	38				38	
Total.....	117			3	104	10
<b>Ohio:</b>						
Allen County—						
Delphos.....	1					1
Lima.....	13				4	9
Ashtabula County.....	4				1	3

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for May, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>						
Athens County—						
Nelsonville.....	2				2	
Belmont County.....	6					6
Clark County—						
Springfield.....	7				7	
Columbiana County.....	1				1	
Crawford County—						
Gallon.....	3					3
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	2				1	1
Defiance County.....	3					3
Erie County—						
Sandusky.....	9			2	6	1
Franklin County.....	9					9
Fulton County.....	6				3	3
Guernsey County.....	12			1	8	3
Hamilton County.....	7		1	1	1	4
Hancock County.....	6					6
Hardin County.....	17					17
Henry County.....	4				1	3
Huron County.....	7					7
Licking County—						
Newark.....	5				3	2
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	20		2		16	2
Madison County.....	11					11
Mahoning County.....	1					1
Marion County.....	11					11
Medina County.....	1					1
Meigs County.....	3					3
Muskingum County.....	29		1		3	25
Ottawa County.....	5					5
Paulding County.....	7				6	1
Perry County.....	7				4	3
Preble County.....	17				10	7
Putnam County.....	8					8
Sandusky County.....	4					4
Scioto County.....	5					5
Seneca County.....	12					12
Stark County.....	49	4			9	40
Summit County.....	56				15	41
Van Wert County.....	27					27
Vinton County.....	7					7
Wayne County.....	1					1
Wood County.....	13					13
Wyandot County.....	1				1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>						
Barron County.....	4		4			
Brown County.....	5			1	3	1
Chippewa County.....	1		1			
Clark County.....	1					1
Columbia County.....	1		1			
Dane County.....	4			1		3
Dodge County.....	5					5
Door County.....	1				1	
Douglas County.....	9					9
Dunn County.....	1					1
Forest County.....	13				13	
Iowa County.....	3					3
Iron County.....	8					8
Jackson County.....	2				1	1
Jefferson County.....	1					1
Kenosha County.....	3				1	2
La Crosse County.....	9		2		7	
Lincoln County.....	1		2			
Manitowoc County.....	1				1	
Marathon County.....	2				2	
.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Wisconsin—Continued.</b>						
Marinette County.....	11				11	
Milwaukee County.....	114				114	
Outagamie County.....	1			1		
Pierce County.....	7		2	5		
Polk County.....	2				2	
Portage County.....	4				4	
Racine County.....	24		8	7	9	
Rock County.....	3			1	2	
Sawyer County.....	4				2	
Sheboygan County.....	8				8	
Taylor County.....	1			1		
Traverse County.....	6				6	
Washburn County.....	4		4			
Washington County.....	8				7	
Waukesha County.....	14		2	1	10	
Waupaca County.....	9			8	1	
Winnebago County.....	4				2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>299</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>	

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
District of Columbia (May 1-31).....	27		<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>		
Indiana (May 1-31):			Counties—Continued.		
Counties—			Vigo.....	7	
Adams.....	3		Wabash.....	7	
Blackford.....	12		White.....	2	
Brown.....	6		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1</b>
Carroll.....	1		<b>Kansas (May 1-31):</b>		
Cass.....	23		Counties—		
Clark.....	13		Allen.....	8	
Clay.....	1		Barton.....	11	
Clinton.....	3		Butler.....	6	
Davess.....	6		Cherokee.....	10	
Decatur.....	10		Clay.....	2	
Delaware.....	17		Cloud.....	18	
Floyd.....	27		Crawford.....	22	
Fulton.....	1		Dickinson.....	5	
Gibson.....	7		Elk.....	1	
Grant.....	3		Franklin.....	14	
Greene.....	2	1	Graham.....	3	
Hamilton.....	10		Harvey.....	2	
Hancock.....	12		Jewell.....	43	
Henry.....	18		Labette.....	8	
Howard.....	2		Linn.....	6	
Jackson.....	8		Lyon.....	1	
Jennings.....	1		Marion.....	1	
Johnson.....	10		McPherson.....	1	
Knox.....	8		Miami.....	1	
Kosciusko.....	17		Mitchell.....	8	
Lawrence.....	6		Montgomery.....	5	
Madison.....	26		Neosho.....	15	
Marion.....	32		Pawnee.....	5	
Montgomery.....	2		Phillips.....	4	
Orange.....	2		Rice.....	10	
Parke.....	4		Sedgwick.....	5	
Posey.....	12		Smith.....	1	
Rush.....	3		Wilson.....	4	
Shelby.....	5		Shawnee.....	17	
Spencer.....	2		Wyandotte.....	3	
Sullivan.....	21		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>240</b>	
Vanderburg.....	62				
Vermilion.....	6				



## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>New Jersey (May 1-31):</b>			<b>Virginia (May 1-31)—Contd.</b>		
<b>Counties—</b>			<b>Counties—Continued.</b>		
Cape May.....	2		Loudoun.....	1	
Gloucester.....	2		Mecklenburg.....	7	
Passaic.....	1		Montgomery.....	3	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5</b>		Nansemond.....	3	
			Nelson.....	17	
<b>South Carolina (May 1-31):</b>			Norfolk.....	9	
<b>Counties—</b>			Northampton.....	17	
Abbeville.....	1		Patrick.....	18	
Florence.....	1		Pittsylvania.....	2	
Greenville.....	3		Prince Edward.....	1	
Horry.....	1		Prince George.....	10	
Richland.....	18		Roanoke.....	4	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24</b>		Russell.....	8	
			Scott.....	1	
			Southampton.....	19	
<b>Virginia (May 1-31):</b>			Tazewell.....	34	
<b>Counties—</b>			Washington.....	4	
Albemarle.....	3	1	Wythe.....	1	
Alexandria.....	1		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1</b>
Alleghany.....	1				
Amherst.....	4		<b>Washington (May 1-31):</b>		
Appomattox.....	13		<b>Counties—</b>		
Bedford.....	2		Clarke.....	1	
Buchanan.....	3		King.....	11	
Buckingham.....	2		Okanogan.....	1	
Campbell.....	3		Pierce.....	25	
Chesterfield.....	1		Skagit.....	14	
Dickenson.....	3		Snohomish.....	1	
Dinwiddie.....	10		Spokane.....	10	
Floyd.....	1		Walla Walla.....	6	
Grayson.....	9		Whatcom.....	32	
Henry.....	25		Yakima.....	8	
Isle of Wight.....	1		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109</b>	
Lee.....	1				

## City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	35	
Baltimore, Md.....	4	1	Moline, Ill.....	6	
Bellingham, Wash.....	4		Muncie, Ind.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	2		Nashville, Tenn.....	10	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Newport, Ky.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Nogales, Ariz.....	1	
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Norfolk, Va.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	3		Oakland, Cal.....	5	
Detroit, Mich.....	6		Passaic, N. J.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	2		Pascagoula, Miss.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	13		Port Arthur, Tex.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	7		Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Hartford, Conn.....	3		Racine, Wis.....	5	
Kansas City, Kans.....	7		St. Louis, Mo.....	5	
Kansas City, Mo.....	14	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
La Crosse, Wis.....	1		Springfield, Ohio.....	1	
Lexington, Ky.....	1		Tacoma, Wash.....	3	
Louisville, Ky.....	21		Toledo, Ohio.....	5	
Lynchburg, Va.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	2	
Manchester, N. H.....	1		Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	
Massillon, Ohio.....	3				

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>	
Alameda County—		Rush County.....	1
Alameda.....	1	Steuben County.....	1
Berkeley.....	1	St. Joseph County.....	3
Oakland.....	2	Sullivan County.....	1
Amador County.....	10	Switzerland County.....	1
Jackson.....	6	Tippecanoe County.....	2
Kern County.....	2	Tipton County.....	1
Kings County.....	1	Vanderburg County.....	3
Los Angeles County.....	4	Vigo County.....	1
Arcadia.....	1	Wabash County.....	1
El Monte.....	1	Wayne County.....	4
Long Beach.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	20	Total.....	79
Whittier.....	1		
Mendocino County—		<b>Kansas:</b>	
Willits.....	3	Brown County.....	1
Merced County—		Bourbon County—	
Los Banos.....	1	Fort Scott.....	1
Nevada County.....	3	Chase County.....	2
Grass Valley.....	1	Chautauqua County.....	1
Orange County.....	2	Cherokee County.....	1
Placer County.....	1	Clay County.....	3
Riverside County.....	5	Cowley County.....	1
Sacramento County—		Ellsworth County.....	1
Sacramento.....	8	Ford County.....	3
San Bernardino County.....	5	Gove County.....	1
Colton.....	2	Labette County—	
Ontario.....	1	Parsons.....	1
San Diego County—		Leavenworth County—	
San Diego.....	2	Leavenworth.....	1
San Francisco County—		Miami County.....	1
San Francisco.....	16	Montgomery County.....	2
San Joaquin County—		Nemaha County.....	2
Lodi.....	1	Ness County.....	1
Stockton.....	1	Rice County.....	2
San Luis Obispo County—		Rooks County.....	1
Paso Robles.....	1	Sedgwick County.....	1
Santa Clara County—		Shawnee County—	
Los Gatos.....	2	Topaka.....	3
Siskiyou County.....	1	Sumner County.....	1
Tehama County—			
Corning.....	1	Total.....	31
Tulare County.....	1		
Dinuba.....	1	<b>Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:</b>	
Yolo County.....	1	<b>Allegany County—</b>	
Total.....	111	Westernport.....	31
		Narrows Park.....	1
<b>District of Columbia.....</b>	<b>13</b>	Cumberland.....	2
		Lonsacong.....	1
<b>Indiana:</b>		Western Maryland Hospital.....	2
Blackford County.....	1	Barton.....	1
Cass County.....	8	Anne Arundel County—	
Clark County.....	8	Curtis Bay.....	1
Davless County.....	1	Annapolis.....	2
Dearborn County.....	1	<b>Baltimore County—</b>	
Decatur County.....	2	Rossville.....	1
DeKalb County.....	3	Oella.....	1
Delaware County.....	1	Relay.....	1
Elkhart County.....	2	Roland Park.....	1
Franklin County.....	1	Catonsville.....	1
Howard County.....	1	Notre Dame.....	3
Jefferson County.....	1	<b>Caroline County—</b>	
Johnson County.....	3	Henderson.....	1
Kosciusko County.....	1	<b>Cecil County—</b>	
Lagrange County.....	3	Elkton R. F. D.....	2
Lake County.....	5	Port Deposit.....	2
Laporte County.....	2	<b>Charles County—</b>	
Marion County.....	6	Newport.....	1
Miami County.....	1	Chapel Point.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	<b>Dorchester County—</b>	
Orange County.....	2	Lakesville.....	1
Parke County.....	1	Crapo.....	2
Pike County.....	2	<b>Frederick County—</b>	
Randolph County.....	3	Frederick.....	1
		<b>Garrett County—</b>	
		Deer Park.....	1

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for May, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City—Continued.</b>		<b>Michigan:</b>	
Harford County—		Alpena County—	
Wheel.....	1	Alpena.....	8
Queen Annes County—		Bay County—	
Centreville.....	1	Bay City.....	2
Somerset County—		Berrien County—	
Dames Quarter.....	1	Niles.....	1
Chance.....	1	Genesee County—	
Washington County—		Flint.....	4
Weverton.....	1	Gratiot County—	
Bakersville.....	1	St. Louis.....	1
Clearspring.....	1	Hillsdale County—	
Keedysville.....	1	Hillsdale.....	2
Hancock.....	2	Houghton County—	
Worcester County—		Adams Township.....	1
Snow Hill.....	2	Lake Linden.....	2
		Ingham County—	
Total.....	73	Lansing.....	4
		Isabella County—	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Lincoln Township.....	1
Barnstable County—		Kalamazoo County—	
Harwich.....	1	Climax.....	1
Berkshire County—		Kent County—	
Adams.....	2	Gratton Township.....	1
New Marlboro.....	2	Grand Rapids.....	7
North Adams.....	1	Lapeer County—	
Williamstown.....	1	Almont.....	1
Bristol County—		Lapeer.....	1
Fall River.....	10	Macomb County—	
New Bedford.....	3	Chesterfield Township.....	1
North Attleboro.....	1	Marquette County—	
Swansea.....	5	Republic Township.....	1
Essex County—		Mason County—	
Beverly.....	5	Ludington.....	1
Haverhill.....	4	Midland County—	
Lawrence.....	4	Midland.....	2
Lynn.....	3	Monroe County—	
Methuen.....	1	Ida Township.....	1
Newburyport.....	1	Saginaw County—	
Franklin County—		Fremont Township.....	1
Montague.....	1	Saginaw.....	2
Hampden County—		St. Clair County—	
Agawam.....	1	China Township.....	3
Chicopee.....	1	Cottrellville Township.....	1
Ludlow.....	3	Marine City.....	1
Springfield.....	4	Van Buren County—	
Westfield.....	1	South Haven.....	1
Hampshire County—		Wayne County—	
Williamsburg.....	1	Trenton.....	1
Middlesex County—		Detroit.....	18
Cambridge.....	1	Wyandotte.....	3
Lowell.....	6		
Newton.....	2	Total.....	74
Reading.....	1		
Watertown.....		<b>New Jersey:</b>	
Norfolk County—		Atlantic County.....	2
Braintree.....	1	Bergen County.....	2
Brookline.....	1	Burlington County.....	4
Milton.....	2	Camden County.....	8
Weymouth.....	1	Cape May County.....	1
Plymouth County—		Cumberland County.....	32
Brockton.....	5	Essex County.....	18
Suffolk County—		Gloucester County.....	2
Boston.....	29	Hudson County.....	14
Chelsea.....	7	Hunterdon County.....	4
Revere.....	1	Mercer County.....	8
Winthrop.....	4	Middlesex County.....	1
Worcester County—		Monmouth County.....	3
Leominster.....	1	Morris County.....	1
Sturbridge.....	1	Passaic County.....	1
Uxbridge.....	1	Somerset County.....	1
Worcester.....	5	Union County.....	3
		Warren County.....	1
Total.....	126	Total.....	106

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Ohio:</b>		<b>South Carolina—Continued.</b>	
Adams County.....	1	Chesterfield County.....	2
Allen County.....	1	Darlington County.....	1
Ashtabula County.....	6	Dorchester County.....	1
Auglaize County.....	4	Florence County.....	3
Belmont County.....	9	Greenville County.....	3
Carroll County.....	1	Greenwood County.....	3
Columbiana County.....	4	Hampton County.....	2
Coshocton County—		Kershaw County.....	3
Coshocton.....	5	Laurens County.....	1
Cuyahoga County—		Lee County.....	1
Cleveland.....	7	Lexington.....	3
Erie County—		Marion County.....	2
Sandusky.....	1	Newberry County.....	1
Fayette County.....	2	Orangeburg County.....	1
Franklin County—		Pickens County.....	2
Columbus.....	7	Richland County.....	3
Fulton County.....	1	Spartanburg County.....	11
Geauga County.....	1	Sumter County.....	1
Greene County.....	1	Union County.....	1
Guernsey County.....	2	Williamsburg County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	11	York County.....	1
Hardin County.....	1		
Henry County.....	10	Total.....	67
Highland County.....	1		
Huron County.....	2	<b>Virginia:</b>	
Jefferson County.....	23	Albemarle County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	7	Alleghany County.....	4
Licking County—		Amherst County.....	1
Newark.....	11	Augusta County.....	1
Logan County.....	1	Bedford County.....	1
Lorain County—		Bland County.....	2
Lorain.....	1	Botetourt County.....	1
Lucas County—		Brunswick County.....	2
Toledo.....	28	Buchanan County.....	1
Madison County.....	35	Carroll County.....	2
Mahoning County.....	9	Charlotte County.....	1
Marion County.....	2	Chesterfield County.....	1
Medina County.....	3	Culpeper County.....	1
Meigs County.....	3	Dinwiddie County.....	4
Mercer County.....	5	Elizabeth City County.....	1
Miami County—		Essex County.....	1
Piqua.....	1	Fairfax County.....	1
Monroe County.....	3	Fauquier County.....	2
Montgomery County.....	4	Floyd County.....	3
Morrow County.....	2	Fluvanna County.....	2
Muskingum County.....	2	Frederick County.....	2
Perry County.....	1	Giles County.....	3
Pickaway County.....	2	Gloucester County.....	1
Portage County.....	1	Halifax County.....	4
Putnam County.....	2	Hanover County.....	4
Richland County.....	2	Henrico County.....	2
Sandusky County—		Henry County.....	2
Fremont.....	3	King and Queen County.....	1
Scioto County—		Lee County.....	6
Portsmouth.....	25	Louisiana County.....	2
Seneca County.....	6	Montgomery County.....	0
Stark County—		Nansemond County.....	1
Alliance.....	1	New Kent County.....	1
Canton.....	1	Norfolk County.....	1
Massillon.....	1	Northampton County.....	2
Summit County.....	2	Orange County.....	1
Trumbull County.....	1	Page County.....	2
Tuscarawas County—		Patrick County.....	3
Canal Dover.....	56	Pittsylvania County.....	1
Washington County.....	3	Prince George County.....	1
Williams County.....	2	Roanoke County.....	1
Wood County.....	2	Rockbridge County.....	3
		Rockingham County.....	1
Total.....	329	Powhatan County.....	1
		Russell County.....	4
<b>South Carolina:</b>		Scott County.....	2
Aiken County.....	2	Smyth County.....	1
Anderson County.....	2	Southampton County.....	1
Barnwell County.....	1	Surry County.....	1
Charleston County.....	9	Tazewell County.....	2
Chester County.....	1	Warren County.....	1

**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**  
**State Reports for May, 1914—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Virginia—Continued.		Wisconsin:	
Washington County.....	6	Ashland County.....	1
Westmoreland County.....	1	Columbia County.....	1
York County.....	1	Dodge County.....	1
Total.....	108	Green County.....	1
Washington:		Iron County.....	3
Chelan County.....	1	Jefferson County.....	2
Clark County.....	2	Kenosha County.....	1
King County.....	2	Lincoln County.....	18
Seattle.....	2	Milwaukee County.....	15
Lewis County.....	3	Oconto County.....	1
Lincoln County.....	2	Oneida County.....	1
Mason County.....	1	Pierce County.....	3
Snohomish County—		Sauk County.....	1
Everett.....	1	Winnebago County.....	1
Spokane County—		Wood County.....	2
Spokane.....	2	Total.....	53
Yakima County.....	5		
Total.....	19		

**Oregon Report for April, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Oregon:		Oregon—Continued.	
Lane County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Marion County.....	1	Total.....	5
Multnomah County.....	2		

**City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	2		Nanticoke, Pa.....	1	
Altoona, Pa.....		1	Nashville, Tenn.....	2	
Baltimore, Md.....	13		Newark, N. J.....	4	4
Brookton, Mass.....	1		New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	9	2	Newburyport, Mass.....	1	
Brownsville, Tex.....	1		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	2	New Orleans, La.....	6	1
Charleston, S. C.....	3	2	Norfolk, Va.....	1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	3		Norristown, Pa.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	13	1	Orange, N. J.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1	Pascagoula, Miss.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	20	3
Concord, N. H.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	1
Covington, Ky.....	2		Plainfield, N. J.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Portland, Oreg.....	3	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....	4	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	4		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	1		Rutland, Vt.....	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
Hartford, Conn.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	1		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	3		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....		1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	2	
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Lexington, Ky.....		1	South Bend, Ind.....	1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	1		Superior, Wis.....	14	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	2	Trenton, N. J.....	2	
Louisville, Ky.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	7	2
Lynn, Mass.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	6	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	4		Weymouth, Mass.....	2	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	2
Mobile, Ala.....	4	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	
Montclair, N. J.....	1		York, Pa.....	1	

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

## State Reports for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Humboldt County—		Suffolk County—	
Eureka.....	2	Boston.....	11
Los Angeles County—		Worcester County—	
Los Angeles.....	2	Clinton.....	2
Total.....	4	Worcester.....	1
		Total.....	30
District of Columbia.....	2		
<b>Indiana:</b>		<b>Ohio:</b>	
Dearborn County.....	1	Belmont County—	
Lake County.....	2	Bellaire.....	1
Marion County.....	14	Cuyahoga County.....	8
Putnam County.....	1	Franklin County—	
Total.....	18	Columbus.....	1
		Hamilton County—	
<b>Kansas:</b>		Cincinnati.....	1
Barton County.....	1	Norwood.....	1
Crawford County.....	1	Hancock County—	
Total.....	2	Findlay.....	1
		Mahoning County.....	1
<b>Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:</b>		Montgomery County—	
Allegheny County—		Dayton.....	2
Allegheny Hospital.....	1	Scioto County—	
		Portsmouth.....	1
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Summit County—	
Berkshire County—		Akron.....	3
Pittsfield.....	1	Tuscarawas County.....	1
Bristol County—		Total.....	21
Dartmouth.....	1		
New Bedford.....	1	<b>Washington:</b>	
Essex County—		Clarke County.....	1
Beverly.....	1	King County.....	1
Haverhill.....	1	Seattle.....	1
Lawrence.....	5	Total.....	3
Lynn.....	1		
Middlesex County—		<b>Wisconsin:</b>	
Cambridge.....	1	Ashland County.....	1
Waltham.....	1	Douglas County.....	2
Westford.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	1
Plymouth County—		Rock County.....	1
Middleboro.....	2	Ozaukee County.....	1
		Total.....	6

## Oregon Report for April, 1914.

The State Board of Health of Oregon reported that during the month of April, 1914, 2 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Clackamas County, Oreg.

## City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.....		1	Duluth, Minn.....	1	
Auburn, N. Y.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....		1
Boston, Mass.....	3	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	1	Louisville, Ky.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1	Norristown, Pa.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.....		1
Dayton, Ohio.....		2			

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****State Reports for May, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>Ohio:</b>	
Los Angeles County—		Cuyahoga County—	
Los Angeles.....	1	Cleveland.....	1
<b>Indiana:</b>		Delaware County.....	1
Madison County.....	1	Logan County—	
		Bellefontaine.....	1
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Essex County—		<b>Virginia:</b>	
Gloucester.....	1	Charlotte County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Essex County.....	1
Somerville.....	1	Fairfax County.....	1
Suffolk County—		Montgomery County.....	4
Boston.....	1	Page County.....	1
Worcester County—		Tazewell County.....	1
Worcester.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Wisconsin:</b>	
<b>New Jersey:</b>		Eau Claire County.....	1
Passaic County.....	1		

**City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.**

During the week ended June 6, 1914, poliomyelitis was notified by cities as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, 1 case; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 death; Toledo, Ohio, 1 death.

**ERYSIPELAS.****City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	Lowell, Mass.....		1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Newark, N. J.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	15	3
Chicago, Ill.....	13	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	Port Arthur, Tex.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5		Rochester, N. Y.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	1
Duluth, Minn.....	2		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	1
Erie, Pa.....	1		Tacoma, Wash.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2		Trenton, N. J.....		1
Louisville, Ky.....	3	1			

**LEPROSY.****Wisconsin—National Home.**

The State board of health of Wisconsin reported that during the month of May, 1914, a case of leprosy had been notified at Northwestern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, National Home, Milwaukee County, Wis. The case occurred in the person of V. D. B., aged 36 years, who had lived at the home for one year and five months, and previously lived in the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, S. Dak.; in San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Manila,

San Fernando, and Dagupan, P. I. The case had been isolated and is under the supervision of the medical staff of the institution.

### PELLAGRA.

#### City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	New Orleans, La.....		3
Brownsville, Tex.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....		1
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Wilmington, N. C.....		1
Memphis, Tenn.....		3			

### PLAGUE.

#### Washington—Seattle—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph, June 18, 1914, the finding of a plague-infected rat at Seattle, Wash.

#### Washington—Seattle—Rats Collected and Examined.

Rats have been collected and examined at Seattle, Wash., as follows: Week ended May 23, 1914, collected 231, examined 169; May 30, 1914, collected 260, examined 260; week ended June 6, 1914, collected 420, examined 125. No plague-infected rat was found.

### PNEUMONIA.

#### City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	14	12
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	2	Manchester, N. H.....	3	3
Braddock, Pa.....	1		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	113	63	Norristown, Pa.....	2	
Chicopee, Mass.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	17	41
Cleveland, Ohio.....	15	8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10	11
Erie, Pa.....	2		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	5
Galesburg, Ill.....	2	2	Sacramento, Cal.....	3	5
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	3	South Omaha, Nebr.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	2
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	5			

### RABIES IN ANIMALS.

#### New Jersey—Montclair.

During the week ended June 6, 1914, a case of rabies in a dog was notified at Montclair, N. J.

#### Washington—Seattle.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 20, 1914, two cases of rabies in dogs had been notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 368 cases reported since the beginning of the outbreak in September, 1913.



**ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.****Montana—Bitter Root Valley.**

Surg. Fricks, of the Public Health Service, reported that during the week ended June 13, 1914, two cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever had been notified in the Bitter Root Valley, Mont., making a total of 13 cases reported in that section during the present season.

**TETANUS.****City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.**

During the week ended June 6, 1914, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 case; Pittsfield, Mass., 1 case with 1 death.

**DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.****Pittsburgh, Pa.—Scarlet Fever.**

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 19, 1914, 53 cases of scarlet fever, with 4 deaths, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 3,803 cases, with 181 deaths, reported since the beginning of the outbreak, August 1, 1913.

**State Reports for May, 1914.**

States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California.....	174	1,572	199
District of Columbia.....	12	45	14
Indiana.....	137	3,045	315
Kansas.....	29	1,003	66
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city.....	28	154	165
Massachusetts.....	576	2,213	1,422
Michigan.....	237	1,554	257
New Jersey.....	561		526
Ohio.....	430	2,861	548
South Carolina.....	32	161	7
Washington.....	30	475	65
Wisconsin.....	208	1,098	339

**Oregon Report for April, 1914.**

The State Board of Health of Oregon reported that during the month of April, 1914, 15 cases of diphtheria, 330 cases of measles, and 52 cases of scarlet fever, had been reported in the State of Oregon.

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Over 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	157	11	1	14	16	1	32	14	14
Boston, Mass.	733,805	227	57	2	181	1	65	2	65	19
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	623	106	15	276	4	66	5	168	85
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	138	23	1	60	9	27	3	33	14
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	138	22	5	1	16	27	11	11	11
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,057,810	442	36	1	223	1	29	4	119	71
Pittsburgh, Pa.	504,878	128	16	1	51	1	65	5	34	14
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	218	25	5	113	3	31	6	24	23
<b>From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:</b>										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	137	10	3	43	10	1	20	16	16
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,175	112	15	1	8	5	31	17	17	17
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	117	17	11	12	46	20	14	12	12
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	101	14	2	37	14	14	12	14	12
Newark, N. J.	389,106	118	29	1	76	1	55	58	12	12
New Orleans, La.	361,221	128	12	15	1	1	30	15	15	15
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	111	3	132	9	15	27	17	17	17
Washington, D. C.	353,378	95	8	3	9	20	17	17	17	17
<b>From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:</b>										
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	118	54	20	13	24	10	10	10	10
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	81	4	1	20	3	39	8	8	8
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	77	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	57	3	5	7	16	5	5	5	5
Providence, R. I.	245,090	61	10	1	5	6	21	3	3	3
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	65	3	77	6	7	1	1	1	1
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	39	4	16	6	7	1	1	1	1
<b>From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:</b>										
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	13	4	6	3	4	2	2	2	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	27	1	1	1	6	5	5	5	5
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	21	1	16	7	1	1	1	1	1
Camden, N. J.	102,465	1	1	5	3	5	1	1	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	5	6	1	4	7	7	7	7	7
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	35	1	12	13	5	5	5	5	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	38	6	14	1	6	2	2	2	2
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	29	5	8	1	5	6	6	6	6
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	29	5	8	1	5	6	6	6	6
Memphis, Tenn.	143,231	50	10	8	1	9	9	9	9	9
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	39	8	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	39	1	15	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	28	2	1	2	7	7	7	7	7
Reading, Pa.	103,361	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Richmond, Va.	134,917	39	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	30	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	2
Tacoma, Wash.	103,413	3	3	1	73	4	10	8	8	8
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	50	3	1	1	5	12	4	4	4
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	48	2	1	24	2	12	4	4	4
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	33	3	2	5	2	7	4	4	4
<b>From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:</b>										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	28	1	5	1	5	1	5	5	5
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271	14	1	8	2	3	3	3	3	3
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	18	3	17	1	3	1	1	1	1
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	13	1	11	7	3	1	1	1	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	33	2	4	9	4	3	2	2	2
Covington, Ky.	55,896	2	2	21	6	13	3	2	2	2
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	2	2	95	2	14	3	3	3	3
Erie, Pa.	72,401	39	2	2	6	13	2	2	2	2
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	19	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	11	1	4	2	3	2	2	2	2
Hoboken, N. J.	74,984	2	2	13	1	14	3	3	3	3
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	18	9	4	1	2	2	2	2	2
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	10	30	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	21	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	22	34	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	10	2	2	4	3	5	5	5	5
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	2	10	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Norfolk, Va.	86,540	9	1	13	1	4	4	4	4	4
Passaic, N. J.	66,270	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

## City Reports for Week Ended June 6, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.</b>										
Rockford, Ill.	52,337	15	1				2			
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	19	2			4			3	
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	19	2			1		4	9	2
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	8	1	1	14		1			
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	12				13				1
Springfield, Ohio	50,058	13	1			13			2	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	22	6			19		10	7	1
<b>From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:</b>										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	5				22			1	
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	8				20		66	3	2
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	6								
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	4			21		1		1	1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	6			6		3		3	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	8	2	1			2		1	2
Danville, Ill.	30,847	3				1				
East Orange, N. J.	39,852					9		1		
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	8	1		3				2	
Everett, Mass.	37,381	8			7		2		1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	10			7				1	1
Galveston, Tex.	20,289	13								
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	12	3				1		1	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	20			28	1			1	2
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	10	1				1		1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685				1					
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	22	1		14				5	3
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	15			2		1		5	
Malden, Mass.	48,979	7	4	1	4		5		7	1
Medford, Mass.	25,240	8	1		1		4			
Moline, Ill.	26,402	14								1
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569						2		1	
Newport, Ky.	31,517	5					3			
Newport, R. I.	29,154	6	2		16					1
Newton, Mass.	42,455	10			27		4	1	1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	9								1
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	6	4	2			1		1	1
Orange, N. J.	31,968	9								
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	7			9		3		4	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	47	20	1	4		1		14	6
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	10			3		3		3	
Racine, Wis.	44,528	14								
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	9			18		1		1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	20			22					1
San Diego, Cal.	48,900						1		2	2
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	8								
Superior, Wis.	44,344	10	1				6		2	3
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	14					3		2	2
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	5	3		8				1	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647				4		3			
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	16	1		13		1			
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	13			1					
York, Pa.	49,430		1						2	
<b>Less than 25,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	5							4	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100						2			
Braddock, Pa.	20,935		1							
Brownsville, Tex.	12,310					10				
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	4	1							
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	5		1		2			3	1
Concord, N. H.	22,291	10			1		6			291
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	8	3		2	1	6			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	3					1			
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	16							1	1
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	8	3				2			
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	1			6					
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	2	4							
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	6			29		1			1
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	4	1		4				1	
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	8				1				
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	2			6					
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	5			1					



## **IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

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### **HAWAII.**

#### **Examination of Rats and Mongoose.**

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii, as follows: Honolulu, week ended May 30, 1914, 302; Hilo, week ended May 23, 1914, 1,854; week ended May 30, 1914, 1,914.

### **PORTO RICO.**

#### **Examination of Rats and Mongoose.**

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Porto Rico, as follows: Period from April 11 to May 29, 1914—Rats, 3,737; mice, 1,232; mongoose, 7. No plague-infected animal was found.

(1711)

# FOREIGN REPORTS.

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## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

### Cholera—Omdurman.

Two cases of cholera were notified at Omdurman, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, April 22 and 24, 1914. The infection was traced to a native soldier who was a cholera carrier.

## CHINA.

### Plague—Destruction of Rats—Amoy.

Plague was reported present at Amoy, May 18, 1914. The destruction of rats at Amoy continues to be carried out, about 4,000 rats being collected daily. On April 13, 1914, the number collected daily was stated to be 400.

### Plague—Plague-Infected Rats—Hongkong.

During the week ended June 23, 1914, 53 cases of plague were notified at Hongkong.

During the week ended April 25, 1914, 2,864 rats were examined at Hongkong. Of this number 37 were found plague infected.

### Plague—Plague-Infected Rats—Shanghai.

A case of plague was notified at Shanghai, June 19, 1914.

During the three weeks ended May 9, 1914, 842 rats were examined at Shanghai. Of this number 22 were found plague infected.

### Plague on Vessel—Quarantine Station, Woosung.

Two cases of plague were notified May 25, 1914, at the quarantine station at Woosung, about 11 miles from Shanghai. The cases occurred May 12 and 15, respectively, on the steamship *Korea* from Hongkong.

## CUBA.

### Plague—Habana.

Two cases of plague were confirmed at Habana, June 22, 1914. The total number of cases notified in Cuba from March 5, 1914, was 27 with 6 deaths. Of this number 25 cases occurred in Habana, 1 case at Artemisa, and 1 case at San Jose de las Lajas.

**Quarantine Against Certain Ports Removed.**

The quarantine measures imposed at Cuban ports May 3, 1914, against arrivals from ports in Colombia, on account of plague, were removed June 11, 1914.

**Communicable Diseases—Habana.**

Communicable diseases have been notified in Habana as follows:

JUNE 1-10, 1914.

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Diphtheria.....	13	1	13
Leprosy.....	1		260
Malaria.....	1	1	4
Measles.....	14		48
Paratyphoid fever.....	1		2
Plague.....	2	1	4
Scarlet fever.....	20		23
Typhoid fever.....	10	1	31
Varicella.....	3		39

**ITALY.****Quarantine Measures.**

Quarantine measures to prevent the importation of plague have been put in force at Italian ports as follows: May 19, 1914, against arrivals from the island of Chios, in the Aegean Sea; May 20, 1914, against arrivals from Bakar, Senegal.

**JAPAN.****Plague—Typhus Fever.**

During the week ended June 22, 1914, plague and typhus fever were notified in Japan as follows: Tokyo—plague, 4 cases; typhus, 53 cases; Yokohama—plague, 4 deaths; Tokyo—typhus, 2 cases and 3 deaths.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENT.****Plague—Singapore.**

During the week ended May 9, 1914, a fatal case of plague was notified at Singapore.

**TURKEY.****Typhus Fever.**

Typhus fever has been reported in the Turkish Empire as follows: Adalia, Turkey in Asia, April 20, to May 21, 1914, 8 cases; Gallipoli, Turkey in Europe, June 1, 1914, 2 cases.

## ZANZIBAR.

## Examination of Rats—Zanzibar.

During the week ended April 30, 1914, 981 rats were examined. No plague-infected rat was found.

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended June 26, 1914.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt: <sup>1</sup>				
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	Apr. 22-24.....	2		
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 19-25.....	9	9	
Calcutta.....	May 3-9.....		82	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 19-25.....	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 5-11.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 3-9.....	30	23	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	

## PLAGUE.

British East Africa:				
Kisumu.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	May 16.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 3-9.....	215	173	June 17-23: Cases, 53.
Shanghai.....	June 19.....	1		
Woosung quarantine station.	May 12-15.....	2		From s. s. Korea from Hongkong.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	June 18-22.....	2	1	
Dutch East Indies.....	May 9.....			Still present in the Provinces—Kediri, Madioen, and Pasoeroean.
Egypt.....				Total Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 96; deaths, 58.
Port Said.....	May 17.....	1		
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 3.....	4	1	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 30-May 26.....	7	5	
Gizeh.....	May 18-26.....	4	2	
Kenah.....	Apr. 24-May 14.....	21	21	
Minieh.....	Apr. 17-May 22.....	25	13	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 19-25.....	19	19	
Calcutta.....	May 3-9.....		23	
Karachi.....	May 19-23.....	18	10	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 19-25.....	4	4	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 5-11.....	3		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 15-22.....	4		
Yokohama.....	do.....		4	Total, Apr. 18-June 22: Cases, 33. June 1, 1 death omitted, p. 1416.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Peru:				
Trujillo.....	May 19.....			5 cases in the hospital.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 3-9.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	May 26-28.....	3	4	
Chio Island.....	May 3-14.....	7	4	Including previous report.
Jaffa.....	May 30-June 4.....	4	1	

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, May 27, 1914.



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

**Reports Received During Week Ended June 26, 1914—Continued.**

**SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia.....				Apr. 30-May 7: Cases, 10 in the metropolitan area of Sydney, and in the country district, 1.
Liverpool.....	Apr. 30-May 7.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	Mar. 22-May 16.....	25		
Galicia.....	do.....	6		
Krain.....	Mar. 22-28.....	2		
Lower Austria.....	Mar. 22-Apr 25.....	26		
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 4.....	3		
Upper Austria.....	Apr. 19-May 16.....	9		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 1-30.....		4	
China:				
Antung.....	May 4-10.....	1		
Hankow.....	Apr. 26-May 2.....	2		
Hongkong.....	Apr. 26-May 9.....	15	12	
Nanking.....	June 25-May 9.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	Apr. 27-May 17.....	5	8	
Tientsin.....	Apr. 18-May 16.....	5	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	Apr. 5-11.....	45	9	Including previous report. Total Apr. 5-May 2; Cases: 490; deaths, 111.
Java.....				
Batavia.....	Apr. 5-May 2.....	31	10	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-27.....	1	1	
Cairo.....	Apr. 26-May 2.....	40	15	
Port Said.....	do.....		1	
France:				
Paris.....	May 19-23.....	3		
St. Etienne.....	May 16-31.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 26-May 16.....	51	33	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 19-May 9.....		151	
Karachi.....	Apr. 26-May 16.....	11	8	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	May 1-31.....	9		
Russia:				
Odessa.....	May 3-9.....	1		
St. Petersburg.....	May 10-23.....	22	8	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 1-6.....		8	
Madrid.....	May 1-31.....		3	
Valencia.....	May 19-June 6.....	16	5	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Apr. 26-May 16.....	3		
Basel.....	May 3-30.....	16		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 19-30.....	18	8	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 13-May 13.....	15	3	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Saloniki.....	May 26-30.....		3	

**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914.**

**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina—				
Brod.....	Nov. 13-18.....	2		
Kostjnica.....	do.....	1		
Novigrad.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 5.....	1		
Sjekocac.....	Nov. 6.....	1		
Travnik, district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	6		
Vranduk.....	Nov. 20.....	1		
Zenka.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 19.....	9	2	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Austria-Hungary—Continued.</b>				
<b>Croatia-Slavonia—</b>				
Pozanga.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	2		
<b>Syrmien—</b>				
Adasevel.....	do.....	6	2	
Semlin.....	do.....	1	1	
<b>Vitrovia—</b>				
Dobrovic.....	do.....	2	2	
<b>Hungary</b>				
Bacs-Bodrog district... Jasz-Nagy-Kun - Szol- nok.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 29....	52	31	Total, Sept. 1-Dec. 29: Cases, 729; deaths, 372; Dec. 29, free.
Szolnok.....	Nov. 9-15.....	2	2	
<b>Maramaros.</b>				
Pest Pilis.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6....	1	1	
Soroksar.....	Nov. 9-22.....	2	1	
<b>Szabolcs—</b>				
Nyiregyhaza.....	Nov. 9-15.....	1	1	
<b>Temes—</b>				
Varasliget.....	do.....		1	
Torontal.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 13....	27	19	
<b>Ung—</b>				
Jasza.....	Nov. 9-15.....	1	1	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 17....	33	19	
Galle.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 28....	12		
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 22....	10	4	
<b>Dutch East Indies</b>				
<b>Java—</b>				
Batavia and Tanjong Priok.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 14....	47	35	
Do.....	Jan. 18-24.....	1	1	
Pamanoekan.....	do.....	1	1	
Samarang.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 27....	47	25	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	5	
<b>Sumatra—</b>				
Padang.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 24....	136	101	Total.
Baros.....	Jan. 15-31.....	55	46	
Sorkam.....	Jan. 1-17.....	22	17	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan....	Apr. 22-24.....	2		
<b>India:</b>				
Bassein.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 25....	59	50	
Bombay.....	Nov. 10-May 9....	40	20	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-May 9....		1,794	
Madras.....	Nov. 16-May 16....	16	7	
Moulmine.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 25....	30	30	
Negapatam.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 21....	109	90	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	15	11	
<b>Provinces.</b>				
Assam.....	Year, 1913.....		13,958	Total, year 1913: Deaths, 177,920.
Bengal.....	do.....		78,913	
Burma.....	do.....		3,871	
Central Provinces and Berar.....	do.....		14,974	
Punjab.....	do.....		5,845	
United Provinces.....	do.....		60,959	
<b>Indo-China</b>				
Cholon.....	Jan. 21-31.....	1		Year 1913: Cases, 432; deaths, 13. Total, Jan. 1-Feb. 10: Cases, 16; deaths, 13.
Laos (Shan States).....	Jan. 1-10.....	10		
Phanri.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10....		3	
Saigon.....	Jan. 13-May 11....	5	1	
<b>Philippine Islands.</b>				
Manila.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 14....	86	56	The last instance of cholera was on Panay Island Mar. 13. Apr. 14, free. Total, Aug. 23-Jan. 24: Cases, 186; deaths, 124. Third quar- ter, 1913: Cases, 14; deaths, 6. Fourth quarter, 1913: Cases, 107; deaths, 104. Jan. 3, 1 fatal case on s. s. Sigismund from Rabal, New Guinea. At the necropsy, pathological lesions of cholera and beriberi were found.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Contd.				
Provinces.....				Total, Aug. 23-Dec. 27: Cases, 148; deaths, 94.
Bulacan—				
Bulacan.....	Dec. 14-20.....			Present in vicinity.
Meycauyan.....	do.....			Present.
Capiz.....				Total, Dec. 17-23: Cases, 26; deaths, 18. Feb. 21, still present.
Banga.....	Dec. 17-20.....			Present.
Capiz.....	Jan. 28.....			Do.
Calivo.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 24.....			1 death daily.
New Washington.....	do.....			Present.
Cavite—				
Santa Cruz.....	Nov. 13-19.....			Do.
Cebu—				
Cebu.....	do.....			Do.
Opon.....	Nov. 19.....	1		On Mactan Island.
Pampanga.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 28.....			Present in Guagus, Macabebu, San Fernando, and other places.
Pangasinan.....	Dec. 19-29.....			Present in Dagupan, Lingayen, San Carlos, and Urdaneta.
Rizal—				
Las Pinas.....	do.....	1		
Pasig.....	Nov. 19.....			Present.
Pateros.....	Jan. 28.....			Do.
Rizal.....	do.....			Do.
Roumania.....				Total, Nov. 14-Dec. 7; Cases, 18; deaths, 15.
Russia:				
Bessarabia—				
Ismail.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 8.....	6	1	
Ekaternoslav.....	do.....	1		
Kherson.....	do.....	6	9	
Taurida—				
Dneiper district.....	do.....	1	2	
Servia.....				Nov. 10-24: 8 cases with 2 deaths in the districts Podrigne and Pojarevatz.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 2-Apr. 18.....		267	
Straits Settlements:				
Kedah, province.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 15.....	1,733	1,074	
Penang.....	Apr. 9.....	1	1	
Singapore.....	Nov. 2-May 9.....	147	99	
Turkey in Asia:				
Aivali.....	Jan. 10-23.....	9	6	
Beirut.....	Dec. 23.....	2	1	From among troops on the s. s. Bahr Amer from Rodosto.
Smyrna.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 8.....	11	4	
Trebizond.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 24.....	22	16	Dec. 9-16: 6 cases among troops from s. s. Guldjemal. Jan. 17, 1 case in the city.
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	Feb. 28-May 11.....	114	42	Among the military.
Constantinople.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 15.....	141	56	Total, Aug. 2-Feb. 15: Cases, 216; deaths, 96. Total, Jan. 1-Mar. 21: Cases, 30; deaths, 14; Mar. 24, 1 fatal case.
Dardanelles.....	Jan. 9-May 1.....	23	20	
Gallipoli.....	Jan. 1-3.....	2	2	
Kirk Kilisse.....	Mar. 16.....	2	2	
Pera.....	Jan. 3-10.....	5		
Rodosto.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 9.....	22		

YELLOW FEVER.<sup>1</sup>

Brasil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 23-May 9.....	35	46	
Ceara.....	Nov. 1-30.....		2	
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....		18	
Ecuador:				
Esmeraldas.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2	2	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	6	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	22	12	

<sup>1</sup> Report of plague in British East Africa erroneously entered as yellow fever on page 2358, Vol. 23.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Ecuador—Continued.</b>				
Milagro.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6	4	
Naranjito.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	2	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Merida.....	Dec. 10-11.....	1	1	From Campeche.
Do.....	Jan. 4-10.....	1	1	Do.
<b>Southern Nigeria:</b>				
Lagos.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 28.....	5	1	Among Europeans from a vessel. Feb. 26, present.
Do.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 8.....	3	.....	Case Mar. 8, a European.
Omitsha.....	Jan. 24.....	1	.....	
<b>Togo:</b>				
Lome.....	Sept. 12.....	1	.....	
<b>Trinidad:</b>				
Brighton.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....	Total, Nov. 22-Dec. 30: Cases, 10; deaths, 3. Mar. 26, 1 case, 3½ miles distant.
Labrea.....	Mar. 27.....	1	.....	
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	.....	4	

## PLAGUE.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Debai.....	Mar. 7.....	.....	.....	Present.
<b>Australia:</b>				
Thursday Island Quarantine Station.....	May 21.....	5	.....	Pestis minor from s. s. Taynan, from Hongkong to Townsville.
<b>Azores:</b>				
Terceira— Angra-Heroismo.....	Dec. 21.....	.....	1	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Nov. 23-May 2.....	27	20	
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 16-31.....	.....	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-22.....	1	1	
<b>British East Africa:</b>				
Kisumu.....	Sept. 12-Oct. 13.....	2	.....	Jan. 14-Nov. 15, 1913: Cases, 20; deaths, 22.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....	
Mombasa.....	Sept. 12-Dec. 15.....	31	16	Feb. 6-Dec. 15: Cases, 200; deaths 173, including previous reports.
Nairobi.....	do.....	3	3	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Jan. 25-May 9.....	156	141	Total. From Jan. 25 to Mar. 25: Cases 100; of which 71 fatal cases were septicemic and 29 cases, with 17 deaths, bubonic. After Mar. 25, type not stated. First instance of plague.
Kandy.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 7.....	1	.....	From Colombo.
<b>Chile:</b>				
Iquique.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 28.....	12	6	Year 1913: Cases, 79; deaths, 33. Apr. 1-18: Deaths, 8.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 28.....	25	15	
Santiago.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 18.....	.....	4	
<b>China</b>				
Amoy.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 28.....	5	5	Mar. 14, present in Ampo and Tah-tau-po. Jan. 17-Mar. 1, present in localities 15 miles from Chaoyang and in Chin Khoi, Hak Is, Hweilal, Ko Khoi, Khoi Tau, Kun Pau, Sua Ming Sia, and Toa Phau.
Chao-Chowfu.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4.....	.....	.....	Present in the island. May 16, present.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 2-May 9.....	1,249	960	Present. June 11-23: Cases, 134. About 4 deaths daily per week. 30 miles from Amoy.
Hweian.....	Apr. 6.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1-7, 1 case.
Shanghai.....	Apr. 13-June 19.....	2	1	Present in Chaochow and in the Puning district.
Swatow.....	Apr. 19.....	1	.....	From s. s. Korea from Hong- kong.
Woosung quarantine station.....	May 12-15.....	2	.....	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued:

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Mar. 5-June 22: Cases, 27; deaths, 6.
Artemisa.....	Apr. 23.....	1.....	.....	
Habana.....	Mar. 5-June 22.....	25.....	6.....	
San Jose de las Lajas.....	June 16.....	1.....	.....	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	.....	.....	.....	Total in East Java, year 1913: Cases 11,218; deaths, 10,556. Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1914: Cases, 3,418; deaths, 3,067.
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	547.....	481.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	623.....	579.....	
Madison.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	151.....	140.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	396.....	352.....	
Paseroean, including Malang.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	1,550.....	1,463.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	2,217.....	1,982.....	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	93.....	93.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	181.....	153.....	
Surakarta.....	do.....	1.....	1.....	
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	1.....	.....	
Duran.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1.....	1.....	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	349.....	157.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	81.....	36.....	
Manta.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8.....	.....	
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2.....	1.....	
Naranjito.....	do.....	3.....	1.....	
Yaguachi.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2.....	2.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1.....	1.....	
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 24, 1913: Cases, 654; deaths, 304. Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 96; deaths, 58.
Alexandria.....	Feb. 19-May 2.....	2.....	2.....	
Cairo.....	Feb. 13-22.....	2.....	.....	
Port Said.....	Feb. 10-May 17.....	8.....	4.....	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 5-May 3.....	8.....	5.....	
Assouan.....	Dec. 10.....	1.....	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 5.....	1.....	1.....	
Dakahlia.....	Mar. 23.....	1.....	.....	
Fayoum.....	Feb. 10-May 26.....	12.....	6.....	
Garbieh.....	Dec. 11.....	1.....	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 27.....	9.....	3.....	
Gizeh.....	May 18-26.....	4.....	2.....	
Keneh.....	Apr. 24-May 14.....	21.....	21.....	
Menouf.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 2.....	2.....	.....	
Minieh.....	Dec. 9-21.....	3.....	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 8-May 22.....	29.....	15.....	
German East Africa:				
Dar-es-Salaam.....	Mar. 13.....	1.....	1.....	Pneumonic.
Hawaii:				
Honokas.....	May 16-June 11.....	2.....	2.....	
Kukuihaele.....	Apr. 18.....	.....	1.....	
India.....	.....	.....	.....	Total Jan. 1, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914: Cases, 238,198; deaths, 198,875. Jan. 4-Mar. 31: Cases, 147,995; deaths, 123,362.
Bassein.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 25.....	288.....	268.....	Total Jan. 1, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914: Cases, 304; deaths, 283. Apr. 1-18, epidemic.
Bombay.....	Nov. 9-May 16.....	2,305.....	2,026.....	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 2-May 9.....	.....	330.....	
Karachi.....	Nov. 9-May 23.....	978.....	915.....	
Madras.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 25.....	7.....	4.....	
Moulmine.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 25.....	79.....	76.....	Jan. 1, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914: Cases, 574; deaths, 576.
Negapatam.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 21.....	43.....	43.....	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 31.....	74.....	68.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	588.....	565.....	
Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Jan. 4-Apr. 25: Cases, 208,404; deaths, 174,166.
Delhi.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 25.....	22.....	11.....	
Bombay and Sind.....	do.....	16,867.....	12,208.....	
Madras.....	do.....	4,400.....	3,205.....	
Bengal.....	do.....	325.....	291.....	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India—Continued.</b>				
<b>Provinces—Continued.</b>				
Bihar and Orissa.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 25.....	50,028	43,392	
United Provinces.....	do.....	90,623	79,222	
Punjab.....	do.....	38,431	27,512	
Burma.....	do.....	5,265	4,919	
Assam.....	Jan. 4-10.....	1	1	
Central Provinces.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 28.....	11	6	
Mysore.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 25.....	1,573	1,130	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	1,016	858	
Central India.....	do.....	183	128	
Rajputana.....	do.....	1,236	1,005	
North West Province.....	do.....	268	208	
Kashmir.....	do.....	155	70	
<b>Indo-China.....</b>				
Saigon.....	Nov. 11-May 11...	67	7	Year 1913: Cases, 4,038; deaths, 3,805. Jan. 1-Feb. 10; Cases 350; deaths, 303.
<b>Japan.....</b>				
Kobe.....	Dec. 1-7.....	1		Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 27; deaths, 20; exclusive of Taiwan.
Taiwan—				Apr. 18-20; 11 cases in Komi-kawa Cho, and Katori-Gun Chiba, near Tokyo.
Kagi.....	Feb. 1-May 2.....	194	163	
Tokyo.....	Apr. 18-June 22.....	33	1	Apr. 18: 5 cases in the vicinity.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 4-10.....	1	1	Total Sept. 19-Jan. 10: Cases, 22; deaths, 18.
Do.....	May 25-June 22.....	8	6	
<b>Mauritius.....</b>				
	Jan. 1-Apr. 16.....	43	23	Total year 1913: Cases, 305; deaths, 183.
<b>Morocco:</b>				
Casablanca.....	Jan. 7.....	1	1	
El-Arish (Larache).....	Sept. 17.....	1		Among the military.
Do.....	Mar. 6.....	1	1	
Fedala.....	Mar. 16-Apr. 4.....	5	1	
<b>New Caledonia:</b>				
Bourail.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 14.....	8	2	In a school of the tribe of the Azaren.
<b>Persia:</b>				
Lingah.....	Mar. 25.....	1		
<b>Peru.....</b>				
<b>Deaths not reported. Total year 1913: Cases, 869; deaths, 459. Report by months and departments, p. 1180.</b>				
<b>Ancachs—</b>				
Casma.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 22.....	2		Dec. 1-Feb. 8, present.
Chimbote.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 22.....			Present.
Nepena.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 18.....			Do.
<b>Arequipa—</b>				
Mollendo.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22.....	17		Apr. 11, 5 cases present.
<b>Cajamarca—</b>				
Contumaza.....	Jan. 19-24.....	12		Feb. 8, present.
<b>Callao—</b>				
Callao.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 22.....	7		
<b>Lambayeque—</b>				
Chiclayo.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22.....	84		
Ferrenaje.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 8.....	18		
Guadalupe.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22.....	27		
Pacasmayo.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 22.....	6		
<b>Libertad—</b>				
San Pedro.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22.....	37		
Salaverry.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 22.....	7		Mar. 17-25: Cases, 3; deaths, 1.
Santiago de Coa.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 22.....			Present.
Trujillo.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22.....	73		May 19: 5 cases in hospital.
<b>Lima.....</b>				
Lima.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 18.....	6		
Laisna.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22.....	51		
Pisco.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 18.....	2		
Monsefu.....	do.....	2		
<b>Piura—</b>				
Catacaos.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22.....	18		
Piura.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 24.....	10		Feb. 8, present.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 25...	16	15	Third quarter, 1913: Cases, 2; deaths, 1. Fourth quarter, 1913: Case, 1 death, 1.

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

**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.**

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Saratov .....	Feb. 11 .....	1 .....		Total Oct. 20-Nov. 10: Cases, 212 deaths, 170; and 2 fatal cases from Issum Tube.
Ural territory .....				
Djakisabevsk district .....	Mar. 2-13 .....	16 .....	16	
Djumarta .....	Nov. 9-10 .....	5 .....	1	
Djantayu .....	Nov. 8-10 .....	2 .....	2	
Kizilu .....	Nov. 8 .....	1 .....	1	
Fourteenth village .....	Nov. 7-9 .....	6 .....		
Sarbas .....	Nov. 8-10 .....	13 .....	7	
Kaziljar district .....	Nov. 5-10 .....	39 .....	24	
Lbistchensky district .....	Mar. 2-13 .....	16 .....	15	
Issum Tube .....	Oct. 20-Nov. 10 .....	138 .....	127	
Kaimikov .....	Nov. 4-10 .....	6 .....	6	
Tueakent .....	May 16 .....	19 .....	12	
Senegal:				Pneumonic.
Dakar .....	May 13 .....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok .....	Nov. 2-Apr. 18 .....		42	
Tripoli:				
Bengazi .....	Jan. 31 .....			Present. Apr. 15, free.
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra .....	May 25-28 .....	4 .....	4	
Beirut .....	Dec. 10-23 .....	2 .....	2	
Do .....	May 16-18 .....	1 .....	1	
Chio, island .....	May 3-14 .....	7 .....	4	
Jaffa .....	May 30-June 4 .....	4 .....	1	
Jiddah .....	Feb. 2-Mar. 11 .....	5 .....	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore .....	May 3-9 .....	1 .....	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas .....	Apr. 7 .....		1	Of case reported Apr. 12.
Miranda, State .....	Apr. 16 .....		1	Clear.
Zanzibar .....	Dec. 31-Jan. 21 .....	5 .....	3	On s. s. President from Dar-es-Salaam.

**SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers .....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31 .....	10 .....		
Do .....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 .....	3 .....		
Constantine .....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31 .....	15 .....		
Do .....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 .....	1 .....		
Oram .....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30 .....	216 .....		Feb. 1-28: Cases, 5; deaths, 4.
Do .....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 .....	117 .....		
Arabia:				
Aden .....	Nov. 25-Mar. 9 .....	6 .....	6	
Masakat .....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6 .....	10 .....		Dec. 20, present.
Matarah .....	Dec. 23-Jan. 10 .....	9 .....		Nov. 30, present; Mar. 7, still present.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires .....	Nov. 1-30 .....		1	
Rosario .....	Dec. 1-31 .....	1 .....		
Australia:				
New South Wales .....				Total July 1, 1913-Apr. 29, 1914: Cases, 1,151.
Coraki .....	Apr. 3-29 .....	2 .....		
Newcastle, district .....	do .....	6 .....		
Liverpool .....	Apr. 30-May 7 .....	1 .....		
Singleton .....	Feb. 1-Mar. 13 .....	15 .....		
Sydney, metropolitan area .....				Total, July 1, 1913-May 7, 1914: Cases, 1,076, and in the country districts, cases, 88.
North Head Quarantine .....				May 5, 1 case from s. s. Brunner from the Gilbert Islands.
Western Australia—				
Fremantle .....				Dec. 2: 1 fatal case on R. M. S. Malwa, from London via Port Said, Aden, and Colombo.
Victoria—				
Melbourne .....				At Point Napean quarantine station, Jan. 19: 1 case from F. M. S. Caledonia from Noumea via Sydney.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Bohemia.....	Mar. 22-May 16....	25		
Coastland—				
Trieste.....	Jan. 25-31.....	3		
Galicia.....	Feb. 15-May 16....	7		
Krain.....	Mar. 1-28.....	6		
Lower Austria.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 25....	26		
Vienna.....	Jan. 4-24.....	6		
Moravia.....	Jan. 18-Feb. 21....	5		
Silesia.....	Feb. 15-18.....	1		
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 4....	9		
Upper Austria.....	Dec. 14-May 16....	29		
<b>Belgium:</b>				
Liege.....	Mar. 1-7.....		6	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 11....	83	1	
Para.....	Dec. 1-May 23....	80	90	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30....		84	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 9-May 9.....	733	151	
<b>Canada:</b>				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Apr. 19-25.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 14-June 6....	39	1	
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	Feb. 26-Apr. 4....	1		
Fort William.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2....	1		
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	33		
Ottawa.....	Dec. 7-May 2.....	25		
Toronto.....	Dec. 7-May 8.....	15	1	
Windsor.....	May 3-30.....	4	2	
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 7-May 30....	96		
Quebec.....	Jan. 24-31.....	1		
Grosse Isle quarantine station.....	June 7.....	1		From s. s. Canada.
<b>Canal Zone:</b>				
Panama.....				Nov. 1-30: Santo Tomas hospital, 1 case from a vessel from Callao.
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 22-May 23....	8		
<b>Chile:</b>				
Talcahuano.....	Apr. 5-May 12....	13		
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 10....			Present.
Kulangsu.....	Apr. 12-18.....	1		
Antung.....	Jan. 4-May 10....	7	3	
Chefoo.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 7....	2	1	
Dairen.....	Dec. 7-Apr. 11....	32	10	
Hankow.....	Nov. 2-May 9.....	16	3	
Hongkong.....	Dec. 14-May 9....	73	54	
Mukden.....	Mar. 8-15.....	3	1	
Nanking.....	Jan. 24-May 9....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 8-May 17....	37	43	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 9-15.....		1	
Do.....	Apr. 18-May 16....	5	1	
Ting Chow.....	Jan. 5.....			Epidemic, 130 miles from Amoy.
Tsingtau.....	Jan. 15-May 16....	16	1	
Tong An.....	Dec. 27.....			Present, 20 miles from Amoy.
<b>Cuba—</b>				
Habana.....	Apr. 15.....	1		From s. s. Virginie, from Bordeaux, via ports in Spain and the Canary Islands.
<b>Dutch East Africa:</b>				
Mombasa.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Borneo.....	Apr. 5-May 2.....	45	9	
Java.....				Dec. 13-May 2: 1,573 cases with 377 deaths in the western part, and 100 cases with 63 deaths in the interior.
Batavia.....				Nov. 27-Dec. 27: Cases, 51; deaths, 13.
Do.....	Jan. 11-May 2....	137	58	
Besoeiki.....	Oct. 19-29.....	227	47	



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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Dutch East Indies—Continued.</b>				
<b>Java—Continued.</b>				
Cheribon.....	Mar. 7.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Madioen.....	Oct. 19-28.....	36	12	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 28-Jan. 31.....	6	.....	
Surakarta.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 6.....	481	91	
<b>Sumatra—</b>				
Padang.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	.....	Present.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 26-May 27.....	43	16	
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-May 13.....	444	154	
Port Said.....	Dec. 3-May 2.....	10	3	
<b>France:</b>				
Bordeaux.....	Mar. 8-14.....	.....	2	
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.....	.....	119	
Nantes.....	Feb. 1-May 2.....	9	2	
Nice.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	.....	
Paris.....	Nov. 23-May 23.....	59	.....	
St. Etienne.....	Nov. 16-May 31.....	13	4	
Toulon.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	1	
<b>Germany</b>				
Berlin.....	Feb. 8-14.....	2	.....	Dec. 7-13, 1913: Case, 1; Jan. 1-May 30: Cases, 76.
Bremen.....	do.....	1	.....	
Breslau.....	do.....	1	.....	
Hamburg.....	Dec. 11-25.....	4	.....	
Kehl.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Lubec.....	Feb. 15-21.....	1	.....	
Plauen.....	Mar. 1-31.....	11	.....	
Strassburg.....	do.....	1	1	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22.....	6	.....	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Aberdeen.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 21.....	6	1	
Cardiff.....	Feb. 16-21.....	1	.....	
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 1-7.....	.....	1	
Leeds.....	May 24-30.....	1	.....	
Liverpool.....	Mar. 15-21.....	1	.....	From a vessel.
London.....	Jan. 18-Mar. 22.....	6	.....	
Nottingham.....	Dec. 21-27.....	28	.....	
Southampton.....	Feb. 2-28.....	1	.....	
<b>Greece</b>				
Achala and Elis, Province..	Mar. 8-14.....	7	5	Jan. 28-Feb. 12: Present in the barracks at Athens and in the surrounding country.
Kalamata.....	May 1-31.....	.....	.....	Jan. 29, present.
Hermopolis (Syros).....	Mar. 16.....	6	.....	Present in vicinity.
Piraeus.....	Jan. 18-Feb. 12.....	19	11	
<b>Grenada</b>				
St. Georges.....	Mar. 18.....	3	.....	In St. Andrews Parish, 20 miles from St. Georges.
<b>Guadeloupe:</b>				
Pointe a Pitre quarantine station, Islet a Cosson.	Mar. 22-28.....	4	.....	
Feb. 16-23.....	10	1		From among returned troops from s. s. Perou from Havre via Bordeaux and Santander.
<b>Guatemala:</b>				
Guatemala.....	Apr. 21.....	.....	.....	Present.
<b>Honduras:</b>				
Puerto Cortes.....	Apr. 1-30.....	3	.....	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 23-May 16.....	51	33	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 2-May 9.....	.....	454	
Karachi.....	Nov. 2-May 23.....	30	12	
Madras.....	Nov. 2-May 16.....	75	31	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	62	8	
<b>Indo-China</b>				
Saigon.....	Nov. 11-24.....	1	1	Total Jan. 1-31: Cases, 160; deaths, 16.
<b>Italy:</b>				
Genoa.....	Mar. 1-15.....	1	1	
Lezhorn.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1	.....	
Milan.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	.....	
Naples.....	Jan. 3.....	1	.....	
Turin.....	Dec. 22-28.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Apr. 29-May 10.....	2	1	
<b>Japan</b>				
				Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1913: Cases, 108; deaths, 39, exclusive of Taiwan. Total Jan. 1-Mar. 31: Cases, 57; deaths, 12.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Japan—Continued.</b>				
Fukuoka ken.	Dec. 1-31	2		
Kobe	Apr. 20-26	1		
Nagasaki	Jan. 1-Mar. 22	3	1	
Taiwan	Mar. 22-May 2	5	2	
• Tokyo	Nov. 1-Mar. 7	10		
Yokohama	Jan. 6-12	1	1	
<b>Luxemburg:</b>				
Echternach, Canton	May 2-16	1		
Mauritius	Oct. 2-25	60	4	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Acapulco	Dec. 6-Apr. 18	5	6	
Aguascalientes	Dec. 1-Mar. 29		112	
Chihuahua	Dec. 29-May 17		25	
Cruz	Apr. 2			Epidemic in vicinity.
Durango	Apr. 1-May 31		77	
Guadalajara	Jan. 11-Feb. 14	89	46	
Imuris	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	5		
Juarez	Feb. 15-Apr. 9	2	4	
Llano	Jan. 17	8		
La Paz	Jan. 16-22	3	1	
Manzanillo	Mar. 21-27	2		
Mexico	Oct. 26-Jan. 17	129	40	
Monterey	Nov. 17-May 17	14	10	
Nogales	Apr. 27-May 23	10		
Salina Cruz	Jan. 18-Apr. 15	3	1	Present in vicinity.
San Luis Potosi	Nov. 2-Jan. 24	4	7	
Tampico	Dec. 24-Mar. 10	200	58	May 19: 50 cases present.
Vera Cruz	Dec. 6-May 23	77	53	Apr. 25: 2 cases among refugees.
<b>Morocco:</b>				
Casablanca	Mar. 7			Present.
Tangier	Apr. 11			Do.
<b>Netherlands, The</b>				
	Feb. 8-14	1	1	
<b>New Zealand</b>				
				Apr. 8, 1913 to Jan. 7, 1914: Cases, 2,000, including report p. 2863, vol. 28.
<b>Norway:</b>				
Trondhjem	Nov. 1-May 31	44		
<b>Peru:</b>				
Callao	Jan. 26			Stillepidemic, Mar. 7, improving.
Lima	do.			Do.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila				Third quarter, 1913: Cases, 15. Fourth quarter, 1913: Cases, 18.
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon	Nov. 16-May 9	32		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Libau	May 4-17	2		
Moscow	Dec. 14-May 9	105	32	
Odessa	Nov. 16-May 9	44	2	
Riga	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	63	16	Apr. 25-May 30: Cases, 34.
St. Petersburg	Nov. 23-May 23	163	45	
Vladivostok	Dec. 22-Apr. 13	8	1	
Warsaw	Oct. 5-Jan. 31	86	51	
<b>Servia:</b>				
Belgrade	Nov. 7-May 23	154	52	
<b>Slam:</b>				
Bangkok	Jan. 25-Mar. 22		4	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Almeria	Nov. 1-Jan. 31		9	
Barcelona	Nov. 30-June 6		161	
Madrid	Nov. 1-May 31		106	
Seville	Nov. 1-Apr. 30		2	
Valencia	Dec. 1-June 6	63		
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Penang	Nov. 2-Dec. 6	13	1	
Singapore	Nov. 2-22	2		
<b>Sweden:</b>				
Malmo	Mar. 22-28	13		
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Canton—				
Aargau	Apr. 12-May 16	13		
Basel	Nov. 23-May 30	162		
Genoa	Nov. 23-29	3	1	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Adana.....	Jan. 10-24.....	2	.....	Dec. 28, epidemic.
Beirut.....	Nov. 23-May 30...	394	171	
Jaffa.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 11....	39	7	
Jerusalem.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 11....	10	.....	
Mersina.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 7.....	3	3	May 16, present in vicinity.
Smirna.....	Nov. 16-May 13....	.....	197	
Tarsus.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 8....	.....	.....	Still present.
Trebizond.....	Jan. 11-May 16....	.....	.....	Present.
Tripoli.....	Jan. 25-Apr. 4....	110	8	
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 20-May 30....	.....	33	
Saloniki.....	Dec. 1-May 30....	.....	124	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### MASSACHUSETTS.

#### Eggs—Sale of, After Cold Storage. (Chap. 545, Act May 20, 1914.)

Section 1 of chapter 538 of the acts of the year 1913<sup>1</sup> is hereby amended by inserting after the word "at," in the second line, the words "wholesale or," by striking out the words "at retail," in the thirteenth line, and by inserting after the word "act," in the sixteenth line, the words "shall be in letters not less than 1 inch in height and," so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at wholesale or retail, or offered or exposed for sale, the basket, box, or other container in which the eggs are placed shall be marked plainly and conspicuously with the words "cold storage eggs," or there shall be attached to such container a placard of sign having on it the said words. If eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale without a container, or placed upon a counter or elsewhere, a sign or placard, having the words "cold storage eggs" plainly and conspicuously marked upon it, shall be displayed in, upon, or immediately above the said eggs; the intent of this act being that cold storage eggs sold or offered or exposed for sale shall be designated in such a manner that the purchaser will know that they are cold storage eggs. The display of the words "cold storage eggs," as required by this act, shall be in letters not less than 1 inch in height and shall be done in such a manner as is approved by the State board of health.

#### Intoxicating Liquors—Analyses of, by State Board of Health. (Chap. 484, Act May 5, 1914.)

SECTION 1. The State board of health shall hereafter analyze all samples of intoxicating liquors submitted to it for that purpose by any licensing authority, board of health, or police department of any city or town. Such analysis shall be made for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of any poisons, drugs, or other substances dangerous to health.

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<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports July 25, 1913, p. 1583.

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

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

### **Bread—Wrapping Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 13, 1913, as amended July 10, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. All bakers and other manufacturers of bread shall wrap all bread baked by them and intended for sale, in paraffin, greaseproof, glassine, or sulphite paper, each loaf or combination loaf to be wrapped separately in paraffin, greaseproof, glassine, or sulphite paper, and in such manner as to protect said bread from flies and dust, and each loaf to be so wrapped in paraffin, greaseproof, glassine, or sulphite paper within three hours after the same shall have been taken from the oven in which it is baked.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm, or person, himself or by his servant, agent, or employee, or as the servant, agent, or employee, of another, to sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in its, their, or his possession for sale any bread, unless each loaf of such bread is wrapped in paraffin, greaseproof, glassine, or sulphite paper in such manner as to protect same from flies and dust. The sulphite paper provided for herein to be of not less than 75 per cent sulphite, and to be heavily machine glazed on one side, and no paper of a basis less than 20 pounds shall be used for bread-wrapping purposes: *Provided*, That frog loaves of bread may be delivered to restaurants only, in paper bags, containing not less than 50 loaves each, which paper bags shall be made of the paper provided for in this ordinance except that same shall be of not less than a 60-pound basis, and shall be so sealed, before leaving the bakery, as to render the contents inaccessible to dust or flies, and shall be kept so sealed until delivered to said restaurants; and, *Provided further*, That the weight bases of 20 and 60 pounds hereinabove provided for shall be determined by the weight of a ream of 480 sheets of such paper, each sheet to measure 24 inches by 36 inches.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of enforcing this ordinance the officers, inspectors, agents, and employees of the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, are hereby authorized and directed to enter any place or premises where such bread is made, stored, kept, sold, or exposed for sale, and to inspect the bread and bread receptacles on any wagon or premises where such bread is made, stored, kept, sold, or exposed for sale, and to inspect the bread and bread receptacles on any wagon or other vehicle delivering same, or any other place where the same usually is or may be kept, and wherever the same may be found.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of payment by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

### **Foodstuffs—Permit Required for Sale or Storage. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 13, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the sale or storage of foodstuffs and every other thing susceptible of human consumption as food within the limits of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans to, within 10 days after the promulgation of this ordinance, file in the office of the board

of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, on a blank especially prepared for this purpose, the following information: Name of owner, business and residence address of owner, character of business carried on, and such other information as the board may deem necessary for the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations on premises.

SEC. 2. After the promulgation of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the sale or storage of foodstuffs or other things susceptible of human consumption as food within the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans without having previously obtained a permit to conduct such business from the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation within the limits of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans having one or more horses or mules housed or stabled within the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall file with the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, on a blank especially prepared for this purpose by the board of health, the following information: Name of owner, number and kind of animals housed or stabled on premises, address of place (street and number) where animals are stabled, and such other information as the board may deem necessary for the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations on the premises.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 or, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

**Foodstuffs—Cisterns and Privies Forbidden where Foodstuffs are Kept. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 20, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the owner or, in his absence, it shall be the duty of the agent of every premise in the city of New Orleans used in whole or in part for the sale of wholesale or retail or for the storage of milk and milk products, foodstuffs, and every other thing susceptible of or which may be intended for human consumption, and situated within the limits that the public water and sewerage system have been constructed so as to permit connection therewith, and after the service notice hereinafter provided for, to discontinue the use on said premises of all cisterns, tanks, or other vessels used for the storage of water and to connect said premises with, and to use the water from, the public water system, and it shall be their duty also to discontinue the use on said premises of, and to cleanse, then close and fill, in a sanitary manner, to be approved by this board, all vaults, cesspools, privies, water closets, urinals, foul-water drains, and outlets for any kind of foul fluid material whatever or faecal matter or other insanitary or foul-smelling substance or things and to install in lieu thereof sanitary plumbing and drains in the manner now provided by law and to connect such premises with the public sewerage system of this city.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance the corporation, firm, or person collecting the rent from any such premises shall be deemed the agent thereof.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of payment by imprisonment in the parish prison not less than 5 or more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction, and provided further, that each day's failure to comply with any provision of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 4. No conviction shall be had under this ordinance until a copy of this ordinance and notice of the intention to prosecute under its provisions shall have been given to the owner or agent of such premises by depositing same in the United States

mails 45 days before the affidavit is filed, with proper postage attached and addressed to said owner or agent at the address furnished by such owner or agent as required by ordinance No. 7, board of health series, and provided that where such owner or agent has not complied with the provisions of said ordinance No. 7, board of health series, no such notice or copy of this ordinance shall be required to be mailed to such owner or agent.

**Street Cars—Disinfection and Cleaning. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 13, 1913.)**

**SECTION 1.** *Be it ordained by the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans,* That from and after the promulgation of this ordinance any person, firm, or corporation operating street passenger railway cars within the limits of the city of New Orleans are hereby required to cause each car in use on said street railways to be thoroughly cleansed inside with disinfectants at least once a day.

**SEC. 2.** At the end of each trip each car in use shall have removed with mop or other receptacle, dipped in a disinfectant fluid, all evidence of sputum from floor, platform, or other parts of car.

**SEC. 3.** Sweeping of cars will not be permitted until a disinfectant fluid recommended or approved by the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall be sprinkled on floors of cars.

**SEC. 4.** Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of payment, by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

**Theaters, Moving-Picture Places, etc.—Registration with Board of Health Required—Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 13, 1913.)**

**SECTION 1.** Any person, firm, or corporation operating any theater, moving-picture show, or other place of public amusement within the limits of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall, within 10 days after the promulgation of this ordinance, register in the office of the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, the name of said theater, moving-picture show, or other place of amusement, the location of same, with the name of owner, if an individual; if a firm, the name of its members; and if a corporation, the name of the president.

**SEC. 2.** Each and every theater, moving-picture show, or other place of public amusement or recreation where the public congregate, shall be cleansed daily and disinfected at least once each week, and at such other times as may be required, with a disinfectant, and in a manner to be approved by said board of health, or such officer or inspector as may be designated by it.

**SEC. 3.** Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of payment by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

**Laundries, Washhouses, and Clothes-Cleaning Establishments—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 8, 1913.)**

**SECTION 1.** From and after the promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons to maintain, conduct, or operate any washhouse, laundry, or clothes-cleaning establishment within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans without having first obtained a certificate, signed by the proper officer of the city board of health, that the premises so to be used are sufficiently drained, that the lot is filled to proper grade, and that all proper sanitary arrangements required by the health authorities for the carrying on of said business

without injury to the sanitary condition of the neighborhood, and all the provisions, regulations, and orders of said board pertaining thereto, have been complied with.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons to establish, maintain, operate, or carry on any laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment, within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, in any building or portion thereof, or in any annex or outhouse thereof, on the same floor or floors which may be used or occupied, directly or indirectly, as living quarters or sleeping apartments; nor shall any floor or floors designated and used for a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment be used or employed for any other purpose or business whatsoever than for the business of a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons conducting, maintaining, or operating a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment, within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, to wash or permit to be washed, any clothing, or any article of cloth, in any room the floor of which is not constructed of cement and drained into the public sewer.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons, within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, except in cases where clothes are dried by the forced circulation of heated air, or by circulation of the clothes mechanically through air artificially heated, to dry any article of clothing washed in such laundry in any room other than the one used exclusively for drying purposes. Said room must be entirely shut off from any other room, except that it may be connected with another room by means of a door opening thereto, in which event such door shall always be closed when not being used by a person entering or leaving such drying room, this to be effected by equipping each door with a self-closing device. This room must be ventilated by means of at least two windows, opening to the outer air, which windows shall be on different sides.

SEC. 5. Every person, firm, corporation, or association of persons, owning a place in which a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment is being operated or carried on at the time of the passage of this ordinance, shall within 30 days from and after the date of the promulgation of this ordinance, cause the building occupied as a laundry, or washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment to be so altered, if alterations be necessary, so as to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons to permit the existence of an open privy vault or cesspool on premises upon which a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment is operated.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons, operating a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment, within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, to use any other water in said laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment except filtered river water, rain water, distilled water or water from an artesian well. No dug well shall be allowed on the premises of any public laundry or washhouse.

SEC. 8. The term laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment, for the purpose of this ordinance, shall not apply to any place or places where laundrying, washing, or clothes cleaning is done for not more than three families, or three persons not constituting one family.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or skin disease, to be employed or work in or about the premises of a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment, or in the handling or delivery of any clothing therein washed, laundered, or cleaned. Nor shall it be lawful for any laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment, or the proprietors thereof, to knowingly receive or wash, launder, or clean the clothes from any infected premises, water craft, railway coach, car, or from any person afflicted with any contagious or infectious dis-



case, without same having been first disinfected by the board of health for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans.

Sec. 10. From and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans to make, or cause to be made, monthly, a thorough and complete inspection of all laundries, washhouses, and clothes-cleaning establishments within the limits of the city of New Orleans, and to ascertain if the provisions of the ordinance are complied with, and to determine if the manner of conducting same is such as not to be or become dangerous or prejudicial to life or health in said city.

Sec. 11. The board shall make a monthly inspection of all laundries, washhouses, and clothes-cleaning establishments, and shall collect from the owners or managers thereof the sum of \$1 for each monthly inspection, which fee shall not go into or become part of the general funds of the city, but be used solely to defray the costs of inspection. Monthly inspection cards shall be provided by the board, to be filled out and executed by the inspector when inspection has been satisfactory. A monthly inspection card shall be prominently displayed in each laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person in any way connected with any wash-house, laundry, or clothes-cleaning establishment in any manner to obstruct, hinder, or interfere with any officers of the board of health in the full discharge of his duties hereunder, or to refuse or withhold any information they may desire to obtain relative to the sanitary management and arrangements.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, corporation, or association of persons operating a laundry, washhouse, or clothes-cleaning establishment within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans to, within 10 days after the promulgation of this ordinance, file in the office of the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, on a blank especially prepared for this purpose, the following information:

Name of owner, business and residence address of owner, character of business carried on, and such information as the board may deem necessary for the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations on premises.

Sec. 14. Any person or persons, officer or agent of any corporation, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or failing to comply with any of the provisions thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 or imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the recorder having jurisdiction of same.

**Foodstuffs—Name of Owner Must be Displayed where Foodstuffs are Sold. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 21, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The owner or proprietor of every hotel, boarding, lodging, and rooming house, barroom, café, blacksmith shop, restaurant, ice-cream manufactory, or shop, dairy, and place where milk is kept or held for sale, storehouse, warehouse, cold-storage plant, bakery, confectionery, hide shop, tannery, distillery, brewery, laboratory, soap boiler, chandlery, rendering plant, candy store, fish, cake, crab, shrimp, game, poultry, meat, vegetable, flower and plant store, stall or stand, oyster shop, stable, vidanguer, undertaker, cannery, and every place, stand, and stall in markets, public and private, and all other places where any product or thing which may be used for public consumption, or anything which is or may become dangerous to public health is stored, manufactured, canned, bottled, or otherwise put up, or held or exposed for sale, shall cause to be displayed in such establishment, store, shop, or place, in a conspicuous place, a sign containing thereon, in large, legible letters, the name of the owner or proprietor thereof.

Sec. 2. The owner or proprietor of any wagon, dray, autocart, or other vehicle which is used at any time for the carriage or conveyance of any product or thing

which may be used for human consumption, or anything which is or may become dangerous to public health, shall cause to be displayed on each such wagon, dray, autocart, or other vehicle, in a conspicuous place thereon, a sign containing thereon, in large, legible letters, the name of the owner or proprietor of each such wagon, dray, autocart, or other vehicle.

SEC. 3. Should the owner or proprietor of such establishment, store, shop, or place, or vehicle, be a corporation, then the name of such corporation, with the name of its president or other responsible officer, shall be displayed on the signs hereinabove provided for.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or imprisonment in the parish prison for a term of not less than 5 or more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the recorder having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of enforcing this ordinance, that any person who shall be found in charge in any establishment, store, shop, or place of any such product or thing that may be used for human consumption, or anything which is or may become dangerous to the public health, whether in the raw state or cooked, and the driver of any wagon, dray, autocart, or other vehicle which is used at any time for the carriage or conveyance of any product or thing which is or may become dangerous to the public health, in the raw state or cooked, shall be deemed to be the owner thereof, and shall be held responsible for any violations of this or any other law or ordinance enacted for the protection of the public health.

#### **Privies—Screening from Flies Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 16, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Pending sewer connections of premises within the limits of the city of New Orleans and the parish of Orleans, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to permit the existence of any privy connected with vault or cesspool unless same shall be made absolutely fly proof.

SEC. 2. In order to comply with provisions of section 1 of this ordinance, every inclosure, whether same be a house, shed, or room containing a privy connected with vault or cesspool, must have roof, floor, walls, rising from floor to privy seat and all parts of seat constructed so as to eliminate all cracks or crevices through which flies may enter.

SEC. 3. Every such privy inclosure, house, shed, or room shall be provided with a tight-fitting, fly-proof, self-closing door, and shall have ample openings for light and ventilation, which opening or openings shall be screened for the exclusion of flies. All flues for ventilation of vaults shall be screened against ingress or egress of flies.

SEC. 4. The seat in every privy connected with vault or cesspool shall be provided with a self-closing hinged cover of sufficient size to completely cover the opening or openings in the seat. Said cover shall be constructed so as to effectually prevent access of flies to contents of vault or cesspool.

SEC. 5. No provisions of this ordinance shall be construed as giving consent or permission to reconstruct, repair, or rebuild a defective vault, or as sanctioning the failure to connect privies with the public-sewer system.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any occupant of any premises to permit the propping open of any door, window, ventilator, or other opening in any such privy inclosure, house, shed, or room, or the permitting to remain open any cover or covers on privy seats.

SEC. 7. The owner, and in his absence the agent, or owners of all premises shall be liable for violations of provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this ordinance. The tenant and occupants of premises shall each be liable for violations of provisions of section 6. That any person living in such premises shall be deemed an occupant for the purpose of enforcing said section.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of enforcing this ordinance the officers, inspectors, agents, and employees of the board of health of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans are hereby authorized and directed to enter any place or premises wherein such privy inclosure, house, shed, or room exists.

SEC. 9. Whoever shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the recorder having jurisdiction of same, and each day's violation of same shall constitute a separate offense.

**Ice Cream—Definition—Adulteration—Inspection. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 15, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm, or person, himself or by its or his servant, agent, or employees, or as the servant, agent, or employee of another, to sell, manufacture, or have in possession for sale, or deliver ice cream, fruit ice cream, or nut ice cream which may be used for human consumption, unless same shall conform to the following requirements:

SEC. 2. Ice cream, for the purposes of this ordinance, is defined as a frozen product made from cream (or cream, milk, and eggs) and sugar, with or without a natural flavoring, and may contain not over 1 per cent of harmless filler, and the whole, before and after freezing, shall contain not less than 10 per cent of butter fat.

SEC. 3. Fruit ice cream, for the purposes of this ordinance, is defined as a frozen product made from cream (or cream, eggs, and milk), sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruit, and may contain not over 1 per cent of harmless filler, and the whole before and after freezing shall contain not less than 8 per cent of butter fat.

SEC. 4. Nut ice cream, for the purposes of this ordinance, is defined as a frozen product made from cream (or cream, milk, and eggs), sugar, and sound nonrancid nuts, and may contain not over 1 per cent of harmless filler, and the whole before and after freezing shall contain not less than 8 per cent of butter fat.

SEC. 5. This board of health for the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans, its members, officers, agents, and appointees, for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance shall at all times have access to any place where such ice creams are manufactured or stored or held or offered for sale, and it shall be unlawful for any person to prevent or attempt to prevent such access, and such prevention or attempted prevention shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the board of health for the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and to see that violations thereof shall be prosecuted before the courts having jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. Any manufacturer, producer, handler, or vendor of such ice creams, whether principal or agent, servant or employee, who refuses to deliver to officers or inspectors of the board of health on demanding a sample of each ice cream in his possession or under his control or supervision (not to exceed one-half pint for each sample) shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and on conviction shall be punished as provided in section 8.

SEC. 8. When any corporation shall be charged with the violation of any provision of this ordinance, the president, or in his absence the vice president, or in the absence of both the officer or individual in charge of same, and if a foreign corporation, the agent or person in charge thereof, shall be deemed to represent such corporation for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance and shall be held responsible and punishable for each violation thereof. And when a firm charged with such violation, each member thereof, and if a foreign firm, the agent or person in charge thereof shall be deemed to represent such firm for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance and shall be held responsible and punishable for each violation thereof.

**SEC. 9.** Whoever shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall on conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of payment by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction. And all such fines, when recovered, shall be paid over to the board of health for the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans.

**Sweeping and Dusting of Public Places—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 15, 1913.)**

**SECTION 1.** From and after the promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm, or person within the limits of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans to sweep or to cause or permit the sweeping of any sidewalk, street, railway car, or public conveyance of any sort, the floor of any public building, hotel, hospital, store, shop, school, church, theater, or any other place to which the public have access without having first sprinkled the place to be swept with water, and cars, public conveyances, floors of public places with water, moist sawdust or some such substance, in quantities sufficient to prevent raising of dust while sweeping.

**SEC. 2.** It shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm or person to sweep or to cause or to permit the sweeping of sidewalks between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation within the limits of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans to use, or to cause or to permit dry dusting in any portion of any building that the public have access to.

**SEC. 4.** The police of the city of New Orleans are enjoined and required to assist in the enforcement of this ordinance and to report any violation thereof to the board of health for the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans.

**SEC. 5.** The board of health for the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans, through its officers, agents and inspectors, are charged with the authority and duty to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and to prosecute all persons, firms or corporations violating the same.

**SEC. 6.** When any corporation shall be charged with the violation of any provision of this ordinance, the president, or in his absence the vice president, or in the absence of both the officer or individual in charge of same, and if a foreign corporation, the agent or person in charge thereof shall be deemed to represent such corporation for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance and shall be held responsible and punishable for each violation thereof. And when a firm is charged with such violation, each member thereof, and if a foreign firm, the agent or person in charge thereof, shall be deemed to represent such firm the purpose of enforcing this ordinance and shall be held responsible and punishable for each violation thereof.

**SEC. 7.** Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$25, or imprisonment in the parish prison for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of same.

**Privies and Cesspools—Emptying—Refilling. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 15, 1913.)**

**SECTION 1.** From and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm or person engaged in the business of emptying privy vaults or cesspools within the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans to empty any privy vault or cesspool unless same be thoroughly and completely emptied.

**SEC. 2.** The permit issued by the board of health to such corporations, firms or persons to excavate any privy vault or cesspool shall be issued only on condition that section 1 of this ordinance is to be fully complied with.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be unlawful for any such corporation, firm or person to place any filling in any privy vault or cesspool within the limits of the city of New Orleans,

without having previously obtained a permit, in writing, from the board of health of the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans.

**SEC. 4.** The board of health of the parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans through its officers, agents, and inspectors, are charged with the authority and duty to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and to prosecute all persons, firms or corporations violating same.

**SEC. 5.** When any corporation shall be charged with the violation of any provision of this ordinance, the president, or in his absence the vice president, or in the absence of both the officer or individual in charge of same, and if a foreign corporation, the agent, or person in charge thereof, shall be deemed to represent such corporation for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance and shall be held responsible and punishable for each violation thereof. And when a firm is charged with such violation, each member thereof, and if a foreign firm, the agent or person in charge thereof, shall be deemed to represent such firm the purpose of enforcing this ordinance and shall be held responsible and punishable for each violation thereof.

**SEC. 6.** Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or imprisonment in the parish prison for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of same.

#### NEW YORK, N. Y.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That the rules and regulations governing the practice of midwifery in the city of New York, adopted by the board of health November 8, 1907, be and the same are hereby amended by inserting the following new rule and regulation, to take effect June 15, 1913:

**22a.** When a child delivered has or develops sore eyes, or any redness, inflammation or discharge from the eyes, the midwife in attendance must at once report to the department of health the name and address of the mother and state the time when such condition of the eyes was first noticed.

#### **Trichinosis—Notification of Cases Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 9, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That the department of health require all physicians to report cases of human trichinosis.

#### **Disinfection—Required After Communicable Disease—By Owner or Occupant of Premises. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 22, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That section 146 of the sanitary code be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows, to be effective on and after January 1, 1914:

**SEC. 146.** Adequate disinfection or cleansing and renovation of premises, furniture, and belongings deemed by the department of health to be infected by contagious or communicable diseases shall immediately follow the recovery, death, or removal of the person suffering from such disease, and such disinfection or cleansing and renovation shall be performed by the owner or occupant of said premises.

#### **Communicable Diseases—Care of Surgical Cases Removed from Hospitals. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 25, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That the following regulations, deemed necessary for the proper care of cases of contagious diseases removed from hospitals while suffering from a surgical condition, be, and the same are hereby, adopted:

1. The attending surgeon shall be responsible for the care and treatment of all surgical conditions in cases transferred to the Willard Parker Hospital.
2. All cases with surgical conditions transferred to the Willard Parker Hospital shall be reported to the attending surgeon (or, in his absence, to the assistant attending surgeon on duty) within 24 hours after the admission of such a case.
3. The attending surgeon (or his assistant) shall see every case transferred with a surgical condition within a reasonable time after such case is reported to him. There should be a blank form to be filled out stating the findings of the examination of the attending surgeon. This form to be kept on file in the office of the superintendent of the hospital.
4. The members of the house staff shall do the dressings of surgical conditions only under the general supervision of the attending surgeon or one of his assistants.
5. No case of contagious disease with a surgical condition shall be transferred to the Willard Parker Hospital unless accompanied by a complete history of the case, including a copy of X-ray findings whenever such have been made.
6. No case shall be transferred from another hospital wearing a plaster of Paris cast unless such cast is neatly cut down in such manner as to allow of a quick and satisfactory examination of the parts underneath.

N. B.—Pending the creation of a medical board for the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the following procedure will be observed: When the ambulance from the Contagious Disease Hospital calls for such a case the ambulance surgeon shall present to the superintendent or some person acting for him a regular form, which he is to sign, agreeing that the surgical care of the case will be continued by the institution from which it is removed after its admission to the Contagious Disease Hospital. Failure on the part of the superintendent to sign such agreement shall be notice to the ambulance surgeon to return to the hospital without the case.

**Burial—Procedure When Death Results from Infectious Disease. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 30, 1913.)**

1. In deaths from infectious disease where the remains are to be interred or cremated within the city limits:

(a) The undertaker shall notify the division of infectious diseases immediately upon receiving notice of a death from smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, plague, Asiatic cholera, measles, or any other infectious disease dangerous to the general health of the community.

(b) An inspector of division of infectious diseases shall visit the premises wherein death has occurred forthwith to see that regulations of the department are complied with as to treatment and inclosure of remains and sealing of coffin or casket.

(c) The certificate of death must be presented at the department of health forthwith and attached thereto an affidavit made by the undertaker to the effect that the body has been properly prepared and inclosed, and that the rules of the department will be strictly complied with as to exposure of the remains, public funeral, burial, or cremation within 24 hours, use of draperies, rugs, etc.

2. In deaths from infectious disease where the remains are to be shipped by rail or boat:

(a) The inspector of division of infectious diseases shall determine who may accompany the remains to the place of interment or cremation.

(b) The undertaker, in addition to complying with rules heretofore specified, shall file with this department a certificate of death and an affidavit to the effect that the rules of the State department of health have been complied with as to the preparation, disinfection, embalming, and inclosure of the remains, specifying in such affidavit the rule or rules under which the body is being shipped or transported, and he

shall notify, in the name of the department of health of this city, by telegraph, and before shipment of the remains, the health officer at point of destination, advising the date and train upon which the remains may be expected.

**Cream—Sale or Use for Food Prohibited Unless it Complies with the Standard.**  
(Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 25, 1913.)

*Resolved*, That after July 1, 1913, no cream shall be brought into the city or held, kept, or offered for sale unless it is produced from either grade A milk or grade B milk or is itself pasteurized, and be it further

*Resolved*, That no cream shall be sold in this city unless it complies with the standard and is prepared as required by the rules and regulations of the department of health, and be it further

*Resolved*, That no cream shall be used in any preparation of food in this city unless it is of the standard and complies with the rules and regulations of the department of health.

**Milk—Pasteurized Must be Labeled—Grade C Milk Defined.** (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 8, 1913.)

*Resolved*, That the rules and regulations adopted by this board April 9, 1912, relating to the sale of grade A selected milk, pasteurized, under requirement 5, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

5. All containers in which pasteurized milk is delivered to the consumer shall be plainly labeled "Pasteurized." Labels must also bear the date and hours between which the milk was pasteurized, the place where pasteurization was performed, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation performing the pasteurization.

*Resolved*, That the rules and regulations adopted by this board April 9, 1912, relating to the sale of grade B selected milk raw, under the heading "Pasteurized milk," requirement 1, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. All containers in which pasteurized milk is delivered to the consumer shall be plainly labeled "Pasteurized." Labels must also bear the date and hours between which the milk was pasteurized, the place where pasteurization was performed, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation performing the pasteurization.

*Resolved*, That the following change in the rules and regulations relating to the sale of milk be made, to become effective July 15, 1913:

*Milk grade C.*—For cooking and manufacturing purposes only.

*Definition.*—Raw milk not conforming to requirements of any of the subdivisions of grade A or grade B be changed to

*Definition.*—Milk not conforming to the requirements of any of the subdivisions of grade A or grade B, and which has been heated according to the rules and regulations of the board of health.

**Milk—Pasteurized—Labeling Required.** (Reg. Bd. of H., July 30, 1913.)

At a meeting of the board of health of the department of health, held July 30, 1913, the following amendment to the rules and regulations of the department of health, relating to the sale of milk in the city of New York, was adopted, to take effect on and after August 26, 1913:

*Pasteurization.*—1. Milk which has been subjected to the action of heat, commonly known as "pasteurization," shall not be held, kept, offered for sale, or sold and delivered in the city of New York, unless the receptacle in which the same is contained is plainly labeled "Pasteurized." All milk brought into the city of New York to be pasteurized and sold for public consumption shall have a tag affixed to each and every can, indicating the grade of the milk, the place of shipment, date of shipment, and the words: "to be pasteurized at . . . ." (stating location of pasteurizing plant).

**Dipped Milk and Cream—Care, Handling, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 26, 1913.)**

At a meeting of the board of health of the department of health, held July 30, 1913, the following rules and regulations for the sale of dipped milk and cream in stores in the city of New York were adopted, to take effect on and after August 26, 1913:

1. Milk or cream shall not be stored, handled, or sold in any stable, or in any room used for cooking or domestic purposes, or in any room which communicates directly with any such stable or room, or in any room in which there is a water-closet apartment, or with which a water-closet apartment communicates, unless such apartment be inclosed by a vestibule, and both apartment and vestibule be properly ventilated to the external air.

2. The term "domestic purposes" shall be held to apply to rooms used for sleeping purposes or for cooking purposes other than the preparation of the midday meal.

3. Milk or cream shall not be handled or sold in any room which is unduly crowded.

4. Milk or cream shall not be dipped from cans stored in a room in which butter or cheese is manufactured.

5. Milk or cream may be stored in a cooling or refrigerating room, or ice chest, the construction of which has been approved by the department.

6. No milk or cream shall be dipped from cans stored in a milk booth.

7. Milk shall be kept at a temperature of 50° F., or below, at all times.

*Equipment.*—1. Rooms in which milk or cream is handled or sold shall be well lighted.

2. The floors, walls, and ceilings shall be smooth and must be kept clean and sanitary.

3. All windows and doors shall be properly screened.

4. An adequate supply of hot water shall be provided for the washing of utensils.

5. A sufficient number of properly constructed ice tubs, or other adequate refrigerating facilities, for cans of milk or cream shall be provided.

6. All utensils used for dipped milk or cream shall be of the seamless sanitary type, heavily tinned.

*Methods.*—1. No milk or cream shall be dipped from cans stored in any room in which rubbish or dirty material is allowed to accumulate, or in which there are offensive odors.

2. All cans or other receptacles used for milk or cream shall be cleaned thoroughly upon emptying.

3. The cans from which milk or cream is dipped shall be packed in ice, and shall be kept covered at all times, except when the milk or cream is being actually dipped therefrom.

4. After each day's use all utensils shall be thoroughly cleaned with hot water and soda, and then with boiling water.

5. All utensils used for dipped milk or cream shall be kept clean.

6. The ice tubs in which milk or cream is stored shall be painted inside and outside, and shall be kept clean at all times.

7. A separate dipper shall be provided for each can from which the supply is being served, and such dipper shall remain in the can between dippings until all the milk in the can has been disposed of.

8. All goods sold in milk stores must be either in unbroken packages, or must be so placed, protected, and handled that no dust or odors therefrom can injuriously affect the milk.

9. Dry sweeping and dusting in rooms in which milk or cream is dispensed is prohibited.

10. The tags on cans of milk or cream must be kept on file in the store for at least two months, for inspection by the department of health.

11. The attendants shall wear clean, washable outer clothing.



12. Only such persons shall be employed as are free from infectious disease which may be transmitted in the handling of milk.

A copy of these regulations must be conspicuously posted in every store in which dipped milk or cream is sold.

Failure to comply with any of the above rules and regulations will be cause for prosecution.

**Milk—Grade C—Labeling, Handling, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 26, 1913.)**

At a meeting of the board of health of the department of health, held July 30, 1913; the following amendment to the rules and regulations of the department of health, relating to the sale of milk, in so far as said amendment relates to grade C, for cooking and manufacturing purposes only, was adopted, to take effect on and after August 26, 1913:

*Definition.*—Milk not conforming to the requirements of any of the subdivisions of grade A or grade B, and which has been heated according to the rules and regulations of the board of health.

*Requirements, rules, and regulations.*—Rules and regulations for the heating of grade C milk:

No less than 160° F. for at least 2 minutes.

No less than 158° F. for at least 3 minutes.

No less than 155° F. for at least 5 minutes.

No less than 152° F. for at least 10 minutes.

No less than 148° F. for at least 15 minutes.

No less than 145° F. for at least 18 minutes.

No less than 140° F. for at least 20 minutes.

1. The caps of all bottles containing milk of grade C shall be white and shall contain in red the words "Grade C" in large type, and "For cooking" in plainly visible type.

2. Cans containing milk of grade C shall be painted red on necks or shall have properly sealed metal collars, painted red, on necks, and shall have affixed to them white tags with the words "Grade C, for cooking," printed thereon in red letters in large type.

All creameries handling milk of different grades will be required to demonstrate to the department of health that they are capable of keeping the grades separate, and must keep records satisfactory to the department of health concerning the amount of milk of each grade handled each day.

**Cream—Grades A and B, Raw and Pasteurized—Requirements. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 26, 1913.)**

**1. GRADE A CREAM.**

(a) *Grade A cream (raw).*—Definition: Grade A cream (raw) is cream made from either grade A guaranteed milk, grade A certified milk, or grade A inspected milk (raw).

1. The cream shall be delivered to the consumer within 48 hours after milking.

2. The cream shall not contain more than an average of 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered to the consumer or at any time prior thereto.

(b) *Grade A cream (pasteurized).*—Definition: Grade A cream (pasteurized) is cream which is made from any raw milk conforming to the requirements of grade A, and which has been pasteurized.

1. The pasteurization of cream shall take place within 36 hours after the process of separation.

2. No cream shall be pasteurized more than once.

3. The cream shall be delivered to the consumer within 36 hours after the completion of the process of pasteurization.

4. The cream shall not contain more than an average of 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered to the consumer or at any time after pasteurization and prior to such delivery.

5. All containers in which pasteurized cream is delivered to the consumer shall be plainly labeled "Pasteurized." Labels must also bear the date and hours between which pasteurization was performed, the place of pasteurization, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation performing the pasteurization.

*General regulations for grade A cream.*—1. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the cream shall be delivered to the consumer only in bottles.

2. The caps of all bottles containing grade A cream shall be white and shall bear the term "Grade A" in black letters of large type, and the words of the subdivision to which the cream in the said bottle shall conform.

## 2. GRADE B CREAM.

(a) *Grade B cream (raw).*—Definition: Grade B cream (raw) is cream which is made from grade B selected milk (raw).

1. The cream shall not contain an excessive number of bacteria when delivered to the consumer or at any time prior thereto.

(b) *Grade B cream (pasteurized).*—Definition: Grade B cream (pasteurized) is cream which is made from pasteurized milk or from grade B raw milk and pasteurized.

1. No cream shall be pasteurized more than once.

2. No cream containing an excessive number of bacteria shall be pasteurized.

3. The cream shall not contain an excessive number of bacteria when delivered to the consumer or at any time after pasteurization and prior to such delivery.

4. All containers in which pasteurized cream is delivered to the consumer shall be plainly labeled "Pasteurized," and shall give the name of the person, firm, or corporation performing the pasteurization.

*General regulations for grade B cream.*—1. Caps of bottles containing grade B cream shall be white and marked "Grade B" in bright green letters, in large type, together with the words of the subdivision to which the quality of the cream in the said bottles conforms.

2. Cans containing grade B cream shall have a tag affixed to each can with the term "Grade B" in large type, and the words of the subdivision to which the quality of the cream in the said can conforms.

## Milk—Grade B, Pasteurized—Definition—Requirements—Regulations—Labeling. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 28, 1913.)

*Resolved,* That the rules and regulations adopted by the board of health April 9, 1912 (and thereafter amended), relating to the care and sale of milk, be and the same are hereby further amended under the heading "Grade B—For adults—Pasteurized milk" to read as follows, and to take effect on and after February 1, 1914:

*Definition.*—Pasteurized milk (grade B) is milk produced under a permit issued therefor by the board of health, and produced and handled in accordance with the following minimum requirements, rules, and regulations, and in further accordance with the special rules and regulations relating to the pasteurization of milk:

*Requirements, rules, and regulations.*—1. All containers in which pasteurized milk is delivered to the consumer shall be plainly labeled "Pasteurized." Labels must also bear the date and hours between which the pasteurization was completed, the place where pasteurization was performed, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation performing the pasteurization.

2. The milk must be delivered to the consumer within 36 hours.

3. No milk shall be pasteurized more than once.

4. No milk containing an excessive number of bacteria shall be pasteurized.

*General regulations for grade B.*—1. Caps of bottles containing milk of grade B shall be white and marked "Grade B" in bright-green letters, in large type.

2. Cans containing milk of grade B shall have a tag affixed to each can with the words "Grade B" in large type in bright-green letters.

**Milk—Grades. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 28, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That section 56a of the sanitary code be, and the same is hereby, amended to take effect on and after February 1, 1914, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 56a. All milk held, kept, offered for sale, or sold and delivered in the city of New York shall be so held, kept, offered for sale, or sold and delivered under either or any of the following grades or designations and under no other, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may from time to time be adopted by the board of health, namely:

Grade A. For infants and children:

1. Certified or guaranteed milk.
2. Inspected milk (raw).
3. Selected milk (pasteurized).

Grade B. For adults:

Pasteurized milk.

Grade C. For cooking and manufacturing purposes only.

Condensed skimmed milk.

Condensed or concentrated milk.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to buttermilk or to milk products commonly known as kumiss, matzoon, zoolak, dried milk, or milk powder, or to other similar preparations, or to cream or modified milk.

**Cream—Grade B, Pasteurized—Definition—Labeling. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 29, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That the rules and regulations relating to the sale of cream in the city of New York, adopted by the board of health August 26, 1913, be, and the same are hereby, amended under the heading "(b) Grade B cream (pasteurized)" as follows:

*Definition.*—Grade B cream (pasteurized) is cream which is made from pasteurized milk or from raw milk and pasteurized.

4. All containers in which pasteurized cream is delivered to the consumer shall be plainly labeled "Pasteurized," and bottle labels shall give the name of the person, firm, or corporation bottling and place where bottled.

**Milk—Use of Sediment Tester Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 22, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That the following regulations for the protection of life and the care, promotion, and preservation of health be, and the same are hereby, adopted to take effect on and after the 1st day of February, 1914:

(1) That the sediment tester approved by the department of health of the city of New York be used in all creameries shipping milk to the city of New York.

(2) That all milk received at any creamery so shipping milk as aforesaid be tested thereat by the person having the management and control of such creamery at least once a week and that the results of such test be posted in a conspicuous place in the creamery, and duplicates of such test be forwarded to the department of health at the end of each month.

(3) That the photograph or gauge established by the board of health of the city of New York be used as a standard in the creameries herein referred to in determining whether milk contains excessive sediment.

(4) That where the maximum of sediment is shown to habitually exist in milk tested as aforesaid at any creamery it will constitute sufficient cause to rate the milk as grade C, with the right of said board to exclude such milk from the city of New York when such conditions continue.

**Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That section 46 of the sanitary code of the department of health be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 46. No food, except fruits and vegetables that are peeled, pared, or cooked before consumption, shall be kept, sold, or offered for sale, or be displayed or transported unless protected from dust, dirt, flies, or other contamination. The term "food" as herein used shall include every article of food and every beverage used by man and all confectionery.

**Meat, Vegetables, and Milk—Unsound or Unwholesome not to be Sold. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 25, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That section 42 of the sanitary code be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 42. No meat, vegetables, or milk, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, or safe for human food or the meat of any animal that died by disease or accident, shall be brought into the city of New York or held, kept, offered for sale, or sold as such food anywhere in said city; nor shall any such food, substance, or articles be kept or stored therein. The term "meat" as herein used shall include fish, birds, eggs, and fowl; the term "vegetables" shall include any product, substance, or article used as and for human food other than milk or meat; the term "not sound" shall include any vegetable that is wormy and all wormy vegetables, when used or intended for use as herein mentioned, are prohibited. For the purpose of this section, any meat, vegetables, or milk in possession of, or held, kept, or offered for sale by a dealer in food shall prima facie be deemed to be held, kept, and offered for sale as human food.

**Copper Salts—Foods Greened with not to be Sold. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 22, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That this board regards as adulterated, under the sanitary code, foods greened with copper salts; and be it further

*Resolved*, That on and after June 1, 1913, no foods greened with copper salts shall be brought into the city, held, kept, or offered for sale therein.

**Eggs, Broken Out—Permit Required for Selling—Adulteration Prohibited—Selling Spot Eggs Forbidden. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That section 48a of the sanitary code be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 48a. No person shall break out eggs for sale or conduct the business of breaking out eggs to be canned, frozen, dried, or used in any other manner in the city of New York, and no eggs broken from the shell, whether canned, frozen, dried, or treated in any other manner shall be received, held, kept, sold, offered for sale, or delivered in the city of New York without a permit from the board of health and subject to the conditions thereof, and subject also to the rules and regulations adopted by the said board of health.

(a) No person shall receive, hold, keep, sell, or offer for sale or deliver as or for food, or to be used in food, in the city of New York, any canned, frozen, or dried eggs, or eggs broken from the shell, which are adulterated or to which has been added any poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such eggs injurious to health,

or to which has been added any antiseptic, preservative, or foreign substance not evident and not known to the purchaser or consumer, or which shall contain filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal matter.

(b) No person shall keep, sell, or offer for sale as food for man any "spots" or "spot eggs." Such eggs in the possession of a dealer in food shall prima facie be deemed to be held, kept, and offered for sale as such food.

The term "spots" and "spot eggs" when used herein means all eggs that are partially hatched, broken yolked, blood ringed, or veined; and all unsound eggs, including those affected by moulds or which are partly decomposed or that have become sour.

**Eggs, Breaking Out for Food—Regulation of Business of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That the following rules and regulations governing the business of breaking out of eggs for food purposes in the city of New York be, and the same are hereby, adopted, to take effect on and after July 1, 1913.

*Equipment.*—1. The floor of the room in which the business of breaking eggs is conducted must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or some other approved non-absorbent material, and properly graded to a sewer-connected drain.

2. The walls and ceiling must be provided with a smooth, hard finish approved by the department of health, and must be so constructed that there be no ledges on which dust or dirt can collect; all joints shall be the so-called "cove," or sanitary, joints.

3. All benches and tables must be constructed of a hard, smooth material, and be readily accessible for thorough cleansing.

4. The room where eggs are broken out must be adequately lighted and ventilated and shall be furnished with an adequate supply of running hot and cold water.

5. All doors and windows in these establishments shall be adequately screened to prevent the entrance of flies and other insects.

6. Proper apparatus for immediately cooling the eggs to a temperature of less than 45° F. must be installed in all establishments where eggs are broken out for food purposes.

7. The permit granted by the board of health to break out eggs shall be properly framed and conspicuously displayed.

*Methods.*—8. Eggs which are known commercially as "light leakers," and where the contents are sweet and clean, may be broken out for food purposes provided said eggs have been kept in a clean and sanitary manner, approved by the department of health and properly protected from dust, dirt, and other contaminating matter.

9. No person shall break out for food purposes eggs which are known as "spots" and defined as such in the sanitary code.

10. All persons engaged in the said business shall thoroughly cleanse their hands before beginning work.

11. No receptacle containing eggs broken from the shell shall be allowed to remain uncovered except the receptacle into which the eggs are actually being broken.

12. Eggs broken from the shell intended for food purposes shall be deemed adulterated if the temperature of such eggs is above 45° F.

13. During the process of breaking out eggs for food purposes any eggs found to be unfit for such use shall be immediately denatured.

14. The term "denatured" when used herein refers to the treatment of eggs with a substance the presence of which on the eggs prevents their use for human food.

15. Proper receptacles for "spot" eggs shall be provided in the candling room and receptacles shall at all times contain a suitable denaturant; such receptacles shall also be stenciled with 2-inch block letters, "Spot eggs denatured with . . . . .," followed by the name of the denaturant.

16. All persons engaged in the said business shall be provided with outer garments of washable material, which shall be clean at the beginning of each day's work.

17. Upon the conclusion of the day's work the floors, walls, and utensils must be thoroughly cleansed and washed. All refuse, egg shells, and other offensive material shall be removed from the premises at least once in 24 hours.

**Poultry Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 21, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That the following rules and regulations for the conduct of poultry slaughterhouses be, and the same are hereby, adopted:

1. The floors of the premises must be swept, flushed, and deodorized at the close of business each day.

2. All parts of the walls and ceilings must be kept in a clean condition, and painted or whitewashed as often as may be required by an inspector of the department of health.

3. All parts of cages and gutters must be kept in a clean condition, and painted as frequently as may be required by an inspector of the department of health. The floors of all cages must be scraped and cleaned immediately after emptying.

4. Cages shall not be used continuously for the storage of poultry for a longer period than three days without emptying and cleaning.

5. The sides of the killing room, the absorption box, and the gutter beneath the same shall be thoroughly cleaned with a solution of washing soda (one-half pound of washing soda to a pailful of hot water), and thoroughly flushed at the close of business each day.

6. Poultry shall be killed only in that part of the premises set apart for the purpose, except that when desired galvanized iron water-tight cans may be used in any part of the premises, provided the blood is properly absorbed by sawdust.

7. Sawdust which has been used for the absorption of blood or other purposes, and all refuse of every kind whatsoever, shall be deodorized and removed from the premises at the close of business each day.

8. Empty crates must not be stored on the premises except in such places as may be designated by an inspector of the department of health.

9. The accumulation of disused barrels, boxes, crates, or other offensive material or refuse upon the premises is prohibited.

10. Poultry shall not be allowed to large upon the premises.

11. A permit to conduct a poultry slaughterhouse does not include the privilege of selling live poultry. And no live poultry shall be sold from any poultry slaughterhouse unless in accordance with a special permit issued therefor.

**NOTE.**—Any violation of these rules and regulations may be followed by prosecution for the recovery of a penalty or may be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of the permit to slaughter poultry.

**Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)**

1. Establishments in which animals are slaughtered for food purposes in the city of New York shall be operated under a permit granted by the board of health and subject to the conditions thereof. Said permit shall be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the business is conducted.

2. The owner, manager, superintendent, or person in charge of each slaughterhouse shall inform the inspector detailed thereto when work for the day has been concluded and of the next day and hour at which it is expected to slaughter animals. No animals shall be slaughtered except under the supervision of an inspector of the department of health.

3. Such establishments shall be suitably lighted and ventilated and kept sanitary at all times. All work in such establishments shall be performed in a cleanly manner, and the methods must be approved by the department of health. All floors shall

be so constructed that they may be kept clean. All floors on which water is used shall be properly graded and drained.

4. All house trucks and other equipment for transporting and handling meats, all knives and other tools, and all the appliances used in and around the slaughtering house shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each day and shall be kept clean during use.

5. The employees shall be cleanly in their habits and clothing. The outer clothing worn by employees who dress or handle meat shall be of a material that is readily washed and cleansed. This outer clothing shall be clean at the beginning of each day's work.

6. In all slaughterhouses established after January 1, 1913, all water-closets, toilet rooms, and dressing rooms shall be entirely separated from apartments in which carcasses are dressed or meat or meat food products are cured, stored, packed, handled, or prepared. In slaughterhouses, which were established prior to January 1, 1913, where such rooms open into apartments in which meat or meat food products are handled, they must be provided with properly ventilated vestibules with doors which close automatically.

7. Water-closets and toilet rooms shall be conveniently located, sufficient in number, ample in size, and fitted with fixtures which have been approved by the department of health. The lavatories shall adjoin the water-closet apartment, but shall not be in the same room or apartment. These rooms shall be properly lighted, suitably ventilated, and kept inoffensive at all times. They shall be provided with running hot and cold water, soap, individual towels, and toilet paper.

8. The rooms or apartments in which meat or meat food products are prepared, cured, stored, packed, or otherwise handled shall be well ventilated, suitably lighted, free from odors from toilet rooms, catch basins, casing departments, tank rooms, and hide cellars, and shall be kept free from flies and other vermin. Poisonous exterminators may be used only under the supervision of an inspector of the department of health. Complete separation of inedible from edible departments, as directed by the department of health.

9. All rooms or apartments shall be provided with cuspidors, of such shape as not readily to be upset and of such material and construction as to be readily cleaned, and employees who expectorate shall be required to use them. Instructions in regard to the use of cuspidors shall be posted wherever required by an inspector of the department.

10. Butchers after handling diseased carcasses or parts thereof shall cleanse their hands of all grease by means of hot water and soap and then immerse them in a prescribed disinfectant and rinse them in clean water before dressing or handling healthy carcasses. All butchers' implements used in dressing diseased carcasses shall be sterilized by boiling water or other method approved by the department of health. Following the slaughter of any animal affected with infectious disease, all slaughtering shall be stopped until the implements are disinfected, unless other clean implements are provided.

11. Due care must be taken to prevent meat and meat food products from falling on the floor; and in the event of their having so fallen they shall be condemned or the soiled portions removed and condemned, as may be deemed proper in the judgment of the inspector.

12. Carcasses shall not be dressed with skewers or knives that have been held in the mouth. Skewers shall be cleaned with boiled water before being used a second time. Spitting on whetstones or steels when sharpening knives is prohibited.

13. Only good, clean, and wholesome water and ice shall be used in the preparation of carcasses, parts thereof, meat and meat food products.

14. Skins and hides from animals condemned for tuberculosis or any other disease infectious to man (except those animals showing lesions of anthrax or charbon,

regardless of the extent of the disease), but showing no outward appearance of the disease, may be removed for tanning or other uses in the arts. Whenever an animal is condemned on account of anthrax, every part of the said animal, including the hide, shall be tanned and destroyed.

15. Separate apartments, to be known as retaining rooms, shall be set apart at all establishments, and all carcasses and parts marked with a "department of health retainer" tag, shall be held in these rooms pending final inspection. These rooms shall be ratproof, large enough for carcasses to hang separately, furnished with abundant light, and provided with suitable tables and other necessary apparatus; the floors shall be of cement, asphalt, metal, or brick laid in cement, and shall have proper sewer connections. They shall be provided with facilities for locking, and locks for this purpose will be furnished by the department of health. The keys for such locks shall remain in the custody of the inspector.

16. When an animal intended for food purposes upon ante-mortem examination shows symptoms or is suspected of being affected with any disease or condition which may cause its condemnation in whole or in part on post-mortem inspection, it shall be tagged by a numbered metal tag bearing the words "Department of health suspect." This tag shall remain upon the animal until final post-mortem inspection, when it will be removed by an inspector of the department, and the appropriate action taken in regard to the carcass.

17. Wagons or cars or other vehicles in which meat or meat food products are transported shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Such vehicles used in transporting meat through the city shall be so closed and covered that the contents shall be kept clean and completely free from dust, dirt, and flies.

18. Persons affected with tuberculosis or any other communicable disease shall not be employed in any of the departments of establishments where carcasses are dressed, meat is handled, or meat food products are prepared.

19. Upon all carcasses slaughtered under the supervision of the department of health, which have passed inspection, there shall be placed a meat-inspection stamp bearing the words "Department of health, passed," or an authorized abbreviation thereof, and such other matter as may be required by the department. The number of marks, their location on the carcass, and the time they shall be affixed shall be determined by the department of health.

20. No trade label bearing the words "N. Y. department of health, passed," or any abbreviation or simulation thereof shall be used on meat or meat-food products which have not been inspected and passed under these regulations, and no trade label bearing the inspection legend, or any abbreviation or simulation thereof, shall be placed upon meat or meat-food products, except under the supervision of an inspector of this department.

21. Proprietors of abattoirs shall, upon the completion of each day's operations, furnish to the inspector detailed to said abattoir statements containing accurate information in regard to the number and kind of the animals slaughtered, and the weight of the meat produced therefrom.

22. Separate trucks shall be provided for holding and transporting condemned carcasses and parts, and for the purpose of keeping viscera from coming in contact with the floor.

23. Hides, feet, offal, and dressed carcasses must not be allowed to accumulate on the killing floor.

**Poultry—Permit Required for Keeping for Sale, Selling, and Slaughtering—Location of Plants. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That from and after this date this board will grant permits to keep and sell live poultry by the crate and to kill chickens in poultry slaughterhouses, and to conduct poultry slaughterhouses under the following conditions, namely:



No poultry slaughterhouse site shall be approved, nor shall any application for an approval of site in any borough of the city of New York be granted when the said proposed site, measured in the most direct line, is within 200 feet of an inhabited dwelling, tenement house, factory, office building, church, hospital, public or private school or other institution of learning.

In the borough of Manhattan no site shall be approved when at a greater distance from the water front than 200 feet, except in (1) the locality bounded by West Thirty-ninth Street, North River, West Forty-first Street, and Eleventh Avenue; (2) the locality bounded by East Ninetieth Street, East River, East One hundred and eleventh Street and Second Avenue; (3) the locality bounded by Jefferson Street, East Broadway, Roosevelt Street, and East River, where sites may be approved when at a distance greater than 200 feet from the water front.

In the borough of Brooklyn no site shall be approved when at a greater distance from the water front than 200 feet, except in (1) the locality bounded by Broadway, Union Avenue, Montrose Avenue, Bogart Avenue, Flushing Avenue; (2) the locality bounded by East New York Avenue, Rockaway Avenue, Vienna Avenue, and Pennsylvania Avenue, where sites may be approved when at a distance greater than 200 feet from the water front.

**Sausage Factories—Smoking and Preserving Meats—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That the rules and regulations for the conduct of sausage manufactories and establishments for smoking and preserving meats, adopted by the board of health February 20, 1912, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

*Resolved*, That the following rules and regulations for the conduct of sausage manufactories and establishments for smoking and preserving meats be and the same are hereby adopted, to take effect immediately:

1. Any meat or meat-food products sold under the name of sausage or sausage meat shall correspond to the following definition:

*Definition.*—For the purposes of these rules and regulations, sausage or sausagemeat shall be held to be a comminuted meat from cattle or swine, or a mixture of such meats, either fresh, salted, pickled, or smoked, with or without added salt and spices, and with or without the addition of edible animal fats, blood, and sugar.

2. All animal tissues used as containers, such as casings or stomachs, must be clean and sound, and impart to the contents no other substance than salt.

3. Each applicant for a permit to manufacture sausages and smoked and preserved meats shall file with his application a statement showing all materials and foodstuffs used or intended to be used in such manufacture, together with the source or sources from which the same were or are to be obtained, and shall, whenever required by the board of health or the sanitary superintendent, furnish further statements giving like information.

*Equipment.*—4. The floors of meat-canning rooms, curing cellars, boning rooms, meat-chopping rooms, or other rooms where water is used in connection with the operations, shall be of cement, properly graded to sewer-connected drains.

5. The walls and ceilings of compartments in which edible products are prepared or stored shall be of smooth cement, enameled tile, enameled brick, or other smooth, hard substance that can be kept clean and sanitary.

6. Tables and other equipments must be made of smooth, hard material, so constructed that they can be kept clean and sanitary. When the tops of tables are made of wood (which must be hard wood) they must be so constructed that they can be easily taken apart to admit of cleaning at the end of each day's work.

7. Rooms in which artificial illumination is required, or any portion of which is below the level of the ground, shall not be used for the preparation of meats unless a

permit shall be separately issued therefor by the board of health. Such room or rooms must be adequately ventilated.

8. An adequate supply of hot water must be furnished at all times. Hose connections for hot water must be provided in such rooms.

9. Toilet and toilet rooms must be provided, located, equipped, and adequately ventilated. Wash basins must be provided, located, and properly equipped. There must be a sufficient supply of clean individual towels.

10. Meat shall not be placed directly on the floor, but must be placed on a rack or in a suitable container. All racks on which meat is laid or hung shall be made of smooth, hard material, constructed so that they can be removed for cleaning. Floor racks must be at least 6 inches high.

11. Signs prohibiting expectorating are to be posted throughout the establishment, and a sufficient number of cuspidors must be provided.

12. Pickling vats must be constructed of cement or other smooth, hard substances that can be kept clean, inoffensive, and sanitary. Wooden vats must be elevated at least 6 inches from the floor.

13. All water and ice used on the premises shall be clean and uncontaminated.

*Methods.*—14. The floors, side walls, and ceilings shall be maintained in a clean condition at all times.

15. All windows and doors shall be properly screened to prevent the entrance of flies. The premises shall be kept free from rats, mice, and other vermin at all times.

16. All machinery, containers, and utensils must be cleaned at least once each day with hot water and soap or suitable washing powder.

17. The workmen shall be required to change their street clothing, and to wear while at work clean washable outer clothing, and such outer clothing is to be worn only in the establishment.

18. All meat that falls on the floor shall be immediately condemned and tanked.

19. The use of lungs and cows' udders for making sausages or other meat food products is prohibited.

20. All equipment, such as presses and coolers, must be covered when not in use.

21. The working over of sausages is prohibited.

22. The use of coloring matter is prohibited.

23. Only common salt, sugar, saltpeter (except Chili saltpeter), pure spices, vinegar, and wood smoke may be used as preservatives.

24. The use of brine more than once is prohibited unless it be sterilized after each use.

#### **Meat—Cooling After Killing Required—Removal of Entrails. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That section 45 of the sanitary code of the department of health be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 45. No meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails and feet (except of poultry and game and except the feet of swine) shall have been removed.

#### **Garbage, Ashes, and Rubbish—Care and Disposal of.—(Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 9, 1913.)**

*Resolved,* That section 108 of the sanitary code be, and the same is hereby, amended, to take effect January 1, 1914, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 108. It shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee, occupant, or person in charge of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the city of New York forthwith to provide or cause to be provided, and

at all times thereafter to keep and cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, and for the exclusive use of such building or place of business, separate receptacles for receiving and holding, without leakage, all the ashes, garbage, and liquid substances that may accumulate during 36 hours from said building or place of business or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee, occupant, or in charge; and every such receptacle designed and used to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, or agent of any such building or place of business to cause to be separated and put into their respective receptacles all such materials and substances, and such receptacles shall not be filled to within 4 inches of the top thereof.

And such receptacles, as well as any light refuse or rubbish to be removed, shall be kept within the premises until the proper time for removal, and shall then be placed in the area or within the stoop line, fence, or other inclosure in front of any building, and not upon the sidewalk, and shall there remain until such materials or substances are removed by the department of street cleaning; but in no case shall such receptacles be placed where they shall be or become a nuisance.

All light refuse or rubbish likely to be scattered or blown about shall, before being placed outside of any building or premises for removal, be properly bundled, packed, or otherwise secured.

Any receptacle containing garbage or liquid substances, which shall be placed outside of a building, in the area or within the stoop line, fence, or other inclosure, shall be covered and kept covered until such removal, as aforesaid.

The foregoing provisions are applicable throughout the city of New York, except that in the borough of Richmond ashes from house furnaces shall be kept in a receptacle separate and apart from the remainder of the household waste, and no material other than furnace ashes shall be placed in said receptacle. Other household waste materials including garbage, kitchen ashes, sweepings, soiled paper, or rubbish shall be placed in a separate metal or metal-lined receptacle, which when placed outside of a building for removal shall be covered and kept covered with a tight-fitting cover.

No receptacle shall when filled contain more than 2 cubic feet of material nor weigh more than 100 pounds, and a sufficient number of receptacles shall be provided by the owner, lessee, or occupant of a building to hold whatever ashes or other waste materials may accumulate thereat during 60 hours next preceding the removal thereof.

Newspapers, wrapping paper, and other light rubbish likely to be blown or scattered about the street shall be securely bundled, tied, or packed before placed for removal. Yard sweepings, hedge cuttings, grass, leaves, earth, stone, bricks, or trade waste shall not be mixed with household waste.

Accumulations of household refuse resulting from failure to take advantage of the regular collection service shall be removed at the expense of the person or persons concerned.

#### **Children, Boarding of—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 10, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That section 191 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, adopted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 191. No person other than a superintendent of the poor, or a superintendent of almshouses or an institution duly incorporated for the purpose, shall, without a permit in writing from the board of health, receive, board, or keep any nursing child, or any children under the age of 12 years, not his relatives, apprentices, pupils or wards, without legal commitment.

**Privies—Temporary—Required During Construction Work. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 25, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That section 37a of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, adopted so as to read as follows:

**Sec. 37a.** Contractors or builders shall provide or cause to be provided temporary privies for the use of the men employed during construction work, at some convenient place upon the premises or which shall be readily accessible, and the same shall be properly screened to prevent the entrance of flies thereto. The contents of such privies shall be disinfected and removed and shall not be allowed to accumulate thereat. Contractors, builders, or other persons having the management and control of construction work shall prevent the commission of any nuisance by workers, employees, or other persons in and about such work or premises connected therewith, and require workers and employees to use the privies so provided.

It is hereby made the duty of each owner or occupant of any premises on which a privy is located or used to cause the same to be properly screened so that flies shall not have access thereto or to the contents thereof.

**Houseboats—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 22, 1913.)**

1. Each houseboat shall be provided and equipped with suitable receptacles for night soil, garbage, or other refuse or waste material, except wash water.
2. No refuse or waste material of any kind, except wash water, shall be discharged into the waters in which a houseboat is moored, anchored, or located.

**Day Nurseries—Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 20, 1913.)**

1. Each child must be inspected on admission, and if suspicious signs of contagious disease are noted, the child must be placed in the isolation room and kept entirely apart from the other children and the department of health notified at once.
2. An isolation room for cases of suspected contagious diseases shall be provided.
3. All rooms devoted to nursery or kindergarten purposes shall be above the street level unless there is a cellar underneath the room so occupied.
4. The premises shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Dry dusting or sweeping is prohibited.
5. Adequate ventilation, lighting, and heating shall be provided. Except in extremely cold weather, adequate ventilation must be maintained by means of open windows.
6. A well-ventilated room for children's outer garments shall be provided. In this room the clothing removed from the children in the morning must be placed.
7. A minimum of 200 cubic feet of air space for each child shall be provided.
8. Each iron bed or crib shall be placed so that there will be a space of 2 feet on all sides except where the head or sides of a bed or crib may touch the wall.
9. Woven wire springs shall be provided, over which a folded blanket, protected by rubber or oilcloth sheeting, must be placed. Mattresses are not allowed.
10. The use of common washcloths, towels, combs, and hairbrushes is prohibited.
11. All diapers that have become soiled during the day shall be immediately placed in water and thereafter thoroughly washed and boiled. No diapers in an unclean condition shall be removed from the premises.
12. Unless the clothing worn by a child is thoroughly clean on admission, a suitable overapron (the property of the day nursery) shall be worn through the day, and each individual apron shall be marked for identification, unless a clean apron is provided daily.
13. Adequate care must be taken of the milk, bottles, and nipples used in infant feeding.

14. No more children shall be admitted daily than are allowed by the permit of the board of health.

Failure to observe these rules may result in the revocation of the permit.

**Bichloride of Mercury—Each Tablet Required to be Wrapped and Labeled. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 9, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended by the adoption of an additional section to be known as section 67(a) to take effect March 1, 1914, and to read as follows:

SEC. 67a. Bichloride of mercury, otherwise known as corrosive sublimate, shall not be held, kept, sold, or offered for sale at retail in the dry form except in colored tablets individually wrapped, the wrapper to have the word "Poison" in plain letters conspicuously placed, and dispensed in sealed containers of glass, conspicuously labeled with the word "Poison" in red letters.

This section does not apply to tablets containing one-tenth of a grain or less of bichloride of mercury.

**Midwives—Qualifications of Applicants. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 14, 1913.)**

*Resolved*, That the rules governing the practice of midwifery in the city of New York adopted by the board of health November 8, 1907, be and the same hereby are amended so as to read as follows; the same to take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1914:

RULE 3. The applicant must be 21 years of age or upward, of good moral character, and able to read and write. She must be clean and constantly show evidence in general appearance of habits of cleanliness.

The applicant must also present a diploma or certificate showing that she is a graduate of a school for midwives registered by the board of health of the city of New York as maintaining a satisfactory standard of preparation, instruction, and course of study, but the requirement of a diploma shall not apply to any person who is now or heretofore has been authorized to practice midwifery by the said board.