

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 27

PLAGUE REPORTED IN NEW ORLEANS.

Dr. Oscar Dowling, collaborating epidemiologist, United States Public Health Service, reported by telegraph June 27 the occurrence of a case of plague in New Orleans in the person of C. N., a native of Sweden, 49 years of age, who had been in the city since June 16. History of previous residence was unobtainable. The patient died June 28, and the diagnosis is reported to have been confirmed by necropsy and bacteriological examination.

Dr. Dowling reported a second case June 28 in the person of R. W., white, age 54, who it appears occupied a room next to the case No. 1 at the home of the Volunteers of America.

The city and State authorities, together with officers of the United States Public Health Service, are cooperating to take such measures as are indicated to ascertain what foci of infection, if any, exist in the city and to eradicate such as may be found, both for the protection of the people of New Orleans and for the protection of other communities. Proper measures will be taken to prevent the carrying of infection, if such exists, from the city to other places within the United States and to foreign countries.

CANCER.

IS IT ON THE INCREASE?

There are those who believe that cancer is increasing in frequency throughout the civilized world. There are those who doubt that there is any actual increase. Those who believe it is increasing usually base their opinion upon the greater frequency with which it has been given in recent years as a cause of death. Those who question whether we have as yet any dependable evidence that the disease is increasing believe that the greater frequency with which it is given as a cause of death is due probably to a more widely disseminated knowledge among people in general regarding the disease and more particularly to improved medical training and an increased ability on the part of physicians to recognize the condition.

Certainly in the United States, with our previous very unsatisfactory standards of medical education, it is safe to say that the average physician's ability to diagnose cancer was not always to be depended upon, and that the unrecognized cases were probably numerous. With improved medical education, with our more exact knowledge as to the nature and symptoms of cancer, and with the increasing attention given to the disease it is to be expected that cancers will be recognized in a greater proportion of cases than formerly, and will be assigned with increasing frequency as a cause of death.

The frequency with which a disease is given as a cause of death in death certificates, it must be borne in mind, may be influenced not only by the actual frequency of the disease, but also by the training and diagnostic acumen of practicing physicians and by the amount of attention given to the disease in current medical literature.

Whether it is increasing in frequency or not, cancer is one of the serious maladies of civilized man which has baffled medical research, of which the cause remains unknown, and for the prevention of which we still lack definite knowledge. It remains a challenge to the best efforts of the clinician and research worker.

There can hardly be any question that it is desirable that people in general should know that in adults sores and ulcers which do not heal within the ordinary time are always open to the suspicion of being cancerous and that their true nature should be ascertained, as it is in the early stage that the possibility of cure in cancer is greatest.

COURT DECISIONS RELATING TO MORBIDITY REPORTS.

THE RIGHT OF THE COMMUNITY TO REQUIRE PHYSICIANS TO REPORT CASES OF DISEASE COMING UNDER THEIR OBSERVATION AND THE PURPOSES THEREOF AND REASONS THEREFOR AS STATED BY COURTS OF LAST RESORT.

Laws requiring the notification of the occurrence of cases of disease are of comparatively recent origin, but the necessity for the protection of the community by securing prompt reports of cases of at least the communicable diseases is now generally recognized. The large number of laws requiring the reporting of cases of communicable and industrial diseases which have been enacted during the last few years makes it important that health officers and others responsible for the enforcement of these laws should be familiar with the construction placed upon them by the courts.

It is well settled that laws, ordinances, and regulations having for their object the protection of the public health are to be so construed as to make them effective for the purpose intended, as far as possible. The Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbins v. Los Angeles* (195 U. S., 223, at p. 235), said:

It may be admitted that every intendment is to be made in favor of the lawfulness of the exercise of municipal power making regulations to promote the public health and

safety, and that it is not the province of courts, except in clear cases, to interfere with the exercise of the power reposed by law in municipal corporations for the protection of local rights and the health and welfare of the people in the community.

The opinion of the same court in *Reduction Company v. Sanitary Works* (199 U. S. 306, at p. 318) contains the following statement:

It may be taken as firmly established in the jurisprudence of this court that the States possess, because they have never surrendered, the power—and therefore municipal bodies, under legislative sanction, may exercise the power—to prescribe such regulations as may be reasonable, necessary, and appropriate, for the protection of the public health and comfort. * * * Equally well settled is the principle that if a regulation, enacted by competent public authority avowedly for the protection of the public health, has a real, substantial relation to that object, the courts will not strike it down upon grounds merely of public policy or expediency.

Not many cases bearing directly upon the reporting of the occurrence of disease have been decided by courts of last resort. This is probably due to (1) the fact that laws requiring the notification of diseases are of comparatively recent origin; (2) physicians are reluctant to appeal cases because of the publicity thus given to the fact that they have violated the law, and (3) the small fines usually imposed in cases of this class make the expense of an appeal seem large in comparison with the loss sustained by paying the fine. However, the cases cited below serve to show that the constitutionality of reasonable laws, ordinances, and regulations requiring the notification of diseases is well established, and that reports must be made within the time and in the manner required by the law.

When the law makes it the duty of a physician to report cases of disease he is protected in the performance of that duty, and a physician is not liable in damages to a patient if he in good faith reports a case to the health officer as a contagious disease, though the patient is removed to an isolation hospital because of such report, and it is later proved that the diagnosis was incorrect. (*Brown v. Purdy*, 8 N. Y. St. Rep., 143.)

The leading court decision regarding the reporting of cases by physicians is *State v. Wordin* (56 Conn., 216), which was decided December 1, 1887. In that case a physician was prosecuted for the violation of an ordinance of the city of Bridgeport, Conn., which provided that physicians must report cases of "infectious or pestilential disease." The defendant was charged with neglecting to report a case of diphtheria which he attended. He was found guilty and fined.

He appealed, claiming that the ordinance was inoperative and void because (among other reasons) it was unjust and unreasonable, inasmuch as it took professional knowledge for which it paid nothing, interfered with the physicians' lawful business, and imposed a public burden upon a class.

The court (Pardee, J.) said:

In conferring authority upon the legislature of the city to pass the ordinance the legislature of the State was in the performance of its duty and in the exercise of its power to protect its citizens from exposure to contagious, fatal diseases.

Of absolute necessity this power inheres in every organized community; otherwise there would be only organized suicide. It takes unwritten precedence of all provisions for the protection of rights of property and includes the right to require as much of the services or property of each as may be necessary to the preservation of the lives of all, without provision for payment therefor. * * *

Is an ordinance which requires one to lose a small portion of his time that the lives of many may be saved offensive to the constitution? An ordinance requiring the person who in the night season should first discover a dwelling house in the city to be on fire to turn aside and arouse the inmates and sound the alarm without compensation would not shock anyone. Nor, we think, does one requiring the person who first discovers in a crowded street the presence of a contagious, fatal disease to notify without compensation the official charged with the duty of preserving health and protecting life therein. If to compel this gratuitous service is to violate the principles of the social compact, it would be better to dissolve and reorganize. * * *

In his concession that the ordinance would be valid in the ravages of pestilence, under presence of an overwhelming necessity to prevent public calamity, the defendant concedes the whole case. An ordinance of this character must be intensely practical; a proper regard for human life demands that a contagious, fatal disease shall be barred rather than driven out.

The inequality of burden of which the defendant complains is only in seeming. Persons offering their services to the public as healers of disease and requiring pecuniary compensation therefor, thereby assert their ability to detect the presence of it when the great mass of the people can not. The people accede to the truth of their assertion, and in the matter of life surrender themselves to their keeping. Of course an ordinance in the interest of life must detect the presence of a fatal contagious disease at the earliest possible moment. Therefore with impartial action it compels that member of the community who is the first to have sight and knowledge of it to give note of warning to others from whom its presence is hidden. It would be idle to require, indeed there would be danger in accepting, this service from those who can not see or do not know. The burden is made to rest upon every member of the only class which is in a condition to contribute anything to the accomplishment of the purpose of the ordinance.

People v. Brady (90 Mich., 459), was decided in 1892. The defendant was a physician, and he was charged with failure to report cases of diphtheria which he attended.

The evidence showed that the defendant had admitted to different persons that the cases he had not reported were diphtheria, and he had stated that he would not report cases, but "a week or 10 days" after diagnosing the cases in question as diphtheria, he verbally notified the health officer.

The court held that this notice "was not the notice required by the statute, which is to be in writing, giving the name, place of residence, and nature of the disease."

The court also held that a delay of eight days in cases like diphtheria, where the disease is virulent and rapid in its action, was unreasonable.

Another Michigan case was that of *People v. Shurly* (124 Mich., 645; 131 Mich., 177). The first decision was rendered in 1900, and the second in 1902. The question involved in this case was whether the language of the statute requiring reporting of communicable diseases included tuberculosis. The statute defined the diseases as follows: "Smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to the public health."

The court held that the question whether tuberculosis was a disease "dangerous to the public health" within the meaning of the statute was a question of fact and that it should have been decided by the jury.

On the second trial the jury found that tuberculosis was dangerous to the public health, but that it was not to be classed with the other diseases named in the statute. The court then held that "the question whether consumption is to be classed with smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, cholera, and diphtheria should not have been submitted to the jury. If the disease is contagious and dangerous to the public health the law classifies it."

The defendant in the case of *Chicago v. Craig* (172 Ill. App., 126), which was decided in 1912, was a physician practicing in the city of Chicago. Shortly after 10 o'clock at night a man suffering from smallpox came to his office for treatment. The physician attempted to communicate by telephone with the city health department, but failed to get any response. He then gave the patient a card of introduction and told him to present it the next morning to the chief of the bureau of communicable diseases. The patient reported at the bureau at 2 p. m. the next day and presented the card. The physician did not report the case to the health department.

Suit was brought by the city to recover a penalty for the violation of the ordinance and rule requiring the reporting of communicable diseases by physicians, and a judgment of \$25 and costs was secured against the defendant.

On appeal he contended that he had in effect complied with the ordinance and rule.

The court (Graves, J.) said:

Section 1072 provides that physicians attending cases of smallpox shall report the same in writing to the commissioner of health within 24 hours after first discovering the existence of such disease, which report shall give the name, if known, and the place of dwelling of the persons having such disease, "together with the character and state of his disease."

Rule 1 provides that such physician shall report such case at once "to the department of health by telephone and by mail."

Whatever might be said as to whether the unsuccessful attempt made by plaintiff in error to notify the health department of this case by telephone was a part performance of the requirements of rule 1, referred to, the record is barren of any evidence of even the slightest attempt on the part of plaintiff in error to comply with section

1072, requiring a report in writing "giving the character and state of the disease," or with rule 1 requiring a report by mail to the department of health. It is no answer to a charge of failure to comply with the provisions of the ordinance and rule to say that plaintiff in error sent Mitchell to the health department, or that the health department became aware of the facts upon investigation after Mitchell presented himself in pursuance to the directions of plaintiff in error, or that sending Mitchell to the health department was just as effective a way to notify the health department of the facts as the way provided by ordinance and rule. It was clearly within the province of the legislative department of the city government to enact in what way notice of such disease should be given to the health department, and having done so it is the duty of all persons coming within the provisions of such ordinance and rule to obey them, and it will not do to allow individuals, although members of the medical profession, to say some other way is just as good.

That plaintiff in error undertook to substitute his way of notifying the health department of this smallpox case for the way provided by ordinance and rule, and utterly failed to comply with the provisions of the ordinance and rule in that regard, is clearly established by the evidence.

In *State v. Pierce*¹ (88 Atl., 740), a Vermont case decided in 1913, the defendant, a physician, was convicted of failing to report a case of diphtheria, as required by the statute. It appears that his defense was that he had not recognized the case as diphtheria. The statute required a physician who knew or suspected that a patient was suffering from a dangerous communicable disease to report the case.² It therefore became necessary to prove that the defendant knew or suspected that the patient was suffering from diphtheria. The court held that in order to establish this fact it was proper to admit testimony that there had been other cases of diphtheria in the vicinity, that houses had been quarantined and placarded (the circumstances being such that the defendant must have been cognizant of these facts), and that the defendant had had knowledge of autopsies performed upon other patients and laboratory reports of bacteriological examinations which indicated that diphtheria existed in the community. These were held to be facts which it was proper to submit to the jury and from which the jury properly drew the inference that the defendant knew or suspected that the case he failed to report was diphtheria.

The decisions in *Johnson v. District of Columbia* and *Kansas City v. Baird*, *infra*, show the necessity of exercising care in drafting laws providing for reporting of diseases.

Johnson v. District of Columbia (27 App. D. C., 259), was decided in 1906. The defendant, a physician, devoted part of his time, without compensation, to the work of a free dispensary. The rules of the institution prohibited treating cases of contagious diseases at the dispensary. A child suffering from diphtheria was brought to him for treatment. He advised the child's mother to take her home and call a physician, but he did not report the case to the health officer.

¹ Public Health Reports, Mar. 13, 1914, p. 651.

² Section 5454, p. 151, Public Health Bulletin 45.

The statute in force in the District of Columbia made it the "duty of every registered practicing physician * * * to make report to the health officer * * * of any case of scarlet fever or diphtheria in his charge * * *."

The court decided that the patient was not "in the charge" of the physician within the meaning of the statute. The chief justice in delivering the opinion of the court said:

Doubtless it would be a reasonable and beneficial exercise of the police power, in relation to the public health and safety, to require all physicians under whose observation a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever may come, whether they take charge of the same or not, to make immediate report thereof to the health officer in order that the necessary precautions may be taken to prevent contagion. But this statute has not so provided, and, however beneficial such result might be, it (the statute) can not be given a strained and artificial construction to accomplish the desired end.

In *Kansas City v. Baird* (92 Mo., App. 204 [1902]) the defendant was a Christian scientist and was charged with failing to report a case of diphtheria which she treated.

The ordinance under which the prosecution was brought provided that "Every physician who shall prescribe for or treat any case of * * * diphtheria * * * shall immediately on receiving knowledge that the person or persons are afflicted with any of the said diseases report same to the board of health."

The court held that a Christian science demonstrator was not a "physician" within the meaning of the ordinance, and further that there was no proof that she knew that the child was afflicted with diphtheria.

Reporting of Births and Deaths.

The reporting of births and deaths is of interest in this connection because of the similarity in some respects of the statutes requiring the notification of diseases and those requiring the reporting of births and deaths. The legal principles involved are in many respects similar. A comparison of the cases of *State v. Boone*, *infra*, and *State v. Wordin*, *supra*, indicates that courts might make a distinction between the reporting of communicable diseases and the reporting of births and deaths, as in the *Wordin* case the court referred to the protection afforded to the public by morbidity reports, while in the case of *State v. Boone* the court apparently took the view that registration of births and deaths was principally valuable for statistical purposes.

The supreme court of Ohio in the case of *State v. Boone* (84 Ohio St., 346), decided in 1911, held that several sections of the vital statistics law of Ohio were unconstitutional and void.

The court (Davis, J.) said:

That the general grant in the constitution of the legislative power includes police power is conceded; and that the registration of births, deaths, marriages and the like

may be included in a proper exercise of the police power is also conceded. But it is disputed that, while requiring the registration of such facts as may naturally and readily come to the knowledge of persons present at a birth, death or marriage, the state may compel such persons to inquire for, investigate, and report upon, certain collateral matters which may be interesting and of possible value to a bureau of statistics, and that too without substantial compensation. * * *

We need not inquire whether the State may not require a physician or midwife to report to the proper authority, for registration, the fact of a birth which has come under his or her observation—first, because it is conceded that it may do so, and, second, because it obviously has some relation to the public welfare, and it can not be very burdensome to comply with such regulation; but this statute goes much further. It imposes upon the physician or midwife the duty of investigating and certifying as to certain facts which would not necessarily or naturally come within the knowledge of the attending physician or midwife. * * *

Since this decision was rendered the law providing for registration of births and deaths in Ohio has been amended. The revised sections were published in the Public Health Reports May 15, 1914, at page 1272.

In *Robinson v. Hamilton* (60 Iowa 134 [1882]) the court sustained the validity of a regulation of the board of health requiring physicians to report in case of death "the sex, nationality, place of birth, period of residence in this State, and the place and date of burial of the decedent, and the complications connected with the cause of death, and to report in each case of birth 'the number of the child of the mother,' the nationality, place of birth, and age of each parent, the maiden name of the mother and her place of residence."

The defendant failed to make report in a number of cases, and was sued to recover a penalty of \$10 in each case.

The court said:

Under the statute brought in question the defendants may be required to report the information sought in the manner prescribed by the board of health.

The statute requires the collection of statistics pertaining to the population of the State, and the health of the people, which may impart information useful in the enactment of laws and valuable to science and the medical profession, to whom the people look for remedies for disease and for means tending to preserve health. The objects of the statute are within the authority of the State, and may be attained in the exercise of its police power. Similar objects are contemplated by statutes requiring a census to be periodically taken, the constitutionality of which we have never heard questioned.

We need not inquire whether the provisions of the statute are unjust and oppressive. These are matters for the consideration of the legislative department of the Government. We may observe that it is difficult to discover oppression or injustice in requiring the medical profession to make known to the world statistics which may promote, and are promoting, the public health.

One ground of the demurrer is that defendant under the statute is required to do that which is impossible for him to perform. The law requires of no man impossibilities. If the information sought from defendant could not have been obtained by him in the bona fide exercise of reasonable diligence, the law will not punish him for not imparting it. A physician should honestly endeavor to obtain and report all information required by the regulations of the statute and the board of health.

This is his duty as a surgeon, and is imposed as an obligation by the ethics of the useful and honorable profession of which he is a member.

In the case of *Commonwealth v. McConnell* (116 Ky., 358), decided in 1903, the defendant, a physician, was charged with failure to keep a register and report births and deaths, as required by the law.

The constitutionality of the act was questioned "because it requires physicians to perform a service without compensation, and that the legislature had no power so to do." The court said:

The public is deeply interested in the subject of the proper registry of marriages, births, and deaths, and we have no doubt that under the police power of the Commonwealth the legislature has authority to require of the professional parties in charge the performance of the duty of returning to the county clerk's office proper certificates in relation thereto.

The case of *Department of Health of the City of New York v. Owen* (88 N. Y. Supp., 184) was decided in 1904. The question in the case was whether a physician who placed the usual notice of a birth in an envelope, properly addressed, and deposited it in a mail box had fully complied with the provisions of the charter of the city of New York requiring the reporting of births.

The charter made it the duty of physicians "to keep a register of the several births in which they have assisted professionally * * * and report the same within 10 days to the department of health."

The court held that the mailing of the report was a compliance with the statute, although it was never received by the department of health.

The defendant in the case of the *Department of Health of the City of New York v. Dunn* (129 N. Y. Supp., 29 [1911]) was stated by the court to be a well-known and reputable physician. He was charged with failure to file a certificate of birth within 10 days, as required by the law. The case was that of a child which lived but a short time. The defendant filed a certificate of death, which gave the date of birth, but he failed to file a certificate of birth.

The court decided against the defendant. The law not having been complied with, the court had no power to excuse the offense.

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.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during May, 1914, to other State or Provincial health departments by the division of preventable diseases of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notified at—	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Pokegama Sanatorium, Pokegama, Pine County.	Forman, Sargent County, N. Dak.....	Returned home; Forman, N. Dak.
Do.....	Wolford, Pierce County, N. Dak.....	Returned home; Wolford, N. Dak.
Do.....	Excelsior, Richland County, Wis.....	Returned home; Excelsior, Wis.
Do.....	Hudson, St. Croix County, Wis.....	Returned home; Hudson, Wis.
Do.....	Danville, Hendricks County, Ind.....	Returned home; Danville, Ind.
Do.....	Pierpont, Day County, S. Dak.....	Returned home; Pierpont, S. Dak.
Do.....	White, Brookings County, S. Dak.....	Returned home; White, S. Dak.
Do.....	Chicago, Cook County, Ill.....	Returned home; Chicago, Ill.
St. Paul, Ramsey County.	Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio.....	Returned home, Dayton, Ohio.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota Report for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota:						
Anoka County—						
Anoka.....	1					1
Benton County—						
Sauk Rapids.....	2					2
Blue Earth County—						
Crystal Township.....	8				7	1
Mankato.....	8				7	1
Brown County—						
Evan.....	1				1	
New Ulm.....	1					1
Carlton County—						
Cloquet.....	7				7	
Chippewa County—						
Clara.....	7			1	5	1
Montevideo.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Minnesota Report for May, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Dakota County—						
Greenvale Township.....	1					1
Douglas County—						
Garfield.....	8				4	4
Fillmore County—						
Newburg Township.....	1				1	
Summer Township.....	2				2	
Goodhue County—						
Goodhue.....	2				1	1
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	26			3	23	
Itasca County—						
Alvwood Township.....	8				1	7
Deer River Township.....	2				2	
Jackson County—						
Heron Lake.....	3				3	
Jackson.....	1					1
Petersburg Township.....	1					1
Kandiyohi County—						
Pennock.....	2					2
St. John's Township.....	1					1
Kittson County—						
Kennedy.....	1		1			
Skane Township.....	1				1	
Koochiching County—						
International Falls.....	1					1
Northome.....	1					1
Lac Qui Parle County—						
Madison.....	1				1	
McLeod County—						
Glencoe Township.....	1			1		
Hassan Valley Town- ship.....	6				6	
Hutchinson Township..	5				5	
Winsted.....	6				4	2
Marshall County—						
Newfolden Township.....	1					1
Warren.....	1					1
Martin County—						
Fairmont.....	6			2	1	3
Meeker County—						
Litchfield Township....	1				1	
Mower County—						
Austin.....	1				1	
Nicollet County—						
North Mankato.....	1					1
Nobles County—						
Little Rock Township..	2					2
Loraine Township.....	2					2
Steward Township.....	1				1	
Worthington.....	4					4
Norman County—						
Wild Rice Township.....	4					4
Polk County—						
Crookston.....	3			1	2	
Pope County—						
Starbuck.....	1					1
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	11			2	9	
Red Lake County—						
Oklee.....	1				1	
Redwood County—						
North Hero Township..	2				2	
Rice County—						
Fairbault.....	2		1	1		
Northfield.....	2					2
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	21			1	20	
Hornby Junction.....	1					1

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Minnesota Report for May, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Sherburne County—					2	
Clear Lake.....	2					
Stearns County—						1
St. Cloud.....	1					
Steele County—						
Clinton Falls Township.....	1					1
Meridan Township.....	3					3
Owatonna.....	4			1	1	2
Stevens County—						
Chokio.....	1			1		
Synnes Township.....	2				2	
Morris.....	1				1	
Swift County—						
Appleton.....	2			1	1	
Six Mile Grove Town- ship.....	1			1		
Wadena County—						
Leaf River Township.....	2				2	
Wadena.....	1				1	
Wadena Township.....	1				1	
Watowan County—						
Lewisville.....	2				2	
St. James.....	1					1
Wilkin County—						
Breckenridge.....	2		1	1		
Yellow Medicine County—						
Canby.....	3					3
Total.....	215		3	17	133	62

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iowa (May 1-31):			Iowa (May 1-31)—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Adair.....	1		Muscatine.....	3	
Boone.....	15		Osceola.....	4	
Buchanan.....	11		Page.....	1	
Calhoun.....	3		Palo Alto.....	1	
Cass.....	1		Polk.....	120	
Clay.....	2		Pottawattamie.....	27	
Clayton.....	2		Poweshiek.....	1	
Dallas.....	2		Sac.....	3	
Delaware.....	3		Scott.....	17	
Des Moines.....	2		Sioux.....	8	
Dickinson.....	1	1	Tama.....	1	
Fayette.....	8		Union.....	1	
Floyd.....	3		Warren.....	5	
Grundy.....	1		Wayne.....	4	
Guthrie.....	2		Webster.....	5	
Hamilton.....	10		Winnebago.....	2	
Hancock.....	2		Wright.....	1	
Iowa.....	1		Total.....	314	1
Jackson.....	1				
Jasper.....	6		Louisiana (May 1-31):		
Johnson.....	2		Parishes—		
Jones.....	3		Calcasieu.....	14	
Linn.....	11		Tangipahoa.....	1	
Mahaska.....	1		Terrebonne.....	10	
Marion.....	11		Total.....	25	
Mills.....	1				
Monona.....	1				
Monroe.....	3				

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mississippi (May 1-31):			North Dakota—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Atala	43	.....	Cass	2	.....
Bolivar	1	.....	Eddy	5	.....
Carroll	2	.....	Griggs	3	.....
Claborne	5	.....	Lamoure	4	.....
Clay	6	.....	McHenry	1	.....
Coahoma	1	.....	Pierce	2	.....
Forrest	9	.....	Ramsey	2	.....
Grenada	3	.....	Rolette	3	.....
Holmes	11	.....	Sargent	2	.....
Jefferson	3	.....	Stutsman	3	.....
Jones	18	.....	Walsh	28	.....
Kemper	1	.....	Ward	1	.....
Lauderdale	27	.....		
Leflore	39	.....	Total	59	.....
Lowndes	3	.....		
Monroe	4	.....	Oregon (May 1-31):		
Neshoba	5	.....	Counties—		
Newton	16	.....	Harney	1	.....
Noxubee	1	.....	Hood River	2	.....
Pearl River	1	.....	Jackson	7	.....
Tippan	2	.....	Lane	1	.....
Total	200	.....	Umatilla	11	.....
			Union	1	.....
North Dakota (May 1-31):			Wasco	1	.....
Counties—			Yamhill	1	.....
Barnes	2	.....	Total	25	.....
Bottineau	1	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.	7	.....
Aurora, Ill.	1	.....	Natchez, Miss.	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	3	.....	New Orleans, La.	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	.....	Newport, Ky.	1	.....
Danville, Ill.	2	.....	Oakland, Cal.	3	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	6	.....	Passaic, N. J. ....	.....	1
Detroit, Mich.	3	.....	Port Arthur, Tex.	1	.....
Galveston, Tex. ....	.....	1	Racine, Wis.	4	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	1	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.	1	.....
Louisville, Ky.	15	.....	Superior, Wis.	1	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	1	.....	Tacoma, Wash.	1	.....
Massillon, Ohio.	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.	11	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	13	.....	Washington, D. C.	3	.....
Moline, Ill.	5	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.	2	.....
Muncie, Ind.	1	.....		

TYPHOID FEVER.

South Carolina—Spartanburg.

Passed Asst. Surg. Herring, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the period from May 1 to June 20, 1914, 27 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in Spartanburg, S. C.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Louisiana:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Avoyelles Parish.....	4	Amite County.....	1
De Soto Parish.....	2	Attala County.....	15
East Baton Rouge Parish.....	2	Benton County.....	8
East Feliciana Parish.....	1	Bollivar County.....	8
Iberia Parish.....	1	Calhoun County.....	2
Iberville Parish.....	1	Carroll County.....	4
Lafayette Parish.....	1	Chickashaw County.....	7
Sabine Parish.....	1	Clarke County.....	1
St. Landry Parish.....	1	Clay County.....	2
Tangipahoa Parish.....	3	Coahoma County.....	2
Terrebonne Parish.....	1	Copiah County.....	6
Washington Parish.....	2	Forrest County.....	4
West Baton Rouge Parish.....	1	George County.....	1
Total.....	21	Grenada County.....	8
		Hancock County.....	1
		Harrison County.....	7
		Hinds County.....	1
		Holmes County.....	2
		Ittawamba County.....	1
		Jefferson Davis County.....	6
Minnesota:		Jones County.....	10
Aitkin County—		Lafayette County.....	8
Aitkin.....	2	Lamar County.....	5
Becker County—		Lauderdale County.....	8
Lake Park.....	1	Lawrence County.....	6
Beltrami County—		Lee County.....	8
Bemidji.....	1	Leflore County.....	4
Brown County—		Lincoln County.....	5
New Ulm.....	2	Lowndes County.....	10
Carlton County—		Marion County.....	8
Moose Lake.....	1	Marshall County.....	8
Crow Wing County—		Monroe County.....	3
Braierd.....	1	Montgomery County.....	2
Faribault County—		Noxubee County.....	1
Elmore.....	1	Panola County.....	6
Goodhue County—		Pearl River County.....	4
Goodhue Township.....	1	Perry County.....	9
Hennepin County—		Pike County.....	1
Minneapolis.....	10	Pontotoc County.....	2
Lake County—		Prentiss County.....	1
Two Harbors.....	1	Scott County.....	11
Lincoln County—		Sharkey County.....	3
Hendricks.....	1	Simpson County.....	2
Marshall County—		Tallahatchie County.....	8
Warren.....	1	Tate County.....	2
Norman County—		Tippah County.....	3
Gary.....	1	Tishomingo County.....	2
Perley.....	1	Warren County.....	1
Olmsted County—		Washington County.....	14
Barron.....	2	Winston County.....	6
Rochester.....	1	Yalobusha County.....	3
Otter Tail County—		Yazoo County.....	6
Fergus Falls.....	2		
Fergus Falls Township.....	2	Total.....	232
Polk County—			
Crookston.....	1	North Dakota:	
Ramsey County—		Cass County.....	2
St. Paul.....	4	Dickey County.....	1
Rice County—		Stutsman County.....	1
Medford Township.....	1	Williams County.....	4
St. Louis County—		Total.....	8
Duluth.....	4		
Ely.....	1	Oregon:	
Mountain Iron.....	1	Benton County.....	1
Biwabik Township.....	1	Clackamas County.....	1
Stearns County—		Lane County.....	1
Albany.....	1	Marion County.....	1
St. Cloud.....	2	Multnomah County.....	2
Sauk Center.....	1	Yamhill County.....	1
Wabasha County—			
Gillford Township.....	1	Total.....	7
Total.....	50		
Mississippi:			
Alcorn County.....	5		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Lynn, Mass.	1	1
Albany, N. Y.	1		Memphis, Tenn.	4	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	1		Milwaukee, Wis.	2	1
Austin, Tex.	2		Mobile, Ala.	1	
Baltimore, Md.	11	3	Nashville, Tenn.	7	
Bayonne, N. J.	1		Newark, N. J.	1	
Boston, Mass.	3	1	New Bedford, Mass.	3	
Buffalo, N. Y.	7		New Castle, Pa.	1	
Camden, N. J.	2		New Orleans, La.	5	
Charleston, S. C.	13		Norfolk, Va.	2	2
Chelsea, Mass.	2		Norristown, Pa.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	11	1	Oakland, Cal.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	5		Passaic, N. J.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	8	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	23	
Columbus, Ohio.	3	11	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	5
Danville, Ill.	2	1	Pottstown, Pa.		
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	Providence, R. I.	4	1
Detroit, Mich.	6		Reading, Pa.	3	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	6		Roanoke, Va.	1	1
East Orange, N. J.	2		Rochester, N. Y.	2	1
Erie, Pa.	1		Sacramento, Cal.	3	
Fall River, Mass.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	6	
Galveston, Tex.	5	2	San Francisco, Cal.	10	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.		1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	1		Schenectady, N. Y.	1	
Hartford, Conn.	4		Seattle, Wash.		1
Jersey City, N. J.	1		Springfield, Ohio.	1	1
Key West, Fla.	4		Toledo, Ohio.	1	
Kokomo, Ind.	1		Trenton, N. J.	1	
La Crosse, Wis.	1		Washington, D. C.	5	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	4		Wheeling, W. Va.	4	1
Louisville, Ky.	3	1	Wilmington, N. C.	2	
Lowell, Mass.	4		Worcester, Mass.	2	

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Mississippi Report for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued:	
Jones County	2	Warren County	1
Kemper County	1		
Panola County	2	Total	7
Prentiss County	1		

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.	1		New Orleans, La.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.		1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1		Toledo, Ohio.		1
Nashville, Tenn.	1		Washington, D. C.		1
Newark, N. J.	1	1			

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

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Iowa:		Mississippi:	
Des Moines County	1	Lauderdale County	1
Scott County	2	Prentiss County	2
Total	3	Tunica County	1
		Washington County	2
		Total	6
Louisiana:			
Calcasieu Parish	1		
Winn Parish	1		
Total	2		

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Newark, N. J.	1	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	1		Norristown, N. J.	1	
Brockton, Mass.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	8	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	1
Chicago, Ill.	8	2	Rochester, N. Y.	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	4	
Jersey City, N. J.		1	Seattle, Wash.	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	1		Steelton, Pa.	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	4				

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.**

During the week ended June 13, 1914, 1 case of pellagra, with 1 death, was notified at Lynchburg, Va., and 1 case at Kansas City, Kans.

PLAGUE.**California—Plague-Infected Squirrel Found.**

During the week ended June 6, 1914, a plague-infected squirrel was found in Contra Costa County, Cal.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended June 6, 1914, ground squirrels were examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 124; Contra Costa County, 640; Merced County, 40; Monterey County, 40; San Benito County, 165; San Joaquin County, 13.

California—Washington—Rats Collected and Examined.

Rats have been collected and examined on the Pacific coast as follows: San Francisco, Cal.—Week ended June 6, 1914, collected, 535; examined, 389. Seattle, Wash.—Week ended June 13, 1914, collected, 401; examined, 401. No plague-infected rat was found.

PLAGUE—Continued.

California—History of Case of Human Plague.

Surg. Long, of the Public-Health Service, reports as follows relative to the case of human plague which occurred at Walnut Creek, Cal., June 8, 1914, and was reported in the Public Health Reports of June 12, 1914, page 1567:

Patient, E. W. H., age 38 years, married, lithographer on San Francisco Examiner, commuting daily to Walnut Creek; sickened on May 17 with a chill. Temperature 104° F., slightly delirious May 17 and 18. A palpable and painful gland was noted in the groin on May 18. Patient was visited by Aast. Surg. N. E. Wayson, and Medical Inspector T. G. Howe, of the California State Board of Health. Gland located in the left femoral region. Slightly enlarged, palpable, slightly painful; no edema or infiltration. Skin over infected gland slight pink in color. Left leg presented several well-healed scars and several recent scars, and one healing wound slightly posterior to the internal malleolus, covered with a crust, with pus underneath. Patient anaesthetized, gland aspirated, no fluid or pus found. No growth from syringe.

Patient again visited on May 23. Condition improved; patient sitting up reading newspaper. Condition of gland same as at previous visit. Aspirated again under anaesthesia. Two or three drops of sanguino-purulent fluid obtained. Microscopical content, no bacilli. Cultures obtained on agar streaks in 24 hours. Guinea pig inoculated; died in eight days. Post-mortem appearance not typical. A second pig inoculated from first pig. Died in eight days; post-mortem appearance typical. Cultures typical. Diagnosis mild, atypical case of bubonic plague. Patient recovering; now able to be up and about.

The origin of the infection was undoubtedly ground squirrels, as the patient had been engaged in cutting hay on squirrel-infested lands. He had shot and skinned squirrels within two weeks prior to his illness, and keeps a pet cat which has on several occasions captured young squirrels and brought them into the house.

Hunters detailed to the vicinity of the patient's residence have since discovered squirrels which present evidence of having been infected with bubonic plague, though laboratory confirmation has not yet been obtained. The Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, Dr. W. A. Sawyer, director, has also confirmed the diagnosis of bubonic plague, and so reported June 13, 1914.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Anburn, N. Y.	2	1	Lexington, Ky.	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	5	3	Los Angeles, Cal.	10	5
Chicago, Ill.	118	56	Newport, Ky.	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	15	6	Philadelphia, Pa.	11	28
Erie, Pa.	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	11	21
Galesburg, Ill.	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.	3	7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	3	San Francisco, Cal.	4	3
Ketchikan, Alaska.	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	4	2

RABIES.

Washington—Seattle—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 27, 1914, 2 cases of rabies in dogs and 1 case in a cat had been reported in Seattle, Wash.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.

During the week ended June 13, 1914, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Key West, Fla., 1 case; Lexington, Ky., 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case with 1 death; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 case.

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 27, 1914, 65 cases of scarlet fever, with 4 deaths, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 3,868 cases, with 185 deaths, reported since the beginning of the outbreak, August 1, 1913.

State Reports for May, 1914.

States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Iowa.....	71		141
Louisiana.....	4	51	1
Minnesota.....	459	415	596
Mississippi.....	18	3,289	33
North Dakota.....	28	33	85
Oregon.....	18	49	34

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	192	8	6	25	2	39	24		
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	223	40	1	132	1	72	24		
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	648	94	14	207	1	52	83		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431		20	1	33		10	17		
Detroit, Mich.....	537,650	173	27		12		2	12		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	447	53	6	113	2	34	48		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	104	29	3	66	2	85	18		
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	206	25	1	88		24	11		

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454, 112	128	10	1	31	.....	16	2	50	16
Cincinnati, Ohio	402, 175	109	10	10	3	.....	11	1	31	13
Los Angeles, Cal.	438, 914	111	7	.....	12	.....	5	.....	44	18
Milwaukee, Wis.	417, 054	89	17	1	23	1	15	.....	21	10
Newark, N. J.	389, 106	90	30	.....	37	.....	43	.....	52	11
New Orleans, La.	361, 221	141	16	1	9	.....	4	.....	46	20
San Francisco, Cal.	448, 502	.....	19	2	74	1	4	.....	45	13
Washington, D. C.	353, 378	103	1	.....	11	.....	2	.....	27	8
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio	204, 567	45	4	.....	53	1	3	.....	9	11
Jersey City, N. J.	293, 921	49	34	1	20	.....	13	.....	24	2
Louisville, Ky.	235, 114	49	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	11	5
Providence, R. I.	245, 090	58	3	.....	4	2	12	.....	6	6
Rochester, N. Y.	241, 518	87	.....	.....	62	.....	7	.....	4	8
Seattle, Wash.	313, 029	50	5	1	16	.....	3	.....	27	3
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Albany, N. Y.	102, 961	31	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	23	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	115, 289	24	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	1
Cambridge, Mass.	110, 357	27	2	.....	6	.....	8	.....	7	8
Camden, N. J.	102, 465	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	9	.....
Dayton, Ohio	123, 794	.....	12	1	2	.....	7	.....	2	2
Fall River, Mass.	125, 443	23	2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	3	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123, 227	31	2	.....	4	.....	5	.....	4	1
Hartford, Conn.	107, 038	36	5	.....	9	.....	4	.....	6	6
Lowell, Mass.	111, 004	31	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	3
Memphis, Tenn.	143, 231	85	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Nashville, Tenn.	114, 899	60	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	5
New Bedford, Mass.	111, 230	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	15	2
Oakland, Cal.	183, 002	44	4	.....	28	.....	1	.....	5	3
Reading, Pa.	103, 361	32	1	1	5	.....	7	.....	1	4
Springfield, Mass.	100, 375	17	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	1
Tacoma, Wash.	103, 418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Toledo, Ohio	184, 126	56	4	1	71	.....	7	.....	22	3
Trenton, N. J.	106, 831	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	4
Worcester, Mass.	157, 732	51	5	.....	24	4	3	.....	10	5
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	56, 553	14	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	53, 952	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	65, 271	12	4	1	1	.....	3	1	3	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	52, 191	24	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Brockton, Mass.	64, 043	13	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	.....
Charleston, S. C.	60, 121	39	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Duluth, Minn.	89, 331	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	2
Erie, Pa.	72, 401	25	9	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Galveston, Tex.	40, 289	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	69, 493	9	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	74, 994	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	2
Johnstown, Pa.	64, 642	14	8	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.	94, 271	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	53, 811	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lynn, Mass.	98, 207	25	3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	4	2
Manchester, N. H.	75, 635	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	55, 573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Passaic, N. J.	66, 276	15	1	.....	13	.....	2	.....	2	2
Saginaw, Mich.	53, 988	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	90, 503	18	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	1
South Bend, Ind.	65, 114	11	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Springfield, Ill.	57, 972	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Springfield, Ohio	50, 058	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73, 660	23	3	1	13	.....	6	.....	6	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26, 330	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Auburn, N. Y.	36, 509	11	1	.....	23	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Aurora, Ill.	33, 022	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Austin, Tex.	33, 218	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brookline, Mass.	31, 138	4	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	32, 452	11	2	.....	5	.....	10	.....	1	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	28, 057	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Danville, Ill.	30, 847	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 13, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		1		1				1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	11	1		1					
Everett, Mass.	37,381		2		3				2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	10		1	8		2		1	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	17	2	1	4		6		3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	23			23		1		1	3
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	11	1							
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		1		1		1		4	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	13			8				1	3
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	12			2				1	1
Malden, Mass.	48,979	8	2		1		3		5	2
Medford, Mass.	25,240	7			1		2		1	
Moline, Ill.	26,402	9	1							1
New Castle, Pa.	39,569								8	
Newport, Ky.	31,517	8	1				4		1	1
Newton, Mass.	42,455	14			17		2		3	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	14	1		1					
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	6	1		3		1			
Orange, N. J.	31,968	12			3		1		3	1
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	11	1		1				2	2
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	10					1		3	1
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	14	1		5		1			
Racine, Wis.	44,528	16	1				1			
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	12	1		4		1		1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	18	1		24					
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		1		1		2		2	2
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	8								
Superior, Wis.	44,344	8					4	1		
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	16	1		1		4	1		1
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	7	1		5		1		1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647				2		3	1	1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	17	2		16	1				2
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	13								1
York, Pa.	49,430		1						6	
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	9	3						4	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100		1				1			
Braddock, Pa.	20,935				1					
Cambridge, Ohio.		4								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3	1							
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982								1	
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	3	1		1		8		1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	3					2			1
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	4	1				10		1	
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	7	1				6		4	
Key West, Fla.	21,150	10								
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	8				1				1
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912				15					
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	3	2				2		2	1
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	3			9		5			
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	3					1		1	
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	2	1		3		5			
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	2								
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	3	1		2					
Natchez, Miss.	11,791								1	1
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	6								
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5			3					
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	11			13		1			1
Palo Alto, Cal.					34					
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	5			17				1	
Port Arthur, Tex.					65					
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,538						1			
Pottstown, Pa.	16,408	3			1				1	1
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	5	2		1	1	1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	8			1		1			
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	3			1				3	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	21,701	3			3				1	

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

During the week ended June 6, 1914, 322 rats and mongoose were examined at Honolulu. No animal was found plague-infected.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague—Manila.

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports: During the week ended May 23, 1914, one case of plague with one death was notified at Manila.

Plague on Vessels—An Unusual Case.

During the period under report three vessels arrived at the Philippine Islands with plague on board, and upon one of them an unusual type of the disease was discovered. The steamship *Taisang* left Amoy May 14, 1914, and arrived at Manila May 17. It was upon this vessel that an anomalous case occurred.

The quarantine inspection upon arrival at Manila was finished at approximately 9 a. m. It consisted of a careful physical examination of all persons on board, and included the use of the thermometer. No elevated temperatures were found. The immigration examination was concluded at noon, and all passengers were discharged without any suspicious illness having been noticed. After 2 p. m. the Chinese municipal physician of the bureau of health was advised that a person was violently ill in the Chinese section. It was found that he was one of the steerage passengers from the steamship *Taisang* that had landed that morning. He was immediately sent to the Chinese plague hospital where he died at 5 p. m., or three hours after he was first reported sick. At the autopsy an enlarged spleen, cloudy swelling of the liver, and an acute nephritis were found. This indicated that he had probably died of some acute infection, but it was not until the right psoas muscle was removed that a chain of enlarged lymph glands was found. Briefly, there were no enlarged glands in any other portion of the body, and if it had not been for the removal of the psoas muscle it would have been difficult to assign a satisfactory cause of death from the microscopical examination of the body. Smears made

from the spleen, however, showed bipolar-staining organisms. Inoculations made into a guinea pig from material taken from the psoas glands produced a typical case of plague.

The next case occurred on the steamship *Rubi*, which sailed from Hongkong May 12 and arrived on May 15 at Manila, where all on board passed an examination similar to that made of the passengers of the *Taisang*. The vessel arrived at Iloilo on May 19 and at Cebu at 2 p. m. on May 20. On the afternoon of the latter date at about 4.30 o'clock the captain reported to the quarantine officer that a Chinese member of the crew was ill. Upon inquiry it was learned that he had been feeling badly for several days, and upon examination he was found to have a large plague bubo in the right groin. The case was removed to the quarantine station hospital at Cebu.

The third case occurred in a cabin passenger on board the steamship *Linan* that sailed from Amoy May 20 and arrived at Manila May 23. At the quarantine inspection at Manila a male Chinese, aged 19, was found with a temperature of 40° C. He was removed to the San Lazaro plague hospital at 12.50 p. m. and died at 7.30 p. m. the same day. The autopsy showed a typical case of plague.

The foregoing cases all occurred within the incubation period of the disease, and as no rats suspicious of plague were found on any of the vessels, it would appear almost certain that the disease was contracted prior to embarkation. After the usual fumigation and disinfection, as prescribed by the regulations, were carried out the vessels were permitted to leave the Philippine Islands for a foreign port without undergoing further quarantine detention.

PORTO RICO.

Examination of Rodents and Mongoose.

During the three weeks ended June 19, 1914, 1,634 rats, 517 mice, and 2 mongoose were examined in Porto Rico. No animal was found to be plague infected.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Plague—Amoy.

During the week ended May 20, 1914, a case of plague was notified at the international settlement of Kulangsu, Amoy.

Plague—Canton—Fatshan.

Plague was reported present at Canton May 13, 1914, with an estimated daily occurrence of from 10 to 15 fatal cases.

Plague was also reported present on the same date at Fatshan, about 30 miles from Canton.

Plague—Hongkong.

During the week ended June 29, 1914, 37 cases of plague were notified in Hongkong.

Plague-Infected Rats—Hongkong.

During the two weeks ended May 16, 1914, 5,364 rats were examined at Hongkong. Of this number 91 were found to be plague-infected.

CUBA.

Plague—Santiago.

It was reported June 30, 1914, that a case of plague had occurred at Santiago.

Plague-Infected Rat—Santiago.

The finding of a plague-infected rat was reported at Santiago June 29, 1914.

INDIA.

Plague Conditions—Bombay.

During the two weeks ended May 30, 1914, a marked improvement was noted in plague conditions at Bombay. The daily average of plague deaths during the early part of May was about 50. During the week ended May 23, 1914, the number of cases notified was 127, with 108 deaths. It is a characteristic of plague in India that the death rate fluctuates.

JAMAICA.

Typhoid Fever—Kingston.

Typhoid fever was reported to be epidemic at Kingston, Jamaica, June 29, 1914.

JAPAN.

Communicable Diseases.

Communicable diseases have been notified in the Empire of Japan, exclusive of the island of Taiwan, as follows:

MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	1,492	386	Scarlet fever.....	136	10
Dysentery.....	99	26	Smallpox.....	81	19
Paratyphoid fever.....	389	55	Typhoid fever.....	2,102	364
Plague.....	118	16	Typhus fever.....	1,919	302

¹ Chiba-ken, 11 cases with 10 deaths; Tokyo-fu, 7 cases with 6 deaths.

TURKEY.

Plague—Basra.

Three cases of plague with 2 deaths were notified at Basra, Turkey in Asia, May 26, 1914.

ZANZIBAR.

Plague-Infected Rats—Zanzibar.

During the week ended May 14, 1914, 1,500 rats were examined at Zanzibar. Of these, two rats were found plague infected.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 3, 1914.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]
 [For reports received from Dec. 27, 1913, to June 26, 1914, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1914. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China: ¹				
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	4	.....
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 9....	57	40	
Bombay.....	May 17-23.....	3	3	
Calcutta.....	May 10-16.....	.....	76	
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....	.....	2	

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, June 17, 1914.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 3, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China.....				¹ Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokechan, Shuntak, Tangching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhol.
Amoy— Kulangsou.....	May 20.....	1		
Canton ¹	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	378		
Fatsan.....				May 13, present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-16.....	241	185	Total Jan. 4-May 16: Cases, 1,463; deaths, 1,118. June 23-29: Cases 37.
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	June 30.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria— Provinces—	June 2-8.....	2	1	
Assiout.....	May 25-June 6....	4	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-June 9....	2	1	
Gizah.....	do.....	2	1	
Minieh.....	May 23-June 11...	7	2	
India:				
Bassain.....	Apr. 26-May 9....	19	17	
Bombay.....	May 17-23.....	127	108	
Calcutta.....	May 10-16.....		23	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 26-May 9....	19	19	
Japan.....				Total Apr. 1-30: Cases, 18; deaths 16.
Tainan— Kagi.....	May 3-9.....	3	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Talsang from Amoy. May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy. May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubi from Hongkong.
Cebu.....				May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....				

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	May 17-23.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3		
Belgium:				
Liège.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-30.....	140	40	
China.....				May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Chao Chow.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Hongkong.....				Total Jan. 4-May 16: Cases, 87; deaths, 61.
Pakhol.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-24.....	6		
Tsingtau.....	May 19-30.....	10	1	
Dutch East Indies				
Java.....				May 3-9: In the western part: Cases, 118; deaths, 15, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-9.....	2	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 21-27.....	33	13	
Port Said.....	do.....	1		
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-13.....		1	
Paris.....	May 24-30.....	6		

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, June 10 and 17.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended July 8, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany.....				May 21-June 13: Cases, 4.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-23.....	10	5	
Calcutta.....	May 10-16.....		23	
Madras.....	May 17-23.....	2	3	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
Japan:				
Taiwan.....	May 3-9.....	3	2	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-20.....	11	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 10-30.....	18	3	
Riga.....	May 31-June 6.....	4		
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-June 13...	4	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-6.....	4	3	
Trebizond.....	May 19-June 6.....			
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki.....	May 31-June 6.....		4	
				Present.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Lead Poisoning—Compensation for, Under Workmen's Compensation Act.

JOHNSON V. LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT Co., 104 N. E. Rep. 735. April 4, 1914.

Under the workmen's compensation act of Massachusetts the term "personal injury" is not limited to injuries caused by external violence, physical force, or as the result of accident in the sense in which that word is commonly used and understood, but under the statute is to be given a much broader and more liberal meaning, and includes any bodily injury. It includes any injury or disease which arises out of and in the course of the employment, which causes incapacity for work and thereby impairs the ability of the employee for earning wages.

Lead poisoning is a "personal injury" within the meaning of the Massachusetts act providing for compensation to workmen for injuries arising out of or in the course of their employment.

CROSBY, J.: This case arises under the workmen's compensation act (St. 1911, c. 751, as amended by St. 1912, c. 571).

The industrial accident board has found that the employee, since March 13, 1913, has been totally incapacitated from labor because of his physical condition, due to the results of lead poisoning or plumbism, and that this is an injury which arose out of and in the course of his employment. The employee is 72 years of age, and was employed as a lead grinder continuously for a period of more than 20 years before the date given above, March 13, 1913. The board further found that he had suffered from lead poisoning 14 years before, but apparently had recovered and had had no recurrence of the disease until he became ill and was totally incapacitated from work on or about March 13, 1913.

It further appears from the report of the board that he had been "for 20 years absorbing lead poisoning during his occupation, which had been stored up in his system, and which absorption continued for 8 months after the act went into effect, when, elimination failing, the poison stored up manifested itself in the personal injury and the incapacity which resulted therefrom."

The decision of the board upon all questions of fact being final if there is any evidence to support them, the question is whether the evidence authorizes the findings. Pigeon's case, 216 Mass. 51, 102 N. E., 932.

The main inquiries raised by the appeal are: (1) Has the employee suffered a personal injury within the meaning of the act? (2) If so, what was the date of the injury? (3) If the date of the injury was subsequent to July 1, 1912, did it arise out of and in the course of his employment?

1. Under the act, "personal injury" is not limited to injuries caused by external violence, physical force, or as the result of accident in the sense in which that word is commonly used and understood, but under the statute is to be given a much broader and more liberal meaning, and includes any bodily injury. In this respect the English workmen's compensation act differs from ours, because that act applies only to "personal injury by accident"; yet since the passage of that act its scope has been much enlarged by including certain industrial diseases (Third Schedule, 6 Edward

VII, c. 58); although under the English act it has been held in many cases that the words "personal injury by accident" are not limited to injuries caused by violence, but include disease incurred by accident.

Aside from the decisions under the English act which provides for compensation for "personal injuries by accident," it is clear that "personal injury" under our act includes any injury or disease which arises out of and in the course of the employment which causes incapacity for work and thereby impairs the ability of the employee for earning wages. The case of *Hood & Sons v. Maryland Casualty Co.*, 206 Mass. 223, 92 N. E. 329, 30 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1192, 138 Am. St. Rep. 379, is decisive of the case at bar. In that case it was held that for a person to become infected with glanders was to suffer a bodily injury by accident.

This question recently has been considered fully in *Hurle's case*,¹ 104 N. E. 336, which decided that an employee having suffered an injury which resulted in total blindness caused by absorbing poison in the course of his employment, which incapacitated him from labor, had suffered a "personal injury" within the meaning of the act. See also *Brintons, Limited, v. Turvey* [1905], A. C. 230.

2. In view of the finding of the board that Johnson had suffered from lead poisoning 14 years before and had had no recurrence of the disease until he became incapacitated for work on or about March 13, 1913, and the further finding that there had been "an absorption of lead poisoning since July 1, 1912, and that the date when the accumulated effect of this poisoning manifested itself and Johnson became sick and unable to work was the date of the injury," we are of opinion that the board were warranted in finding that the injury was received when he became sick and unable to perform labor. Until then he had received no "personal injury," although doubtless the previous absorption of lead into his system since July 1, 1912, finally produced the conditions which terminated in the injury. *Sheerin v. F. & J. Clayton Co., Ltd.*, 3 B. W. C. C. 583; *Yates v. South Kirby, Featherstone & Hemsworth Collieries, Ltd.*, 3 B. W. C. C. 418; *Ismay, Imrie & Co. v. Williamson*, 1 B. W. C. C. 232; *Brintons, Limited, v. Turvey* [1905], A. C. 230; *Martin v. Manchester Corporation*, 5 B. W. C. C. 259 (1912); *Alloa Coal Co., Ltd., v. Drylie*, 6 B. W. C. C. 398 (1913).

3. As the physical incapacity of the employee for work has been found by the board to have been caused by the gradual absorption of poison into his system subsequent to July 1, 1912, resulting in personal injury on or about March 13, 1913, there seems to be no reasonable conclusion other than that such injury arose out of and in the course of his employment. *Hurle's case*, and cases cited.

¹ Public Health Reports, June 12, 1914, p. 1683.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

IDAHO.

Regulations for Local Boards of Health. (Reg. State Bd. of H., May 13, 1914.)

The State board of health does hereby adopt and publish the following rules to be of general application throughout the State. All rules and regulations in conflict with these are repealed.

RULE I. *Appointment of health officer.*—The county commissioners of each county must appoint a licensed physician residing in the county who shall be known as the county health officer and who, together with such board, shall constitute a county board of health.

RULE II. *Compensation of health officer.*—Reasonable compensation must be arranged for the services of the county health officer as the executive officer of the local board.

RULE III. *Health officer to quarantine and disinfect.*—The local health officer is required to supervise the quarantining of all contagious and infectious diseases (as required by the State board of health) and the disinfection of persons and premises.

RULE IV. *Monthly report of health officer.*—The county health officer is required to make a monthly report of the sanitary condition of his county upon blanks furnished by the secretary of the State board, and a summary of contagious and infectious diseases, to the State board of health.

RULE V. *Inspection of schools.*—The county health officer shall report on or about May 15 of each year the sanitary condition of the public schools of the county in which he resides.

RULE VI. *Quarantine by physician.*—That where a licensed physician has reported a temporary quarantine to the local board of health, the county health officer may authorize said physician to make said temporary quarantine permanent until ordered raised by the local board of health.

RULE VII. *Report of contagious disease.*—That the local board of health shall insist that all persons required by law to do so report all suspected contagious diseases within 24 hours of discovery.

RULE VIII. *Municipal boards of health.*—That the county board of health shall insist on the organization of municipal boards of health in incorporated towns and villages within their county.

RULE IX. That all health reports of municipal boards of health must be transmitted to the county board of health monthly.

RULE X. *Dangerous and contagious diseases.*—The State board of health of Idaho hereby publishes and declares the following as "dangerous and contagious diseases."

Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, infantile paralysis, smallpox, chicken pox, leprosy, bubonic plague, diphtheria, (membranous croup must be considered and treated as diphtheria), cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid fever, measles, tuberculosis, mumps, including rotheln, and whooping cough.

RULE XI. *Exclusion from school in contagious disease.*—No person suffering from Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, infantile paralysis, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarlatina), measles, or whooping cough shall be admitted into any public,

parochial, or private school, or college, or Sunday school, or shall enter any assemblage, or railway car, street car, vessel, or steamer, or other public conveyance.

RULE XII. No person shall be admitted into any public, parochial, or private school, or college, or Sunday school from any family in which Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, infantile paralysis, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarlatina) exists.

RULE XIII. No parent, guardian, or other person having charge of control of any child or children shall allow or permit such child or children to go from any family in which a case of Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, infantile paralysis, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarlatina) has recently occurred without a permit from the board of health or its proper officer.

RULE XIV. *Physicians to report contagious disease.*—It shall be the duty of every physician called to attend a person sick, or supposed to be sick, with any of the diseases declared to be dangerous and contagious diseases by the State board of health, within 24 hours thereafter to report, in writing, the name and residence of such person to the board of health, or its proper officer, within whose jurisdiction such person is found; and where a person is taken sick with any of the aforesaid-named diseases as are declared dangerous and contagious by the State board of health, and a physician is not called, it shall in like manner be the duty of the owner or agent of the building in which such person resides, lives, or is staying, or of the head of the family in which such disease occurs, to report, in writing, the name and residence of the patient to the local board of health or its proper officer.

RULE XV. *Health officer to quarantine.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer of every local board of health in this State, when a case of Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, infantile paralysis, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), cerebrospinal meningitis, or scarlet fever (scarlatina) is reported within his jurisdiction, to at once place, or cause to be placed, in a conspicuous position on the house wherein any of the aforesaid-named diseases occur, a quarantine flag or card on which shall be inscribed in large letters the name of the disease or "Contagious disease within," and to prohibit entrance or exit to or from such house, except the attending physician and necessary attendants, without a written permission from the board of health or its health officer acting as such.

Use colored printed cards for posting on houses such mild contagious diseases as measles and whooping cough; where a rigid quarantine may not be required, and in addition thereto in cases of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other malignant diseases, use flag at entrance to house, indicating that admission is positively prohibited.

RULE XVI. *Care in preventing spread.*—Every physician attending a person affected with any of the aforesaid named diseases shall use every possible precaution to prevent communication of the disease to others. To this end the board recommends that a cap and gown or some other sufficient cover for the clothing be worn by physicians while in the presence of dangerous contagious diseases. The face and hands should be washed with soap and water or some disinfecting solution after caring for a patient afflicted with a dangerous, contagious, or communicable disease.

RULE XVII. *Disinfection after disease.*—Any house or building and its contents in which a case of Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), infantile paralysis, scarlet fever (scarlatina), cerebrospinal meningitis, phthisis pulmonalis or consumption has occurred, shall be disinfected either by the owner or occupant, under the supervision of the board of health, or its proper officer, or in cases wherein the law provides by the board of health itself, in the manner recommended by the State board of health in its work under the head of disinfection.

That local boards shall insist on all premises being thoroughly disinfected after having been occupied by case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

RULE XVII-A. Undertaker's duty in tuberculosis.—The undertaker or person in charge of the funeral of any person dying of tuberculosis shall within 48 hours after the death of such person report to the health officer of the city or town, or county, the name and residence of the deceased person, together with the cause of death. Upon receipt of the notice as herein provided, the health officer of the city or town, or county, shall cause said premises to be disinfected in accordance with the regulations of the State board of health.

RULE XVIII. The isolation of patients and duration of quarantine in dangerous contagious diseases shall be as follows:

Diphtheria.—For the patient: Isolation for 14 days after recovery, or cases of diphtheria may be released from quarantine when two cultures from the throat examined by the State board of health laboratory three days apart show the patient to be free of the disease.

For exposed persons: Quarantine for 14 days from last exposure or until two successive cultures from the throat made three days apart show the absence of diphtheria bacilli.

Scarlet fever (scarlatina).—For the patient: Quarantine of the patient for at least 21 days from the beginning of the disease and as much longer as the severity of the case may demand, that is—until complete desquamation or scaling of the skin of the patient and disinfection of the patient and premises.

For exposed children: Quarantine for 10 days from date of disinfection of patient and premises. Quarantine of all adults living in the family with or in any way exposed to the patient while the house remains quarantined, unless said adults submit to thorough disinfection of their clothing and take up their residence in some other house during the time that said quarantine is maintained.

School attendance after scarlet fever.—Children convalescing from scarlet fever must not attend school for at least six weeks from the beginning of the disease. Children who have been associated with the patient suffering from scarlet fever shall not attend school for 10 days after disinfection of premises and removal of quarantine in quarantined home.

Asiatic cholera (cholerae), yellow fever.—For the patient: Isolation until after complete recovery and disinfection of the premises.

For exposed persons: Quarantine for five days from date of last exposure.

Smallpox and chicken pox.—For the patient: Isolation until after all crusts or scales have fallen off or been removed, and the disinfection of the patient and premises.

For exposed persons: Quarantine for 17 days from date of last exposure, unless successfully vaccinated and person and clothing disinfected, or protected by a previous attack of the disease and person and clothing disinfected.

Bubonic plague.—For the patient: Isolation until after recovery and disinfection of the premises.

For exposed persons: Quarantine for eight days from date of last exposure.

RULE XIX. Measles and whooping cough.—All cases of measles and whooping cough shall be placarded (according to Rule X) for a period of two and six weeks, respectively, after the last case appears in a family. Children living in a house where the disease exists, who have had the disease, may attend school upon the parent making affidavit to that effect, upon blanks furnished by the health officer. Children who have not had the disease must not attend school.

In measles and whooping cough, or either of them, the board of health may enforce the same quarantine and other preventive measures as are provided for in case of scarlet fever.

RULE XX. Disinfection and burials.—Every case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic anterior poliomyelitis, shall be reported to the local health officer at once. The patient shall be isolated for three weeks. The discharges from the nose,

throat, and mouth of the patient must be received on cloths and burned at once. After death or recovery of the patient all personal clothing and bedding, together with the contents of the room itself, must be thoroughly disinfected under the personal supervision of the local health officer. In case of death a public funeral or viewing of the remains of the deceased must be forbidden. Every doubtful case of cerebrospinal meningitis must be classed as of epidemic type and cared for accordingly until proved to be otherwise.

Persons living in a house where the disease is present must be quarantined for at least 14 days and until the patient and premises have been properly fumigated and disinfected.

RULE XXI. The bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), and scarlet fever (scarlatina), shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury (1 ounce to a gallon of water), or some other efficacious disinfectant to be approved by the local board of health, and shall be buried or incinerated within 24 hours after death.

RULE XXII. *Public funerals forbidden.*—No public or church funeral shall be held in connection with the burial of a person who has died of Asiatic cholera (cholera), smallpox, yellow fever, infantile paralysis, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarlatina), nor bodies of such persons be taken into any church, chapel, or other public place.

RULE XXIII. *Removal to isolation hospital.*—When a patient suffering from a contagious disease is removed to an isolation hospital, the premises from which such patient is taken must be thoroughly disinfected, and all children in the same household must be kept in isolation for a period of 10 days from the date on which the afflicted patient was removed from the home.

Removal of exposed children.—Children in a family associated with a case of contagious disease may be removed to a separate building after disinfection of their persons and clothing and must be kept in isolation for a period of 10 days or until the symptoms of contagious disease develop.

RULE XXIV. *Human tuberculosis.*—No person affected with tuberculosis shall dispose of the sputum or other infectious bodily secretion or excretion as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons. No person in an infectious stage of pulmonary tuberculosis shall handle in any capacity actual food or food products, for sale, including milk, butter, or other dairy products, nor act as salesman or clerk, handling food or food products in milk, cream, or dairy-products shops, grocery or butchers' shops, candy or bakers' shops, or other places where food is sold; nor shall any such person act as waiter, waitress, cook, or other employee engaged in handling food of any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, or other place where food is sold.

RULE XXV. *Protecting the health of school children.*—In the event of any school child having smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or infantile paralysis, or having been exposed to the disease while in attendance at school, the building where such child is in attendance shall be closed by the order of the local health officer and kept closed until the place has been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed under the supervision of said health officer. Such disinfection and cleaning shall be done according to the direction of the State board of health in its circular on disinfection.

In smallpox, in the event of the board of education having passed a regulation requiring vaccination of all teachers and pupils, the school may be opened after the above disinfection and cleaning; otherwise the school shall be kept closed until the local board of health directs otherwise.

RULE XXVI. No principal, superintendent, or teacher of any school, and no parent, master, or guardian of any child or minor, having the power and authority to prevent, shall permit any such child or minor having smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken pox, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, erysipelas, whooping cough,

mumps, itch, ringworm, or trachoma, or any other communicable disease, or any child residing in any house in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public, private, parochial, church, or Sunday school until the local health officer of the city, village, or township shall have given his permission for such attendance.

RULE XXVII. Tuberculosis in schools.—No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, or believed to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, when reported to the health officer, shall be permitted to attend or frequent public, parochial, or private schools, in the capacity of pupil or teacher until the health officer or one of his deputies of the county, incorporated village, or city where the school is located, furnishes a written certificate stating that the individual believed to have pulmonary tuberculosis or suspected of having pulmonary tuberculosis, is free from the disease. No school board shall employ any person as superintendent, teacher, or janitor in any school, who is affected with tuberculosis or other contagious disease.

RULE XXVIII. Protection of school and library books.—School books, or books from public or circulating libraries, shall not be taken into any house where Asiatic cholera (cholerae), smallpox, yellow fever, tuberculosis, typhoid, mumps, infantile paralysis, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), chicken-pox, whooping cough, cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarlatina) exists, and if school books or library books have already been taken into such house, they must be destroyed by the owner or library authorities.

If the books are of special value, they may be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health officer.

RULE XXIX. Abolishment of the common drinking cup.—Whereas it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the use of what is usually known as the common drinking cup is dangerous and is an undoubted source of communication of infectious diseases, now therefore, in the interest of the public health:

Be it ruled by the Idaho State Board of Health, That the use of the common drinking cup on the railroad trains, in railroad stations, in hotels, in stores, in the public and private schools, and the State educational institutions of the State of Idaho is hereby prohibited from and after January 1, 1911.

No person or corporation in charge of or control of any railroad train, or station, or public or private school, hotel, or store, or State educational institution shall furnish any drinking cup for public use, and no such person or corporation shall permit on said railroad train, or station, hotel, store, or at said public or private school, or State education institution, the common use of the drinking cup.

RULE XXX. Offensive trades or business.—No tannery, slaughterhouse, creamery, feeding yards for stock, livery, or boarding stable, rendering establishment, or other offensive trade or business shall be located in any city, village, or township in Idaho without having first secured a permit for such location from the local board of health. Such permit shall designate the place where said trade or business may be carried on.

RULE XXXI. Disposal of dead animals.—No carcass of any dead animal shall be left unburied in the State of Idaho, nor shall it be thrown into any stream, lake, pond, well, or other body of water therein. Any such carcass shall be buried by the owner so that it will be covered by at least 3 feet of earth. Burial shall be made within 24 hours after death (and in all cases of death from a communicable disease the body shall be thoroughly enveloped in quick lime). At all municipal dumping grounds where carcasses are disposed of, provision must be made for their immediate burial. In lieu of the foregoing, the dead bodies of animals may be burned.

RULE XXXII. Milk and dairy products.—The sale or use of milk or dairy products from a place where Asiatic cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis, bubonic plague, diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis, or typhoid fever is found to exist is strictly forbidden unless the milk is handled,

milk utensils washed, and stock cared for and product transported by persons entirely disassociated with the quarantined or diseased family.

RULE XXXIII. Infantile blindness.—Any physician, midwife, nurse, or other person in attendance on a confinement case, shall within two hours after the birth of a child, use one of the following prophylactic treatments for the prevention of infantile blindness or ophthalmia neonatorum:

1. Two drops of a 1 per cent fresh solution of nitrate of silver to be dropped in each eye after the eyelids have been opened.
2. Two drops of a 25 per cent solution of argyrol or two drops of a 5 per cent solution of protorgal should be dropped in each eye in the same manner as when silver nitrate is used. (Nitrate of silver is to be preferred in all cases. When argyrol or protorgal are used the solution must be absolutely fresh.)

LOUISIANA.

Railway Sanitation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

Public conveyances and stations—Cleaning.—All public conveyances, including toilet rooms therein, shall be kept in a reasonably clean condition at all times.

If in transit railroad coaches or cars shall be swept, the floor of such car shall previously have been thoroughly sprinkled with dampened sawdust or paper (moistened with oil or water) or by the use of sufficient sweeping compound to keep down the dust. If cleaned with a vacuum cleaner, or other similar device, no such previous treatment shall be required.

The waiting rooms at railroad stations shall be kept at all times comfortable and in a sanitary condition. The floors shall be scrubbed at least once a week, the windows cleaned and walls and furniture wiped with a damp cloth.

All railroad companies operating railroads in Louisiana shall provide and maintain at any and all railroad stations in the State where passengers' tickets are sold, within reasonable access of the depot, a water closet, earth closet, or privy, for the accommodation of railroad employees and the traveling public, or where a sewerage system is maintained within 300 feet of such station waiting room, then and in that case the water closet shall be within the station house. Entirely separate compartments for men and women, whites and negroes, shall be provided. Where water and sewerage are not available, closets shall be built in accordance with provisions of the board of health. (Reg. 366, etc.) These closets shall be cleaned at least once a week. It shall be the duty of every agent, or person responsible, to make a monthly report to the proper authority of the method and frequency of cleaning waiting rooms, grounds, and toilets.

At railway stations, where necessary, receptacles, with tight-fitting tops or automatic cover devices for waste paper, trash, fruit peelings, and other waste matter, shall be provided, which receptacles shall be emptied and thoroughly cleaned daily, or oftener if necessary.

Water containers shall be thoroughly cleaned and scalded at least once every week.

Cuspidors, if furnished, shall be cleaned as often as necessary. They shall contain sufficient water to stand one-half inch deep in bottom.

Brushing of passengers' clothing and hats shall be permitted only at the unoccupied ends of cars, or in seats near which other passengers are not seated.

Ventilation and temperature.—It shall be the duty of the person in charge of cars and waiting rooms to properly ventilate same.

Every car and waiting room shall, as far as practical, be supplied with a thermometer, and when artificial heat is necessary the temperature kept as nearly as possible between 65 and 72° F.; sleeping cars not above 60° after 10 p. m.

The agent in charge of station shall note daily the ventilation and temperature of the waiting rooms at the time of day when they are most in use.

Dining cars which have been used for sleeping apartments shall be thoroughly ventilated one-half hour or more before serving meals.

Water and ice.—At every railway station the local health officer shall be required to make report as to quality of water used and certify as to same; copies of said report to be forwarded to the proper railroad authority and to the State board of health. If there is no local health officer, it shall be the duty of the railway surgeon to make said report. (If not equipped for analysis, samples can be sent to the laboratory of the State board of health. On request bottles and blank instruction blanks will be forwarded twice yearly.)

Ice which is used in drinking water shall be certified to in the same manner as water.

Ice which is used in drinking-water coolers in cars and stations must not be dumped on floors, sidewalks, or car platforms where people have expectorated, or are liable to expectorate, and before use it shall be washed and handled in a cleanly manner, and transported in carts properly protected.

All pails and tongs for carrying and handling ice on trains shall be kept clean and used for no other purpose.

Spitting and cuspidors.—No person shall spit on the floor, furnishings, or equipment of any public conveyance, eating room, depot platform, waiting room, deck, or wharf. Each common carrier is hereby required to post or display in each day coach, smoking car or boat a notice in form or substance as follows:

For cars: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floors, furnishings, or vestibule of this car are prohibited by law." Penalty first offence \$10 to \$20.

For waiting rooms, eating rooms, toilets, etc.: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor or furnishings of this room are prohibited by law." Penalty first offense \$10 to \$2.00.

For boats: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the deck, floors, or furnishings, or in the toilet rooms of this boat are prohibited by law." Penalty first offence \$10 to \$200.

Each smoking compartment in day coaches, chair, parlor and sleeping cars shall be furnished with at least 2 spittoons. Each smoking car shall be provided with 1 spittoon for each 3 seats (6 passengers) or not less than 12 in car exclusively for smoking. Each boat carrying passengers shall provide 1 spittoon or more for each stateroom and general smoking saloon.

Conductors or captains shall be authorized by the railroad and health authorities to call attention of the passengers expectorating on the floor to the law prohibiting such a dangerous practice, and shall at once have porter supply passengers with cuspidors.

Passengers, patrons, and employees or others are prohibited from washing their teeth over and expectorating in basins which are used for bathing the face and hands in sleeping cars, passenger cars, or railway-station buildings. Large cuspidors or dental lavatories shall be provided for such purposes.

Equipment.—Parlor, sleeping, and dining cars shall be screened.

No parlor car, dining car, or sleeping car shall be required to provide cuspidors or spittoons except in apartments set apart for smoking and dressing rooms.

All dining cars shall be provided with lavatory and toilet facilities.

Every toilet room shall be screened and properly ventilated.

News agents.—News agents shall keep covered with clean and adequate covering their stock of eatables except while carrying through cars. They shall have all food not in original packages wrapped in clean or oil-paper, fruit excepted.

The news agent shall be required at all times to keep his person and clothing reasonably clean.

Cleaning.—At cleaning terminals all passenger and sleeping-car equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and aired, the hoppers, urinals, and toilet floors to be scrubbed with soap or other cleanser and hot water.

Communicable diseases.—No person having reason to believe that he or she is suffering from cholera, diphtheria (or membranous croup), plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, yellow fever, chicken pox, measles, or leprosy shall enter, nor shall any person permit anyone under his or her care so infected to enter any public conveyance or common carrier, except under proper precaution and by permit for transportation and deportation at destination.

All conductors of railroad trains and street cars and captains of boats, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated, shall immediately notify the nearest health officer or company physician (when health officer is not available) located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and such health officer or company physician must meet such railroad train at the station or such street car or boat at the nearest possible point and make a thorough examination of such person to determine whether or not such disease exists.

When the health officer or physician, notified as provided in article 2, shall find any person in a car, boat, or other public conveyance to be afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other quarantinable disease, the car, boat, or other public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer or physician, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When, in the judgment of the health officer or physician, the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not affected, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer or physician shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer or physician shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left. He shall also notify the State board of health.

Any car or public conveyance having carried a person with an infectious disease shall be cleansed and fumigated before being again put in service.

Camps and Boarding and Construction Cars—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of Health, May 19, 1914.)

Contractors and all other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps, for the purpose of logging or any like industry, or for the purpose of construction of any road, railroad, levee or irrigation canal or other work requiring the maintenance of camps for men engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camp of whatever nature, shall report to the health officer concerning the location of such camp or camps and shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State board of health, so as to maintain good sanitary conditions, and shall at all times keep such camp or camps in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State board of health, under direction of local health officer.

Camps shall be established on dry, well-drained grounds.

Any natural sink hole or collections or pools of water shall, when practicable, be artificially drained and filled when camp is first established, or kept sprinkled with oil while camp is located near same.

The general scheme of the relation of the structure of camps shall be as follows:

Stable and kitchen shall be at opposite ends of the camp and separated by a distance as great as consistent with the natural topography of the land and with the necessity for convenient access to the stables.

Eating houses shall be next to the kitchen, and beyond the eating houses shall come the bunk houses, and between the bunk houses and the stables the toilets for the men in the camp.

The use of the toilets provided for the men shall be made obligatory, and instant discharge of any employees polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced to make such rules effective.

There must be in camps of 100 men or over 1 employee whose particular duty shall be to act as scavenger and garbage collector.

All manure shall be gathered and burned each week, and for the convenience of the collector shall be thrown into a tightly covered box; or, if not practicable, be sprinkled daily with a solution of copper sulphate, 1 pound to 5 gallons of water, or disposed of in some other approved manner.

All fecal matter shall be treated in the same way, or else treated in some other approved manner. Collection and incineration is safest in the long run and the easiest method by making use of the removable pan, which can be freshly limed. (See regulation 366.)

The kitchen and eating house in particular shall be effectively screened. It is also desirable to have this done for the bunk houses.

All garbage shall be collected in tight cans and incinerated daily along with other rubbish.

All urinals, in absence of septic tanks, shall consist of open trenches lined with quicklime, and fresh quicklime should be added in the proportion of one-half barrel per day per hundred men.

All food supplies shall be carefully screened and protected from contamination.

Thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchens and eating houses, and to a less extent bunk houses, shall be regularly insisted upon.

The supply of water shall be carefully decided upon, and, wherever possible, if the camp is to remain several weeks, it is well to run it in pipes from an absolutely uncontaminated source.

All sick, from whatever cause, shall be isolated immediately from the remainder of the crew.

All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling the food, particularly cooks and helpers, shall be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from any communicable disease within recent date.

Boarding and construction cars shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition—the floors must be scoured with soap or other cleansing agent and water at least twice a week. Flies and mosquitoes shall be screened against, and water and food protected against contamination. All bunks or beds shall be kept clean.

Pure and wholesome water shall be furnished in sufficient quantities for drinking and other purposes.

No nuisance shall be permitted in any camp, boarding or construction car.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Foodstuffs—Local Boards of Health Authorized to Inspect and Adopt Regulations Concerning. (Act June 6, 1914.)

Section 70 of chapter 56 of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter 411 of the acts of the year 1908, and by chapter 448 of the acts of the year 1912, is hereby further amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "No regulation adopted in accordance with this act, shall be construed as preventing the exposure of food articles for sale at retail in the Boston 'market limits,' as defined in the ordinances of the city of Boston of the year 1898, on Saturdays or the day immediately preceding any holiday observed in Boston, but no area in said 'market limits' where food articles are not at the time of the passage of this act exposed for sale at retail on these days shall be occupied for the exposure of food articles without a permit from the board of health. Whoever violates any rule or regulation of a board of

health of a city or town approved by the State board of health shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100," so as to read as follows:

Sec. 70. Boards of health of cities and towns, by themselves, their officers or agents, may inspect the carcasses of all slaughtered animals and all meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind found in their cities or towns, and for such purpose may enter any building, inclosure, or other place in which such carcasses or or articles are stored, kept, or exposed for sale. If, on such inspection, it is found that such carcasses or articles are tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, unwholesome, or, from any cause, unfit for food, the board of health shall seize the same and cause it or them to be destroyed forthwith or disposed of otherwise than for food. All money received by the board of health for property disposed of as aforesaid shall, after deducting the expenses of said seizure, be paid to the owner of such property. If the board of health seizes or condemns any such carcass or meat for the reason that it is affected with a contagious disease, it shall immediately give notice to the board of cattle commissioners of the name of the owner or person in whose possession it was found, the nature of the disease, and the disposition made of said meat or carcass.

Boards of health of cities and towns may make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the State board of health, as to the conditions under which all articles of food may be kept for sale or exposed for sale, in order to prevent contamination thereof and injury to the public health. Before the board of health of any city or town submits such rules and regulations to the State board of health for approval it shall hold a public hearing thereon, of which notice shall be given by publication for two successive weeks, the first publication to be at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing, in a newspaper published in such city or town, or, if none is so published, in a newspaper published in the county in which such city or town is located.

Any person affected by such rules and regulations, in the form in which they are presented to the State board of health for approval, may appeal to the said board for a further hearing, and said board shall not grant its approval to rules and regulations concerning which such an appeal has been taken until it has held a public hearing thereon, advertised in the manner specified above in this section with reference to hearings before boards of health in cities and towns. No regulation adopted in accordance with this act shall be construed as preventing the exposure of food articles for sale at retail in the Boston "market limits," as defined in the ordinances of the city of Boston of the year 1898, on Saturdays or the day immediately preceding any holiday observed in Boston, but no area in said "market limits" where food articles are not at the time of the passage of this act exposed for sale at retail on these days shall be occupied for the exposure of food articles without a permit from the board of health. Whoever violates any rule or regulation of a board of health of a city or town approved by the State board of health shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

Hospitals—Location of. (Chap. 583, act May 29, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Section 37 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, which provides that no hospital shall be established within 100 rods of an inhabited dwelling house situated in an adjoining city or town, without the consent of such city or town, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

VERMONT.

Moving-Picture Theaters—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 21, 1914.)

These regulations as adopted by the State board of health apply to all regular commercial picture houses or halls regularly used for the exhibition of moving pictures.

Minimum standards for space and ventilation—Floor area.—A minimum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ square feet of floor area as a seating space, per occupant, exclusive of aisles and public passage ways, shall be provided in the audience hall.

Cubic space.—A minimum of 80 cubic feet of air space per seat shall be provided in the audience hall.

Quantity of outdoor air.—A positive supply of outdoor air from an uncontaminated source shall be provided in the audience hall at all times while the show is open to the public, and the quantity of this supply of outdoor air shall be based on a minimum requirement of 15 cubic feet per minute per occupant.

Temperature.—The temperature of the air in the audience hall shall at all times, while the show place is open to the public, be maintained throughout at the breathing line (persons being seated) within the range of 62° F. to 70° F., except when the outside temperature is sufficiently high not to require the air supply for ventilation to be heated. The temperature distribution and diffusion of the supplied outdoor air shall be such as to maintain the temperature requirement without uncomfortable drafts.

Direct heat sources.—Any good heat source which does not contaminate the air will be accepted to supplement the warmed outdoor air supply. Gas radiators are prohibited.

Machine-booth ventilation.—Inclosures or booths for the motion-picture machines shall be provided with special exhaust ventilation, with a capacity to exhaust at all times not less than 60 cubic feet of air space per minute through a one-machine booth, not less than 90 cubic feet of air per minute through a two-machine booth, and not less than 120 cubic feet of air per minute through a three-machine booth.

This requirement shall include a number of small metal-screened openings (equipped with special dampers and automatic appliance with fusible link to automatically close tight in case of fire in booth) on the sides of the booth near the bottom of the same, aggregating 180 square inches for a one-machine booth, 210 square inches for a two-machine booth, and 240 square inches for a three-machine booth; and this booth exhaust ventilation shall also include a metal or other fireproof flue extending from the top or side at top of booth and carried to proper place of discharge out of doors. The ventilation should be augmented by mechanical or other means, so as to exhaust at least the quantity of air herein stated. The size of this special fireproof vent flue shall not be less than 96 square inches clear area for a one-machine booth, not less than 120 square inches clear area for a two-machine booth, and not less than 144 square inches for a three-machine booth, and this special vent flue shall be provided with an adjustable damper operated from the booth and equipped with an automatic appliance and a fusible link to operate to automatically open the damper wide in case of fire in the booth. The machine-booth ventilation shall be kept in operation at all times when the booth is in use.

Care of the theater.—After each performance all doors shall be opened and the building thoroughly aired. Any litter left by the last occupants shall be removed before the next performance. Each day that the building is used it shall be thoroughly swept and all dust removed. A vacuum cleaner or a dustless process of sweeping shall be used.

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

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Foodstuffs—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 219. Food defined.—The term "food" as used herein shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or animals, whether the same be simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 220. Person defined.—The word "person" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to import the singular or the plural, as the case may demand, and shall include firms, corporations, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provision of this ordinance, the act, the omission or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or empowered by any firm, corporation, society, or association within the scope of employment of his office, shall in either case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such firm, corporation, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 221. Deleterious food; sale prohibited.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation within said city—

(a) To sell or offer for sale any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome food or drink, without first making the fact fully known to the buyers.

(b) To fraudulently adulterate for the purpose of sale, or to sell or offer for sale, any substance intended for food or drink, adulterated or mixed with any substance containing matter, or anything poisonous, deleterious, or injurious to health, or to so offer or sell any article of food or drink that is not just what it in its purity is held out or represented to be, or to manufacture, sell, or offer for sale any such adulterated food, drink, liquor, candy, or sweetmeat.

(c) To fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine, or offer, or display, for sale, or sell, any drug or medicine containing any substance foreign to itself or in such manner or of such kind as to render the same injurious to health.

(d) To sell, keep for sale, or offer for sale, any tainted, spoiled, or rotten meat, eggs, food, drink, or other article designed or intended for human food.

SEC. 222. Adulteration; what constitutes.—That for the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed as adulterated, or unwholesome,

In case of food:

First. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

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

Third. If any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it.

Fourth. If it consists in any proportion of a filthy, diseased, decomposed, putrid, or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk if it is the product of a diseased animal.

Fifth. If it is mixed, colored, coated, polished, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or whereby it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is.

Sixth. If it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient.

Seventh. If it contains any added antiseptic or preservative substance except common table salt, saltpeter, cane sugar, vinegar, spices, or, in smoked food, the natural products of the smoking process, or other harmless preservatives whose use is authorized by the State board of health.

SEC. 223. *Unwholesome food not to be offered for sale, etc.*—No meat, fish, birds or fowls, or vegetables, nor any milk, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome and safe for human food, nor any immature, unsound, or rancid nuts, nor any meat or fish that died by disease or accident, shall be brought within the city of Oklahoma City, or held for sale or sold anywhere within said city.

SEC. 224. *Meat; certain kinds of not to be offered for sale, etc.*—No meat of any calf, pig, or lamb shall be brought into the city of Oklahoma City for the purpose of being used as food, or be held or offered for sale as food therein unless in the case of a calf or pig at the time it was slaughtered it was more than five weeks old, or in the case of a lamb it was at the time it was slaughtered more than eight weeks old. Nor shall any meager, sickly, or unwholesome fish, birds, or fowls be brought, held, sold, or offered for sale as such food in said city.

SEC. 225. *Imitation extracts to be labeled.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, as extracts, flavorings which were not made from the natural fruit unless the same are labeled "imitation," provided the word "imitation" must immediately precede the name of the flavoring, in the same type and style; such flavoring shall be free from coloring matter deleterious to health.

SEC. 226. *Future delivery orders constitute sale.*—The taking of orders or the making of agreements or contracts by any person, firm, or corporation, or by an agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of any of the articles, products, goods, wares, merchandise, embraced within the provisions of this ordinance as prohibited and unlawful, shall be deemed a sale within the meaning of this ordinance.

SEC. 227. *Insanitary conditions.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to sell within this city, for human food, the carcass or parts of carcasses of any animal which has been slaughtered, prepared, handled, or kept under unsanitary conditions; and unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist wherever and whenever any one or more of the following conditions appear or are found, to wit: If the water supply used in connection with the cleaning or preparing of carcasses is not pure and unpolluted; if carcasses or parts of carcasses are transported from place to place when not covered with clean white cloths, or if kept in unclean or bad smelling refrigerators, or if kept in unclean or bad smelling cold storage rooms. It shall be the duty of all peace and all health officers to seize any animal carcass or parts of carcasses, or any domestic or wild fowl, eggs, game, or fish found to be unwholesome and which are intended for sale or offered for sale for human food which has been slaughtered and prepared, handled or kept under unsanitary conditions as herein defined, and to deliver the same forthwith to and before the municipal judge, together with all information obtained, and said judge, upon a proper affidavit being filed, shall issue warrant for the arrest of all persons shown to have violated the provisions of this section and said clause shall be tried at an early date thereafter. The meat, fowl, eggs, game, or fish in question shall be drenched with kerosene oil or rendered into grease and tankage or otherwise made unfit for food, as the court may direct.

SEC. 228. *Food preparation; Health, etc., regulations.*—That every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used as a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packing house, slaughter house, dairy, creamery, cheese factory, restaurant, hotel, grocery, meat market or other place or apartment used for the preparation for sale, manufacture, packing, storage, sale or distribution of any food, shall be properly lighted, drained, plumbed, and ventilated and conducted with strict regard to the influence of such

condition upon the health of the operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons therein employed, and the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced.

SEC. 229. *Insanitary conditions: What constitutes.*—The floors, sidewalks, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements and machinery of every establishment or place where food is manufactured, packed, stored, sold or distributed, and all cars, trucks and vehicles used in the transportation of food products, shall at no time be kept in an unclean, unhealthy or unsanitary condition, and for the purpose of this ordinance, unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation is not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means from all other foreign or injurious contamination; and if the refuse dirt, and the waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, distributing, and transporting of food, are not removed daily; and if all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, buckets, and other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, and all knives, saws, cleavers and other utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, and all other processes are not thoroughly cleaned daily, and if the clothing of operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons therein employed is unclean.

SEC. 230. *Floors: Walls and ceilings.*—The side walls and ceiling of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel and restaurant kitchen, shall be well plastered, wainscoted or ceiled with metal or lumber and shall be oil painted or kept well lime washed, and all interior woodwork in every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel and restaurant kitchen, shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paints and be kept washed clean with soap and water; and every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, or distribution of food, shall have an impermeable floor made of cement or tile laid in cement, brick, or other suitable nonabsorbent material which can be flushed and washed clean with water.

SEC. 231. *Screens.*—The doors, windows, and other openings of every food producing or distributing establishment during the fly season shall be fitted with self-closing screen doors and wire window screens of not coarser than 14-mesh wire gauze.

SEC. 232. *Toilets.*—Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, sale, or distribution of food, shall have convenient toilet or toilet rooms, separate and apart from the room or rooms where the process of production, manufacture, packing, canning, selling, or distributing is conducted. The floors of such toilet rooms shall be of cement, tile, wood, brick, or other nonabsorbent material, and shall be washed and scoured daily. Such toilets shall be furnished with separate ventilating flues or pipes, discharging into soil pipes or on the outside of the building in which they are situated. Lavatories and washrooms shall be adjacent to toilet rooms and shall be supplied with soap, running water, and towels, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all persons who handle the material from which food is prepared, or the finished product, before beginning work or after visiting toilet or toilets shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water.

SEC. 233. *Cuspidors.*—Cuspidors for the use of operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons shall be provided whenever necessary, and each cuspidor shall be thoroughly emptied and washed out daily with disinfectant solution, and 5 ounces of such solution shall be left in each cuspidor while it is in use. No operative, employee, or other person shall expectorate on the floor or sidewalks of any building, room, basement, or cellar where the production, manufacture, packing, storing, preparation, or sale of any food is conducted.

SEC. 234. *Living in workrooms.*—No person or persons shall be allowed to live or sleep in any work room of a bakeshop, kitchen, dining room, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, or place where food is prepared for sale, served, or sold.

Sec. 235. *Diseased persons.*—No employer shall require, permit, or suffer any person to work, nor shall any person work, in a building, room, basement, cellar, or vehicle occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution, and transportation of food who is affected with any venereal disease, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, tuberculosis, or consumption, bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, trachoma, typhoid fever, epidemic dysentery, measles, mumps, German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, or any other infectious disease.

Sec. 236. *Sales; when unlawful; eggs.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person firm, or corporation to sell or have in its possession with the intent of selling, or offering or exposing for sale any package, box, bale, barrel, tub, or other receptacle in which any meats, fish, eggs, butter, cheese, poultry, game, fruits, farm or garden products, or any other perishable foodstuffs are packed or contained and which has been taken or removed from any cold storage or refrigerating warehouse where the stamp showing the date such articles of food were placed in any such cold storage or refrigerating warehouse has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed, or is not plainly legible, nor shall such person, firm, or corporation sell either at wholesale or retail any storage eggs as fresh eggs, and all invoices shall plainly state whether such eggs are storage or fresh, and when such eggs are sold at retail, in case eggs so sold have been in storage for 30 days, there shall be placed in or on the receptacle containing them, in full view of the public, a card not smaller than 6 inches in width by 6 inches in length, upon which shall be printed the words "Cold storage" in plain gothic letters not less than 2 inches in length, and the wrapper, bag, or container in which said eggs are delivered to the purchaser by the retailer shall be plainly stamped with the words "Cold storage."

Sec. 237. *Record; Receipts and withdrawals.*—That it shall be the duty of any person, firm, or corporation carrying on, engaged in, or conducting a business of storing perishable food or keeping or maintaining a cold storage or refrigerating warehouse where meats, fish, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, game, fruits, farm or garden produce, or any other perishable foodstuffs are stored, to keep an accurate record of the receipts and withdrawals of all products so received or withdrawn and the board of health shall have free access to these at any time.

Sec. 238. *Pure food; Renovated butter branding.*—That no person, firm, corporation, association, or agent of the person, firm, corporation or association, shall sell any butter made by taking the original packing stock, or other butter, and melting the same extracting the butter fat and mixing such fat with skim milk or cream or other milk products and reurning or reworking such mixture or any butter produced by any process, commonly known as boiled, process or renovated butter, unless the words "renovated butter" or "process butter" shall be plainly branded with boldfaced letters at least three-fourths of an inch high, on the top and sides of the receptacle, package, or wrapper in which it is kept for sale or sold. And if such butter is exposed for sale uncovered or not in a receptacle, package, or wrapper, then a placard containing the words "Renovated butter" or "Process butter," printed as aforesaid, shall be attached to the mass of butter in such manner as to be easily seen and read.

Sec. 239. *Selling unwholesome provisions.*—Whoever knowingly sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell, or expose for sale, any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, or whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale, any article or substance intended to be eaten or drunk, and shall, by label, or in any way, represent it to be other than what it is; or whoever kills, for the purpose of sale, any calf or pig less than 5 weeks old, or sells or has in his possession with intent to sell, the meat of any calf or pig which he knows to have been killed when less than 5 weeks old, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, to which may be added imprisonment in the city jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 3 months.

SEC. 240. Candy.—No person shall, by himself, servant, or agent, nor as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, manufacture for sale or knowingly sell or offer for sale, any candy adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barites, talc, or any other mineral substance or by poisonous colors or flavors or by other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100; and the candy so adulterated shall be confiscated and destroyed under the direction of the municipal court.

SEC. 241. Selling diseased animals.—Whoever kills for the purpose of sale, any sick, diseased, or injured animal, or sells or has in his possession with intent to sell, the meat of any such sick or diseased or injured animal shall be guilty of an offense.

SEC. 242. Use of adulterants; formaldehyd.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or to have in his or its possession for sale, any article of food or food products intended for the use of man, or any compound, substance, preparation, or material used as such food or food product, or used or intended to be used as an ingredient of any such food or food product, or used or intended to be used in the preparation of any such food product, if any such article, compound, substance, preparation, or material contain any arsenic, formaldehyd, or antiseptic injurious to health. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 243. Keeping lemonade or other acid drinks in galvanized iron receptacles.—Zinc lined or galvanized metal containers shall not be used in the manufacture and for the storage of acid drinks and other acid food products.

SEC. 244. Bleached flour.—The sale of flour bleached with the oxides of nitrogen or otherwise artificially bleached, shall be unlawful, and such bleached flour shall not be sold unless the barrel, bag, sack, or other receptacle has on its head or side as a part of the principal label the words, "Bleached flour" in plain black gothic letters at least 1 inch in height.

SEC. 245. Sidewalk display of foodstuffs.—Fruits, vegetables, and other food products shall not be displayed or stored on the sidewalk or outside the place of business unless they are securely covered by cases of glass, wood, metal, or inclosed in tight boxes, bags, or barrels, and all such cases or containers shall be raised at least two feet above the sidewalk. The practice heretofore followed of covering small fruits with screens or nettings is not sufficient compliance with this rule. This rule shall not, however, apply to fruits and vegetables which have to be skinned or peeled before use and which are stored in tight barrels, boxes, or crates.

SEC. 246. Unprotected foodstuffs.—Prepared foodstuffs, such as bakers' goods, confectionery, shelled nuts, etc.; dried fruits, such as dates, figs, peaches, prunes, apricots, etc.; cereal products, such as tapioca, breakfast foods, noodles, etc.; pickled products, such as pickles, chili sauce, chowchow, etc.; fruit products, such as apple butter, jellies, jams, etc.; meat products, such as dried, salted, or smoked fish, veal loaf, pickled pigs' feet, mincemeat, chipped beef, boiled ham, or other foods prepared for eating or subject to attack of worms or flies, shall not be displayed for sale unless protected from flies, dust, dirt, and all other foreign or injurious contamination by suitable coverings of glass, wood, or metal.

SEC. 247. Sausage and meat products.—Sausage and other meat products (except meat loaf) which contain "binder," "filler," or any form of cereal product or added water shall not be sold unless the package is plainly marked in black gothic letters at least one-fourth of an inch in height, "Sausage with cereal added," "Potted meat with cereal added," "Sausage with water added," etc.

SEC. 248. Lard compounds.—Compounds of lard with beef stearine, cottonseed oil, lard stearine in excess of 5 per cent, or other stearine, fats and oils may be sold when labeled in black gothic letters at least one-half inch in height "Lard compound": *Provided, however,* That the amount of lard present must be in excess of 50 per cent.

If less than 50 per cent of lard is present in the mixture, the label should not bear the word "lard," and the goods should be labeled "compound": *And provided also, That all such mixtures and compounds shall, in addition to the words "lard compound" and "compound," declare in plain type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps the percentage of each ingredient present.*

SEC. 249. Enforcement of this law.—It shall be the duty of the board of health and all other inspectors and police officers to perform all necessary acts and duties necessary to secure a strict enforcement of this ordinance, and for such purpose they are hereby clothed with all the powers and functions of food inspectors for said city, and as such they may at all times enter every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used or suspected of being occupied or used for the production for sale, manufacture for sale, storage, sale, distribution, or transportation of food, and to inspect the premises and all utensils, fixtures, furniture, and machinery used as aforesaid; and if upon inspection any food-producing or distributing establishment, conveyance, employer, operative, employee, clerk, driver, or other person is found to be violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or if the production, manufacture, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation of food is being conducted in a manner detrimental to the health of the employees and operatives or to the character or quality of the food therein being produced, manufactured, packed, stored, sold, distributed, or conveyed the officer or inspector making the examination or inspection shall report such conditions to the city board of health, who shall issue an order to the person or persons to abate the condition or violation, or make such improvements as may be necessary within five days, or within such other reasonable time as it may designate: *Provided, That such person shall have the right of appeal from such order within five days to the board of commissioners of said city.*

SEC. 250. Unwholesome food products; persons knowing of to report to board.—It shall be the duty of every person knowing of any fish, meat, or fowl, bird, or vegetable being bought, sold, or offered for sale (as food for human beings), or being in any market, public or private, in said city, and not being sound, healthy, or wholesome for such food, to forthwith report such facts and the particulars relating thereto to the board of health or to one of its officers.

SEC. 251. Possession, prima facie evidence.—The possession by any dealer in food products in his ordinary place of business, or conveyance used for distribution thereof, or in any restaurant, boarding house, hotel, drug store, or other place supplying food to the public, of any article designated for food consumption mentioned or referred to in this ordinance as being unlawful, impure, unwholesome, adulterated, or mislabeled or in any other manner prohibited by this ordinance, shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell or supply the same as human food and contrary to and an offense against this ordinance.

SEC. 252. Punishment.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who refuses to comply with any lawful orders or requirements of the board of health or board of commissioners in reference thereto made in writing shall be guilty of an offense, and, except as otherwise provided, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each day after the expiration of the time limit for abating unsanitary conditions and completing improvements to abate such conditions, as ordered by either such board, shall constitute a distinct and separate offense as to such feature of this ordinance.

SEC. 253. Saving clause.—No prosecution now pending and no offense heretofore committed in violation of any ordinance heretofore enacted shall be affected in any way by the passage and taking effect of this ordinance or by the repeal herein of any ordinances or parts of ordinances heretofore existing, but all such prosecutions shall be conducted to final judgment, and all such offenses shall be punished under former ordinances in the same manner and to the same extent and effect as if this ordinance had not been enacted and said former ordinances repealed.

Board of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 254. *Board of health created.*—A board of health is hereby established for the city of Oklahoma City, consisting of the commissioner of public safety, the city physician, a business manager, and a secretary.

SEC. 255. *Powers and duties defined.*—The board of health shall have and exercise general supervision over the health of the city. It shall take all steps and use all necessary measures to promote the cleanliness and salubrity thereof, and to prevent the introduction into the city of malignant, infectious, or contagious diseases. It shall have power to remove or otherwise care for any person attacked by any such diseases, and adopt in reference to any such person any regulations, restrictions, and measures deemed necessary to protect the public health. It shall have control, supervision, and management of the city hospital, detention camp, or pesthouse, and shall establish rules for the government thereof: *Provided*, That all contracts and agreements with reference thereto shall be submitted to and approved by the board of commissioners of said city of Oklahoma City.

SEC. 256. *City physician, duties of.*—The city physician shall be the commissioner of health of said city and the superintendent of the city hospital, and shall give the board of health and the board of commissioners all such professional advice and information as they may require, and shall enforce the rules and regulations made and adopted by the board of health for the governing and conduct of said city hospital.

SEC. 257. *Business manager of board created.*—The business manager of the board of health shall give his entire time and attention to the business affairs of the said board, direct the work of the sanitary inspectors and scavengers, the handling of supplies for the detention camp, and shall perform any and all such other duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public safety and the board of commissioners.

SEC. 258. *Secretary of board; duties.*—The secretary of the board of health shall keep a record of all transactions of said board, including all statistical information required by the city ordinances and laws of the State, and shall keep on hand all necessary blanks to be used by physicians, midwives, and others, and furnish same upon application therefor, and perform any and all other duties required by the said board of health and the board of commissioners.

SEC. 259. *Report of board of commissioners.*—The board of health shall at the end of each month submit to the board of commissioners, through the commissioner of public safety, a full and complete report, comprising everything connected with the working of the department during the month. In order to make up this report the city physician, business manager, and secretary shall each submit their individual report to the full board, upon which the report of the board of health shall be based and compiled by the secretary, and which shall show in classified and tabular form all the doings of the health department, with any special recommendations, observations, or facts that in the judgment of the board would be conducive to the health and sanitary condition of the city.

Garbage, Manure, and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 260. *Metallic cans, etc., required.*—That the owners or occupants of all premises in the city of Oklahoma City shall place all garbage in water-tight metallic cans, said metallic cans to be placed on the alley or some convenient place on the lot or premises for access to the same, and to separate therefrom and place and deposit all refuse and rubbish in boxes placed on the alley or other convenient place on the premises, so that the same may be removed at stipulated times from said premises, and pay the fees and charges therefor hereinafter fixed or which may be prescribed by the board of health of the city of Oklahoma City, and said owners or occupants having and maintaining unsewered privies shall pay the fee and charges hereinafter provided for the

removal and disposal of the night soil therefrom or such fees and charges as may be fixed by the board of health for such services.

SEC. 261. *Garbage defined.*—That the word “garbage” wherever it occurs in this ordinance shall be construed to mean every accumulation of animal or vegetable matter, or both; that is, the refuse matter from kitchens, pantries, dining rooms, or other parts of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, tenement houses, dwelling houses, market houses, the public institutions and market houses belonging to the city of Oklahoma City, private hospitals, all animal refuse from slaughterhouses, all animal matter from butcher shops, the refuse animal matter from poultry stores, or other refuse animal matter from fish stores. The words “refuse” and “rubbish” wherever they occur in this ordinance shall be construed to mean ashes, cinders, paper, broken ware, discarded shoes, tin cans, and such refuse as may be termed the natural accumulations of resident families.

SEC. 262. *Manure, disposition of.*—Section 2 of this ordinance is not intended to apply to private or livery stables within said city or to the offal or refuse from animals therein kept, but the manure from private and livery stables must be placed in suitable receptacles and not dumped in the alleys or retained on the premises long enough to cause a nuisance, and hauled off at frequent and regular intervals, and promptly when ordered by the board of health.

SEC. 263. *Board of health to control.*—That the board of health of the city of Oklahoma City shall have complete control of, and supervision over, the removal and disposal of all garbage, refuse and rubbish, offal, night soil from unsewered privies, and carcasses of dead animals and all other offensive and unwholesome matter in said city, and are hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the board of commissioners of said city, to employ such person or persons and to purchase such apparatus and equipments as shall be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into effect: *Provided*, That such person or persons so employed may be required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the duties required by them.

SEC. 264. *Dead animals; removal.*—That the owner or occupant of premises having animals under their control, which animal or animals shall die, shall give immediate notice to the board of health to remove the same, and when the owner of said animals are unknown the sanitary officers shall give immediate notice to the board of health of the death of any animals, and it shall be the duty of said board of health to remove the carcass or carcasses within 12 hours after receiving said notice: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful for any person not in the employ of the board of health to haul through the streets of said city the carcass of any dead animal except such animals as are slaughtered for food, except such owner or occupant of premises secure a written permit from the board of health.

SEC. 267. *Punishment.*—That the owner or person having control of or occupant of any premises in said city who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to furnish water-tight metallic receptacles and boxes and to deposit and place therein garbage, refuse, and rubbish as provided in this ordinance, or shall remove or attempt to remove any garbage, refuse, and rubbish or any carcass of any dead animal except as provided for in this ordinance, or shall fail, refuse, or neglect to pay any uncontested bills for services rendered by the board of health as required under this ordinance for a period exceeding 10 days after official notification to deposit said garbage, refuse, and rubbish in metallic cans and boxes or to pay for the removal and disposal of said garbage, refuse, and rubbish when the same is due and unpaid, or for violations of any of the other provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25 for each offense: *Provided*, That the refusal, neglect, and failure to comply with any of the said provisions of this ordinance for each and every 24 hours after said conviction shall be deemed a separate offense and upon conviction of the same may be fined in any sum less than \$100.

SEC. 268. Authority to remove required.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, unless authorized so to do by the board of health of said city, to remove from any premise or premises situated in said city any garbage, refuse and rubbish, offal, night soil from unsewered privies, carcasses of dead animals, or other offensive or unwholesome matter, and upon conviction of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 269. Officers to make arrests.—That it is hereby made the duty of the sanitary officers and police officers of said city, upon report being made to them of the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, to immediately cause the arrest of the person or persons guilty of such violation and to take them before the municipal court to be dealt with according to law for such violation.

Sewers—Connections with, Required. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 270. Sewer connection.—That the owner or owners of all lots lying alongside or abutting upon any alley or street upon which a lateral of the systems of sanitary sewers in said city which is now or may hereafter be laid, shall, within 30 days after the completion of such lateral in the street or alley upon which their said lots may lie alongside of or about upon, connect all water-closets, urinals, sinks, or other places where refuse, slops, waste water, or domestic fluid waste of any kind is accumulated or deposited, and no owner or occupant of any such lots hereinbefore described shall use any privy or urinal, or allow any refuse, slops, waste water, or domestic fluid waste of any kind to accumulate upon such lots until such connection with such system of sanitary sewers shall have been made as hereinafter provided. And any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100 for each offense, and each 24 hours' continuance of such offense, after the first conviction, shall be deemed a separate offense.

Stables, Veterinary Hospitals, etc.—Location. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 271. Barns, etc.; where built.—That hereafter no person, persons, firm, company, association, or corporation shall build, erect, or construct any stable, barn, cow shed, or other inclosure or covering for the housing or keeping of domestic animals within the corporate limits of Oklahoma City, except upon the rear of lot or lots on which said building or structure is to be erected and at the farthest point from the public street adjoining and nearest thereto, and not closer than within 40 feet of any residence, church, or school building.

SEC. 272. Veterinary hospital, barns, etc.; erected where.—That hereafter no person, firm, or corporation shall build, erect, or construct any stable, barn, cow shed, veterinary hospital, or other inclosure or covering for the housing or keeping of domestic animals or for the purpose of treating diseased domestic animals within the corporate limits of said city closer than 40 feet from any street, residence, church, or school building: *Provided, however,* That hospitals or buildings erected for the purpose of treating diseased animals shall not be located in any block in which a majority of the buildings are used exclusively for residence purposes unless written permission therefor is granted by the owners of a majority of such residences on both sides of the street of the block in which said hospital building is located; and the building commission is prohibited from issuing a building permit for such hospital until the requirements of this section shall have been fully complied with.

Morbidity Reports—Placarding—Quarantine—Hospitalization—School Attendance—Vaccination. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 273. Contagious diseases; physicians to report.—Every practicing physician in the city of Oklahoma City shall report all cases of cholera, smallpox, chicken pox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, or other kindred contagious disease that he may

be called upon to attend in the city of Oklahoma City, to the secretary of the board of health within five hours after having examined or treated the person afflicted with said disease, and it is hereby made the duty of the health commissioner to at once order that there be posted in a conspicuous place on the front of the house a red card not less than 12 inches square with the name of the disease written or printed in large letters thereon.

SEC. 274. *Other diseases to be reported.*—Every practicing physician in the city of Oklahoma City shall report all cases of whooping cough, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis that he may be called upon to attend in the city of Oklahoma City to the secretary of the board of health within five days after having examined or treated said person.

SEC. 275. *Red card kept posted on house.*—Upon being informed by a physician or learning in any other way that any person in his or her house is afflicted with any contagious disease designated in this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the proprietor or proprietress of said house to immediately have posted on said house a card as designated in this ordinance, and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove any such card before the person afflicted with the disease therein is cured of the same, and said premises shall have been thoroughly fumigated and inspected by the commissioner of health.

SEC. 276. *Health commissioner to enforce rules.*—Whenever any occupant of any house shall have any contagious disease designated in this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health upon receiving information of the same to ascertain if a card has been placed upon said house as required by this ordinance, and if not he shall immediately cause a card to be placed upon said house and require the occupant or occupants thereof to maintain said card until, in his opinion, the same can be safely removed, and he may impose such other regulations or restrictions with reference to said house as he may deem necessary, and any person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with any such regulations or restrictions aforesaid, or who shall remove or destroy any such card without the consent of the commissioner of health, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse when ordered by the board of health, or the commissioner of health to be removed to the city hospital or pesthouse, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 277. *Removal to hospital or pesthouse.*—Whenever any contagious disease designated in this ordinance exists in the city of Oklahoma City it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health to remove or cause all persons having such disease to be removed to the city hospital or pesthouse of said city, unless such person or persons can, in the opinion of the commissioner of health, be better provided for at their place of residence, and it shall be the duty of said commissioner of health, whenever necessary, to procure suitable places for the reception of persons sick with any contagious disease designated in this ordinance, and in all cases where such persons can not otherwise be provided for it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health to personally give them proper medical attendance, and to forbid and prevent all communication with any family afflicted with such disease except by means of physicians and nurses.

SEC. 278. *Pesthouse.*—Whenever the smallpox or any infectious disease shall prevail in the city of Oklahoma City, or within 5 miles thereof, it shall be the duty of the board of health to establish within the city, or within 5 miles thereof, a pesthouse, to which the board shall transfer all persons having such diseases, to be provided for at the expense of the city, unless such persons are able to pay such expenses and unless such board shall be satisfied that such persons can be better provided for at their place of residence. It shall also be their duty to procure suitable places for the reception of persons sick of any pestilential or infectious disease; and in all cases where sick persons can not be provided for to order the city physician to procure for them proper medicine and other attendance and provisions, and forbid and prevent all communication with any house or family infected with any contagious or pestilential disease, except by means of physicians and nurses.

SEC. 279. *Commissioner of health in charge.*—The commissioner of health, who shall be the city physician, shall have charge of the city hospital or pesthouse, and no person shall be taken thereto without his knowledge and consent.

SEC. 280. *Person afflicted to be arrested.*—Any person afflicted with any contagious disease designated in this ordinance who shall leave the premises and go about the streets or other public places in said city before he is cured of said disease and said premises fumigated, shall be arrested and immediately taken to and confined in the city hospital or pesthouse until he is cured.

SEC. 281. *Persons residing in house not to leave.*—It shall be unlawful for any person residing in any house in which any contagious diseases designated in this ordinance exists to leave said house and go about the streets or other public places in said city under conditions to communicate said disease to others.

SEC. 282. *Certificate to be issued.*—It shall be unlawful for any person having, or having had, any contagious disease designated in this ordinance, to go about in public places in the city of Oklahoma City until he shall have obtained from the health commissioner a certificate stating that he has fully recovered from such disease, that the premises wherein he was sick have been properly disinfected and fumigated, that he can not impart such disease to others. It shall also be unlawful for any person attending or being about another person having any contagious disease designated in this ordinance to neglect to change or purify his wearing apparel before going into any public place, or to so conduct himself as to endanger the spread of said disease or communicate it to others.

SEC. 283. *Child not to attend school.*—It shall be unlawful for any child to attend a public or any other school or other public gathering within the time hereinafter designated after the house has been fumigated in which any of the contagious diseases designated in this ordinance may have existed: Diphtheria, 21 days; smallpox or scarlet fever, 15 days; measles, 8 days.

SEC. 284. *Vaccination required.*—It shall be the duty of all persons residing in the city of Oklahoma City who have not been effectively vaccinated for smallpox to be vaccinated whenever the board of health shall publish an order to that effect in the official city paper, and it shall be the duty of all parents or other persons in charge of children over 3 years of age to have them effectively vaccinated. It shall be the duty of the health commissioner to vaccinate at the expense of the city all persons who are unable to pay for the same.

SEC. 285. *Children excluded from school.*—The board of education of the city of Oklahoma City is hereby authorized and empowered to exclude from the public school of said city all children who have not been effectively vaccinated whenever the board of health of said city shall inform the said board of education that it is necessary for the public health of the inhabitants of said city that the same should be done.

SEC. 286. *Health commissioner authorized to vaccinate.*—The health commissioner shall have the power to enter any lodging house, boarding house, schoolhouse, or other place where persons congregate or collect in large numbers, for the purpose of vaccinating any person or all persons found therein, at any time when, in the opinion of said commissioner, smallpox is epidemic or where it shall have come to the knowledge of said commissioner that any person infected with smallpox or who has been exposed to infection has recently been allowed to be present in or about any such lodging house, boarding house, schoolhouse, or other place herein mentioned. Said commissioner shall have the power and is hereby authorized to vaccinate any person found in any such place whom he shall deem it necessary or advisable to vaccinate, and he shall have the power, and is hereby authorized, at any time when smallpox is prevalent, or an epidemic of smallpox appears to be imminent, to vaccinate any person within the city whom he shall deem it necessary to vaccinate: *Provided, however,* That if any such person shall desire to be vaccinated by his own physician or by some duly

licensed physician other than the health commissioner, he shall be permitted to be vaccinated by such physician if such vaccination be performed forthwith and in a manner satisfactory to the health commissioner.

Disinfection—Diphtheria Antitoxin, Distribution of. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 287. *Clothing, etc., not to be used until disinfected.*—No person shall sell, rent, give away, or dispose of in any manner, except by fire, or shall use except on the premises where the infection was received, any clothing, bedding, or other article, which has been exposed to any person having a communicable disease, or which is otherwise liable to carry infection, until such article shall have been cleansed, removed or disinfected by the board of health.

SEC. 288. *Antitoxin distributed free.*—Any persons who represent themselves as being poor or charity patients, and are reported to the board of health by attending physicians as such, and make application to the board of health for diphtheria antitoxin, said antitoxin shall be furnished free of charge to said physician for such person or persons, and when, upon investigation by the board of health, it is found that said person or persons were able to purchase said antitoxin, such person or persons and the attending physician shall be subject to a fine of \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 289. *Receptacles to be furnished for examination.*—The board of health shall furnish to the city chemist such receptacles as are necessary to obtain specimens for examination, both chemical and bacteriological, of such disease as diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases.

SEC. 290. *Disinfection of discharges.*—Any person having, or any physician, surgeon, nurse, midwife, or other person attending any person having, dysentery, cholera, cholera infantum, or typhoid fever shall give instructions and provide for the receiving of all intestinal discharges of such person and of all urine of any person having typhoid fever or tubercular cystitis in a suitable receptacle containing a disinfectant, and shall provide against the placing of said discharges in any privy, vault, cesspool, water-closet or sewer, or upon the ground before they have been disinfected for two hours.

SEC. 291. *Sputum to be disinfected.*—Any person having, or any physician, surgeon, nurse, midwife, or other person attending any person having, actinomycosis, bronchitis, rubella, scarlatina, or laryngeal or pulmonary tuberculosis shall give instructions and provide for the receiving of all sputum and discharges from the nose or mouth of such person in a suitable receptacle, containing a disinfectant, and shall provide against the placing of said discharges on any cloth or handkerchief, or in any other place, when not disinfected, where they may become dry and disseminated.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 292.—*Spitting in public buildings—Sidewalks.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to spit or expectorate upon any step, floor, corridor, hallway, or wall of any public building in the city of Oklahoma City, or upon the floor, steps, or walls of any car or coach of any railway or street car, or upon the sidewalks in said city: *Provided, however,* That the proprietor or lessee or person in control of any public building shall provide the corridors and hallways thereof with a sufficient number of spittoons or cuspidors, placed at convenient places, for the use of persons desiring to spit or expectorate, and all persons desiring to spit or expectorate while in or about any public building shall use only the cuspidors and spittoons provided for such purpose.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of Burials. (Ord. Jan. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 293. *Reports to be made to State board of health.*—The board of health of the city of Oklahoma City shall furnish a printed report to the State board of health of Oklahoma as often as requested to make such report, giving the number of communicable diseases, the number of deaths, and the causes of same, the number of births, marriages,

percentage number of deaths of whatever cause, and such other information and duties as may be required by the State board of health.

SEC. 294. *Physician, etc., to register.*—Every practicing physician, surgeon, nurse, or midwife shall register his name, address, nature of his duties, and school of graduation with the board of health, and in case of removal from the city said physician, surgeon, nurse, or midwife shall notify the board of health.

SEC. 295. *Births to be reported.*—Every physician, surgeon, nurse, or midwife who shall assist, attend, or advise at the birth of any child shall file with the board of health upon Monday of each week a statement giving the date and place of birth, sex, color, name (if such has been conferred), maiden name of mother, name, age, and color of mother; name, age, and color of father; of every child at whose birth he has assisted, attended, or advised during the preceding week, and upon blanks furnished by the board of health.

SEC. 296. *Parents to report certain births.*—The parents of any child at whose birth there were present no physician, nurse, surgeon, or midwife, or if no parent survive, the next of kin of the child shall, within 10 days after such birth, file with the board of health a statement giving date and place of birth; sex; color; name (if name shall have been conferred), and, if possible, the maiden name of mother; name, age, color of mother; and name, age, and color of father of such child, upon blanks furnished by board of health.

SEC. 297. *Reporting of marriages.*—Every person authorized by law to solemnize marriages shall, upon Monday of each week, report to said board of health every marriage solemnized by him within the city of Oklahoma City during the preceding week.

SEC. 298. *Disposal of the dead.*—Every undertaker or other person having charge of the preparation of dead bodies for burial, cremation, or other disposition thereof shall register his name, address, and the nature of his duties with the board of health.

SEC. 299. *Persons killed by electricity.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to embalm any person for burial who has been killed by the effects of electricity until a period of 16 hours has elapsed after the death of any such person.

SEC. 300. *Physicians, etc., to report deaths.*—Every physician, surgeon, nurse, or midwife attending during the last illness, or present after the death of any person, shall, within 24 hours after his knowledge of said death, file with the board of health, and in duplicate, with the head, or other members of the family of said person, a statement upon blanks furnished by the board of health, giving date, place, chief and contributing cause of death and the duration of said causes, and the name, residence, age, sex, and color of said person.

SEC. 301. *Undertakers to make certain reports.*—Any undertaker, or other person having charge of the burial, cremation, or depositing in a tomb or vault, or the removal of the body of any person, shall, within 24 hours after receiving notification of the death of said person, file with the board of health, duplicate statements, upon blanks furnished by said board of health, giving the date, place, chief and contributing causes of the death, and duration of said causes, the name, residence, sex, color, and social standing, date and place of birth, and place of birth of father and mother of said person, name of physician, surgeon, nurse, or midwife attending during the last illness or present at the death of said person, and the place of burial of said body, and after receiving the official stamp of said board of health on said statements, which stamp shall constitute a permit, shall deliver one of said statements to the sexton, superintendent, or other person having charge of the cemetery, vault, tomb, or crematory, where said body is to be buried, deposited, or cremated, or to a common carrier or other person who wishes to remove said body.

SEC. 302. *Dead body not transported without permit.*—No common carrier or agent or employee thereof, or any other person, shall receive for transportation or shall transport either within or without the city of Oklahoma City, any body until said carrier, agent, or employee, has received from the person presenting said body for transporta-

tion, a permit from the office of the board of health giving permission for such transportation.

Any person violating this section shall upon conviction be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, to be recovered for the use of the city of Oklahoma City, as in other cases. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall have no application to bodies in course of transportation passing through Oklahoma City on their way from one point to another.

SEC. 303. *Permit required to bring in body.*—No person shall bring any body into the city of Oklahoma City from any other place, to be buried, cremated, or disposed of in a tomb or vault, without securing a permit from the board of health before disposing of the same.

SEC. 304. *Certain bodies; burial requirements.*—The bodies of persons who have died of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or any other dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, shall be buried or cremated within 24 hours after death, except by written permission of the board of health, and no public or church funeral shall be held in connection with the burial of a person who has died of the above-named diseases, and the body of any such person shall not be taken into any church, chapel, or other public place, and only the adult members of the family and such other persons as are actually necessary shall be present at the burial or cremation of such body.

SEC. 305. *Permit required to keep bodies.*—No undertaker or other person shall allow any unembalmed body to remain unburied, uncremated, or not deposited in a tomb or vault, except said body be in a morgue, for more than three days, without a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 306. *Cemeteries, tombs, vaults, etc.*—No person shall establish, construct, or operate any cemetery, vault, tomb, or crematory, without a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 307. *Cemetery, etc., employees to register.*—Every person, sexton, superintendent, or other person having charge of any cemetery, vault, tomb, or crematory shall register his name, address, the nature of his duties, and the location of the cemetery, tomb, vault, or crematory under his charge with the board of health.

SEC. 308. *Exhuming body; permit required.*—No undertaker or other person shall open or permit to be opened any grave, tomb, or vault, for the purpose of exhuming any body which has been placed there for interment, without a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 309. *Cemetery employees to keep record.*—Every sexton, superintendent, or other person having charge of any cemetery or crematory, shall keep a record of the facts relating to any burial, deposit in a tomb or vault, or cremation, in said cemetery or crematory in his charge, and upon Monday of each week shall file with the board of health upon blanks furnished by the said board, such record of all burials or cremations which have taken place in the cemetery in his charge during the preceding week, together with all permits which he has received from the board of health.

SEC. 310. *False reports prohibited.*—It shall be unlawful for any person charged with the duty, under this or any other ordinance of said city, of reporting or making any report required in this or any other ordinance of said city, relating to or affecting this or other health requirements, to write or make any false or misleading statement therein calculated to conceal any fact relative to any of the requirements of this ordinance, or which shall willfully convey to such officers any misleading information with regard thereto, and any person guilty of making such false or misleading statement shall be guilty of an offense against this ordinance.

SEC. 311. *Punishment.*—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, either by doing anything herein forbidden, or failing to do anything herein required, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail not more than 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.