

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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## PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS.

On July 3 the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Public Health Service to take charge of the eradication of plague in New Orleans in the following telegram to Surg. Gen. Blue:

JULY 3, 1914.

Surg. Gen. BLUE,  
*New Orleans, La.:*

You are authorized and directed to assume control and direction of the campaign against bubonic plague, as requested by State and city authorities in telegram 2d instant.

W. G. McADOO,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

On July 4 Surg. Gen. Blue, who had gone to New Orleans to organize the work of eradication, announced that the diagnosis of plague had been confirmed and that the cases to date were as follows:

C. L., Swede, age 49, taken sick 19th at 713 St. Joseph Street, died at Charity Hospital. R. W., American, age 50, taken sick 25th at 713 St. Joseph Street, now at Charity Hospital. J. J., negro, age 8, taken sick 28th at 2831 First Street, died there July 1.

Surg. Gen. Blue has with him four medical officers of the Public Health Service who have had wide experience in plague eradication work, 12 expert inspectors experienced in rodent destruction, and 6 experienced fumigators.

As the chief danger of the spread of the disease from the city is through the migration of infected rodents, effective precautions to prevent the escape of rodents from the city have been put into operation, and all necessary quarantine measures, both land and maritime, will be taken at New Orleans by the Federal Public Health Service.

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## BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED FOR THE PROPAGATION AND SALE OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS.

The following table contains a list of the establishments holding, on June 30, 1914, licenses issued by the Treasury Department in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled

"An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes."

The number of the license of each firm is also given, together with the names of the several products for which licenses have been granted.

No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
1	Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. ....	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanitic serum, antitubercle serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, erysipelas and prodigious toxins, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, thyroidectomized horse serum, and modified bacterial derivatives (Schafer).
2	H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. ...	Diphtheria antitoxin, antianthrax serum, antidyenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanitic serum, tuberculins, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, bacterial vaccines, sensitized typhoid vaccine, sensitized streptococcic vaccine, sensitized staphylococcic vaccine, sensitized bacterial vaccines, and antirabic virus.
3	Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co., Marietta, Pa.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antitetanitic serum, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, antityphoid vaccine, and tuberculins.
5	Fluid Vaccine Co., Milwaukee, Wis. ...	Vaccine virus.
6	The Slee Laboratories, Swiftwater, Pa. ...	Diphtheria antitoxin, antimeningococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanitic serum, normal horse serum, and vaccine virus.
8	The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal. .	Diphtheria antitoxin, antistreptococcic serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, and vaccine virus.
9	Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich.	Diphtheria antitoxin, streptolytic serum, and pneumolytic serum.
11	Pasteur Institute of Paris, Paris, France.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidyenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antiplague serum, antistreptococcic serum, sérum antivenimeux, antitetanitic serum, and antiplague vaccine.
12	Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin, Germany.	Diphtheria antitoxin, tuberculin, antigonococcus vaccine, and antistreptococcic serum.
14	Health Department of the City of New York.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antitetanitic serum, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, tuberculin, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumococcic serum, normal horse serum, bacterial vaccines, and antistreptococcic serum.
16	National Vaccine and Antitoxin Institute, Washington, D. C.	Diphtheria antitoxin, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, and bacterial vaccines.
17	Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, New York City.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanitic serum, vaccine virus, antirabic virus, normal horse serum, antityphoid vaccine, and bacterial vaccines.
18	Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, England.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antidyenteric serum, anticolon-bacillus serum, antistaphylococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antityphoid serum, antimeningococcic serum, normal horse serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, and antitetanitic serum.
19	Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, Ill.	Diphtheria antitoxin.
21	Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute, Berne, Switzerland.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidyenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antiplague serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanitic serum, tuberculins, and bacterial vaccines.
22	Institut Bactériologique de Lyon, Lyon, France.	Antidiphtheric serum and normal goat serum.
23	Bactério-Therapeutic Laboratory, Asheville, N. C.	Tuberculins.
24	Farbwerke, vormals Meister Lucius und Brüning, Höchst on Main, Germany.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidyenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanitic serum, and tuberculins.
27	Institut Pasteur de Lille, Lille, France.	Sérum antivenimeux.
29	The Behringwerk, Marburg, Germany.	Antitetanitic serum and tuberculin.
30	Dr. G. H. Sherman, Detroit, Mich. ....	Bacterial vaccines.
31	E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany. ....	Diphtheria antitoxin, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, normal horse serum (liquid and dried), jequiritol serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, and leucofermantin (antitryptic sheep serum).

No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
32 35	Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany..... Dr. Carl Spengler, Davos-Platz, Switzerland.	Tuberculin (Rosenbach). I. K. immune blood.
36 38	Dr. C. L. McDonald, Cleveland, Ohio.. Laboratorio di Terapia Sperimentale (Bruschettini), Genoa, Italy.	Bacterial vaccines. Tuberculosis serum-vaccine and tuberculosis vaccine.
39	Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Gans, Oberursel, near Frankfurt on the Main, Germany.	Antidysenteric serum.
40	Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, Sacramento, Cal.	Antirabic virus.
41	Arkansas Pasteur Institute and Hygienic Laboratory, Little Rock, Ark.	Do.
43	The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.	Bacterial vaccines.
45	The Beebe Biological Laboratories, St. Paul, Minn.	Do.
46	New York Pasteur Institute, New York City.	Antirabic virus.
47	Georgia State Board of Health, Atlanta, Ga.	Do.
48	Inoculation Department of St. Mary's Hospital, London, England.	Bacterial vaccines and polioeina.
49	Dr. W. T. McDougall, Kansas City, Kans.	Antirabic virus.
50	St. Louis Pasteur Institute, St. Louis, Mo.	Do.
51	Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Tuberculins and bacterial vaccines.
52	E. R. Squibb & Sons' Research and Biological Laboratories, New Brunswick, N. J.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antineisseria serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitoxic serum, normal horse serum, antirabic virus, bacterial vaccines, and leucocyte extract.
53	Laboratory of Clinical Pathology, Kansas City, Mo.	Antirabic virus.
54	Dr. James McI. Phillips, Columbus, Ohio.	Do.
55	Chemische Fabrik Güstrow, Güstrow i. M., Germany.	Staphylococcus vaccine.

## TRACHOMA.

### A SURVEY OF ITS PREVALENCE IN THE MOUNTAIN SECTIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

By A. D. FOSTER, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Owing to the fact that trachoma has been found to be prevalent in certain sections in the mountain counties of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, it was deemed advisable to make a survey also of the mountainous regions of the States of North and South Carolina for the purpose of determining the prevalence of the disease in that part of these States which is traversed by the continuation of the Appalachian mountain system.

The mountains of North Carolina may be conveniently classed as four separate chains, the Smoky, forming the western boundary of the State; the Blue Ridge, running across the State in a very tortuous course and shooting out as spurs of great elevation; the Brushy (which divides for the greater part of its course the waters of the Catawba and Yadkin), begining at a point near Lenoir and terminating in the Pilot Mountains; and an inferior range of much lower elevation, which may be termed from its local name at different points, the Uwharrie or Oconeechee Mountains.

Each of these mountain ranges is marked by distinct characteristics. The Smoky chain as contrasted with the next highest, the Blue Ridge, is more continuous, more elevated, more regular in its directions and height, and rises very uniformly from 5,000 to nearly 6,700 feet. The Blue Ridge is composed of many fragments scarcely connected into a continuous and regular chain. Its loftier summits range from 5,000 to 5,900 feet. The Brushy range presents throughout the greater part of its course a remarkable uniformity in direction and elevation, many of its peaks rising above 2,000 feet. The last, the Oconeechee or Uwharrie range, sometimes presents a succession of elevated ridges, then a number of bold and isolated knolls the heights of which are 1,000 feet above the sea level.

Mention is here made of these several mountain ranges on account of their natural influence in separating the population of this area and because they limit more or less communication with other States.

The Smoky Mountains which form the western boundary of the State, because of their height are a natural barrier to travel from other States to the west of them. Until 1907 only one railroad crossed this range. In that year another railroad was built which connects this part of North Carolina with parts of Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The populations in these mountains are more or less isolated, and travel east and west is naturally very limited.

In accordance with official orders the survey was begun at the State School for the Blind at Raleigh, N. C., on November 26, 1913, and was completed at Travelers Rest, S. C., on April 22, 1914.

In connection with work done in several counties in the lowland section of South Carolina in which a medical inspection of the pupils of the public schools was made by the writer, particular attention was also paid to the eyes to determine the prevalence of trachoma.

In the course of the survey 21 counties in the mountainous sections of North and South Carolina and 5 counties in the lowland section of South Carolina were visited and 16,805 persons were examined for trachoma. Of these 34 had the disease, .002 per cent.

TABLE 1.—*Showing number of persons examined and of cases of trachoma found in counties of North and South Carolina visited.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

County.	White schools.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Colored schools.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Other individuals.	Cases of trachoma.
Wake .....	1	178	.....	1	177	.....	.....	1
Surry .....	6	1,294	.....	1	71	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes .....	4	711	.....	1	37	.....	.....	.....
Caldwell .....	8	959	5	1	117	.....	.....	6
Catawba .....	1	592	.....	1	119	.....	.....	.....
Buncombe .....	11	2,768	10	4	617	.....	35	.....

<sup>1</sup> This was the only case of trachoma found in a negro in either North or South Carolina.

TABLE 1.—*Showing number of persons examined and of cases of trachoma found in counties of North and South Carolina visited—Continued.*

## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

County.	White schools.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Colored schools.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Other individuals.	Cases of trachoma.
Haywood.....	4	1,074	17	1	63	3	.....	.....
Jackson.....	5	383	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee.....	2	523	7	.....	.....	.....	7	3
Swain.....	5	522	3	.....	.....	.....	8	20
Henderson.....	7	541	8	2	128	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	5	234	5	.....	.....	.....	108	.....
Transylvania.....	4	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell.....	1	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	3
Avery.....	2	121	3	1	12	.....	.....	.....
Watauga.....	3	251	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Yancey.....	2	145	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	71	10,680	92	13	1,341	3	239	33

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Oconee.....	4	480	12	1	112	.....	.....	.....
Pickens.....	13	524	2	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Greenville.....	7	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg.....	2	294	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence.....	4	964	.....	1	756	.....	.....	.....
Darlington.....	2	510	.....	1	115	.....	.....	1
Dillon.....	1	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro.....	1	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horry.....	2	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	36	3,325	22	3	983	.....	120	1

This survey shows that trachoma is prevalent among the Indians living on the Cherokee Indian Reservation in Swain County, N. C., which fact has already been noted by Fricks, by whom an examination of the pupils of the Indian school was made in 1912; also that the disease has spread to the white population residing in the neighborhood adjacent to the Indian reservation. The survey also reveals the fact that the disease is present among the native-born population of Mitchell County, N. C., and Caldwell County, N. C. In other sections of North Carolina visited there was a remarkable absence of the disease as compared with the mountainous sections of Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia.

An inspection of a large number of the population of the mountainous sections of the State of South Carolina, comprising Oconee, Pickens, and Greenville Counties, failed to disclose any cases of this disease in these counties.

Examinations for trachoma were confined almost exclusively to the school population for the reason that school children are representative of the population of any given section and because it is possible to examine a greater number of individuals in schools in a given time.

As the opportunity presented, examinations of the employees of a number of cotton mills were carried out, as the employees of these

mills were as a rule originally natives of the mountainous sections of the State.

In a number of localities house-to-house inspections were made, especially in those localities in which it was reported to the writer that there were cases of "sore eyes" among residents. This inspection brought to light numerous cases of folliculosis, blepharitis, and keratitis, to which condition the name "granulated lids" had been misapplied by residents of these localities.

#### **Purpose of Survey.**

The purpose of the survey was, as previously stated, to determine whether trachoma was present among the mountain population of the Carolinas, to determine if possible the probable source of infection, and to bring to the attention of local physicians and school boards the dangers of this disease and the necessity for early diagnosis in order that the disease might be treated in its incipency.

#### **Origin of Trachoma Among the Mountainous Population.**

In the case of the three trachomatous persons found in Mitchell County, N. C., no definite information could be obtained as to the duration of the disease. All three of these cases showed cicatricial tissue in the lids, and in one there were marked pannus and entropion, thus showing that the disease had existed for some years.

A resident of Penland, N. C., a small village a few miles from where the three cases of trachoma were found, stated that at the time of construction of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad a number of cases of eye trouble were seen among the native inhabitants. This railroad extends from Spartanburg, S. C., to Dante, Va., and is the only means of communication between this section of North Carolina and Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. It was stated that native-born labor was first employed in the construction of this road, and towards its completion foreign labor was utilized.

The six cases observed at Whitnell and Hudson, in Caldwell County, N. C., were among school children, all of whom were native-born Americans. All of the cases were in an acute stage of the disease, showing no formation of pannus or entropion indicating a recent infection.

The cases found at Andrews, in Cherokee County, and at Ela, in Swain County, N. C., may have received the infection from contact with Cherokee Indians, of whom there are a considerable number living in this vicinity. As previously noted, trachoma exists among the pupils of the Indian school located at Cherokee, which is 6 miles from the village of Ela.

### Damage to Vision.

In the case of a colored girl, an inmate of the State School for the Blind, at Raleigh, N. C., serious damage to vision had resulted from the disease. This girl had double pannus with light perception only. One case seen in Mitchell County, that of a girl of about 17 years, had double pannus, entropion, and trichiasis, and as a result her vision was seriously damaged, preventing her from attending school, although able to do housework at home.

### Trachoma in the Negro.

In order to determine the prevalence of the disease in the negro race an examination of as many colored schools as possible was made during the course of the survey.

In this survey 2,324 negroes were examined in 16 different schools in the Carolinas and only one case of trachoma was found among them. These findings agree with those of Clark and Schereschewsky to the effect that the negro is not immune to trachoma, but that the prevalence of the disease is much less than in the white race.

### Trachoma and Nationality.

The population of the mountain sections of North Carolina and South Carolina is made up almost exclusively of native-born Americans. In only one locality was there any considerable number of foreign born. At Mount Airy, in Surry County, N. C., a number of Scotch and North Italians were found, employed as stonecutters in a granite quarry at that place. Permission was obtained to examine the employees of this quarry, and among about 200 examined no case of trachoma was found. In the schools of Mount Airy a number of children of foreign parentage were examined, but no case of trachoma was found.

In the lowland section of South Carolina it was noticed that a number of Greeks and Syrians had migrated to the smaller towns and had established themselves in business. Particular attention was given to children of foreign extraction during the examination of schools in this section in order to determine the presence of trachoma among them, but no case was found.

### Educational Features of the Survey.

In order to stimulate interest among health and school authorities in the work talks were given at the various schools visited. These talks to the teachers and pupils dealt not only with the subject of trachoma and other eye conditions but with the subject of medical inspection of school children in general. In many localities a keen interest in the health and welfare of school children was manifested by school authorities and teachers.

**Conclusions.**

Based on this survey the following conclusions are presented:

1. Trachoma exists to some extent in several isolated localities in the mountainous sections of North Carolina. Although not widespread, the disease is present in three different localities in different parts of the State.

2. In only one locality, the Indian school at Cherokee, N. C., had measures been taken to determine the presence of the disease and to control its spread.

3. Foreign immigration does not appear to have been a factor in the introduction of trachoma in the mountainous section of North Carolina.

4. The negro race in these two States is practically free from the disease.

5. Treatment should be instituted in existing cases of trachoma to prevent its spread to others.

**Details of Trachoma Prevalence in Counties Visited.****NORTH CAROLINA.**

*Wake County, N. C.*—The survey of Wake County was limited to the examination of the pupils of the State Schools for the Blind, located at Raleigh, N. C. As the pupils of these schools come from various sections of the State, it was thought advisable to make an examination of these pupils with the idea that it might possibly furnish an index as to the presence of trachoma within the State.

In the two schools for the blind, one for the white and one for colored persons, at Raleigh, 355 persons were examined, of whom 178 were white and 177 colored. Only one case of trachoma was found and this was in the colored school. This was in a colored girl who was admitted to the school two months previously from Wilson, N. C. The disease was in an advanced stage, with marked pannus and considerable cicatricial tissue in both upper lids.

*Surry County, N. C.*—An examination for trachoma was made of 7 schools at various points in this county. This county is important on account of a considerable number of Italian workmen employed in a granite quarry at Mount Airy. The children of many of the Italians attend the public schools of Mount Airy. No case of trachoma was observed among the workmen who were examined at the quarry, nor among the pupils of the public schools.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Elkin.....	Public school....	273	Mount Airy.....	Colored school...	71
Siloam.....	do.....	52	Do.....	Granite quarry..	150
Rockford.....	do.....	55			
Pilot Mountain.....	do.....	166	Total.....	.....	1,515
Mount Airy.....	do.....	748			



*Caldwell County, N. C.*—In this county there are numerous cotton mills, many of the employees of which are people from the mountain regions. Schools in seven different localities in this county were examined for trachoma which was found at two places, Hudson and Whitnell.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Percentage of trachoma.
Lenoir .....	Public school .....	552		
Do. ....	Colored school .....	117		
Hudson .....	Public school .....	157	5	3.18
Whitnell .....	do .....	68	1	1.47
Fairview .....	do .....	58		
Valmead .....	do .....	45		
Patterson .....	do .....	15		
Do .....	Agricultural school .....	24		
Piney Grove .....	Public school .....	45		
Total .....		1,081	6	.55

These six cases of trachoma were all acute cases, indicating a recent infection. In the public school at Hudson, N. C., four of the five cases observed were among pupils in the same class room. The infection was probably transmitted by contact, as there were no common washbasins or towels in use at the school. Many of the pupils in the vicinity refused examination; and if a more thorough examination had been made the percentage of trachoma cases would undoubtedly have been higher.

*Catawba County, N. C.*—The examination in this county was limited to the examination of pupils in the public schools, both white and colored, of the town of Hickory, which is the county seat. All the schools in the county were closed for the Christmas holidays before the schools in other sections of the county could be visited. No case of trachoma was found.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Hickory .....	Public school .....	592
Do .....	Colored school .....	119
Total .....		711

*Buncombe County, N. C.*—This county is the most populous of the mountain counties of North Carolina. It is in direct communication, by railroad, with the mountainous sections of Tennessee. The examinations were confined to the public schools of the city of Asheville and the towns of West Asheville, South Biltmore, and Black Mountain. No trachoma was found.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Weaverville .....	Weaverville College .....	108
Asheville .....	Public schools .....	2,778
Do .....	Colored school .....	617
Marshall .....	Cotton mill .....	35
West Asheville .....	Public school .....	320
South Biltmore .....	do .....	174
Black Mountain .....	do .....	128
Total .....		4,160

*Haywood County, N. C.—No trachoma was found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Clyde.....	Public school.....	186
Do.....	Haywood Institute.....	45
Canton.....	Public school.....	462
Waynesville.....	do.....	398
Do.....	Colored school.....	66
Total.....		1,157

*Jackson County, N. C.—No trachoma was found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Webster.....	Public school.....	97
Cullohwee.....	do.....	34
Sylva.....	do.....	141
Do.....	Baptist institute.....	51
Dillsboro.....	Public school.....	73
Total.....		396

*Cherokee County, N. C.—Three cases of trachoma were found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Percentage of trachoma.
Murphy.....	Public school.....	209		
Andrews.....	do.....	321	3	0.93
Do.....	House inspection.....	7		
Total.....		537	3	.55

The three cases of trachoma observed at Andrews, N. C., were among pupils of the public schools. These cases showed the presence of cicatricial tissue in the eyelids but no pannus or entropion. These were cases in which the patients were not aware that they had the disease. The other members of the family were examined for trachoma but no other cases were found. It is probable that the disease was contracted through contact with the Indians, who are quite numerous in this vicinity, one of the trachomatous children mentioned having associated with an Indian child who was affected with the disease.

*Swain County, N. C.*—The examination in this county included the examination of the pupils of the Indian school at Cherokee, as well as schools at four other points in the county.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Percentage of trachoma.
Cherokee.....	Indian school.....	207	18	8.69
Bryson City.....	Public school.....	203		
Birdtown.....	do.....	15		
Whittier.....	do.....	59		
Ela.....	do.....	41	2	4.87
Total.....		525	20	3.80

A survey of the pupils of the Indian school was made by Fricks, of the Public Health Service, in 1912. The records of the institution show that at the time the survey was made in 1912 a total of 16 cases of trachoma was found among the pupils. At the examination made by the writer a little more than a year later 18 cases were observed. These cases had been under treatment by physicians at the Indian school, and prophylactic measures had been enforced to limit the spread of the disease.

The two cases observed at Ela were found among the pupils of the public school. Both cases were in members of the same family. A visit to their house was made and 8 other individuals were examined, but no other case was found.

*Henderson County, N. C.*—The examination in this county included 7 white schools and 2 colored schools located at different parts of the county. No trachoma was found.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Hendersonville.....	Public school.....	166
Flat Rock.....	do.....	86
Do.....	Colored school.....	50
Hendersonville.....	do.....	78
Fruitland.....	Fruitland Institute.....	147
Balfour.....	Mountain Orphanage.....	45
Pleasant Hill.....	Public school.....	35
Valley Hill.....	do.....	13
Balfour.....	do.....	57
Total.....		677

*Polk County, N. C.*—It had been reported to the writer that trachoma was present in this county, but an examination of five schools and the employees of one hosiery mill in this county failed to reveal any case of trachoma.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Columbus.....	High school.....	49
Lynn.....	Public school.....	53
Do.....	Lynn Hosiery Mill.....	108
Tryon.....	Public school.....	54
Saluda.....	do.....	5
Do.....	Saluda Seminary.....	78
Total.....		347

*Wilkes County, N. C.*—In this county four white schools and one colored school were examined. No case of trachoma was found.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Wilkesboro.....	Public school.....	197
North Wilkesboro.....	do.....	362
Do.....	Public school (colored).....	37
Roaring River.....	Public school.....	65
Ronda.....	do.....	87
Total.....		748

*Transylvania County, N. C.*—No trachoma found.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Brevard.....	Brevard Institute.....	60
Do.....	Public school.....	167
Penrose.....	High school.....	54
Davidsons River.....	Public school.....	48
Total.....		329

*Mitchell County, N. C.—Three cases of trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Percentage of trachoma.
Bakersville.....	Public school.....	55	.....	.....
Altapass.....	House-to-house inspection.....	76	3	3.94
Total.....	.....	131	3	2.29

These three cases of trachoma were found in one family living about 3 miles from the village of Altapass, N. C. They were native-born Americans who had always lived in Mitchell County. One of the cases showed considerable pannus and trichiasis in addition to cicatricial tissue in the eyelids, showing that the disease had existed for some time. Two other children were affected to a lesser degree although considerable cicatricial tissue was present in the eyelids of each. The remaining members of the family, consisting of the father and mother and six children, showed no signs of the disease although they lived in intimate contact with those suffering with trachoma and no precautions had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

*Avery County, N. C.—No trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Elk Park.....	Public school.....	59
Do.....	Colored school.....	12
Cranberry.....	Public school.....	65
Total.....	.....	136

*Watauga County, N. C.—No trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Valle Cruces.....	Industrial school.....	56
Do.....	Public School.....	17
Boone.....	Appalachian Training School.....	193
Do.....	House-to-house inspection.....	5
Do.....	.....	271

*Yancey County, N. C.—No trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Burnsville.....	Yancey Collegiate Institute.....	88
Do.....	Stanley-McCormick School.....	63
Total.....	.....	151

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The survey for trachoma in the mountainous sections of South Carolina embraced the examination of schools in the upper part of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, and Spartanburg Counties.

*Oconee County, S. C.—No trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Newry.....	Public school....	63	Jordana.....	Public school....	50
Do.....	Cotton mill.....	160	Walhalla.....	do.....	156
Seneca.....	Public school....	223	Total.....		764
Do.....	Colored school....	112			

*Pickens County, S. C.—No trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Pickens.....	Public school....	192	Hampton.....	Public school....	9
Do.....	Cotton mill.....	120	oil Creek.....	do.....	28
Norris.....	Public school....	37	Bethlehem.....	do.....	29
Six Mile.....	do.....	41	Roanoke.....	do.....	70
Cateechee.....	do.....	15	Gates.....	do.....	39
Newtown.....	do.....	17	Maynard.....	do.....	7
Rock.....	do.....	17	Total.....		646
Montvale.....	do.....	25			

*Greenville County, S. C.—No trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Marietta.....	Public school....	44	Locust.....	Public school....	77
Highlands.....	do.....	27	Travelers Rest.....	do.....	53
Tiger.....	do.....	46	Total.....		309
Tigerville.....	do.....	43			
Pleasant Hill.....	do.....	19			

*Spartanburg County, S. C.—No trachoma found.*

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.
Landrum.....	Public school....	202
Do.....	Spartan Academy.....	100
Total.....		302

A survey for trachoma was also made in several counties in the lowland section of the State of South Carolina. This work was done in connection with a general medical examination of the pupils of the public schools in various sections of Florence, Darlington, Marlboro, Dillon, and Horry Counties.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.
Florence, S. C.....	Public schools.....	964	
Do.....	Colored school.....	750	
Darlington, S. C.....	Public school.....	510	1
Do.....	Colored school.....	115	
Little Rock, S. C.....	Public school.....	52	
McColl, S. C.....	do.....	64	
Conway, S. C.....	do.....	128	
Loris, S. C.....			
Total.....		2,599	1

Only one case of trachoma was found among the pupils of the public schools in the above survey. This case was a young girl, a pupil in the public school at Darlington, S. C. This girl was born in Camden, S. C., of American parentage. The eyelids showed scar tissue and the disease had evidently existed for a considerable length of time. The home of this case was visited and the mother and three children were examined, but no other case of trachoma was found.

## THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

### THEIR PREVALENCE BY STATES DURING 1913.

**DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL), POLIOMYELITIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (OR TICK) FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS, TYPHOID FEVER—CASES REPORTED, CASE RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION, AND FATALITY RATES PER HUNDRED CASES.**

In the Public Health Reports of January 16, 1914, there were published tables showing for the year 1912 the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported in certain States, also the number of deaths registered from these diseases, the case rates per 1,000 inhabitants, and the fatality rates per 100 cases. The data from which the tables were compiled were obtained from the records of the several State departments of health and were forwarded by the respective health departments. It is believed that every State making a serious effort to obtain information regarding or to keep records of the prevalence of disease, furnished data. While the information given was not complete for the entire United States, it may be assumed to have contained all existing data in any way dependable.

The tables herewith contain similar data for the year 1913 and include reports from the following States:

Alabama.	Kansas.	Oklahoma.
Arizona.	Maryland.	Oregon.
California.	Massachusetts.	South Carolina.
Connecticut.	Michigan.	South Dakota.
District of Columbia.	Minnesota.	Utah.
Hawaii.	Montana.	Virginia.
Idaho.	Nebraska.	Washington.
Illinois.	Nevada.	Wisconsin.
Indiana.	New Jersey.	Wyoming.
Iowa.	New York.	

The populations used in computing the case rates were those estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1913.

The excellent results being obtained in certain States in the enforcement of requirements for the notification of communicable diseases are shown in many instances in the large number of cases reported as compared with deaths registered from the same causes and in the fatality rates computed from the cases notified and the deaths registered.

It is to be borne in mind that a high fatality rate may mean that the disease is unusually virulent in a State, that the physicians do not treat it as successfully in that State as in other States, or that the morbidity reports are unduly incomplete. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in that State is unusually mild, that the physicians of the State treat it with unusual success, that the morbidity reports are exceptionally complete, or that the registration of deaths is incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

**SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.****DIPHTHERIA.***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Connecticut.....	2.246	Idaho.....	0.074
New Jersey.....	2.212	Nevada.....	.127
Illinois.....	2.126	Arizona.....	.172

*Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Alabama.....	28.43	District of Columbia.....	4.91
Iowa.....	18.61	South Dakota.....	5.88
Oklahoma.....	18.29	Kansas.....	6.33

**MEASLES.***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Utah.....	26.734	Arizona.....	0.398
District of Columbia.....	16.413	Wyoming.....	.588
Massachusetts.....	7.926	Hawaii.....	.839

*Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Arizona.....	26.09	Nevada.....	0.23
California.....	8.57	District of Columbia.....	.44
Wyoming.....	7.29	Hawaii.....	.62

**MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Arizona.....	0.468	Minnesota.....	0.008
Nevada.....	.116	District of Columbia.....	.011
Alabama.....	.076	South Dakota.....	.012

*Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Hawaii.....	100.00	Kansas.....	22.22
New York.....	92.19	South Dakota.....	37.50
Nevada.....	90.91	Minnesota.....	61.11

**SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES—Continued.****POLIOMYELITIS (ACUTE INFECTIOUS).***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Virginia.....	0.116	Nebraska.....	0.004
Massachusetts.....	.102	Oregon.....	.004
Nevada.....	.053	Maryland.....	.008

*Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
South Dakota.....	62.50	Kansas.....	16.67
Iowa.....	56.00	Illinois.....	18.25
Michigan.....	55.36	Hawaii.....	20.00
Washington.....	50.00	Nevada.....	20.00

**SCARLET FEVER.***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Utah.....	2.520	Hawaii.....	0.073
Illinois.....	2.496	South Carolina.....	.078
Massachusetts.....	2.271	Alabama.....	.157

*Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Arizona.....	22.22	Utah.....	1.47
Wyoming.....	9.57	Nevada.....	2.24
Montana.....	8.40	District of Columbia.....	2.34

**SMALLPOX.***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Utah.....	6.014	New Jersey.....	0.023
Nevada.....	2.755	Massachusetts.....	.014
Montana.....	1.761	New York.....	.015



**SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.***Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Oklahoma.....	4.19	Wisconsin.....	0.10
Texas.....	3.57	Illinois.....	.12
California.....	1.88	New York.....	.12
Maryland.....	1.52	Washington.....	.12

**TUBERCULOSIS.***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
District of Columbia.....	3.379	South Dakota.....	0.053
New York.....	3.199	South Carolina.....	.260
Hawaii.....	2.960	Oklahoma.....	.408

*Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Minnesota.....	88.87	South Dakota.....	14.71
Oklahoma.....	78.63	Kansas.....	30.93
Connecticut.....	72.03	Maryland.....	34.01

**TYPHOID FEVER.***Case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Virginia.....	2.803	South Dakota.....	0.222
Utah.....	2.404	Wisconsin.....	.260
Maryland.....	2.243	Oregon.....	.429

*Fatality rates per 100 cases.*

Highest.		Lowest.	
States.	Rates.	States.	Rates.
Alabama.....	43.36	Kansas.....	6.83
Wyoming.....	34.72	Utah.....	9.25
Wisconsin.....	30.72	Nevada.....	9.73

## DIPHTHERIA.

Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama 1.....	31	9	28	3	34	5	13	4	21	3	12	2	9	
Arizona.....	1		7		3		2		1					
California.....	154	12	71	7	164	17	107	22	112	15	110	15	99	5
Connecticut.....	303	20	219	23	158	14	188	21	201	23	186	10	139	13
District of Columbia.....	56	3	31	4	35	1			67	1	37	1	19	1
Hawaii.....	21	1	6	2	9		4	1	8	1	3		10	3
Idaho.....	2		6	2			3				5		4	
Illinois.....	1,523	172	1,220	125	1,061	124	873	115	942	118	918	97	649	74
Indiana.....	1,332	66	2,760	48	1,189	24	147	23	145	30	129	21	123	20
Iowa.....	2,222,472	117	87	18	74	11	109	12	61	9	86	5	26	7
Kansas.....	1,762,573	71	59	4	55		39	5	55		4		14	1
Maryland 1.....	1,330,209	88	11	73	71	6	42	5	38	3	32	4	37	4
Massachusetts.....	2,548,705	606	562		562		565		585		467		407	
Michigan.....	2,896,618	428	332	50	368	55	345	55	342	44	285	47	259	53
Minnesota.....	2,181,077	222	18	14	211	23	240	32	265	17	200	12	141	11
Montana.....	419,174	14	2	1	12	1	15		4	1	9		9	3
Nebraska.....	1,238,122	17		11		12	7			6	3		2	2
Nevada.....	94,722	1					4		2				4	1
New Jersey.....	2,749,486	593	44	44	450	64	449	41	576	46	433	38	297	25
New York.....	9,712,954	2,191	163	206	1,909	210	1,879	201	1,865	168	1,660	155	1,267	113
Oklahoma.....	1,938,761	88	14	10	55	7	31	3	23	5	15	6	27	4
Oregon.....	72	3	71	2	24	3	25	3	26	2	21	2	20	2
South Carolina.....	1,872,285	54	70		49		72		41		46		36	
South Dakota 1.....	643,121	58	14		40	3	22		43	3	14	1	26	
Utah.....	404,735	19	2	2	11		29	3	12	3	11		16	3
Virginia.....	2,129,003	203	114		92		70		47		66		79	
Washington.....	1,344,686	73	60	5	69	2	72	4	66	2	45		2	34
Wisconsin.....	2,410,888	243	31	18	151	22	199	21	140	27	146	17	137	24
Wyoming 1.....	168,325	2	9	1	2	3	7	2	1				7	

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.					
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	54	17	103	17	101	39	60	35	44	11	510	145	0.228	28.43	
Arizona.....	102	6	118	17	199	19	245	23	188	26	1,699	184	.172	10.00	
California.....	107	10	166	20	264	21	391	27	302	31	2,654	220	.622	11.09	
Connecticut.....	15	1	25	1	78	6	82	1	55	3	580	26	2.246	8.29	
District of Columbia.....													1.523	4.91	
Hawaii.....	14	3	10	2	6	.....	8	1	20	1	119	15	.620	12.60	
Idaho.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	28	4	.074	14.29	
Illinois.....	476	57	767	69	1,325	99	1,378	125	1,318	121	12,550	1,266	2.126	10.23	
Indiana.....	195	36	397	45	727	61	775	72	457	50	4,077	466	1.477	12.17	
Iowa.....	27	8	83	7	83	14	104	10	88	28	865	161	.889	18.61	
Kansas.....	53	2	50	2	83	6	112	6	112	6	727	46	.412	6.33	
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....	47	10	69	7	192	16	204	24	155	15	1,048	115	.738	10.97	
Massachusetts.....	322	.....	445	.....	462	.....	706	.....	817	.....	6,735	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.868	.....	
Michigan.....	271	37	417	57	618	72	841	67	906	57	5,412	652	1.843	12.05	
Minnesota.....	149	8	187	8	354	17	483	21	398	28	3,073	209	1.409	6.80	
Montana.....	19	2	9	3	5	.....	16	1	13	2	138	17	.329	12.32	
Nebraska.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	327	35	431	47	703	46	721	63	673	66	6,062	559	.137	8.33	
New Jersey.....	986	101	1,131	87	1,631	106	1,338	135	2,860	162	20,114	1,807	2.212	9.19	
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.071	8.98	.....
Oklahoma.....	45	6	65	19	145	28	139	13	105	33	809	148	.417	18.29	
Oregon.....	23	4	17	1	18	.....	21	2	36	4	322	28	.426	8.70	
South Carolina.....	171	.....	242	.....	460	.....	329	.....	433	.....	2,008	.....	1.274	.....	.....
South Dakota <sup>1</sup> .....	7	.....	23	5	16	.....	48	4	27	2	340	30	.529	5.88	.....
Utah.....	14	1	21	3	24	5	21	3	28	4	226	29	.558	12.58	.....
Virginia.....	302	.....	429	.....	700	.....	613	.....	354	.....	3,609	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.965	.....	.....
Washington.....	28	1	37	3	25	1	40	5	39	8	585	44	.442	7.39	.....
Wisconsin.....	160	16	115	21	277	20	268	36	277	33	2,267	266	.945	12.51	.....
Wyoming <sup>1</sup> .....	2	.....	12	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	8	.306	16.00	.....

<sup>1</sup> For six months only.  
<sup>2</sup> Deaths were not reported.

<sup>1</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.  
<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913: CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

## MEASLES.

	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona.....	230,808	9	1	6	1	1	1	17	3	7	1	6	5	.....	.....
California.....	2,607,516	229	4	200	8	266	8	315	29	315	37	215	23	89	13
Connecticut.....	1,181,793	591	2	619	6	821	11	1,113	17	1,020	15	663	10	257	6
District of Columbia.....	348,077	681	2	1,400	2	2,110	9	982	4	320	6	131	1	20	.....
Hawaii.....	191,909	4	1	9	.....	17	.....	8	.....	17	.....	56	.....	30	.....
Idaho.....	378,818	18	.....	138	1	205	1	160	1	82	2	77	.....	18	1
Illinois.....	5,904,043	3,718	67	5,840	91	6,826	126	6,872	131	4,599	83	2,856	63	671	22
Indiana.....	2,760,792	26	26	52	52	84	84	83	83	.....	91	49	49	.....	16
Iowa.....	2,222,472	2	2	1,115	9	24	24	32	32	.....	26	.....	8	.....	6
Kansas.....	1,762,573	229	.....	4	4	2,024	21	1,960	5	2,024	21	104	.....	71	.....
Maryland.....	1,330,209	231	3	654	7	1,253	10	1,194	23	851	18	508	12	285	7
Massachusetts.....	3,548,705	3,226	.....	4,412	.....	5,208	.....	5,580	.....	4,449	.....	2,846	.....	882	.....
Michigan.....	2,936,618	783	19	1,078	17	1,091	29	1,119	28	1,566	48	1,060	29	251	30
Minnesota.....	2,181,077	338	.....	838	15	1,157	41	1,318	36	1,307	42	392	24	155	11
Montana.....	419,174	43	1	171	1	375	4	408	5	400	.....	131	.....	59	.....
Nebraska.....	1,283,122	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1
Nevada.....	94,722	31	.....	65	.....	84	.....	52	.....	107	1	23	.....	2	.....
New York.....	9,712,954	6,009	99	7,920	88	9,877	152	10,611	132	11,117	176	8,257	131	3,711	84
Oklahoma.....	1,938,761	54	1	384	14	95	28	1,155	26	586	22	250	9	120	.....
Oregon.....	796,988	28	.....	95	.....	159	2	204	.....	228	.....	187	2	145	.....
South Carolina.....	1,572,265	32	.....	8	.....	507	.....	846	.....	256	.....	200	.....	47	.....
South Dakota.....	643,121	374	1	301	.....	300	6	555	7	618	6	153	3	67	.....
Utah.....	404,735	2,001	12	2,620	31	2,039	20	1,941	19	1,194	26	685	5	106	6
Washington.....	1,344,686	352	3	499	5	1,058	16	1,262	14	970	18	319	15	86	9
Wisconsin.....	2,419,898	454	5	218	7	900	16	1,133	25	1,036	14	1,068	18	288	4
Wyoming.....	163,325	.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	25	1	41	.....	19	3	.....	.....

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhab- ants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.					
Arizona.....											46	12	0.398	26.09	
California.....	39	12	23	1	42	7	19	2	44	5	1,796	154	5.673	8.57	
Connecticut.....	58	6	37	2	121	3	282	5	741	14	6,362	97	5.383	1.52	
District of Columbia.....	5		3		22		8	1	13		5,713	25	16.413	.44	
Hawaii.....	7		2		2		2		7		161	1	.839	.62	
Idaho.....	56		5				9		54		822	6	2.170	.73	
Illinois.....	159	13	132	5	445	3	613	10	1,080	14	33,791	628	5.723	1.86	
Indiana.....		10		2		2		3		9		427			
Iowa.....		1		1		1		1		3		117			
Kansas.....	32	1	15		15		49	1	49	1	7,687	54	4.361	.70	
Maryland.....	50	1	48	4	18		56	3	204		5,352	88	4.023	1.64	
Massachusetts.....	251		141		333		345		445		28,126	(*)	7.926		
Michigan.....	102	27	113	5	451	8	540	6	1,151	11	9,265	257	3.155	2.77	
Minnesota.....	61	3	38	2	85	5	230	6	1,150	7	5,869	192	2.691	3.27	
Montana.....	25		32		57		89	1	304	5	2,094	17	4.996	.81	
Nebraska.....		2										23			
Nevada.....	3		5				51		11		434	1	4.592	.23	
New York.....	987	48	590	17	1,520	26	1,634	40	2,237	67	65,070	1,060	6.699	1.63	
Oklahoma.....	21		14		27	1	75	1	43		2,524	119	1.457	4.21	
Oregon.....	24	1	12		40		145	2	330	5	1,595	12	2.107	.75	
South Carolina.....	103		45		62		34		20		2,180		1.387		
South Dakota.....	6		2		7		15		33		2,411	23	3.749	.95	
Texas.....	36	7	11	1	25		66		96		10,820	127	26.734	1.17	
Utah.....	35		3		95	3	178	2	377	5	5,260	93	3.934	1.76	
Washington.....	35		39		237	4	264	6	349	4	6,047	113	2.499	1.87	
Wisconsin.....	65	8	45	2								7	.588	.29	
Wyoming.....		1		1							96				

\* The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

† For the first six months only.

‡ Deaths were not reported.

§ Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

**REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.**

**MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).**

	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	2,235,614	26	13	32	12	17	17	39	22	27	23	14	10	3	6
Arizona.....	230,808	5	1	9	10	18	20	14	5	5	2	3	4	..	..
California.....	2,667,516	7	2	4	4	18	6	8	5	6	2	2	6	3	3
Connecticut.....	1,181,763	5	2	4	4	5	2	..	2	2	1	3	2	1	2
District of Columbia.....	348,077	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Hawaii.....	191,909	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..
Illinois.....	5,904,043	32	4	8	7	23	13	18	15	13	16	9	10	8	8
Indiana.....	2,760,792	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	4	4	..	..	..
Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	2,232,472	10	8	6	8	6	6	8	10	3	4	3	5	2	..
Kansas.....	1,762,573	8	2	4	2	3	2	7	1	4	1	2	..	1	..
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....	1,330,269	..	3	1	9	1	10	..	6	2	8	..	..	2	7
Massachusetts.....	2,548,705	14	..	15	..	25	..	16	..	18	..	13	..	6	..
Minnesota.....	2,181,077	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..
Montana <sup>1</sup> .....	419,174	..	12	..	8	..	15	3	..	2	6	5	7	2	7
Nebraska.....	1,233,122	..	10	..	5	..	3	..	12	..	1	..	8	..	7
Nevada.....	94,722	3	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
New York.....	9,712,954	29	32	25	20	32	31	25	31	26	23	25	25	25	16
Oklahoma.....	1,838,761	..	2	..	18	..	9	..	11	..	5	2	..	..	..
South Carolina.....	1,572,285	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	2	2	14	..	1	..
South Dakota.....	643,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Utah.....	404,735	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	6	..	12	..	6	..	..
Washington <sup>1</sup> .....	1,344,686	1	3	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	6	1	2	..	1
Wisconsin.....	2,419,898	10	45	9	37	14	37	13	44	2	53	16	32	6	31
Wyoming.....	163,325	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabit-ants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2	4	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	1	171	110	0.076	64.3
Arizona.....	3	5	.....	3	7	8	4	4	5	1	54	42	.468	77.78
California.....	3	3	2	2	1	.....	1	2	4	1	67	49	.025	73.13
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23	.026	74.19
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	0.11	75.00
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.031	100.00
Illinois.....	9	3	21	11	12	9	13	6	11	9	177	111	.080	62.71
Indiana.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....
Iowa <sup>2</sup> .....	3	4	.....	2	7	1	2	4	.....	2	50	54	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	36	8	.020	22.22
Maryland <sup>3</sup> .....	1	7	.....	8	2	6	.....	7	2	4	11	86	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	14	.....	14	.....	11	.....	14	.....	18	.....	178	(*)	.060	.....
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	13	11	.008	61.11
Montana <sup>1</sup> .....	2	4	1	2	2	5	1	6	.....	5	16	88	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	11	.....	9	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	11	10	.116	90.91
New York.....	26	27	45	33	36	18	19	29	20	22	333	307	.084	92.19
Oklahoma.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	6	.....	17	.....	2	.....	90	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.020	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	32	3	.012	37.50
Utah.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Vermont.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	5	1	1	1	2	.....	12	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	8	23	3	34	6	22	8	26	13	27	108	411	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	3	8	11	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

<sup>2</sup> For the first 6 months only  
<sup>3</sup> Deaths were not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES; BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913. CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,238,814	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	6	4	8	5
California.....	2,667,516	6	4	1	3	2	3	6	4	2	2	2	1	16	6
Connecticut.....	1,181,703	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
District of Columbia.....	348,077	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii.....	191,909														
Idaho.....	378,818					1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	9	3
Illinois.....	5,904,043	9	4	17	2	20	4	7	2	5	15	1	1	22	8
Indiana.....	2,760,792	3	3	6	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	7	1
Iowa.....	2,222,472	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Kansas.....	1,762,573	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1
Maryland 1 2	1,330,209		1	1	2		1			1			1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	3,548,705	4	3	4	1	4	4	2	2	6	1	1	1	10	3
Michigan.....	2,936,618	3	3	1	1	4	5	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	3
Minnesota 1.....	2,181,077	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	3	11	2
Montana 1.....	419,174										1				
Nebraska.....	1,233,122				1					1		1	1		1
Nevada.....	94,722	1	1									1	1		
New Jersey.....	2,749,486	2	1	6	1	5	1	3		4	3	1	3	2	2
New York.....	9,712,954	21	11	8	4	6	4	11	9	18	4	15	6	55	14
Oregon.....	756,988			1		1									
South Dakota.....	643,121			2	2	1	1								
Utah.....	404,735									1			2		
Virginia.....	2,129,003	17	1	18		8		18		20		11		28	1
Washington 1.....	1,344,686	1	1			3		1	1	1				1	1
Wisconsin.....	2,419,893	6	2		2	2	2	1	1			2	2	2	5



	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....				1	3					1				
California.....	10	3	3		19	1	14	5	8	1	90	20	0.023	26.67
Connecticut.....	3		4		11		4		2		29	33	.025	
District of Columbia.....	1	1	2								5	1	.014	
Hawaii.....					1		2		1		5		.026	20.00
Idaho.....	3		1											
Illinois.....	17	1	6	1	1	1			1	1	10	4	.026	40.00
Indiana.....	23	6	14	5	9	2	8	2	4		126	23	.021	18.26
Iowa.....	17	11	14	4	14	4	8	2	3		104	33	.033	31.74
Kansas.....	12	5	10		22	3	3	3	2		50	23	.022	54.00
Maryland 1 1.....							9		2		90	15	.031	16.67
Massachusetts.....	3	1	2	2	1	2			2	1	10	12	.008	
Massachusetts.....	60		125		89		38		19		362	(*)	.102	
Michigan.....	18	7	12	5	3	1	4		2	2	56	31	.019	55.26
Minnesota 1.....	31	4	14		4		5	1	4		74	27	.034	36.49
Montana 1.....	1				6		1				9		.021	
Nebraska.....		2												
Nevada.....	1				1		1				5		.004	20.00
New Jersey.....	12		16	6	16		7		5		5		.053	
New York.....	79	20	114	19	98	2	35	13	22		73	18	.027	24.66
New York.....	1		1	1		16				3	482	123	.060	25.32
Oregon.....	1										3	1	.004	33.33
South Dakota.....														
Utah.....	2	2	1	1	2	1					8	5	.012	62.50
Vermont.....		2										7		
Virginia.....	39		36		20		21		10		246	(*)	.116	
Washington 1.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	18	9	.013	50.00
Wisconsin.....	10	1	28	6	13	1	5	2	5	2	74	25	.031	33.78

\* The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

\* Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

\* Deaths were not reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (OR TICK) FEVER.

	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Idaho.....	378,818	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	67	3	93	2	58	.....	15	1
Minnesota.....	2,181,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	419,174	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	94,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
Oregon.....	756,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	163,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitant.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Idaho.....	6	2	1								1 267	8		3.11
Minnesota.....											1			
Montana.....		2												
Nevada.....											6	9		16.67
Oregon.....											3	1		100.00
Wyoming.....												1		

<sup>1</sup> Including 5 cases not reported by months.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER.

	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	2,238,614	16	2	35	4	52	1	18	2	12	1	13	1	17	.....
Arizona.....	230,908	5	.....	7	.....	2	.....	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
California.....	2,607,516	154	4	85	5	185	1	104	8	132	14	85	14	100	5
Connecticut.....	1,181,782	416	23	328	20	401	18	252	9	231	8	203	5	87	6
District of Columbia.....	348,077	86	3	60	2	53	3	49	1	48	2	21	1	20	.....
Hawaii.....	101,909	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Idaho.....	378,818	31	3	33	2	8	.....	18	.....	5	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	5,904,043	2,355	150	2,099	166	2,376	189	1,825	115	1,539	111	1,076	103	493	45
Indiana.....	2,760,752	564	13	699	24	641	38	578	24	367	20	320	16	97	4
Iowa.....	2,222,472	111	13	134	7	141	14	122	9	95	5	36	1	12	2
Kansas.....	1,762,573	233	5	194	3	213	4	124	4	213	4	47	1	39	1
Maryland.....	1,330,209	82	2	78	.....	62	.....	30	3	30	.....	31	1	31	4
Massachusetts.....	3,548,705	961	.....	943	.....	1,017	.....	812	.....	721	.....	521	.....	251	.....
Michigan.....	2,686,618	509	37	604	25	620	45	481	48	409	24	250	21	96	13
Minnesota.....	2,181,077	263	9	362	11	536	31	515	27	394	27	223	14	174	10
Montana.....	419,174	58	2	58	2	120	11	158	24	155	13	67	11	50	3
Nebraska.....	1,233,122	.....	4	.....	4	.....	14	.....	10	.....	4	.....	3	.....	4
Nevada.....	94,722	18	.....	30	.....	22	.....	15	.....	23	.....	11	.....	6	.....
New Jersey.....	2,749,486	712	20	572	25	700	33	568	28	639	22	382	18	142	11
New York.....	9,712,954	2,221	89	2,183	86	2,730	130	2,204	122	2,087	126	1,310	98	663	42
Oklahoma.....	1,938,761	121	2	117	1	214	2	102	.....	28	2	27	.....	26	8
Oregon.....	766,988	88	2	68	5	88	3	89	.....	75	.....	50	3	46	1
South Carolina.....	1,572,285	10	.....	3	.....	12	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	.....	6	.....
South Dakota.....	643,121	58	3	48	4	104	3	53	.....	54	4	18	2	20	.....
Utah.....	404,735	93	1	196	3	101	.....	70	.....	42	1	32	.....	42	.....
Washington.....	1,344,686	78	1	60	1	87	8	104	2	63	4	30	4	35	.....
Wisconsin.....	2,419,898	425	28	271	38	354	26	393	23	236	20	192	13	89	11
Wyoming.....	163,325	3	1	7	4	7	.....	16	.....	25	.....	2	.....	3	.....

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	20	.....	37	3	67	1	33	1	32	4	362	17	0.157	4.83
Arizona.....	78	4	84	7	244	1	228	14	206	8	27	16	.234	22.22
California.....	56	6	67	.....	120	7	155	5	183	9	1,085	116	.635	5.01
Connecticut.....	14	.....	20	.....	64	.....	37	.....	54	1	2,499	113	2.115	4.65
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	.....	1.597	2.34
Hawaii.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.073	7.14
Idaho.....	309	24	323	29	625	27	879	31	55	2	207	10	.546	4.83
Illinois.....	135	6	227	8	483	11	486	13	837	40	14,756	1,020	2.406	6.92
Indiana.....	12	2	24	1	66	2	92	7	484	13	5,071	190	1.837	3.75
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	7	952	70	.429	7.35
Kansas.....	46	2	48	.....	122	3	109	5	109	5	1,497	37	.849	2.47
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....	18	3	58	2	130	4	120	4	152	.....	522	23	.618	2.80
Massachusetts.....	196	.....	268	.....	503	.....	747	.....	1,120	.....	8,060	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.271	.....
Michigan.....	125	9	201	8	234	15	267	8	315	17	4,111	270	1.400	6.57
Minnesota.....	113	9	95	7	190	6	250	10	370	20	3,487	181	1.599	5.19
Montana.....	23	3	32	5	60	3	83	1	76	1	940	79	2.243	8.40
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	52	.....	.....
Nevada.....	96	9	198	8	245	10	295	8	357	16	4,806	208	1.415	2.24
New Jersey.....	436	21	535	21	663	25	867	30	1,246	41	17,185	831	1.748	4.33
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.769	4.84
Oklahoma.....	48	.....	34	2	34	.....	81	2	80	33	922	52	.476	5.64
Oregon.....	25	.....	33	.....	33	.....	36	.....	29	.....	660	21	.872	3.18
South Carolina.....	14	.....	19	1	18	.....	10	.....	14	.....	123	.....	.078	.....
South Dakota <sup>1</sup> .....	6	.....	18	.....	24	.....	33	.....	41	.....	477	20	.....	4.19
Utah.....	33	.....	33	2	81	1	129	2	168	3	1,020	15	2.620	1.47
Washington.....	30	.....	47	3	66	4	96	.....	101	2	797	29	.593	3.64
Wisconsin.....	68	2	61	7	167	3	213	6	285	7	2,724	179	1.126	6.57
Wyoming.....	7	1	8	.....	16	.....	9	3	12	.....	115	11	.704	9.57

<sup>1</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported  
<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

<sup>3</sup> For the first 6 months only.  
<sup>4</sup> Deaths were not reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913: CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

States.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,238,614	166	2	130	—	106	—	98	1	130	—	120	1	61	—
Arizona.....	230,908	1	—	40	—	57	—	51	—	33	—	25	—	—	—
California.....	2,667,516	85	8	—	—	105	—	101	—	115	—	—	3	41	—
Colorado.....	883,276	33	—	37	—	27	—	23	—	32	—	35	—	25	—
Connecticut.....	1,181,793	4	—	7	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
District of Columbia.....	348,077	15	—	10	—	37	—	5	—	34	—	26	—	3	—
Florida.....	825,420	246	—	211	—	217	1	113	—	94	—	88	—	71	—
Idaho.....	378,818	96	—	27	—	27	—	42	—	8	—	139	1	23	—
Illinois.....	5,904,043	256	1	235	—	412	1	312	—	272	—	163	—	120	—
Indiana.....	2,760,792	350	—	499	—	463	—	540	—	359	—	203	1	110	—
Iowa.....	2,222,473	234	—	294	3	416	—	336	1	220	—	134	—	46	—
Kansas.....	1,752,573	84	—	84	1	87	—	228	2	57	—	30	—	41	—
Maine.....	757,936	25	—	16	—	34	—	36	—	27	—	10	—	10	—
Maryland.....	1,936,209	34	—	20	—	13	—	12	—	25	—	20	—	2	—
Massachusetts.....	3,546,703	9	—	6	—	24	—	21	—	11	—	52	—	5	—
Michigan.....	2,936,618	217	—	220	1	275	1	200	—	193	—	122	—	117	—
Minnesota.....	2,181,077	522	1	510	—	452	—	407	2	213	—	115	1	120	—
Montana.....	419,174	73	—	86	—	79	—	86	1	48	—	61	—	59	—
Nebraska.....	1,233,122	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada.....	94,722	—	—	30	—	24	—	35	—	50	—	17	—	2	—
New Jersey.....	2,749,496	25	—	10	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	14	—	—	—
New York.....	9,712,954	67	—	64	—	94	—	129	—	87	—	77	—	72	—
North Dakota.....	660,849	16	—	18	—	36	—	66	—	10	—	13	—	30	—
Ohio.....	4,965,169	153	—	134	—	259	—	203	1	183	—	268	1	120	—
Oklahoma.....	1,938,761	332	23	257	29	284	8	308	2	197	1	107	1	72	3
Oregon.....	756,988	113	—	129	—	126	—	107	1	77	—	93	—	76	1
Pennsylvania.....	8,107,942	29	9	33	8	32	1	10	—	25	—	44	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	1,572,255	28	—	32	—	85	—	190	—	123	—	78	—	29	—
South Carolina.....	1,643,121	63	—	50	—	124	—	116	—	46	—	46	—	30	—
South Dakota.....	4,171,997	374	38	342	8	204	4	217	3	221	—	108	—	88	3
Texas.....	4,044,735	500	—	483	2	376	4	247	—	160	—	120	—	74	—
Utah.....	359,957	34	—	21	—	6	—	26	—	21	—	13	—	11	—
Vermont.....	2,129,003	231	—	149	—	125	—	127	—	83	—	66	—	70	—
Virginia.....	1,344,686	239	—	192	—	211	—	192	—	190	—	135	—	61	—
Washington.....	2,419,898	194	—	180	—	180	—	257	—	143	—	141	—	55	—
Wisconsin.....	2,419,898	15	—	47	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	19	—	21	—
Wyoming.....	163,325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	4,806	83	—	4,723	58	5,010	25	4,850	15	3,530	13	2,764	9	1,693	12

States.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.					
Alabama.....	32	1	2		12		35		25		925	6	0.414	0.65	
Arizona.....											207	1			
California.....	35		35		35		64	1	81		800	15	.300	1.88	
Colorado.....	6		3		24		29		15		289		.327		
Connecticut.....	2		4		79		38		46	1	190	1	.161	.53	
District of Columbia.....	2		2								140		.402		
Florida.....	29		8		54	1	17		5		1,166	4	1.413	.34	
Idaho.....	17		30		6		32		116		1,068	3	1.068	.49	
Illinois.....	46		38		70		281		200		2,605	2	.424	.12	
Indiana.....	135		69		73	3	126	4	183		3,110	10	1.126	.32	
Iowa.....	15		21		53		114	1	239		2,131	5	.959	.24	
Kansas.....	10		14		24		83		88		812	4	.461	.49	
Maine.....											158	1			
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....			2				1				132	2	.099	1.52	
Massachusetts.....	7		5		8		6		3		157		.044		
Michigan.....	69		53		83		257		182		1,988	3	.677	.15	
Minnesota <sup>2</sup> .....	26		37		114		125		216		2,896	7	1.314	.24	
Montana.....	27		19		54		65	1	78	1	738	3	1.761	.41	
Nebraska.....															
Nevada.....					1		2		1		261	10	2.755		
New Jersey.....			1								63		.023		
New York.....	27		32		21		73		85		828	1	.085	.12	
North Dakota.....	13		5		67		39		73		395		.998		
Ohio.....	92		68		200		353		529	1	2,561	4	.516	.16	
Oklahoma.....	39		26	1	25		102	4	161	8	1,910	80	.985	4.19	
Oregon.....	15		17		30	1	188		43		1,014	3	1.340	.30	
Pennsylvania.....		1									1,173	19			
South Carolina.....	34		4		13		27		38		681		.433		
South Dakota <sup>2</sup> .....	30		19		25		17		92		658		1.023		
Texas.....	15		16		26		56	1	99	3	1,766	63	.423	3.57	
Utah.....	63		66		99		124		131		2,443	6	6.014	.25	
Vermont.....									2		134	1	.372	.75	
Virginia.....	69		35		87		173		283		1,498		1.498		
Washington.....	39		39		89		91		145		1,020	2	1.205	.12	
Wisconsin.....	57		62		69		268		446		2,052	2	.848	.10	
Wyoming.....	8		2		1		6		5		128		.784		
Total.....	956	2	734	1	1,444	5	2,796	20	3,723	15	37,109	4269			

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.<sup>2</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

\* Incomplete.

† Including one death not reported by month.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	2,233,814	94	175	81	183	124	180	69	196	100	178	88	175	63	164
California.....	2,667,516	192	485	33	478	293	500	200	493	141	474	120	446	182	418
Connecticut.....	1,331,795	207	124	148	135	191	133	172	141	152	105	160	126	182	109
District of Columbia.....	348,077	127	60	108	73	93	93	125	77	104	88	110	61	125	62
Hawaii.....	191,909	35	28	58	26	47	37	53	30	50	31	51	28	45	29
Illinois.....	5,804,043	.....	572	.....	542	.....	617	.....	577	.....	580	.....	509	.....	503
Indiana.....	2,760,792	.....	355	.....	327	.....	420	.....	383	.....	338	.....	338	.....	320
Iowa.....	2,222,472	.....	142	.....	102	.....	123	.....	137	.....	136	.....	125	.....	114
Kansas <sup>1</sup> .....	1,762,573	77	26	55	24	51	29	65	14	68	15	52	15	77	22
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	1,330,209	274	98	275	106	274	97	274	93	384	99	248	103	306	95
Massachusetts.....	3,548,705	648	.....	616	.....	764	.....	719	.....	830	.....	747	.....	626	.....
Michigan.....	2,936,618	187	203	99	212	95	231	221	249	239	277	212	198	207	244
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	2,181,077	156	180	159	195	190	232	188	228	232	204	212	214	204	174
Montana <sup>1</sup> .....	2,419,174	.....	47	.....	48	.....	37	5	31	6	31	44	31	13	20
Nebraska.....	1,233,122	.....	49	.....	46	.....	44	.....	50	.....	52	.....	38	.....	48
Nevada.....	94,722	13	5	12	5	16	4	20	6	14	5	13	5	5	1
New Jersey.....	2,749,486	693	373	575	372	617	424	731	397	841	411	749	312	700	308
New York.....	9,712,954	2,765	1,183	2,534	1,201	3,113	1,398	3,011	1,317	2,638	1,309	2,574	1,107	2,941	1,025
Oklahoma.....	1,938,791	69	50	84	73	84	78	72	67	62	66	66	61	56	33
Oregon.....	756,988	24	45	26	46	31	65	28	60	26	66	51	49	18	51
South Carolina.....	1,572,285	12	.....	14	.....	32	.....	74	.....	47	.....	31	.....	41	.....
South Dakota <sup>1</sup> .....	643,121	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	404,735	7	6	11	14	20	23	16	11	11	21	10	6	3	1
Virginia.....	2,129,003	355	.....	338	.....	347	.....	381	.....	349	.....	333	.....	391	.....
Washington <sup>1</sup> .....	1,344,686	46	84	67	102	146	110	87	113	76	104	76	107	68	107
Wisconsin.....	2,419,898	127	162	102	155	116	208	165	163	139	195	183	52	129	165
Wyoming.....	163,325	.....	1	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	7



	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1913.	Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	76	156	53	174	59	149	86	142	86	157	979	2,009	0.964	.....
California.....	163	383	204	391	410	442	384	415	339	445	2,571	5,370	1.640	72.03
Connecticut.....	139	113	156	96	137	92	138	95	156	127	1,938	1,366	3.379	68.28
District of Columbia.....	79	64	83	59	80	55	91	57	56	54	1,176	803	2.960	65.85
Hawaii.....	44	37	42	25	44	40	42	31	54	32	568	374	.....	.....
Illinois.....	503	453	.....	459	.....	434	.....	434	.....	507	.....	6,285	.....	.....
Indiana.....	323	275	.....	290	.....	286	.....	286	.....	302	.....	3,993	.....	.....
Iowa.....	106	100	.....	113	.....	85	.....	85	.....	109	.....	1,392	.....	.....
Kansas <sup>1</sup> .....	46	14	60	11	49	9	72	23	49	17	721	223	.409	30.93
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....	167	104	375	78	236	85	229	83	257	81	3,299	1,122	2.490	34.01
Massachusetts.....	652	.....	530	.....	563	.....	653	.....	564	.....	8,012	(*)	2.258	.....
Michigan.....	102	191	213	200	200	163	129	181	117	223	1,920	2,572	.....	.....
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	275	186	224	153	200	181	180	123	197	166	2,516	2,286	1.154	88.87
Montana <sup>1</sup> .....	15	29	10	23	9	32	16	23	6	29	124	378	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	35	35	30	46	.....	46	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	472	.....	.....
Nevada.....	7	6	10	5	3	1	15	5	14	4	142	52	1.499	36.62
New Jersey.....	651	310	623	293	631	392	621	399	622	327	8,054	4,109	2.929	51.02
New York.....	2,162	978	2,339	938	2,526	1,012	2,306	1,027	2,164	1,165	31,071	13,657	3.199	43.95
Oklahoma.....	59	40	72	42	55	32	41	41	63	39	791	622	.408	78.63
Oregon.....	31	50	23	37	28	44	29	46	46	29	358	588	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	49	.....	48	.....	30	.....	15	.....	16	.....	409	.....	.290	.....
South Dakota <sup>1</sup> .....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	34	5	.053	14.71
Utah <sup>1</sup> .....	17	16	12	4	21	14	13	15	16	16	158	104	.....	.....
Virginia.....	533	.....	353	.....	389	.....	438	.....	390	.....	4,897	(*)	2.159	.....
Washington <sup>1</sup> .....	84	103	74	98	97	73	73	81	112	115	1,006	1,197	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	123	134	81	141	152	123	137	151	167	163	1,621	1,802	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	41	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

\* Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

\* Deaths were not reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,238,614	67	33	63	15	50	17	38	28	73	32	153	51	226	94
Arizona.....	2,230,868	1	1		1	2	4	4	1	3	4	4	3		
California.....	2,667,516	81	22	53	25	53	24	46	23	83	23	95	34	213	47
Connecticut.....	1,181,793	46	4	30	7	11	3	42	8	45	8	41	7	80	16
District of Columbia.....	1,346,077	25	4	9	4	15	4	12	2	17	3	65	5	70	7
Hawaii.....	191,909	10	6	26	4	23	3	26	7	14	3	20	9	14	5
Idaho.....	378,818		1		1		1		1		1	1	2	12	5
Illinois.....	5,904,043	313	38	208	52	164	30	149	32	177	48	165	45	441	35
Indiana.....	2,760,792	74	26	81	27	63	27	117	27	81	32	96	25	397	47
Iowa.....	2,222,472		23		13		11		13		19		20		15
Kansas.....	1,762,573	32	2	35	5	17	3	15		17	3	41	2	149	9
Maryland.....	1,390,209	105	12	102	7	70	20	93	7	92	14	151	19	425	28
Massachusetts.....	3,548,705	156		137		83		112		98		101		178	
Michigan.....	2,986,618	131	42	112	26	79	33	153	38	109	27	135	27	162	41
Minnesota.....	2,181,077	48	17	68	16	33	14	50	9	25	5	53	7	90	16
Montana.....	419,174	21	4	39	8	39	4	20	6	21	3	17	1	54	5
Nebraska.....	1,233,122		5		4		2		8		7		6		9
Nevada.....	94,722	12		4		4		2		4		5		11	1
New Jersey.....	2,749,486	86	14	58	8	47	8	66	9	107	16	60	14	161	30
New York.....	9,712,954	257	54	221	47	180	55	404	46	348	63	222	49	417	86
Oklahoma.....	1,038,781	60	19	38	9	25	5	139	8	63	19	192	14	406	46
Oregon.....	756,988	21	8	17	4	24	3	16	5	9	3	14	1	18	6
South Carolina.....	1,572,285	3		7		33		66		84		128		154	
South Dakota.....	683,121	3		4		1								6	
Utah.....	404,735	11	11	13	2	22	2	31	3	21	2	37	4	107	12
Virginia.....	2,129,003	143		227		115		112		221		668		1,114	
Washington.....	1,344,686	15	3	26	2	31	10	20	3	25	5	32	6	61	14
Wisconsin.....	2,419,898	52	24	28	17	35	17	65	21	55	19	64	13	39	15
Wyoming.....	2,163,825		1	1	2					4		1		6	

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total deaths, 1913.	Case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.					
Alabama.....	200	79	170	85	139	53	75	47	49	31	1,303	565	0.532	43.36	
Arizona.....											1,111	13			
California.....	183	49	165	47	284	52	124	56	134	35	1,484	435	.556	29.31	
Connecticut.....	192	22	238	23	192	12	90	16	41	8	1,954	129	.907	13.52	
District of Columbia.....	72	9	75	2	40	11	35	2	26	4	461	57	1.324	12.36	
Hawaii.....	18	5	20	7	10	4	15	4	19	6	215	63	1.120	29.30	
Idaho.....	26	4	56	7	23	12	18	6	13	3	176	44	.465	25.00	
Illinois.....	662	92	826	85	766	107	617	93	438	69	4,926	726	.834	14.74	
Indiana.....	722	112	533	106	486	126	314	80	181	60	3,135	695	1.136	22.17	
Iowa.....		23		31		32		22		25		247			
Kansas.....	299	22	229	13	211	15	151	9	151	9	1,347	92	.764	6.83	
Maryland.....	640	60	531	42	407	39	246	34	122	24	2,684	306	2.243	10.25	
Massachusetts.....	375		458		365		223		117		2,398	( <sup>1</sup> )	.678		
Michigan.....	332	52	484	74	287	66	187	60	142	44	2,313	330	.788	22.91	
Minnesota.....	165	14	286	23	245	50	142	33	93	22	1,288	226	.685	17.41	
Montana.....	59	4	65	10	108	14	43	11	37	11	523	81	1.248	15.49	
Nebraska.....		20		9		13		15				96			
Nevada.....	29	1	55	7	39	7	12	1	8	1	185	18	1.953	9.73	
New Jersey.....	293	35	353	44	265	40	163	25	73	11	1,717	254	.624	14.79	
New York.....	620	103	1,338	127	1,177	172	608	121	399	96	6,200	1,001	.638	16.15	
Oklahoma.....	516	66	320	49	238	35	180	43	119	26	2,296	339	1.184	14.76	
Oregon.....	79	4	53	6	49	13	17	9	9	4	325	66	.429	20.31	
South Carolina.....	177		95		55		47		20		869		.553		
South Dakota.....	11	1	42	2	32	4	25	2	20	5	143	14		9.79	
Utah.....	121	10	202	10	180	19	186	11	42	15	973	90	2.404	9.25	
Virginia.....	1,442		783		543		398		212		5,968	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.903		
Washington.....	165	7	134	14	100	18	54	14	70	25	1,733	121	.845	16.51	
Wisconsin.....	41	16	53	19	108	22	72	10	75	15	677	208	.302	30.72	
Wyoming.....	13	6	13	3	16	5	15	4	3	3	72	25	.441	34.72	

<sup>1</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

<sup>2</sup> For the first 6 months only.  
<sup>3</sup> Deaths were not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.*

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### SMALLPOX.

#### Maryland—Cumberland.

The State department of health of Maryland reported by telegraph July 7, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported through the notification of one case at Cumberland, Allegany County, Md.

#### Maryland—Loretto.

The State Department of Health of Maryland reported by telegraph July 3, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported through the notification of 4 cases of the disease at Loretto, Somerset County, Md.

#### New York 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.
New York:						
Albany County .....	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Chautauqua County.....	9	.....	.....	.....	7	2
Clinton County .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Greene County .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Monroe County .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau County .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Niagara County .....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Orleans County .....	6	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Wyoming County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York City .....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total .....	41	.....	4	.....	22	15

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**  
**Miscellaneous State Reports.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Arizona (June 1-30):</b>			<b>Colorado—Continued.</b>		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Maricopa.....	2	.....	Rio Blanco.....	3	.....
Yavapai.....	1	.....	Weld.....	4	.....
Total.....	3	.....	Total.....	50	.....
<b>Colorado (June 1-30):</b>			<b>Utah (May 1-31):</b>		
Counties—			Counties—		
Denver.....	19	.....	Beaver.....	3	.....
Eagle.....	1	.....	Cache.....	19	.....
Huerfano.....	11	.....	Davis.....	4	.....
Jackson.....	1	.....	Juab.....	5	.....
Las Animas.....	2	.....	Salt Lake.....	48	.....
Logan.....	5	.....	Tooele.....	6	.....
Montrose.....	1	.....	Utah.....	41	.....
Otero.....	2	.....	Weber.....	2	.....
Pueblo.....	1	.....	Total.....	128	.....
			Vermont (May 1-31). <sup>1</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> No case.

**City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	3	.....	Louisville, Ky.....	2	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	2	.....	Massillon, Ohio.....	1	.....
Butte, Mont.....	7	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	19	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	1	.....	Moline, Ill.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	3	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Detroit, Minn.....	7	.....	Nogales, Ariz.....	2	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Erie, Pa.....	3	.....	Racine, Wis.....	5	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	4	.....	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	4	.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	2	.....
Kokomo, Ind.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	3	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....		1	Washington, D. C.....	3	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	.....			

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**State Reports for May, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>New York:</b>		<b>New York—Continued.</b>	
Albany County.....	20	Rockland County.....	1
Allegany County.....	3	St. Lawrence County.....	2
Broome County.....	1	Saratoga County.....	11
Cattaraugus County.....	1	Schenectady County.....	4
Chautauqua County.....	51	Schoharie County.....	1
Chemung County.....	2	Seneca County.....	1
Chenango County.....	1	Steuben County.....	2
Clinton County.....	1	Suffolk County.....	1
Columbia County.....	2	Tompkins County.....	6
Dutchess County.....	1	Ulster County.....	2
Erie County.....	17	Wayne County.....	1
Fulton County.....	2	Westchester County.....	5
Greene County.....	4	New York City.....	108
Jefferson County.....	2	Total.....	303
Monroe County.....	9		
Montgomery County.....	3	<b>Vermont:</b>	
Niagara County.....	14	Chittenden County.....	1
Oneida County.....	3	Franklin County.....	1
Onondaga County.....	3	Rutland County.....	1
Orange County.....	8	Total.....	3
Oswego County.....	7		
Rensselaer County.....	3		

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.	1	—	Mobile, Ala.	5	2
Austin, Tex.	1	—	New Bedford, Mass.	1	—
Baltimore, Md.	11	4	New Castle, Pa.	1	—
Boston, Mass.	4	1	New London, Conn.	3	—
Braddock, Pa.	1	—	New Orleans, La.	—	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	5	—	New York, N. Y.	36	7
Cambridge, Ohio.	1	—	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	—
Camden, N. J.	1	—	Norfolk, Va.	2	—
Charleston, S. C.	1	—	Norristown, Pa.	1	—
Chicago, Ill.	18	1	Oakland, Cal.	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	5	1	Orange, N. J.	1	—
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	—	Philadelphia, Pa.	8	4
Cumberland, Md.	1	—	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	—
Dayton, Ohio.	1	—	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	—
Detroit, Mich.	3	1	Port Arthur, Tex.	5	—
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Providence, R. I.	7	—
Dunkirk, N. Y.	2	—	Reading, Pa.	3	—
Erie, Pa.	2	—	Richmond, Va.	4	—
Fall River, Mass.	1	—	Roanoke, Va.	3	—
Galveston, Tex.	4	—	Sacramento, Cal.	1	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	—	St. Louis, Mo.	9	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	—	San Francisco, Cal.	4	1
Hartford, Conn.	1	—	Schenectady, N. Y.	4	—
Jersey City, N. J.	2	—	Seattle, Wash.	2	—
Johnstown, Pa.	1	—	Springfield, Ill.	1	—
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	Springfield, Mass.	1	—
Kearny, N. J.	1	—	Springfield, Ohio.	1	—
Key West, Fla.	3	—	Toledo, Ohio.	10	2
Kokomo, Ind.	1	1	Trenton, N. J.	1	—
Little Rock, Ark.	2	—	Washington, D. C.	2	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	1	Wheeling, W. Va.	4	—
Louisville, Ky.	4	1	Wilmington, N. C.	—	1
Lowell, Mass.	3	—	Worcester, Mass.	1	—
Lynn, Mass.	3	—	York, Pa.	3	—

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

## State Reports for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
New York:		New York—Continued.	
Albany County	1	Rensselaer County	1
Broome County	3	Westchester County	3
Chautauqua County	1	New York City County	37
Chemung County	1	Total	54
Erie County	1		
Franklin County	1	Vermont:	
Greene County	1	Addison County	1
Montgomery County	1		
Oneida County	3		

## City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1	2	New London, Conn.	1	—
Chicago, Ill.	4	—	Northampton, Mass.	—	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	—	1	Orange, N. J.	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.	—	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	—
Everett, Mass.	1	—	Pittsburgh, Pa.	—	1
Little Rock, Ark.	1	—	Rochester, N. Y.	2	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	—	1	Worcester, Mass.	1	—
Newark, N. J.	—	1			

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****New York Report for May, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.
New York:	
Erie County.....	1
Orange County.....	1
New York City.....	2
Total.....	4

**City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	4	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	1	1			

**ERYSIPELAS.****City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	2	New York, N. Y.....	.....	5
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	.....	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	2	Passaic, N. J.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	15	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Port Arthur, Tex.....	2	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	5	.....
Erie, Pa.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	Trenton, N. J.....	.....	1
Newark, N. J.....	.....	1			

**PELLAGRA.****City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	1	Newport, R. I.....	1	1
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	1	Roanoke, Va.....	5	1
New Orleans, La.....	.....	1	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....

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

During the period from May 19 to June 2, 1914, 5 plague-infected ground squirrels were found in San Benito County, Cal., as follows: May 19, 1 squirrel; May 21, 1; May 26, 1; May 29, 1; June 2, 1.

**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended June 13, 1914, ground squirrels were examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 135; Contra Costa County, 723; Merced County, 47; Monterey County, 80; San Benito County, 129; total, 1,114.

**California—Rats Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended June 13, 1914, 557 rats were collected in San Francisco, Cal. Of this number 536 were examined. No plague-infected rat was found.

**PNEUMONIA.****City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y. ....	2	2	Manchester, N. H. ....	1	1
Chicago, Ill. ....	76	41	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	4	33
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	8	8	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	7	18
Duluth, Minn. ....	1	1	Port Arthur, Tex. ....	10	2
Erie, Pa. ....	2	.....	Rochester, N. Y. ....	2	3
Galesburg, Ill. ....	3	3	San Diego, Cal. ....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	12	4	San Francisco, Cal. ....	8	6
Lowell, Mass. ....	2	2	Schenectady, N. Y. ....	2	1

**RABIES.****Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh.**

During the week ended June 20, 1914, 2 deaths from rabies were notified at Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Washington—Seattle—Rabies in Animals.**

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 4, 1914, 2 cases of rabies in dogs had been reported in Seattle, Wash.

**New Jersey—East Orange—Rabies in Animals.**

During the week ended June 20, 1914, a case of rabies in a dog was notified at East Orange, N. J.

**TETANUS.****City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass. ....	.....	1	New York, N. Y. ....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1	.....
Mobile, Ala. ....	.....	2	Wilmington, N. C. ....	.....	1
New Orleans, La. ....	.....	2			



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

## State Reports for May, 1914.

States.	New cases reported.		
	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
New York.....	2,122	8,742	2,457
Vermont.....	11	53	22

## City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Cen- sus Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	147	16	—	7	—	12	—	24	18	
Boston, Mass.	733,802	223	35	2	121	2	46	—	59	18	
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	500	75	8	195	2	37	5	187	71	
Cleveland, Ohio.	659,431	—	31	2	42	—	11	—	36	16	
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	144	19	3	—	—	2	—	17	13	
New York, N. Y.	5,333,579	—	405	22	899	14	167	8	438	175	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	452	47	5	107	4	24	2	114	58	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	140	19	—	53	1	53	6	33	13	
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	204	39	4	71	4	10	1	38	21	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	124	17	1	32	—	4	2	38	11	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	102	5	—	4	—	11	—	22	18	
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	102	14	1	5	—	12	—	53	18	
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,064	88	15	1	25	3	20	1	8	8	
Newark, N. J.	389,106	81	31	—	28	—	31	—	44	7	
New Orleans, La.	361,221	133	24	1	26	—	3	—	20	13	
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	121	16	1	49	2	12	—	31	13	
Washington, D. C.	353,378	80	1	—	5	—	3	—	19	7	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:											
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	55	3	—	30	—	3	—	10	4	
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	56	49	2	20	—	24	1	24	5	
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	66	5	1	8	—	1	—	2	11	
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	78	2	—	—	—	—	—	38	10	
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	42	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	2	
Providence, R. I.	245,090	42	9	—	6	1	3	—	5	3	
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	73	3	1	54	1	5	—	9	4	
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	43	1	—	12	—	1	—	13	2	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:											
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	30	3	—	1	—	1	—	10	9	
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	14	8	1	5	—	4	—	6	3	
Camden, N. J.	102,465	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	
Fall River, Mass.	126,443	43	5	—	3	—	2	—	8	6	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	27	2	—	1	—	7	—	3	5	
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	30	6	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	—	3	—	23	—	—	—	3	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	46	—	—	13	1	—	—	1	7	
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	23	4	4	1	—	5	2	6	2	
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	39	2	2	15	1	1	—	4	2	
Reading, Pa.	103,361	24	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	
Richmond, Va.	134,917	59	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	33	—	2	15	2	—	3	2	1	
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	42	4	—	52	1	2	—	7	4	
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	38	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	45	—	—	5	2	7	—	6	8	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:											
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	15	—	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	19	1	—	11	—	2	—	2	—	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	14	4	—	16	—	4	—	3	—	

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

## City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants—Continued.										
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	40							1	4
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	8			4		10		2	5
Erie, Pa.	72,401	15	2		6		2		8	
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	9	2		2		1		4	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	16	6	1	3				1	
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		1		10				2	
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	37			2		1			
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	19	5		1		9		5	3
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	26			6		2		2	
Mobile, Ala.	55,573									8
Norfolk, Va.	86,540		2		4				5	4
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	18	2		9				1	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	13	1			3				1
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	15			2		1		2	2
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	6			7		1		2	
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	9			3		1			2
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	18	1		3		1		2	2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	19	7		11		8		3	
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	18	8	1			5		6	2
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	5			1				1	
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509				19					
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	9								
Austin, Tex.	33,218	9	1	1						2
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	4	1		10				2	
Butte, Mont.	41,781	17			1		2		1	2
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	9	2		5		2		3	1
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	5	2		1		1		2	
Danville, Ill.	30,847	5	1		1					1
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		3		7		1			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	6	2	1	7					
Everett, Mass.	37,381	5	3		5				1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	6			2					
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	15	3							4
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	11			3		6		5	
Knoxville, Tenn.	37,924						2			
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	13			1					1
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		1						1	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	11	2		7				2	3
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	19	1		3				1	1
Malden, Mass.	48,979	4	6		2		7	1		
Medford, Mass.	25,240		1		4		1		2	
Moline, Ill.	26,402	7								
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		2				1			
Newport, Ky.	31,517	10	1				4			
Newport, R. I.	29,154	7			9		1			
Newton, Mass.	42,455	10		1	17				2	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	10	3				4			
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	10	3	1		2				
Orange, N. J.	31,968	11			4		4		3	1
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	9			3				1	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	10	1				1		4	1
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	2			3					
Racine, Wis.	44,528	10	1				2			
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	11	1		8		1		4	1
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		2						1	1
South Omaha, Nebr.	28,368	6								
Superior, Wis.	44,344	7					6			2
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	12	3				1		1	2
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	2	2		18		1			
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647		3		7				2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	17			4				2	1
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	13			1				1	
York, Pa.	49,430								1	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949		1		2					
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	2	3						4	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100					1			1	
Bennington, Vt.	8,980	8			3					
Braddock, Pa.	20,935		2		1					
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	3								

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 20, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Cen- sus Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria:		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants—										
Continued.										
Cambridge, Ohio.....	12,640	3					1			
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	2			2		1			
Concord, N. H.....	22,291	5	6							1
Cumberland, Md.....	23,846		1		1		2		1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	19,607	3					3		2	
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,570	11							2	2
Grand Haven, Mich.....		1								
Kearny, N. J.....	21,967	4					1		1	1
Ketchikan, Alaska.....		1			1					
Key West, Fla.....	21,150	11								4
Kokomo, Ind.....	19,694	2								
Manitowoc, Wis.....	13,553		5		1				2	
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610						12			1
Massillon, Ohio.....	14,912	4			17		1			1
Melrose, Mass.....	16,887		1				1			
Montclair, N. J.....	24,782	5	6				4		2	2
Morristown, N. J.....	13,033	6			1				1	
Muncie, Ind.....	24,969	3								
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,074	5								
Nanticoke, Pa.....	21,756	3			1					
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,147	4							2	1
New London, Conn.....	20,557	6			1					1
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	5			3					
Northampton, Mass.....	19,766	10			31				3	
Palmer, Mass.....	8,955	2								
Palo Alto, Cal.....					36					
Pascagoula, Miss.....		2			8					
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,755	5			9		1			
Port Arthur, Tex.....		2							1	
Pottstown, Pa.....	16,408	6								
Rutland, Vt.....	14,417	4	1				2			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,813	1					2			
Steelton, Pa.....	15,126	5								4
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	21,701	2			1				2	
Woburn, Mass.....	15,755	6								

## IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

## HAWAII.

## Examination of Rodents and Mongoose.

Rodents and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Honolulu, week ended June 13, 1914—273; Hilo, week ended June 6, 1914—1,941. No plague-infected animal was found.

## FOREIGN REPORTS.

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### AUSTRALIA.

#### Smallpox.

Smallpox has been notified in Australia as follows:

*New South Wales*.—April 30 to May 28, 1914, 73 cases, of which 60 cases occurred in the metropolitan area of Sydney, 2 at Newcastle, 1 at Liverpool, and 10 in country districts.

*Western Australia—Bunbury*.—From May 25 to 29, 1914, 7 cases of smallpox were notified. These cases all occurred in contacts with a Lascar who had been removed from a vessel.

### CHINA.

#### Plague—Hongkong.

During the week ended July 7, 1914, 20 cases of plague were notified at Hongkong.

### ECUADOR.

#### Plague—Yellow Fever—Guayaquil.

During the month of May, 1914, 3 cases of plague with 1 death and 3 cases of yellow fever with 1 death were notified at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

### TURKEY.

#### Damascus—Smallpox.

During the period from March 14 to May 16, 1914, 348 cases of smallpox with 185 deaths were notified at Damascus, Turkey in Asia.

### VENEZUELA.

#### Yellow Fever—Maracaibo.

Yellow fever was notified at Maracaibo June 15, 1914.

(1853)

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.****Reports Received During Week Ended July 10, 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.]

**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 24-30.....	3	3	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4	4	
Indo-China.....				Total Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 48; deaths, 38. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 40.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16....		130	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	18	13	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-June 6....	4	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
Cuba.....				Total Mar. 5-July 7: Cases, 29; deaths, 6.
Santiago.....	July 7.....	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			Present in light form. No cases since.

**PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-23.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 10-23.....	4	5	
China:				
Hongkong.....				July 1-7: Cases, 20.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 9-17.....	5	3	
Port Said.....	do.....	2	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 24-30.....	109	94	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	248	238	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 1,114; deaths, 917. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 103.
Saigon.....	May 19-25.....	7	1	
Japan:				
Hodogaya.....	June 9-15.....	2		
O-No. district.....	do.....	1		
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16....		2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	

**SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Total May 8-28: Cases, 52 in the metropolitan area and 10 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury.....	May 25-28.....	7		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 1-6.....	1		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		12	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended July 10, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada: Innipeg.....	June 14-20.....	3	.....	In the western part. May 19-23: Cases, 113; deaths, 14, including Batavia.
Ceylon: Colombo.....	May 19-23.....	1	.....	
China: Tsingtau.....	June 1-6.....	2	.....	
Dutch East Indies: Java.....	.....	.....	.....	
Batavia.....	May 19-23.....	3	3	
Egypt: Alexandria.....	June 4-10.....	.....	1	Total cases, 4.
Cairo.....	May 27-June 3....	36	8	
Port Said.....	do.....	2	.....	
France: Paris.....	May 31-June 6....	1	.....	
Germany.....	June 14-20.....	.....	.....	
Hamburg.....	June 7-13.....	1	.....	
Gibraltar.....	June 8-14.....	1	.....	
Great Britain: Leeds.....	June 6-13.....	1	.....	
India: Bombay.....	May 24-30.....	12	8	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	7	1	
Russia: Odessa.....	May 10-16.....	4	.....	.....
Riga.....	June 7-20.....	7	.....	
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-June 6....	25	8	
Siam: Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16... ..	.....	2	.....
Spain: Barcelona.....	June 14-20.....	.....	5	
Valencia.....	June 7-13.....	4	.....	
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	June 7-20.....	11	2	.....
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-May 16....	348	185	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-June 13....	11	.....	

**Reports Received from June 27 to July 3, 1914.**

[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: Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	4	.....	.....
India: Bassein.....	Apr. 28-May 9.....	57	40	
Bombay.....	May 17-23.....	3	3	
Calcutta.....	May 10-16.....	.....	76	
Turkey in Europe: Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....	.....	2	

**PLAGUE.**

China.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokschan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhol.
Amoy— Kulansu.....	May 20.....	1	.....	May 13, present. Total Jan. 4-May 16: Cases, 1,463; deaths, 1,118. June 23-29: Cases 37.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	378	.....	
Fatshan.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hongkong.....	May 10-16.....	241	185	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 27 to July 3, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	June 30.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria—				
Alexandria.....	June 2-8.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 6....	4	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-June 9....	2	1	
Gizeh.....	do.....	2	1	
Minieh.....	May 23-June 11...	7	2	
India:				
Bassein.....	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:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		2	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-30.....	140	40	
China.....				May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Chae Chow.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	21		
Hongkong.....				Total Jan. 4-May 16: Cases, 87; deaths, 61.
Pakhoi.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 19-24.....	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		
Germany.....				May 31-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....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki.....	May 31-June 6....		4	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### RHODE ISLAND.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases. (Chap. 1081, Act May 6, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. Section 25 of chapter 343 of the general laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 25. Should any midwife or nurse, or person acting as nurse, having charge of an infant in this State, notice that one or both eyes of such infant are inflamed or with swelling or reddening of lids and an unnatural discharge or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth, it shall be the duty of such midwife or nurse, or person acting as nurse, so having charge of such infant, to report the fact in writing within six hours to the health officer, or some qualified practitioner of medicine, of the city or town in which the parents of the infant reside. Every practitioner of medicine attending the birth of an infant shall immediately after the birth of such infant treat the eyes of such infant with a prophylactic remedy for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum."

SEC. 2. Section 26 of chapter 343 of the general laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 26. Every health officer shall furnish a copy of this act to each person who is known to him to act as midwife or nurse in the city or town for which such health officer is appointed, and the secretary of state shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed, and supply the same to the health officers on application. The State board of health shall furnish free of cost to all persons authorized to practice medicine in this State such prophylactic remedy as it may deem best for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum."

#### **Pathologist and Assistant Pathologist—Appointment and Duties. (Act May 5, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 115 of the general laws, entitled "Of the State board of health," as amended by chapter 386 of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1909, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following section:

"SEC. 14. The board shall appoint a well-qualified person as pathologist, who shall, under the direction of the board, have full charge of the pathological and bacteriological part of the laboratory maintained by the board, and shall conduct and supervise the pathological and bacteriological researches made in such laboratory, and who shall devote all of his time to the office. He may, with the consent of the board, appoint an assistant pathologist, and the board shall fix the salaries of said pathologist and assistant, but not exceeding \$4,000 annually for the pathologist nor \$1,500 annually for the assistant pathologist, and such salaries shall be in full compensation for any of their services in connection with said board."

(1857)



**SEC. 2.** For the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of \$1,500 out of the appropriation made for the State board of health and so much more as may be necessary, not exceeding the sum of \$2,500, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of said sums, or so much thereof as may from time to time be required, upon receipt by him of proper vouchers, and this act shall take effect upon its passage and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

**Foods and Drugs—Misbranding Defined. (Chap. 1062, Act May 4, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** Section 6 of chapter 183 of the general laws, entitled "Of the maintenance of purity in foods and drugs by prohibiting the manufacture or sale of adulterated, misbranded, or deleterious food or drugs," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"**SEC. 6.** A drug or an article of food, or an article which enters into the composition of food, shall be deemed to be misbranded:

"First. If the package containing it or the label on such package shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false, deceptive or misleading in any particular, or if the same is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"Second. If the package contains a proprietary or patent medicine, or a proprietary or patent food, and the label fails to bear a statement of the quantity or the proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, herion, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale and distribution of such proprietary or patent medicines or proprietary or patent foods as were in the possession of any dealer within this State on the 26th day of May, 1908.

"That for the purposes of this chapter an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

"In the case of drugs:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

"Second. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false, deceptive, or misleading.

"In the case of food:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

"Second. If in package form the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however*, That reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of this chapter."

**SEC. 2.** This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage: *Provided, however*, That no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of the second clause following "In the case of food" of section 6 of said chapter 183 of the general laws, as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to 18 months after its passage.

**Osteopathy—Licenses to Practice—Examinations. (Chap. 1058, Act May 1, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** The practice of osteopathy within the meaning of this act is hereby defined to be the treatment by manipulation of diseased or abnormal conditions of the human body.

SEC. 2. Authority to practice osteopathy within this State shall, on and after the 1st day of July, 1914, be a certificate from the State board of health granted as herein-after provided; and such certificate shall be granted to any reputable person applying therefor who shall present satisfactory evidence of graduation from a school or college of osteopathy in good standing and who shall pass a satisfactory examination as herein-after provided.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding section, the State board of health shall appoint a board of examiners consisting of three persons competent to conduct an examination of the qualifications of applicants for such certificates. Such examiners shall serve until their successors are appointed by said State board of health and have accepted such appointment; one of such examiners shall be a practitioner of osteopathy.

SEC. 4. Every person presenting himself for such examination shall pay to the State board of health the sum of \$20 for each examination; and said fee shall in no case be returned, but shall be applied to pay the expenses of conducting such examinations.

Upon recommendation of said board of examiners, the State board of health shall cause to be issued a certificate of qualification to practice osteopathy, which shall be signed by each member of said board of examiners; and the secretary of the State board of health shall indorse thereon, over his official signature and the official seal of the State board of health, a certificate that the person to whom said certificate of qualification is issued is authorized to practice osteopathy within this State; and not more than \$2 shall be charged for such certificate.

SEC. 5. On the payment of the regular certificate fee above provided for, a certificate of authority to practice osteopathy within this State shall, on or before the 1st day of July, 1914, be granted by said State board of health over its official seal and the signature of its secretary to all persons who, on or before the 20th day of June 1914, shall furnish the said board of health evidence satisfactory to said board that they were regularly engaged in the practice of osteopathy within this State prior to the last day of December, 1912, and that they have actually attended not less than 20 months in and graduated from a regular school or college of osteopathy. Such certificates granted without examination shall not authorize the holders thereof to practice surgery, obstetrics, or to prescribe drugs.

SEC. 6. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, all provisions of chapter 193 of the general laws and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto shall apply to the practice of osteopathy and to persons practicing osteopathy within this State.

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

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## **NORFOLK, VA.**

### **Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. Apr. 25, 1913.)**

**SECTION 1.** All householders, hotels, and restaurants shall provide separate receptacles with tight-fitting covers for all waste and refuse set out by them for removal by the city, according to the following rules and regulations:

**RULE 1.** One or more metallic receptacles shall be provided for garbage and shall have tight-fitting covers; said covers shall be kept on the receptacles at all times except when being filled or emptied.

**RULE 2.** One or more receptacles with tight-fitting tops shall be provided for swill and all other liquid or semiliquid kitchen refuse. Said receptacles shall be watertight and kept covered at all times except when being filled or emptied.

**RULE 3.** A separate receptacle shall be provided for ashes, dirt, tin cans, bottles, etc., and other incombustible waste; said receptacles shall not be larger than an ordinary half barrel, except when otherwise authorized by the health department; such receptacles shall be provided with covers, which shall be kept on at all times except when being filled or emptied.

**RULE 4.** All waste paper, paper boxes, rags, old clothes, and all other materials that are liable to be blown or scattered about the streets shall be securely tied in bundles and deposited in the receptacles provided for garbage.

**RULE 5.** No person shall overhaul, molest, or interfere with the contents of any receptacle containing household or kitchen waste or any other receptacles set out for removal by the city, except the employees of the city, unless by permission of the health commissioner.

**RULE 6.** No person shall throw upon the sidewalk or upon any street, lane, or alley, or in any catch basin, any paper, rags, old shoes, tin cans, bottles, fruit or vegetable peelings, dead animals, or any other refuse or waste. Nor shall any householder or storekeeper, by himself or agent, sweep any house, yard, or store dirt or refuse in or upon any sidewalk or public street, but all such refuse and waste as described and referred to in this rule shall be placed in receptacles, as before provided for.

**RULE 7.** The city garbage, refuse, and waste collectors shall immediately, upon emptying any and all receptacles, replace the cover thereon and set the receptacles in an upright position within the line of the premises, and shall not leave any such receptacle or receptacles on any street or sidewalk. All garbage and household waste collectors shall exercise every reasonable care in the handling of garbage receptacles and shall not willfully break, deface, or injure the same.

**RULE 8.** All garbage and refuse collectors shall be provided with a suitable whistle and shall, immediately upon emptying any receptacle, announce the same by a loud blast or blasts from the whistle, thereby notifying householders that the receptacles have been emptied. No garbage receptacles of any kind shall remain upon any public street or any public lane or alley, but all receptacles used for garbage or household waste of any kind shall be taken in the premises promptly after the same have been emptied.

**RULE 9.** No wooden boxes, barrels, or any other wooden receptacles shall be used for garbage or kitchen refuse, and the garbage and waste collectors shall be required to remove all such wooden boxes, barrels, or other wooden receptacles, if so used.

**RULE 10.** No garbage, offensive or disease-producing material shall be dumped in any lot or space within the city limits for the purpose of filling or otherwise without the consent of the health commissioner.

**RULE 11.** The police department shall be furnished with printed slips, upon which each officer shall note the character of the violation of any of the above rules which may come under his observation, leaving a copy of the slip with the householder and turning into the department the duplicate.

**SEC. 2.** The term "garbage" as used herein shall be intended to include all kinds of organic kitchen refuse and waste.

**SEC. 3.** Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not more than \$20 for each offense.

### NORWOOD, OHIO.

#### Street Cars—Overcrowding, Cleaning, Ventilation, Heating. (Ord. 2572, Dec. 6, 1913.)

**SECTION 1.** That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or company owning or operating street cars for the carriage of passengers for hire in or through or over the public streets of the city of Norwood, to permit more than one-third greater in number of passengers to ride or to be transported within such cars over and above the number for which seats are provided in the same: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to or be enforced on the days celebrated as Fourth of July, Decoration Day, or Labor Day.

**SEC. 2.** No such person, company, or corporation shall suffer or permit any passengers or persons to ride upon the rear platform of any such car unless the same be provided with a suitable rail or barrier, so arranged as to provide an open space reasonably sufficient to stand in such place so provided for such ingress and egress, but the same shall at all times be kept clear, free, and open. Any person refusing to vacate such open space provided for ingress and egress upon request of the conductor in charge of said car shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, recoverable in the police court of said city.

**SEC. 3.** No such person, company, or corporation shall suffer or permit any person or passenger to ride upon the front platform of any such car unless a rail or barrier be provided, separating the motorman from the balance of said front platform; said space allowed for the motorman shall in all cases be sufficient to permit him to properly and conveniently operate the mechanism controlling said car without interfering or crowding from the other persons upon said platform, if any, and no such person or passenger shall ever be permitted to stand, be, or remain within the inclosure thus provided for the motorman.

**SEC. 4.** It shall be the duty of every such person, company, or corporation to at all times keep its cars thoroughly cleaned and ventilated, and shall at least once a each week fumigate the inside of said cars with efficient disinfectant, and the board of health of the city of Norwood shall have power and authority to prescribe reasonable rules providing for the cleanliness, ventilation, and fumigation of such cars, and all such persons, companies, or corporations shall comply with such reasonable rules.

**SEC. 5.** The temperature of such cars shall never be permitted to be below 50° F

**SEC. 6.** It is hereby made the duty of every company, person, or corporation operating street cars and street car lines within the corporate limits of the city of Norwood, to run and operate cars in sufficient number at all times to reasonably accommodate the public within the limits of this ordinance as to the number of passengers

to be carried, and the council of the city of Norwood may, by resolution at any time, direct that the number of cars operated upon any line or route shall be increased to a sufficient number to so accommodate the public, if there is failure in that respect.

Any such person, company, or corporation failing or refusing to run or operate sufficient cars as by this section provided, shall be subject to the penalties provided by section 2 hereof.

SEC. 7. Any person, company, or corporation violating either of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense, recoverable in the police court of the city of Norwood, and each car operated in violation of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense for each day it is so operated, and it is hereby made the duty of all police officers of such city and other exercising police power, to see to the enforcement of this ordinance and to arrest or cause the arrest of all persons guilty of its infraction. And the chief of police is hereby directed to assign at least one police officer to the special enforcement of this ordinance. It shall be the duty of such officer to examine and observe street cars in operation, and to make arrests or cause proper prosecution to be started against offenders violating this ordinance.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be held or construed to be, or to affect, a renewal or extension or enlargement of the right of any person, company, or corporation to use or occupy the streets and highways of the city of Norwood for street railway purposes.

SEC. 9. The term "any person, corporation, or company owning or operating street cars," as used herein, shall include the conductor and motorman in charge of such street car.

#### OAKLAND, CAL.

#### **Rabies—Control of—Destruction of Dogs During Epidemics. (Ord. 545 N. S., Oct. 27, 1913.)**

SEC. 5. Whenever within the limits of the city of Oakland any dog shall have bitten any person, it shall be the duty of the poundmaster, and he is hereby directed to take into custody and keep such dog at the city pound for a period not to exceed two weeks, during which period the health director shall determine whether or not said dog is diseased. If the health director shall determine that said dog is diseased, and in his judgment should be killed, he shall notify the poundmaster of such determination. It shall then be the duty of the poundmaster and he is hereby directed to kill said diseased dog immediately. If the health director shall determine that such dog is not diseased, said dog shall be released and delivered by the poundmaster to the owner or person lawfully entitled thereto, but no such dog taken into custody and released in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section shall be permitted by the owner or person lawfully entitled thereto, to run at large in any of the public lanes, alleys, streets, or other public places in the city of Oakland unless such dog is properly muzzled. Any owner of or person lawfully entitled to any such dog who allows or permits such dog to run at large in the city of Oakland in violation of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the city prison of the city of Oakland for a period not to exceed 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The provisions of this section shall be held to apply whether or not such dog is registered and licensed as provided by ordinance.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 hereof, whenever, in the judgment of the city council of the city of Oakland, upon the recommendation of the health director and the commissioner of public health and safety of said city of Oakland, it shall determine and declare that any disease epidemic exists within the city

of Oakland by reason of rabies, or for any other disease or cause, or reason, and that it is necessary to protect and preserve the public health and safety, the council of the city shall by resolution declare and determine the existence of an epidemic of such disease, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the chief of police of the city of Oakland or poundmaster, when so directed by the commissioner of public health and safety, and until such time as it may be determined by said council that such disease epidemic no longer exists, to immediately destroy, or cause to be immediately destroyed, in the event such epidemic is one of rabies, any dog or dogs which may have bitten any person or persons, dog or dogs, or other animal or animals, or which, in the judgment of the health director, is suffering from the disease of rabies, and to immediately destroy or cause to be immediately destroyed the dog or dogs, or any other animal or animals which may have been bitten by any such dog or dogs. Such dog or dogs and such other animals or animal, during the existence of such epidemic, are hereby declared to be an imminent menace to the public health and safety. During the continuance of such epidemic any person or persons owning any dog or dogs within the city of Oakland shall comply strictly with the provisions of ordinance No. 519 N. S., relating to the muzzling of dogs and any dog or dogs unmuzzled and running at large upon any of the public streets, lanes, alleys, or other public places of the city of Oakland, during such epidemic, shall be impounded and destroyed whether or not such dog or dogs be suffering from rabies or any other disease, and the poundmaster or any member of the police department is hereby authorized to enforce the provisions hereof.

SEC. 7. Any person or persons in any manner interfering with the poundmaster or any officer of the city in the discharge of the duties herein prescribed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city prison of the city of Oakland at the rate of one day for each \$2 so imposed, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Ordinance No. 551 and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

### OMAHA, NEBR.

#### **Common Finger Bowls—Prohibited in Public Eating Places. (Ord. Nov.11, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. That no person, firm, or corporation conducting or operating any hotel, café, restaurant, lunchroom, boarding house, or other place where meals are served, to transient patrons within the city of Omaha, shall use or keep for use or serve to patrons finger bowls which have been used or offered for use to other patrons, or which have been used by any other person whomsoever: *Provided, however,* This ordinance shall not prohibit or be so construed as to prohibit the use of individual finger bowls in any of the places above mentioned, and the term "individual bowl," as here used, means and shall be construed to mean the private finger bowl of any individual person, or a finger bowl made from paper or other substance which shall be delivered after being once used and not used or offered for use a second time.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not less than \$1 or more than \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after 60 days after the date of the passage hereof.

## OYSTER BAY, N. Y.

**Health Officer and Secretary of Board of Health—Duties of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ARTICLE 1. Secretary.**—SECTION 1. The secretary shall keep a record of all cases of contagious diseases that may be from time to time reported to him by the attending physician, health officer, or any member of the board, or that may otherwise come to his knowledge. He shall also keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the board, and shall enter upon such record all orders made by the board and all reports made by individual members thereof, or by the health officer, and shall make such reports to the State board of health as the existing laws may require, and perform such other duties as may be imposed by statute or by the board of health.

**SEC. 2.** The secretary shall cause a record to be made by the town clerk of all certificates of births, marriages, or deaths that shall be received by him, and the town clerk shall be allowed the sum of 25 cents for making such record and forwarding said certificate to the State board of health.

**ART. 2. Health officer.**—SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the health officer on or before the 1st day of each and every month to be at the office of the secretary of the board of health to receive, examine, and secure the registration of the secretary of all certificates and records of death and causes of death. He shall execute all orders issued by the board directing him to take necessary steps for the abatement of any nuisance found existing within the jurisdiction of the said board. He shall visit any person or persons reported to be sick with cholera, diphtheria, smallpox, varioloid, scarlet fever, yellow fever, or any other infectious or contagious disease and shall cause all persons who may be affected with any such disease, if consistent with public safety, to be strictly and efficiently quarantined upon the premises where the same may be first discovered, and he shall also prohibit any person from leaving or entering such premises while the necessity for such quarantine exists without his consent. It shall be the duty of the health officer to send necessary supplies and articles for the use of and at the expense of the person or persons so quarantined if they be in circumstances to afford the same, but if it be a poor person the same may be charged against the board of health of the town of Oyster Bay, and the health officer shall report to the board all assistance so rendered and the expense of the same in each case. And in case of violation by any person of such quarantine, the person so offending is liable to a penalty of \$50. It shall be his duty to report to the board the name of any physician who shall refuse or neglect to report any case under treatment by him of any contagious or infectious disease, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

**Morbidity Reports—Reporting of Births and Deaths. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ART. 3. Physicians.**—SECTION 1. Every physician and every midwife (where there is no physician in attendance) practicing within the town of Oyster Bay, shall transmit to the secretary of the board of health, who is hereby designated as the registrar of said board of health for that purpose, a statement in writing of every birth or death occurring within the scope of his or her practice—births within 36 hours and death within 24 hours after the happening of such birth or death.

**SEC. 2.** Every physician practicing as aforesaid shall transmit to the secretary of this board or to any member of the same, or to the health officer, a statement in writing, of any and every case of infectious or contagious disease or sickness occurring within the said town, so far as the same shall come within the scope of his practice, and all such cases that may come to his knowledge, where no physician has been called within 12 hours thereafter.

SEC. 3. Any physician practicing as aforesaid may, upon notice from any member of this board, visit any urgent case of infectious or contagious disease or sickness within said town and report to the member so directing him immediately thereafter. And for such visit and report he shall be entitled to receive the sum of \$3, to be audited and paid in the same manner as other board of health charges.

SEC. 4. Each physician or midwife shall be entitled to receive for each certificate of birth, and for each report of contagious or infectious disease, made as above directed, the sum of 25 cents to be audited and paid in the same manner as other town charges.

SEC. 5. Any physician, midwife, parent, or custodian of a child, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements of the sections of this article is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**Communicable Diseases—Control of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

ART. 4. *Contagious diseases.*—SECTION 1. No person or article liable to propagate a dangerous or contagious disease shall come or be brought within the limits of this town without special permission of the health officer, or of two members of the board of health thereof, and whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such infected person or article has come or been brought within such limits, he shall immediately notify the health officer or the secretary of the board or some members thereof.

SEC. 2. No person shall carry or remove from one house or building to another, or from any vessel to the shore, or from the shore to any vessel, within this town, any person sick of any contagious disease.

SEC. 3. No person, by any exposure of any individual, sick of any contagious disease, or of any dead body supposed to be infected with any contagious disease, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, shall cause, contribute to, or promote the spread of such disease from any such person or any dead body.

SEC. 4. There shall not be any public or church funeral of any person who shall have died of any infectious or contagious disease.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons who shall willfully violate any provision of either section of this article is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**Burial—Permits. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

ART. 5. *Burial permits.*—SECTION 1. On the decease of any person within this town, it shall be the duty of the health officer of said town, or the registrar of vital statistics, to issue to the person or persons having charge of the remains of the deceased person a burial permit, such permit to be issued upon a physician's certificate of the cause of death, or upon the inquisition or a certificate of a justice of the peace, acting as coroner. And the remains of no deceased person shall be interred within this town or removed for burial outside of the limits thereof, except upon a permit first had and obtained in the manner hereinbefore provided; and when interred in this town, shall be covered with earth not less than 3 feet in depth, below the surface of the ground. The persons authorized to issue burial permits shall be entitled to charge and receive the sum of 25 cents for each permit issued, to be paid by the person receiving said permit.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall inter or cause to be interred, or who shall remove from this town for burial outside the limits thereof, the remains of any deceased person without a burial permit, duly issued in accordance with the above provisions, is liable to a penalty of \$50.



**Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases of—Notification of Cases—Disposal of Dead Bodies. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ART. 6. *Diseased and disabled animals.*—SECTION 1.** No diseased or disabled animals shall be brought or conveyed into this town, and no diseased or disabled animals shall be left exposed upon any highway, street, avenue, or any premises therein. Any person violating the provisions of this section is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**SEC. 2.** The owner or owners of every beast which may die or be killed in the town of Oyster Bay, except those slaughtered for food, shall bury or cause the same to be buried, within 24 hours after its death, or within 6 hours after the time of being notified thereof, unless said animal is removed by the persons having authority from this board to remove the same after the time of being notified thereof. The depth at which such beast is to be buried shall be at least 3 feet from the highest part of the animal as it lies in the pit, to the surface of the ground; and all persons who have no land where they can conveniently bury such dead animal must apply to one of the members of the board of health, who may authorize the applicant to bury the carcass in any public road in the town, the pit to be dug between the edge of the road and the fence and at least 100 yards from any dwelling or place of business.

**SEC. 3.** Should any animal, whose owner is unknown, be found dead on the premises of another, or a public road contiguous thereto, the occupant of said premises shall immediately report the same to any member of the board of health or health officer, who shall cause such animal to be removed or buried within the time and in the place and manner prescribed in the preceding section. Any person finding such dead animal on land the owner of which is a nonresident, or in the highway adjoining, shall immediately report the same to one of the board of health or health officer, who shall cause the same to be buried in said land or highway as before mentioned; the cost of such burial to be determined by the board of health of the town, and the same to be a charge against the general fund of the town.

**SEC. 4.** All veterinary surgeons practicing in the said town shall report to the health officer or secretary of the board any case of glanders or other contagious disease in animals coming to their notice, within 24 hours thereafter, and for a failure to so report is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**SEC. 5.** Any person who shall wilfully omit or neglect to bury, or cause to be buried any animal which shall die or be killed, except those slaughtered for food, as specified in section 2 of this article, and in the manner therein provided, and any person who shall wilfully omit, or neglect to report to the health officer, or to any member of the board of health, the finding of any dead animal the owner of which is unknown, on his premises or on the highway contiguous thereto, or on land the owner of which is a nonresident, or on the highway adjoining, as required by section 3 of this article, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**. Manure—Care, Removal, and Transportation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ART. 7. *Manure.*—SECTION 1.** No manure shall be brought into this town or be unloaded or placed upon any dock or landing within this town, between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of September. And all manure so brought into this town or unloaded or placed upon any public dock or landing, shall be entirely removed therefrom on or before the 15th day of June; and all manure brought into this town by rail shall not be unloaded within 250 feet of any station or depot.

**SEC. 2.** All vehicles transporting manure upon the public highways of the town shall be covered with a canvas or burlap.

**SEC. 3.** Contractors, liverymen, and other people owning a large number of horses and located in villages or thickly populated sections, shall remove the manure from their manure pits at least twice a week of each and every week from May 1 to October 1.

**Nuisances. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ART. 8. Public nuisances.—SECTION 1.** When complaint is made to any member of the board of health of the existence of any alleged nuisance within the town, if in his opinion he deems it advisable or necessary to have the alleged nuisance examined by the health officer, he shall notify that officer to make such examination, and the health officer shall report the same at the next subsequent stated or special meeting of the board of health.

**SEC. 2.** Any person having charge of any fat-boiling or rendering establishments, slaughterhouses, or pig pens, cow yards, stables, outhouses, privies, cesspools, and all places in the town wherein may be stored, kept, maintained, or employed, any vegetable or animal substances, subject to decay or decomposition, shall at all times keep the same in good, wholesome, and cleanly condition, and on failure to do so, is liable to a penalty of \$50. And said places shall at all times be under the supervision of and subject to the inspection of the board of health or any member thereof, or of its officers duly authorized to make such inspection.

**SEC. 3.** Any person who shall refuse to allow an inspection by a member of the board of health, the health officer, or officer duly authorized, to be made of and concerning an alleged nuisance on his premises, or who shall hinder or obstruct or interfere with any such member or officer in the making of such examination is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**SEC. 4.** No house offal, dead animal, manure, garbage, leaves, papers or refuse of any kind, shall be deposited or left on any street, avenue, or highway, shore, beach, or any other public place within this town, or upon any premises in said town, in exposed condition, within 500 feet of any inhabited place, and no privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy, or water-closet, stable, or sink shall be drained, except the same be water-tight, shall be established or permitted within 25 feet of any well, spring, or water source from which water used for drinking or culinary purposes is obtained; and all sewers or drains that pass within 25 feet of any such sources of water, so used, shall be covered or made water-tight, and in any case the health officer may direct a privy vault to be made water-tight if within 50 feet of such well, spring, or water source.

**SEC. 5.** Any person who shall be the owner or occupant of any premises where such offensive matter shall be deposited, or who shall deposit on any street, highway, or other public place within this town, in an exposed condition, any such offensive matter, shall immediately cause the removal of the same, and the owner or occupant of any premises upon which such privy vault, cesspool, sewer, or drain shall be constructed or located, in violation of the provisions of the next preceding section, shall cause the same forthwith to be made water-tight, filled, or removed, as he shall be directed by the board of health; and for a failure so to do shall be liable to a penalty of \$50.

**SEC. 6.** It shall be the duty of every citizen who shall discover or be aware of the existence of any of the offenses or nuisances mentioned in either of the several sections of this article, or of any other nuisances, detrimental to the public health, to at once report the same to this board or to some member of the same, and for a failure so to do or for concealing facts the knowledge of which may be necessary to the abatement of such offense or nuisance the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of \$50; and all complaints of alleged violations of these rules and regulations or of the State laws in reference to the public health which may be made to this board or to any member thereof on oath or information.

**SEC. 7.** Any person who shall refuse to abate any nuisance or who shall refuse to comply with the directions of the board of health or any member thereof or the health officer or of any duly authorized officer when in performance of his official duties or of any person acting under written instructions of the board of health or any member thereof, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**Dogs—Muzzling of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ART. 9. Dogs.—SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any dog or dogs to be allowed at large upon any public highway or public places in the town unless such dog shall be securely and properly muzzled in a manner to prevent the same from biting any person or animal. This section shall not apply to dogs in actual use for hunting purposes and in charge of the owner or person in the field. The term "dog" as herein used shall include "bitch."

**SEC. 2.** The owner or any person who shall willfully allow any dog or dogs to run at large in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5.

**SEC. 3.** Every dog found running at large in violation of the foregoing provision shall be forthwith seized by any peace officer of the county or by any person or persons designated by this board of health and shall be killed by the person or persons after said seizure by shooting the same or in such manner as will cause the dog so killed the least suffering. The expenses of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance shall be audited and allowed by this board as are other charges against the same.

**SEC. 4.** The officer enforcing the provisions of the foregoing sections of this article shall be allowed the sum of \$2 for caring for, destroying, and burying each dog seized pursuant to the provisions of the article; but no claim shall be allowed except on the approval of the local justice of the peace.

**Food and Drink—Sale of Unwholesome Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ART. 10. Food and drink.—SECTION 1.** Any person who shall sell, or expose, or offer for sale, or give away or offer to give away, any article of food or drink which is rotten, decayed, unwholesome, adulterated, or contains matter deleterious, or in any way injurious to health, or unfit for use, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

**Enforcement of Regulations of Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 5, 1913.)**

**ART. 11. Miscellaneous.—SECTION 1.** In pursuance of the provisions of article 3 of the public health laws, in case of noncompliance with any order or regulation which shall have been served or posted by the board of health, the said board or its servants or employees, may lawfully enter upon any premises to which such order or regulation related, and suppress or remove the nuisance or other matter, in the judgment of said board, detrimental to the public health mentioned in such orders or regulations, and any other nuisance or matter of the description aforesaid, found there existing; and the expense thereof shall be a charge upon the occupant, or any or all occupants, of the said premises, or upon the person or persons who have caused or maintained the nuisance or other matter of the description aforesaid, and may be sued for and recovered with costs by said board in the name of the town, in any court having jurisdiction. Whenever execution upon any judgment so obtained shall have been returned wholly or in part unsatisfied, it shall be a lien upon said premises, having preference over all other liens or incumbrances whatever.

**SEC. 2.** All provisions of the laws of this State relating to the preservation of the public health applicable to towns are hereby declared to be included in the rules and regulations of the board of health of the town of Oyster Bay.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be the duty of the health officer to take all necessary legal proceedings to enforce these laws, rules and regulations, and to proceed by mandamus, injunction, or otherwise, to enforce the same and to restrain violations thereof; and it shall also be its duty to proceed against any violator or violators thereof, by criminal action or proceeding, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

**PERTH AMBOY, N. J.****Communicable Diseases—Morbidity Reports—Quarantine—Placarding—Communicable Diseases of Animals. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

**ART. 11. SECTION 1.** The terms "contagious" or "infectious" or "dangerous" diseases shall be taken to mean scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup, measles, chickenpox, smallpox, varioloid, cholera, enteric or typhoid fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, whooping cough, dysentery, and tuberculosis; and, in addition to the foregoing, any other communicable disease publicly declared by this board of health to be dangerous to the public health.

**SEC. 2.** Every physician, within 24 hours after his first professional attendance upon any person in this city suffering from any of the described diseases, except tuberculosis, shall give notice in writing thereof to this board, particularly setting forth the name, age, and address of such sick person and the nature of his or her disease.

**SEC. 3.** Every physician shall, within one week from his first professional attendance upon any person in this city suffering from tuberculosis, give notice thereof in writing to this board, stating the age and address of such person.

**SEC. 4.** Any physician who shall be called to any person whom he may suspect to be suffering from any of the above-mentioned diseases, except tuberculosis, but of which he may be in doubt, shall report the same to the board of health in writing as a suspected case of one of the above-mentioned diseases within 12 hours from the time of his first professional visit, provided, however, that in cases of suspected typhoid fever the reports may be delayed for five days.

**SEC. 5.** Any householder in whose house there is any person suffering from or suspected to be suffering from any of the diseases enumerated in section 1 of this article, and on whom no physician is in attendance, or any person in charge of such person, shall make the report to the board of health, as provided in section 2 of this article.

**SEC. 6.** Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by this board to establish the true character of any disease which they may believe to be communicable, a medical examination of the person or persons affected by such disease may be ordered, and such examination shall be permitted by all attendants and persons.

**SEC. 7.** In case any contagious and infectious diseases occur in this city the persons affected thereby shall, at the discretion of the board, be isolated or removed to such locality as this board may order and direct, and all buildings, property, and premises which may become infected by the presence of such contagious disease shall be disinfected, and any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any of the contagious diseases hereinbefore mentioned shall be disinfected or destroyed, and said fumigation, disinfection, or destruction shall be made and performed in such a manner and with such materials as this board may direct. And this board may establish such separation or isolation or quarantine of the sick from other persons not necessary as attendants, and also provide and effect such special care, disinfection, and cleaning of property and premises as shall, in the judgment of the board, be needed in order to prevent the spreading of such diseases to other persons.

**SEC. 8.** No person suffering from a communicable disease, and no article which may tend to propagate or spread such disease, shall be brought into the city without written permission from the board of health; and whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such persons or articles have been brought into the city without the written permission of said board, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the said board.

**SEC. 9.** No person occupying or residing in any dwelling which is under quarantine shall take any book or magazine to or from the public library without a permit from the board of health. The health officer shall inform the librarian of all cases of dis-

ease, and until a written permit is given, neither books nor magazines shall be allowed to be taken or returned from the dwelling where such cases exist.

SEC. 10. Whenever there shall occur in the city of Perth Amboy a case of cholera, smallpox, varioloid, diphtheria, or membranous croup, yellow fever, typhus fever, or scarlet fever, the board of health or its authorized agent may place upon the house or houses in which said case or cases are confined one or more placards stating that a case of contagious disease exists within the house, and no person or persons shall remove said placard or placards without authority of said board of health.

SEC. 11. Whenever a placard shall be placed on a house as provided in section 10 of this article, no person or persons except the medical attendant and nurses shall enter therein or depart therefrom without a permit of the board of health or its authorized agent.

SEC. 12. Any undertaker who shall visit any house which is quarantined for the purpose of preparing a body for burial or for arranging for a funeral must first obtain permission from the board of health or its authorized agent: *Provided, however,* That any undertaker upon application to said board may, on such terms as said board may prescribe, be granted a standing permit allowing him to visit quarantined premises for the above purposes on condition that he notify the board of health of such visit or visits as soon as possible.

SEC. 13. In case a coach, hack, cab, carriage, or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying passengers shall convey a patient suffering from a contagious disease, said coach, hack, cab, carriage, or other vehicle shall be disinfected under the directions of the board of health before being used again.

SEC. 14. Every veterinary surgeon who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within the city of Perth Amboy having the glanders or farcy, or any contagious disease, shall within 24 hours thereafter report in writing to the board of health as follows: First, the location of such diseased animal; second, the name and address of the owner thereof; third, the type and character of the disease.

SEC. 15. The quarantine for scarlet fever shall not be removed, nor shall any person affected with scarlet fever, isolated by the board of health or health officer, leave the apartment, house, or place in which he is so isolated or ordered to be isolated without the permission of the health officer or board of health until the desquamation of the patient shall be complete, nor shall the keeper of any hotel, tavern, boarding house, or public house or the owner or occupant of any private residence or apartment where any person may be sick with scarlet fever, allow any lodgers, customers, or other persons to visit same in violation of such quarantine or without the permission of the health officer or board of health until the desquamation of the patient shall be complete, and the premises have been properly disinfected in accordance with article 11, section 7, of this code, and the desquamation of any scarlet fever patient shall not be considered complete in less than four weeks from the date of the physician's notice of the existence of the disease.

SEC. 16. In case the physician attending the scarlet fever patient reports that the case is ready for release from quarantine within five weeks from the inception of the disease, the board of health reserves the right to order the health officer or a physician to determine the presence or absence of desquamation and the quarantine shall be maintained as aforesaid until such determination is made.

#### **Foodstuffs—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ARTICLE 1. SEC. 18. 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, fish market, or other place or apartment used for the production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, or distribution of food intended for sale or distribution, shall be properly lighted, drained,

plumbed and ventilated, and the operations carried on in such building, room, basement or cellar shall be conducted in such a manner that the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, sold or distributed shall not be impaired.

SEC. 19. The floors, ceilings, side walls, furniture, receptacles, implements and machinery of every establishment or place where food intended for distribution or sale is produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, sold or distributed and all cars, trucks, vehicles used in transportation of such food products, shall at no time be kept in an unclean or insanitary condition. All food intended for distribution or sale in the process of production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution or transportation shall be securely protected from flies, dust, dirt and, so far as the same is possible, by the use of all reasonable means, from all other foreign or injurious contamination; the refuse, dirt and waste products subject to decomposition or fermentation incident to the production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution or transportation of food, shall be removed daily. The clothing worn by all operatives, employees, clerks and other persons while engaged in work in any of the places where food intended for sale or distribution is produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, sold, distributed or transported shall be in a clean condition at all times. No person shall transport any such foods in such manner that the purity or wholesomeness thereof shall be in any wise impaired.

SEC. 20. The side walls of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel or 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 wood work in every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel or restaurant kitchen shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paint and shall 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 intended for distribution or sale in which food is exposed shall have a tight floor of cement or of tile laid in cement, brick, wood, or other suitable material which can be flushed or washed clean with water.

SEC. 21. All operatives, employees, clerks or other persons who handle the material from which food intended for distribution or sale is prepared, or the finished product, before beginning work and after visiting the toilet, shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly with clean water and soap, and every owner or manager of any place in which food is produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, distributed, or sold shall provide adequate facilities for such washing; and it shall be the duty of every such owner or manager to take all reasonable means to compel all operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons handling the material from which such food is prepared, or the finished product, to perform such washing as aforesaid.

SEC. 22. All toilets, lavatories, and wash rooms shall be separate and apart from the room or rooms where any processes incident to the production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, or distribution of such food are carried on, and such toilets, lavatories, and wash rooms shall, at all times, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

ART. 7. SECTION 1. No meat, fish, cakes, bread, vegetables, fruit, or other food than that which is healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, and safe for human food shall be brought into, or offered or held for sale or sold as such food, in the city of Perth Amboy.

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SEC. 10. All refrigerators or ice boxes maintained in any butcher shop or other mercantile business carried on in the city of Perth Amboy shall be opened at all times when said business is being carried on to inspection by this Board of Health or an authorized agent. No person engaged in any such mercantile business shall allow any animal or vegetable matter which is foul or which is in a state of decay to remain

within said refrigerator or ice box, nor shall the said refrigerator or ice box be allowed to become foul or malodorous, thorough the lack of proper cleaning and disinfecting.

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SEC. 19. Fruits, vegetables, meats and other food products shall not be displayed or exposed on the sidewalk, or outside of places of business unless such foods are securely covered by cases of glass, wood, or metal or unless they are inclosed in tight barrels, bags, or boxes: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to fruits or vegetables which must necessarily be peeled before use, but such foods, when displayed outdoors, must be supported on platforms at least 18 inches above the surface of the sidewalk or ground.

SEC. 20. 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, etc.; pickled products such as pickles, chili sauce, etc.; fruit products, such as apple butter, jellies, jams, etc.; meat products, such as dried, salted, or smoked fish, veal loaf, pickled pigs' feet, chipped beef, boiled ham, mince meat, or other foods prepared for eating, or subject to the attacks of worms or flies, shall not be displayed for sale unless protected from flies, dust, and dirt and all foreign and injurious contamination by suitable coverings of glass, wood, or metal.

ART. 9. SECTION. 1. No meat, fish, bird, fowl, vegetables, fruits, or any other foods not being in a sound, wholesome condition and safe for human food, shall be brought into this city or sold or offered for sale.

SEC. 2. No milk which has been adulterated, watered, reduced, or changed by any substance, or by the removal of cream, shall be brought into or offered for sale within the limits of this city.

SEC. 3. No butter, nor any food or drink which has been exposed to the emanation or infection of any communicable disease, shall be offered for sale or sold in this city.

SEC. 4. No person or persons or corporation shall make, offer, or sell any adulterated drug or medicine, or sell any poisonous medicine or decoction except for lawful purposes by competent persons.

SEC. 5. No impure ice shall be brought into, sold, or offered for sale or delivered in this city.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or hold for the purpose of sale, any food or drug whose standard of strength, quality, and purity has been lowered or reduced, or to which any substance normally foreign to it has been added; provided that it shall be lawful to sell, offer for sale, or hold for the purpose of sale any such food or drug whose standard of strength, quality, and purity has been lowered or reduced or to which a foreign substance has been added, provided that its own standard of strength, quality, and purity is plainly declared upon the label or in case of the sale of bulk goods without a label that this standard is conspicuously declared on placards in the place of sale with the proviso that no substance which is dangerous to the public health or not in conformity with the State or Federal statutes may be added to any food product.

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ART. 10. SEC. 4. No cattle, sheep, or swine shall be killed for human food unless such cattle, sheep, or swine shall have passed an examination by the food inspector or some other person designated by the board, and no viscera shall be removed from any slaughtered animal except in the presence of the said inspector or person designated by the board. No calf which shall be less than 4 weeks old, no pig which shall be less than 5 weeks old, and no lamb which shall be less than 8 weeks old, shall be killed for human food or shall be kept or offered for sale or sold to be killed for human food other than of such ages, respectively.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or hold for the purpose of sale, the flesh of any cattle, sheep, or swine which does not bear the stamp of Federal or State inspection or the stamp of inspection of the board of health of Perth Amboy or of a

municipality maintaining the same standard of purity and quality as the city of Perth Amboy.

SEC. 6. No cattle, sheep, or swine shall be slaughtered at any time other than between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5. p. m. on each day, Sunday excepted, except by special permit of this board.

**Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ART. 7. SEC. 2. Every person or persons, firm or corporation who now is or shall be engaged in the sale or exposure for sale of milk within the city of Perth Amboy shall furnish the board of health of the city of Perth Amboy, when and as often as may be required by said board or its agent with a true and complete statement as to the locality from which the milk, cream or ice cream sold or exposed for sale is produced; also a full and complete list of persons from whom said milk, cream or ice cream is purchased and the names and addresses of all persons to whom regularly selling or delivering milk, cream or ice cream within said city; and if at any time after such statements and lists have been furnished the locality from which said milk, cream or ice cream is produced, or the person or persons, firm or corporation from which said milk, cream or ice cream is purchased be changed, said board shall be notified immediately.

SEC. 3. No milk shall be sold or exposed for sale in the city of Perth Amboy, except milk from cows stabled under light, dry, and well-ventilated conditions, and in all other respects conforming to the requirements hereinafter set forth, viz:

(a) Each cow shall have at least 3 feet in width of floor space when fastened in stanchion and in all cases where no adequate artificial means of ventilation are provided each animal shall have an air space of at least 500 cubic feet.

(b) All stables for the shelter of said cattle shall be provided with a tight dry floor. The manure drop shall be water-tight.

(c) The walls and ceilings of said stables shall be whitewashed at least twice a year or oftener as may be deemed necessary by the board of health.

(d) No manure, garbage or other putrescible matter shall be allowed within 50 feet of any cow stable, milk house or cooling room and said manure shall be removed at least once a week and the drainage from said place shall be such that no article or waste can collect within said distance of cow stable, milk house, or cooling room.

(e) Cattle shall at all times be kept in a clean condition and udders shall be washed, or wiped with a clean damp cloth before milking.

(f) No milk shall be sold or offered for sale or distributed in the city of Perth Amboy, unless the cows from which it is obtained have, within six months, been examined by a competent veterinarian and are free from disease dangerous to the public health. But this shall not be construed as forbidding the sale of milk from cows not tested with tuberculin up to January 1, 1915.

(g) No milk shall be sold or offered for sale or distributed in the city of Perth Amboy, obtained from any cow that has calved within 5 days, or from a cow within 15 days before the normal time of calving.

SEC. 4. No milk shall hereafter be sold or offered for sale or exchanged in the city of Perth Amboy, which shall be produced in dairies having a rating below 60 per cent as based in the score card adopted by the board of health of the State of New Jersey and produced from cattle fed and watered under the following conditions: All food given to such cattle shall be fresh, sweet, and wholesome. The use of either distillery slops or fermented brewers' grain is prohibited and their presence on any dairy premises will be considered sufficient cause for exclusion of the milk from such dairy from sale or delivery in this city. Water supplied to cattle shall be pure and free from all con-



tamination by stable or household waste and no well or spring in or adjoining any stable yard shall be used for watering said cattle.

SEC. 5. All milkers and other attendants employed in any dairy the milk from which is to be sold or offered for sale or delivered in said city shall be personally clean. Before entering upon their duties connected with the dairy, hands shall be washed and clothes changed or brushed, and no milk shall be delivered or sold or exposed for sale in said city produced from dairies wherein the foregoing regulations are not enforced.

SEC. 6. Utensils used for the collection and transportation of milk shall before being used be thoroughly washed with pure water and soda and then sterilized by boiling, steaming, or scalding.

SEC. 7. Milk which is to be delivered or sold or offered for sale in said city shall, immediately upon being drawn from the cow, be removed from the stable to a room separate and apart from the said stable and immediately strained. It shall then, within 45 minutes of the time of milking, in a building separate from the said stable, be cooled to 50° F. or below by submerging the vessel in which the milk is contained in cold water or by some other method approved by the board. The above-mentioned building shall be properly ventilated and lighted and shall be used for no other purpose than that indicated above and shall at all times be kept in a clean condition.

SEC. 8. No person, himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another, shall have at any place where milk or cream is kept for sale, nor shall at any place sell, deliver or offer or have for sale:

(a) Milk to which any water, thickener, preservative, color, or any other foreign substance has been added.

(b) Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed or adjusted by adding cream thereto, except as hereinafter provided.

(c) Milk not of standard quality.

(d) Milk concerning which any misrepresentation has been made.

(e) Milk produced by diseased cows, or cows which have been fed on unwholesome food or contaminated water, or drawn from cows kept in an unhealthy or crowded condition.

(f) Milk drawn from animals within 15 days before or 5 days after calving.

(g) Milk which has been produced, stored, handled, or transferred in an improper, unclean, or unsanitary manner.

(h) Milk containing visible dirt as shown by the following test: When 1 pint of milk is filtered through a disk of absorbent cotton 1 inch in diameter, no clearly perceptible amount of dirt or foreign substance shall be visible on the cotton to the unaided eye.

(i) Milk the temperature of which is higher than 50° F.

(j) Milk which contains more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

(k) Pasteurized milk which contains more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 9. If at any time any person or persons having any connection with a dairy from which milk is delivered or sold or offered for sale in the city of Perth Amboy, or any resident member of the family of the person so situated, shall be stricken with cholera, smallpox (including varioloid), diphtheria, membranous croup, yellow, typhus, typhoid, or scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis, syphilis, or any other communicable disease that may hereafter be declared by this board to be dangerous to the public health, notice shall be given to this board immediately by the owner or owners of such dairy and no milk produced from the dairy of any person or persons failing to give notice herein required shall hereafter be sold or exposed for sale, or delivered in the city of Perth Amboy, until special permission therefor has been granted by said board.

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SEC. 11. No person, corporation, or association of persons shall sell or deliver or have in possession for sale or delivery in the city of Perth Amboy, any milk, cream, or ice cream without first obtaining from the board of health a permit for such sale or delivery.

SEC. 12. No permit as required by section 11 shall be issued by the board of health until there shall be paid to the said board of health for the issuance thereof and for the proper inspection and supervision of the sale of milk and cream, the sum of \$2 for each wagon or other vehicle used in the delivery of such milk or cream or for each store or depot where such milk or cream is sold; and the sum of \$1 for each store or manufactory where ice cream or imitation products are manufactured or sold.

SEC. 13. Each permit to be granted as set forth in sections 11 and 12 shall be signed by the president of the board and attested by the clerk and shall expire on the 1st day of November of each year; provided, that if any person or corporation or association so licensed as aforesaid or any of his or their employees, servants, or agents shall violate any ordinance or rule of the board of health relating to the sale, distribution, or inspection of milk, cream, or ice cream, such license may, at the discretion of the board of health, be revoked.

SEC. 14. In all cases where milk or cream shall be delivered or sold to the occupants of any house or houses in which there may be contagious disease, the delivery of milk or cream to such houses or to the occupants thereof, in bottles or in any receptacles furnished by the seller of such milk or cream is hereby prohibited, but all milk or cream shall be delivered to such persons in receptacles provided by them and in no case shall any such receptacle be again used for the delivery of milk or cream to any other person or persons until thoroughly sterilized.

SEC. 15. Any person or persons, corporation or association, selling or delivering milk or cream in the city of Perth Amboy by means of a wagon or other such vehicle shall have a health-board license number, furnished by this board on payment of fee, displayed on each side of said wagon or vehicle.

SEC. 16. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his possession for the purpose of sale any ice cream which contains less than 10 per cent of milk fat. No frozen milk or cream product containing less than 10 per cent of butter fats shall be sold in the city of Perth Amboy under the name of ice cream.

SEC. 17. Any person or persons, firm, or corporation, bottling or handling milk for distribution in this city, must provide a room or building separate and apart from any dwelling, which must be no less than 25 feet from any privy vault, stable, or other source of contamination. The interior surfaces of said rooms or buildings must be painted or lime-washed. The floors must be constructed of cement and graded to a trapped sewer connection or drain. Each room or building must be provided with an abundant supply of pure water and the necessary apparatus for producing steam or boiling water. Each room must have sufficient natural ventilation and light. All doors and windows must be screened from June 1 to November 1 and no milk shall be bottled except in such rooms or buildings.

SEC. 18. (a) Milk which has been subjected to the action of heat commonly known as "pasteurization," shall not be held, kept, offered for sale, or sold or delivered in the city of Perth Amboy, unless the receptacle in which the same is contained is plainly labeled "pasteurized."

(b) Only such milk or cream shall be regarded as pasteurized as has been subjected to a process in which the temperature and exposure conform to one of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The milk after pasteurization must be at once cooled and placed in clean containers and the containers immediately closed.

(d) Milk or cream which has been heated in any degree will not be permitted to be sold in the city of Perth Amboy unless the heating conforms with the requirements of the department of health for the pasteurization of milk or cream.

#### **Water Supplies and Wells. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ART. 8. SECTION 1. No person shall throw, place, or deposit or cause or suffer to be thrown, placed, or deposited or to flow into any spring, well, or reservoir in this city the water of which is used for domestic purposes, or into any drainpipe communicating therewith, any substances whereby the water in such spring, well, or reservoir is or may become polluted.

SEC. 2. Whenever this board shall have satisfactory evidence that any spring or well, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, has become polluted or rendered unsafe for potable use, notice to discontinue the use of said spring or well shall be sent to the agent, owner, lessee, or party in charge of said spring or well, and at the discretion of this board the owner, lessee, or party in charge of said spring or well shall be ordered in writing to close or fill up said spring or well or withdraw from the ground the well tube. If the said order is not complied with within the time therein specified, this section shall be deemed violated, and this board may proceed to cause the said spring or well to be closed, filled up, or the well tube withdrawn from the ground.

SEC. 3. No well shall hereafter be dug or driven anywhere within the city of Perth Amboy within 50 feet of any privy vault or cesspool.

#### **Methyl Alcohol—Prohibited in Foods and Certain Preparations. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ART. 2. SEC. 6. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell any food, drug, preparation or mixture of any kind whatsoever, intended for internal use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol; nor shall any person sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, or use upon or apply to the body of another any drug, hair tonic, bay rum, or similar preparation intended for external use which contains methyl or wood alcohol, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall apply to veterinary remedies containing methyl or wood alcohol when such remedies are plainly and distinctly labeled in such a manner that they are intended solely for external use on animals.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for the first offense and to a penalty of \$200 for the second offense and to a penalty of \$300 for the third offense and each subsequent offense.

#### **Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ARTICLE 1. SEC. 16. Spitting upon the sidewalks of the public streets and upon the floors of public buildings and railway cars or other public conveyances running through or upon the streets, or elsewhere within the city of Perth Amboy, is hereby forbidden, and owners, agents, and officers in charge and control of all such public buildings and cars shall keep permanently posted in each building and in each of such cars a sufficient number of notices forbidding spitting on such sidewalks or floors.

**Common Towels—Offering for Public Use Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

**ARTICLE 1. SEC. 17.** It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to offer for the general public use any towel or towels other than an individual or sanitary paper towel.

**Privies and Cesspools—Construction, Care, and Disposal of Contents. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

**ART. 3. SECTION 1.** No privy vault or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed or maintained on any lot or premises abutting on a street in which a sewer is laid.

**SEC. 2.** No privy vault or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed within the city of Perth Amboy without a permit for that purpose first obtained from the health officer.

**SEC. 3.** No person or persons or corporation shall hereafter build, make, or erect, any privy vault or cesspool within the city of Perth Amboy, unless the same shall be made or constructed of well-burnt brick or stone laid in hydraulic cement, and said privy vaults and cesspools shall not be less than 4 feet or more than 8 feet deep, and the sides and bottom thereof shall be at least 8 inches in thickness; provided, however, that in lieu of brick or stone the bottom may be constructed of one piece of flagstone laid in cement and said privy vaults or cesspools shall be water-tight.

**SEC. 4.** No rain-water leaders, waste pipe, or soil pipes shall discharge or run into any privy vault nor shall any slops or filthy water be deposited therein.

**SEC. 5.** No person shall throw in or deposit in any vault sink, privy, or cesspool any offal, meat, fish, garbage, or other substance except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

**SEC. 6.** No owner, agent, tenant, lessee, or occupant or persons having charge of any dwelling, tenement house, building, or premises to which any privy vault or cesspool shall appertain or be attached, shall draw off or allow to run off upon any other premises or street, lane, or alley, or public places, the contents of any such privy vault or cesspool, nor shall the owner, agent, tenant, lessee, occupant, or person in charge permit the contents of said privy vault or cesspool to rise within one foot of any part of the top thereof or to become offensive.

**SEC. 7.** No privy vault or cesspool shall be built or maintained within 10 feet of the line of any street, within 5 feet of the party line or fence of the adjacent lot or lots, or within 25 feet of the door, or window of any dwelling, factory, or building used by man, unless otherwise ordered by the board of health; and no privy vault or cesspool shall be completed, nor shall any cover be made, put upon, or over the same, until the said privy vault or cesspool has been inspected by the health officer and been found to correspond to the terms of the permit and the provisions of this article.

**SEC. 8.** Every person or persons or corporation who shall construct a privy vault or cesspool in connection with a building within the city shall construct same in such a manner and in such position as to afford ready means of access for the purpose of cleaning such privy vault or cesspool and of removing the contents thereof, and in case of cesspools, they shall be built to the top of the ground and covered with flagstones or other safe and durable covering affording proper ventilation.

**ART. 4. SECTION 1.** Every privy vault or cesspool shall be cleaned or emptied at least once a year or oftener as may be necessary, and such underground structure shall be cleaned only by licensed scavengers, and any scavenger who shall commence to empty any such vault or cesspool shall without delay finish the job.

**SEC. 2.** All persons engaged in the business of removing the contents of cesspools and privies in this city shall use water-tight tanks or boxes with close fitting lids or

covers which shall be approved by this board, and all such persons shall be licensed by the board. Such work shall only be done between 10 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock a. m.

SEC. 3. No person or persons or corporation shall remove the contents of any sink, cesspool, or privy vault in or through any street or public place in this city without a special permit of this board, nor deposit or allow to be deposited at any time of the year the contents of such underground receptacles without the required permit of the board specifying therein the place where and the manner in which the said contents are to be disposed of: *Provided*, That the owner of any sink, cesspool, or privy vault located in the outskirts of the city (or lessee of the premises on which such receptacle may be situated) may remove the contents himself or by his hired help on his application to the board so to do, and permit being granted.

SEC. 4. Every license granted under this article shall expire on the 1st day of May of each year and all applications for such licenses shall state the object for which it is given, the name of the person, persons, firm, or corporation to be licensed, the number of the license, the date of granting the same, and the date of its expiration. No person shall be held to be licensed until he shall have paid to the board of health for such license the sum of \$2.

#### **Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ART. 5. SECTION 1. No person or persons or corporation shall engage in the business of collecting and transporting kitchen garbage, swill, or offal in the city of Perth Amboy without first obtaining a permit so to do from the board of health, and such person or persons or corporation shall have permanently painted on both sides of the vehicle the number of his or their license.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall convey any garbage or solid or liquid refuse through or along any street within this city shall use a cart, carriage, or other means of conveyance properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent as far as possible the escape of the contents and odors thereof.

SEC. 3. No such wagon or vehicle shall stand in the streets or other public places at any time except when being loaded.

SEC. 4. All garbage, swill, or offal which shall accumulate in the city of Perth Amboy, or which is stored, kept, or retained therein, shall be kept in water-tight iron or steel receptacles not over 30 gallons capacity, provided with tightly fitting covers. Said receptacles shall be kept clean and no water shall be allowed to enter them except for the purpose of cleaning.

SEC. 5. No ashes or rubbish shall be placed in the same receptacle containing garbage, swill, or offal.

#### **Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ART. 2. SECTION 1. Every person or persons, firm, or corporation having, owning, keeping, letting, conducting a barber's shop in the city of Perth Amboy, shall on or before the 1st day of May, 1910, and annually hereafter procure a permit from the board of health of the city of Perth Amboy for which permit the sum of \$1 shall be paid.

SEC. 2. Every barber shop in the city of Perth Amboy shall be open at all times for inspection by the board of health.

SEC. 3. All who are engaged in the business of haircutting and shaving shall be governed by the following rules which must be strictly adhered to:

(a) All barber shops shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) Floors must be kept free from hair and swept or mopped every day and all furniture and fixtures kept free from dust.

(c) All combs, razors, mugs, scissors, clippers, hair brushes, shaving brushes, and other tools and appliances shall be sterilized before use on each person by immersion in boiling water or in alcohol of at least 60 per cent strength.

(d) Clean towels shall be used for each person.

(e) Towels shall not be dipped in warm-water tanks.

(f) Running hot and cold water must be provided in every barber shop.

(g) The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.

(h) Barbers must thoroughly cleanse their hands immediately before attending each person.

(i) No alum or other astringent shall be used in stick form; if used at all it must be used in powder form.

(j) No barber shop shall be used as a dormitory.

SEC. 4. A printed copy of this section shall be placed in a conspicuous place in each and every barber shop so that it can be plainly seen and read by all patrons of the shop.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

#### **Stables and Manure. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ART. 6. SECTION 1. Every owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any stable or apartment in which any horse, cattle, swine, or fowl shall be kept, or any place in which any manure or any solid or liquid discharge or excrement may collect or accumulate, shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls or apartments and the drainage yard and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly, healthful, and wholesome condition. In all cases in which this board shall, by written notice so require, all manure or excrement shall be removed from all stables and premises where it may accumulate, as often as deemed necessary by the board of health.

SEC. 2. Every stable or apartment in which any horse or other cattle shall be kept, shall be provided with a properly covered manure vault or other receptacle of sufficient capacity to care for all manure that may accumulate in such stable or apartment. No manure vault or other receptacle used for the storage of stable manure shall be directly connected with any sewer, nor shall the drainage from any stable or other building be emptied into said manure vault or other receptacle. Said manure vault or other receptacle shall be kept dry and shall be kept protected from sun, rain, snow, and all other conditions which tend to produce wetness and offensive decomposition of manure stored therein. Said manure vault or other receptacle for the storage of stable manure shall not be built or maintained within 5 feet of any party line, within 20 feet of any street line, nor within 40 feet of any door or window of any dwelling house or other building, factory, etc., used by man unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.

#### **Domestic Animals—Keeping of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ARTICLE 1. SEC. 4. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall keep or allow to be kept in any dwelling house or any part thereof any horse, cattle, swine, goats, or fowls, nor shall any such animals be allowed to run at large in the city.

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SEC. 7. No person or persons or corporation owning, occupying, or having charge of any house, stable, or other buildings or premises, shall keep or allow thereon any dog or other animal which shall by noise disturb the quiet and repose of any person therein or in the vicinity to the detriment of life or health.

ART. 10. SECTION 1. Any person or persons or corporation desiring to keep goats, pigs, hogs, or swine in the city of Perth Amboy shall before keeping same apply to the board of health in writing, stating the location of the inclosure in which it is proposed

to keep the said goats or swine and the approximate number which is likely to be kept in said inclosure, and no person or persons or corporation shall keep said goats or swine unless said petition is favorably acted upon by the board of health at a regular meeting and a permit in writing be granted by said board.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons or corporation desiring to keep milk cows or any other cattle shall before keeping same apply to the board of health for a permit, stating in writing the location of the inclosure in which it is proposed to keep the said milk cows or any other cattle and the number of each.

SEC. 3. The slaughtering, killing, or dressing of cattle, swine, or sheep shall not be allowed within the limits of the city of Perth Amboy, excepting at regularly authorized slaughterhouses, without a permit for that purpose from this board; and no slaughterhouse or other place where cattle, sheep, or swine are slaughtered, killed, or dressed shall be allowed within this city unless a permit for that purpose shall be granted by this board.

#### **Street Railway Cars and Public Conveyances. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ARTICLE 1. SEC. 15. Each and every railway car or any other public conveyance running through or upon the streets of, or elsewhere, in the city of Perth Amboy and engaged in carrying passengers in said city, or to other places, shall be kept carefully and thoroughly washed and cleaned and, when so directed by this board, disinfected so that all filth and dirt or causes of disease are removed from the inside of said car.

#### **Buildings and Premises—Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

ARTICLE 1. SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of any owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of any lot, ground, building, house, or stable in the city, on notice from this board, to forthwith remove therefrom any rubbish, garbage, offal, or any offensive matter or thing; and it shall be the duty of any person or persons or corporation on notice from said board to abate any nuisance existing on any premises of which he or they may be the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant. If any person or persons or corporation shall refuse or neglect to remove any foul or obnoxious or hurtful matter or thing or if any person or persons or corporation shall refuse or neglect to abate any nuisance then this board may proceed under the provisions of "An act to establish in this State boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March 31, 1887, and acts amendatory and supplemental thereto and remove said nuisance, source of foulness, or cause of sickness and shall recover by action of debt the expense incurred by said board by such removal.

SEC. 10. The keeping of any house or building, or any part thereof, in such a state of uncleanness, or the crowding of persons into any house or building in such a manner as to endanger the health of the persons dwelling therein, is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 11. No owner, agent, or lessee of any building or any part thereof, shall lease, let, or hire out the same or any portion thereof to be occupied by any person or to allow the same to be occupied as a place for anyone to dwell or lodge where such building or such parts thereof are not sufficiently lighted and ventilated.

SEC. 12. No premises shall be rented, let, or leased, or occupied as a tenement house which premises shall not have a plentiful supply of pure water suitable for domestic purposes furnished at one or more places in such house or yard thereof so that the same may be adequate and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants of said house.

SEC. 13. Whenever it shall be decided by this board that any building or part thereof is unfit for human habitation by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, or by reason of its being so infested with disease or by reason of its being in a condition dangerous to health or life or likely to be the cause of sickness among the occupants,

and notice of such decision shall have been affixed conspicuously on the building or any part thereof and personally served upon the owner, agent, or lessee, if same can be found in the State, requiring all persons therein to vacate such building or part thereof for the reasons stated therein, such building or part thereof shall within 10 days thereafter be vacated, or, in case of special emergency, within such shorter time as may be specified in said notice.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of all owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of any and all buildings in the city of Perth Amboy to keep the gutters and sidewalks in front of said buildings free from any offensive substances, liquid or solid, or any dirt, rubbish, water, or stones, or any other thing dangerous to health, life, or limb.

#### Nuisances. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)

ARTICLE 1. SECTION 1. Whatever is dangerous to human life or to health and whatever renders the ground, air, food, or water unwholesome and an injury to human health, is hereby declared to be a nuisance and is prohibited.

SEC. 2. The casting, throwing, draining, or discharging, or causing to be cast, thrown, drained, or discharged into any public street or highway, gutter, alley, or other public place or private grounds within said city any slops, kitchen water, laundry water, sewerage, waste water, swill, or filth, shall be deemed, and hereby is declared, to be a nuisance, and all ponds, pools, or collections of still and stagnant water, all heaps and quantities of manure or filth of any kind, any accumulation or deposit of offal or of decaying animal or vegetable matter in or upon any lot of land near any inhabited dwelling house or any public street or highway, alley, or other public or private place within said city is declared to be a nuisance, and every person, firm, or corporation creating or maintaining, or aiding in the creation or maintenance of, any such nuisance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$5 for every such offense, and in the case of a continuing offense shall be liable to a further penalty of \$10 for each and every day after written notice of the offense has been given by the board.

SEC. 3. Other nuisances within the city are hereby defined and declared to be, and they shall include and embrace: Placing, depositing, or maintaining in or upon any street or alley, or in or upon any public or private property, any dead animal not killed for consumption as food, or any part of same, or filth from privies or cesspools or catch basins, or garbage; also any foul or offensive or noxious matter or substance whatever; also any full or overflowing privy vault, cesspool, or other receptacle for filth; also permitting any liquid or solid matter taken from cesspools or privy vaults to be deposited in or upon any lawn, lot, or place within the city and left exposed; also allowing any night soil, garbage, swill, or other offensive or decomposing solid or fluid matter or substance to leak or ooze from cart or wagon or vessel in which the same may be conveyed or carried; also the conveying or carrying through any street of any substance which has been removed from any privy vault or cesspool, unless the same shall be inclosed in air-tight tanks or boxes. Every nuisance as above defined is hereby prohibited and forbidden within the city, and any person or persons, firm or corporation, making, causing, maintaining, or permitting any of the said nuisances shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor greater than \$50.

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SEC. 5. No animal or vegetable substance, or swill or garbage, or any offensive material, either separately or mixed with ashes or rubbish, shall be deposited on or used to fill in or raise the surface or level of any ground, lot, or street except by permission of the board of health, nor shall any person or persons, firm, or corporation maintain any sunken land from which there shall arise offensive gases deleterious to health.

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**SEC. 8.** Any imperfect trap, sink, or water-closet within any house, or any other drainage appliance or fixture within any house from which there shall arise any foul or obnoxious gas or odor detrimental to human health, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons or corporation who shall refuse or neglect to repair or make perfect any defect in any drainage appliance or any part of the soil pipe or waste pipe, or any fixture, sink, basin, water-closet, or trap attached to said waste pipe or soil pipe, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$5 nor greater than \$25.

**Offensive Trades. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

**ARTICLE 1. SEC. 6.** No person or persons or corporation shall carry on any trade or business within the city in such manner as to be obnoxious or offensive or harmful to the health of the inhabitants of the city of Perth Amboy, or any part thereof, or which may be attended by noisome or unhealthful odors, under a penalty of not less than \$10 nor greater than \$50 for the first offense and a further penalty of \$10 for each day such business shall be carried on thereafter.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

**ART. 12. SECTION 1.** Every person having authority to solemnize marriage shall transmit to the clerk of vital statistics of this city a certificate of every marriage solemnized before him within five days thereafter and said certificate shall be made out on blank forms furnished by the State for that purpose, and shall include all facts required by the State for that purpose, and shall include all facts required by said forms.

**SEC. 2.** It shall be the duty of the physician or midwife present at the birth of every child born in this city, and in case there is no physician or midwife present, it shall be the duty of the parent or witness present at said birth to report in writing to the clerk of vital statistics of this city all particulars concerning said birth and called for on the blank forms furnished by the State for that purpose, and said report shall be made within five days after the date of the said birth.

**SEC. 3.** In case of any person dying within this city it shall be the duty of the physician who may have attended during the last illness to furnish to the undertaker or any member of the family a certificate of death, or in case there was no attending physician the city physician may be required by the board to view the body and furnish said certificate, which certificate shall be made out on and shall comprise all the facts stated in the blank forms furnished for that purpose by the State.

**Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.)**

**ART. 13. SECTION 1.** No person shall bury a human body in any cemetery, burying ground, or place within this city in a grave dug at any less depth than 6 feet nor more than 8 feet below the surface; and every human body hereafter interred in any place within the city limits shall be so buried that the top of the coffin or box containing said body shall at least be 4 feet below the natural surface of the ground, excepting only when a box 4 feet long containing the body of an infant, which shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches below the surface, and further, said boxes of any size shall be placed at least 12 inches away from an adjacent grave, and no human body shall be buried unless it shall be separated from every other dead body by 12 inches of solid earth.

**SEC. 2.** No person shall disinter any body from any place within the city between May 1 and November 1 of any year as prohibited by State law nor during any other portion of the year without a written consent so to do from the board, and all reburials must conform to the ordinance herein contained with reference to interments.

**SEC. 3.** When death has been caused by any infectious disease, as smallpox, cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, the body shall be immediately thereafter disinfected in such manner as may be directed by this board and inclosed at once in an air-tight coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened; and in removal for

interment or otherwise, hearses or undertakers' wagons only shall be employed, and said body shall not be allowed to remain unburied for a longer time than 36 hours. The funeral of such persons shall be strictly private.

SEC. 4. No undertaker or other person shall bury in, or bring into, or remove from this city the dead body of any person without first having received from the board of health of this city a permit so to do; said permit shall be granted only upon presenting to the said board the certificate of death, which shall be in accordance with the requirements of section 3 of article 2, or which shall be given by one of the coroners of the counties of Union, Somerset, Middlesex, or Monmouth: *Provided, however,* That a certificate from the proper officer of any other city or township shall be taken the same as are certificates of physicians or coroners within the city of Perth Amboy.

SEC. 5. No public coach, hack, cab, or carriage, or any upholstered vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers shall be used to convey the body of any person who has died from any communicable disease.