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PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Up to the time the Public Health Reports went to press last week there had been reported in New Orleans 9 cases of plague in man and 6 in rats. Since then there have been reported 4 cases in man and 15 in rodents.

The human cases were as follows:

Case 10, W. E., white, male, aged 50 years; place of business, 600 Fulton Street, corner Lafayette; occupation, saloon keeper; residence, 4528 Constance Street, between Jena and Cadiz; sickened July 21.

Case 11, J. S., white, male, aged 41 years; occupation, janitor; employed at 532 Camp Street, where cases 6 and 9 occurred; residence, 1023 Melpomene Street; sickened July 24; femoral bubo.

Case 12, J. E. W., male, colored, aged 24 years; residence, 1526 Arts Street; employed at 611 Commerce Street, between Lafayette and Girod Streets; sickened July 23; femoral and inguinal bubo.

Case 13, R. S., female, aged 16 years; residence, 1809 Bienville Street, between North Roman and North Derbigny Streets; employed at 1904 Bienville Street; sickened July 22; femoral bubo.

The circumstances connected with the reported plague-infected rodents were as follows:

Rodent case 7, rat captured at 819 Antonine Street, between Laurel and Annunciation Streets, July 20.

Rodent case 8, rat captured at 511 St. Ann Street, between Decatur and Chartres Streets, July 21.

Rodent case 9, rat captured at 1531 Magazine Street, between Race and Orange Streets, July 22.

Rodent case 10, rat captured at 117 North Liberty Street, between Canal and Iberville Streets.

Rodent case 11, rat captured at 1171 Annunciation Street, between Gainnie and Erato Streets.

Rodent case 12, rat captured at 518 Barracks Street, between Decatur and Chartres Streets.

Rodent case 13, rat captured at Stuyvesant docks, elevator E, Louisiana Avenue and river, July 23.

Rodent case 14, rat captured at 1823 Second Street, between Baronne and Dryades Streets, July 21.

Rodent case 15, rat captured at Toulouse Street shed of the Southern Pacific docks.

Rodent case 16, rat captured at Marais and Bourbon Streets.

Rodent case 17, rat captured at 1031 Chartres Street, between Ursuline and St. Philip, July 22.

Rodent case 18, rat captured at 1308 Girod Street, between Franklin and Liberty Streets, July 22.

Rodent case 19, rat captured at Toulouse Street wharf July 22.

Rodent case 20, rat captured at 930 Tchopitoulas Street between Saint Joseph and Howard Streets, July 24.

Rodent case 21, rat captured at Bienville Street landing July 27.

The infection among the rats appears to be widely disseminated, and it will be necessary to make a rodent survey of the entire city.

Special ordinances have been adopted regarding the rat proofing of buildings, the maintenance of chickens, the disposal of garbage, and the fending off of ships.

MORBIDITY REPORTS.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF THEIR NECESSITY.

An epidemiologist was recently sent to a city to investigate a reported outbreak of typhoid fever. To quote from his report:

Arriving in ———, I reported to the local health officer, from whom I obtained such fragmentary reports as were on file in his office. These reports being insufficient to indicate whether or not typhoid fever was epidemic or unusually prevalent in the city, it became necessary to obtain case reports by personal canvas of the physicians of the city, which was accordingly begun at once.

From a canvas of practically every physician in the city we obtained records of the cases of typhoid which had occurred since January 1, 1914 * * *.

No reliable records were available to show the usual prevalence of typhoid fever; consequently it was not possible to make an accurate comparison of the prevalence this year as compared with corresponding seasons of previous years.

This illustrates how futile it is for a health department to attempt to control disease unless it has the information of the occurrence of cases furnished by physicians' reports. The health department in this city was not only not able to control the disease, but was not even in a position to know whether the disease was unusually prevalent or epidemic.

Whatever the work done by a health department may be under these conditions, it is certainly not the controlling of disease. The visiting epidemiologist, in order to secure some idea of the status of typhoid fever, found it necessary to make a canvas of the practicing physicians and get from them such information regarding cases as was a matter of record or memory. With proper notification of cases, reliable data recorded at a time when the facts in the case were ascertained and while memory was fresh, would have been at hand and would have shown the current prevalence of disease as compared with previous times, the location of cases, and their chronological and geographic relationship to each other, and much other information of the greatest epidemiologic value.

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

EMETIN IN AMEBIC DYSENTERY.

By JOHN M. HOLT, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Amebic dysentery is endemic in the United States. It has increased and become more widespread in the last 10 years. Reports to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service show its presence in numerous localities in the United States. It has been reported in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Georgia, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, and New York, as well as in Porto Rico, Hawaii, Canal Zone, and the Philippines. Reports of other observers indicate the presence of the disease in a number of other localities. A disease of this character, readily transmissible, conveyed in food and drink, and known to be spreading, is of particular public-health interest.

Reports are at hand from 17 officers of the United States Public Health Service relative to the use of emetin, and none is unfavorable.

Prior to the introduction of the use of emetin, no particular line of medical treatment had proven of permanent value in a large percentage of cases. With the experience, borne out by other observers who maintained microscopical stool examinations of patients for long periods after improvement under medical treatment, the claims of "cures" by various reporters have been received with respectful misgivings. In all such reports of cures careful search has been made for definite statements as to how long and how often microscopical stool examinations had been made after clinical symptoms had subsided. In a great many cases no subsequent microscopical stool examination was reported. In others a few examinations were noted, covering a relatively short period after apparent "cure." In only a small percentage of these reports are definite statements made of the use of the microscope for considerable periods after cessation of treatment.

In a large percentage of reports of various forms of treatment there appear statements to the effect that all symptoms subsided in a few weeks or a few months and the case was dismissed. What becomes of these cases afterwards? Practitioners who have treated many cases of amebiasis commonly get a history, at times covering several years, of numerous acute attacks treated by numerous physicians in as many sections of the country, following which the patient "seemed to get better," only to be again followed by still another acute attack (or attacks). It is not at all unreasonable to suppose, in the light of repeated experiences, that some of these treatments, by which the patient was apparently relieved of his clinical symptoms,

might have been reported in good faith as examples of the efficacy of this or that line of treatment.

Amebiasis tends markedly toward chronicity. Its treatment should be checked by the use of the microscope. Many of the patients are of a wandering class and when improved or relieved after an acute exacerbation are lost sight of and periodical microscopical examination of the discharges becomes impossible.

I have nine cases to report in which emetin was used, six under personal observation and three reported by other officers of the Public Health Service. In all of my cases the results were favorable, and I believe that in emetin we have our most powerful weapon in the fight to control amebiasis.

Microscopical examination was made before and after each injection, and as a rule weekly after cessation of injections. Some cases returned for observation after being discharged. All were urged to do so. One case remained under continuous observation nearly four months. The longest period of observation since first treatment was one year. The clinical effect is brilliant and gratifying, but amebæ still persisted in the stools after all clinical symptoms had disappeared.

I have not seen a case in which amebæ could not be demonstrated after treatment. There would be a marked diminution in the relative number of amebæ after treatment, most of which were non-motile.

While emetin may give good clinical results, the patient remains a source of possible danger to others as well as to himself. He should not be dismissed as cured, believing himself harmless. As an ameba carrier he is more or less of a menace, and comparable to typhoid carriers. Vedder¹ writes:

* * * it is impossible to state at present that patients treated by emetin will remain permanently cured, yet the prospects of obtaining permanent cures by this method are encouraging.

Dopter² states:

It (emetin) does not prevent relapses. Of the 46 cases, 10 have already relapsed. Two cases in 30 days, 3 after 3 months, 5 after 4 to 6 months. These relapses yield easily to a second treatment of emetin.

The writer has had one relapse out of six cases.

For its effect on the remaining amebæ, it might be good practice to give an injection of emetin once a month or once in two months after controlling the acute attack. What I feel should be emphasized is that after giving emetin in a case of amebiasis, that case should not be considered a closed chapter and no further attention paid to it.

¹ Vedder: Jour. A. M. A., Feb. 14, 1914.

² Dopfer: Bull. de l'Acad. de med., Paris, 1913, LXX-442.

In view of the commonly accepted idea that emetin administered subcutaneously or intravenously reaches only the amebæ in the intestinal canal, the writer suggests the internal administration of salol-coated pills of emetin given at the same time as the injections are given, thereby reaching the offending organism by both avenues, the blood stream and the intestinal tract. In the interests of economy, the tablet triturates of emetin hydrochloride would be less expensive than the ampoules of emetin in normal saline.

In the matter of dosage, the amount originally recommended, 0.02 gram ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain), will at times be found ineffectual. The writer prefers beginning with 0.03 gram ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain) hypodermatically, three times a day if necessary, which may be increased so the patient will receive 0.18 or 0.24 gram (3 or 4 grains) in 24 hours, depending upon the severity of the infection and the needs of the individual case. The writer has observed a marked decrease in the amount of urine excreted during the administration of emetin, a circumstance he has not seen mentioned by other reporters.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

A REPORT OF A SANITARY SURVEY OF SCHOOLS AND OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

As a part of the systematic investigation of school hygiene being made by the service in different parts of the country, a sanitary survey of schools and a medical inspection of school children was undertaken in certain sections of North and South Carolina. A total of 107 white and 16 colored schools were visited, and 14,119 white and 2,327 colored children examined.

In the mountainous sections of North and South Carolina a special feature of the work was the investigation to determine the prevalence of trachoma among school children, while in the lowland section of South Carolina, in addition to the trachoma inspection, particular attention was given to those conditions which frequently occur in children of a school age and which, if uncorrected, are a detriment to the health of the child and to its progress in school work.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

In the larger cities visited, most of the schools were found to be of modern construction, special attention having been given to the heating, lighting, and ventilation of the school buildings. The sanitary conditions of the buildings in the larger communities were as a rule good, and the importance of the sanitary drinking fountain in place of the common drinking cup was generally recognized.

Rapid progress is being made also in some of the smaller towns of the mountain districts in the improvement of construction and sanitation of school buildings.

It is in the rural districts that the need for improvement along the line of heating, ventilation, and sanitation is greatest.

The usual method of heating the buildings in the rural districts was by means of the ordinary wood stove or trash burner. This type of heater requires constant attention in replenishing fuel. The school room is unevenly heated. In distant parts of the room the temperature is too low, while in close proximity to the stove the heat is unbearable. In scarcely any of the schools was any provision made for furnishing moisture to the air. The lack of moisture in the air is an important factor in the causation of colds and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat, nose, and air passages. Also the lack of moisture necessitates a greater amount of heat to render the room comfortable and thus causes a needless waste of fuel.

These rural schools should be heated by stoves surrounded by sheet-iron drums, and ventilated with fresh air from without, brought in near the bottom of the stove, passing up between the stove and drum; the air is thus warmed and gives good ventilation without chilling or draft. As great a length as possible of stovepipe should be exposed in order to get the full benefit of the heat from it. A suitable outlet for foul air can be provided by raising the lower window sash and placing beneath it a board the width of the window and about 6 inches in height, thus allowing exit to foul air through the interspace between the window sashes. Moisture should be added to the heated air.

In the large majority of the rural schools visited the toilet facilities were entirely inadequate, and such as were present were for the most part insanitary. Ordinary surface closets were in use, many of them not even being provided with pits to receive the excreta. In many of the closets the doors were broken down and no provision was made to screen against flies.

The question of the proper disposal of excreta is an especially important one in the districts infected with hookworm, owing to the fact that the children go barefooted in the summer time.

It is gratifying to note the passing of the common drinking cup and the use of the individual cup in schools of this section, even in the rural districts.

A wide interest in many parts of the State of South Carolina is being manifested in the subject of medical inspection of school children. In the cities of Spartanburg and Seneca the school authorities have already instituted a system of medical inspection, these cities being the first in the State to undertake this work. In order to stimulate further interest, conferences were held in the various localities with the health and school authorities, and talks on the subject were made

Details of Sanitary Survey and Medical Inspection of School Children in Certain Cities of South Carolina.

The scope of the survey included: (1) A medical inspection of the school children of the public schools, with especial reference to the occurrence of contagious and infectious diseases, particularly tuberculosis and trachoma, and the existence of defective teeth, defective eyesight, hypertrophied tonsils or adenoids, and (2) a sanitary inspection of the school buildings and grounds.

HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING, FLORENCE, S. C.

This is a two-story brick building which was built in 1892. It is located in the center of the town, one block from the main business street. The location is not a suitable one for a school building for the reason that the street upon which it is located is not very wide, and, together with the trees which line the street, prevent a sufficient amount of sunlight from entering the building. The building is very poorly lighted, and in some of the rooms it is impossible to distinguish writing on the boards from the center of the rooms.

Out of the total number of pupils, 263, who were examined as to their visual acuity 80 were found to have deficient vision. The seats in the front schoolroom on the right side of the hall were so placed that the light from the windows entered over the right shoulder of the pupils and cast a shadow during writing.

There are no cloakrooms provided and wraps are hung upon hooks in the halls. A sanitary drinking fountain is placed on each floor of the building.

The toilet rooms are located in a separate building in the yard in the rear of the school building. The girls' toilet contains 12 closets, which flush automatically.

The boys' toilet contains 10 closets and a trough urinal. The closets are flushed automatically. There is a stationary washstand in the toilet room. The room was dirty and badly kept.

WHITE GRADED SCHOOL AT FLORENCE, S. C.

The graded school for white pupils is located on South Dargan Street. The school grounds are ample, and cover an area of about one-half of a city block. The school building is comparatively new, having been built five years ago. It is a three-story building, and constructed of brick. The school building is heated by hot air, and the plenum system of ventilation is used. The furnaces are two in number, and located in the basement. The fresh air is drawn in from the outside by means of a blower. It is then passed into the hot-air chamber, where it is heated, and finally forced through large pipes to the hallways and the different rooms. There are no means provided for filtering the air to remove dust as it is brought in from the outside, nor is there any provision made for supplying moisture to the air before it is delivered to the school rooms.

The warm-air inlets are placed in the walls about 7 feet from the floor, and the foul-air exits are placed in the wall at the level of the floor. The foul air is carried out through ventilating shafts passing up between the walls to the outside air at the roof of the building. The amount of warm air delivered to the schoolroom can be controlled from the room.

The toilet rooms are located in the basement, and are two in number, one for boys and one for girls. The boys' toilet room contains 14 closets and a trough urinal 8 feet long. The toilets and urinal are flushed automatically every three minutes. The girls' toilet room contains 16 closets. There is also provided a sanitary washstand and container, with liquid soap. The principal of the school stated that it was the intention of the board of education to provide paper towels for the use of pupils.

On the first floor above the basement are the grade rooms, six in number, the auditorium, seating 800 persons, and the superintendent's office. There are also two toilet rooms on this floor for the use of the female teachers and girl pupils.

Two sanitary drinking fountains are placed on each floor. The drinking water furnished is the water which is supplied to the city and is of an excellent quality, coming from artesian wells 638 feet in depth.

There are six grade rooms on each floor. The corner rooms have seven windows in each room, while the other rooms have five windows. There are cross lights in the corner rooms which make it exceedingly difficult to see the blackboards. In two of the corner rooms the seats were so placed that the light entered the room over the right shoulder of the pupils instead of the left. This should be remedied by rearranging the seats. The wall boards in the schoolrooms on the first floor are colored green, while those on the second floor are black in color.

The seats in the schoolrooms are of the nonadjustable kind. Several pupils were seen in the lower grades who had entered school at a later age than others of the same grade, and in these cases the seats were much too small and ill adapted to the size of the pupils, causing them to sit in a cramped position. This could be remedied by the use of adjustable seats and thus the occurrence of postural deformities avoided.

The stairways leading from the second to the third floor are wide and amply large enough to allow a rapid emptying of the schoolrooms in case of fire or other occasion necessitating the sudden emptying of the building. The exit doors are wide and open outward as should always be the case in public buildings of this kind.

In the school yard there are two sanitary drinking fountains. The grounds need some filling in in certain places to prevent water collecting during rainy weather.

The janitor lives in a house on the school grounds in the rear of the school building. On the premises is a privy, which should be connected with the city sewer.

TABLE 1.—*Showing defects observed among pupils arranged according to age periods.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Enlarged cervical glands.	Oral and nasal defects.	Other conditions. ¹
5 to 10 years.....	40	45	124	80	7	5	4
10 to 15 years.....	79	38	63	24	.....	6	6
15 to 20 years.....	33	7	6	.....	.....	2	4
Total.....	152	90	193	104	7	13	14

¹ Astigmatism, 8; strabismus, 2; myopia, high degree, 1; congenital syphilis, 1; scoliosis and hip-joint disease, 1.

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 573; total number of pupils examined, 733.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FLORENCE, S. C.

This is an institution maintained by the State for the care and education of incorrigible boys. It is located just outside the city of Florence, S. C. In connection with the school the State maintains a large farm where the boys are taught dairying, agriculture, and manual training.

The school buildings are three in number, two of which are of recent construction, while the third is an old building, the use of which as a school building is to be discontinued in the near future.

The two new buildings are similar in architecture, construction, and equipment. They are three stories in height and constructed of stone and cement.

The upper floor is used as a dormitory having about 50 boys. The building is heated by steam and is well ventilated and lighted. The sleeping cots are of iron and are so arranged that they can be elevated during the cleansing of the dormitory floors which are of cement and easily cleansed.

The second floor is used as a school room. The lighting and ventilation of the schoolrooms are excellent. The desks are of the ordinary nonadjustible kind and are properly placed with reference to the source of light.

The basement is fitted up with iron lockers for storage of clothing. It also contains shower baths with mixers regulating the temperature of the bath water.

Sanitary self-flushing water-closets are provided in sufficient number. Each boy is provided with individual towel and drinking cup.

An old building is still in use as a dormitory, classroom, dining room, and kitchen. The lighting and ventilation of this building is insufficient. An inspection of the kitchen and dining room showed them to be clean and well kept, but it was noted that the door and window screens were broken in places, allowing entrance of flies to these rooms.

The school buildings are connected with the city sewage system, and the water supply is furnished from artesian wells and is of excellent quality.

TABLE 2.—*Showing defects observed among pupils of the South Carolina Industrial School, Florence, S. C.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Enlarged glands.	Ocular defects.	Other conditions.	Defective teeth.
5 to 10 years.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years.....	21	17	3	20	8	3	12
15 to 20 years.....	23	6	1	6	10	3	5
Total.....	46	24	4	28	18	6	17

Among the "Other conditions" noted were 1 case of feeble-minded, 1 of congenital syphilis, 1 of Vincent's angina, and 2 cases of pellagra.

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 143; total number of pupils examined, 150.

COLORED SCHOOL BUILDING AT FLORENCE, S. C.

The school building for colored pupils is conveniently located in the colored section of the city. It is a frame building recently completed and occupied for the first time during the present year.

The first floor contains seven grade rooms which are well lighted for the reason that the rooms are all outside rooms. In one of the rooms on the first floor it was noticed that the seats were wrongly placed, which allowed the light to enter over the right shoulders of the pupils instead of over the left.

Separate cloakrooms are not provided and the pupils' wraps are hung on hooks in the hallways.

Two stairways, one in each end of the building, lead from the first to the second floor. The stairways are amply wide so that the building may be rapidly emptied in case of necessity.

In one of the grade rooms on the second floor it was noticed that the desks were not rightly placed, as the light entered over the right shoulder of the pupil instead of over the left shoulder.

The building is heated by means of stoves in the grade rooms. Ventilation is obtained by lowering the upper sash of the windows.

The toilet rooms are in a separate building in the rear of the school and are well lighted and ventilated by means of four windows in each of the rooms. Toilet paper is provided for the pupils. The floors are of cement, which permits them to be easily kept clean. The girls' toilet has 12 self-flushing closets, and the boys' toilet has 10 self-flushing closets and a trough urinal which is constantly flushed by running water.

Drinking water is supplied by a sanitary drinking fountain placed in the school yard. A fountain should be placed in the school building, as it was noticed that in one of the schoolrooms there was a tin pail of drinking water with a common dipper; the teacher had an individual drinking cup, but the pupils were not so provided.

The school yard is large and well drained.

TABLE 3.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Enlarged glands.	Oral and nasal defects.	Other conditions.
5 to 10 years.....	24	44	168	116	40	3	3
10 to 15 years.....	23	27	139	131	30	6	4
15 to 20 years.....	3	2	17	6	3	1	.....
Total.....	50	73	324	253	73	10	7

Among the "Other conditions" noted were 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 cases of congenital syphilis, 1 of traumatic cataract, 1 of alopecia areata, 1 of strabismus, and 1 of hydrocephalus.

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 790; total number of pupils examined, 568.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT EFFINGHAM, S. C.

The schoolhouse in this village is a typical two-room building of the type often met with in the rural districts. It is constructed of wood and consists of two rooms with a hallway intervening in which the pupils' wraps are hung. The building is heated during the wintertime by means of an ordinary wood-burning stove. The only means of ventilation is provided by opening the windows.

The schoolrooms are lighted by windows on two sides, which results in cross lights, which render it difficult to see the blackboards. In place of the ordinary school desks long wooden benches and desks are used.

Drinking water for the pupils is kept in a large tin pail. The children use individual paper cups which they themselves make out of paper. The drinking water is obtained from a well located not more than 40 feet from the school privy.

A separate privy for girl and boy pupils is provided, the entrances to which are properly secured from view. The privy is very insanitary as the excreta are deposited upon the ground in close proximity to the well furnishing drinking water. The privy is not screened to prevent access of flies.

TABLE 4.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defects of eyes.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Enlarged glands.	Adenoids.	Other conditions.
5 to 15 years.....	3	16	7	3	6	5

Among "Other conditions" noted were 4 cases of pellagra and 1 case of tuberculosis of hip joint.

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 40; total number of pupils examined, 45.

WHITE PUBLIC SCHOOL, DARLINGTON, S. C.

This is a two-story brick building of modern construction, located in the center of the town, adjacent to the city park. The building is heated by hot-air furnaces and is well ventilated and lighted. Stairways are amply wide to permit of rapid emptying of the building.

The desks used are the ordinary nonadjustable school desks, and in all the school rooms they were found to be properly placed with reference to the source of light.

Separate cloakrooms are provided for each grade room. Toilet rooms are located in the basement of the building and were exceedingly well kept and clean. The closets in both boys' and girls' toilets and the urinal in the boys' toilet are flushed automatically at frequent intervals.

Stationary washstands, with liquid soap and paper towels, are provided for the use of all pupils.

Drinking water is furnished by means of a sanitary drinking fountain located in the school yard. The water, coming from an artesian well, is of excellent quality and the supply inexhaustible.

A large area of ground surrounds the school building, which is used as a playground by the pupils both during recess and after school hours.

Many of the pupils in this school come from a distance and use horses in coming to and going from school. Stables are provided for the animals, where they may be kept during school hours. The stables are located at a great enough distance from the school building not to be objectionable.

TABLE 5.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	De- fective vision.	De- fective teeth.	En- larged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Ocular defects.	Other con- ditions.
5 to 10 years.....	44	55	46	20	17	4
10 to 15 years.....	42	32	33	10	25	3
15 to 20 years.....	16	4	3	.....	2	.....
Total.....	102	91	82	30	44	7

Among "Other conditions" were noted 3 cases of anemia, 1 of goiter, 1 of cleft palate, 1 of enlarged epitrochlear glands, and 1 of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis.

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 356; total number of pupils examined, 464.

"MILL SCHOOL" AT DARLINGTON, S. C.

This school is located in the cotton-mill district of the town. The school occupies two rooms in the second story of a brick building which is owned by the cotton-mill company. The first floor of this building is partly used as a general store and partly occupied by the mill Young Men's Christian Association.

The schoolrooms are well lighted and in winter are heated by steam. Ventilation is obtained by lowering the upper sash of the windows of the room.

Desks used are the ordinary nonadjustable school desks.

Toilets.—The boys in this school use a toilet in the Young Men's Christian Association building on the ground floor which is connected with the town sewerage system.

The girls use a surface closet in the vicinity of the school which is an extremely insanitary affair. The privy is unscreened and was swarming with flies. The excreta is deposited upon the surface of the ground not only beneath the seats in the privy, but in the vicinity of the privy as well. As there are many cases of hookworm among the children in this mill, this privy should be condemned and a closet connecting with the city sewers should be built in its place.

There are no facilities at the school for washing the face and hands, as the pupils all reside in the immediate neighborhood and it is supposed to be done at home.

The drinking water used is the city water supply, which is of good quality.

There is no yard in connection with the school, and they are allowed to play in an adjoining yard which is set aside for that purpose by the Young Men's Christian Association.

TABLE 6.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Anemia.	Other con- ditions.
6 to 12 years.....	2	16	9	5	11	2

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 45; total number of pupils examined, 46.

MAYO SCHOOL (COLORED), DARLINGTON, S. C.

This school is conveniently located in the colored section of the town. The building is a two-story frame structure recently erected and occupied for the first time during the present year.

The building is heated by stoves. It is well lighted and ventilated. Separate cloak rooms are provided for the pupils' wraps, one cloakroom being provided for each classroom.

The school desks are of the ordinary nonadjustable kind and are properly placed with reference to the source of light.

The two stairways which lead from the first to the second floor of the building are amply wide so as to permit of rapid emptying of the building in case of necessity.

Toilet rooms are provided for pupils of both sexes. They consist of the ordinary surface closet, the entrance to which is properly screened from view.

The closets were, when built, properly screened with wire netting to prevent access of flies, but at the time of inspection the screens were found to be torn and useless. The excreta is received in an impervious trough, which is cleaned weekly by the city scavengers.

Drinking water is furnished by a pump in the school yard. Individual drinking cups are not used in this school; a tin dipper hung on the pump is in common use.

The school yard is large, and owing to the sandy character of the soil, is well drained.

TABLE 7.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Ocular defects.
5 to 10 years.....	6	10	13	1
10 to 15 years.....	2	7	6	2
15 to 20 years.....		2		
Total.....	8	19	19	3

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 49; total number of pupils examined, 115.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT M'COLL, S. C.

This building is constructed of brick and is two stories in height. It is located just outside of the corporation limits of the town. The school grounds are ample in size and are well drained owing to the sandy character of the soil.

The school rooms are large and well lighted. Heating is furnished by means of stoves. The desks used are of the ordinary nonadjustable kind and are properly placed with reference to the source of light.

Each grade room has a separate cloakroom for the pupils' wraps.

Two stairways lead from the first to the second floor and are amply wide to permit of rapid emptying of the building.

Water coolers are placed in the hallways, but it was noticed that most of the pupils obtained drinking water from a pump in the school yard. Owing to the location of the school outside of the town limits, the city water supply is not available. The pump from which drinking water is obtained is very insanitary, as waste water seeps back into the well. Its use should be discontinued or it should be reconstructed so as to render it safe.

The toilets are located in the yard in the rear of the school building. They consist of two wooden privies inclosed by a board fence which acts as a screen to the entrance. The privies are not screened, thus permitting access of flies.

The use of these privies should be discontinued and new sanitary closets connected with the city sewage system should be provided.

TABLE 8.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Other conditions.
5 to 10 years.....	3	7	10	7	4
10 to 15 years.....	4	5	1	3	3
Total.....	7	12	11	10	7

Among "Other conditions" noted were 1 case of eczema, 1 of pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 cases of follicular conjunctivitis, 1 of partial paralysis from poliomyelitis, and 1 of elongated uvula.

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 47; number of pupils examined, 64.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT LITTLE ROCK, S. C.

This school building is constructed of brick and two stories in height. It is a new building recently completed, and has been in use for the past two months. There are four grade rooms on the first floor, and a separate cloakroom is provided for each of the grade rooms. The rooms are to be heated in winter by a stove in each grade room, but as yet the stoves have not been provided.

There is no means provided for ventilation except by opening the windows. The rooms are well lighted, and the windows are provided with shades to lessen the glare of the afternoon sun. It was noticed that in two of the grade rooms the seats were not properly placed, the light entering over the right shoulder of the pupils, which cast a shadow while writing.

The desks used in this school were the ordinary desks, which varied in size according to the age of the pupils. It was noticed that the space between the desk and the seat was greater than it should be, as it necessitated the pupil leaning forward too much, thus causing an improper posture while writing.

The second floor of the school building was used for the auditorium and for two additional grade rooms to be used in case the attendance of pupils should increase.

The stairway leading to the second floor is amply wide enough to permit the building to be rapidly emptied in case of necessity.

The yard is large and well drained.

Toilets.—An ordinary surface toilet in the school yard is used. There is no screen in front of the entrance to the privy. This privy is very insanitary, as the excreta is deposited upon the ground and the building is not screened to keep out flies.

There are no means provided for the pupils washing. Drinking water is obtained from a pump in the school yard. Individual drinking cups are not in general use among the pupils, although a few are so provided.

TABLE 9.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Follicular conjunctivitis.	Defective speech.
5 to 10 years.....	12	9	9	7	3	1
10 to 15 years.....	6	2	6	2	1	.....
15 to 20 years.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	11	16	9	4	1

Total number of defects noted among pupils, 61; total number of pupils examined, 52.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, CONWAY, S. C.

The school building is located on a hill on the outskirts of the town. It is two stories in height and constructed of brick. The building is heated by means of hot air. The rooms are fairly well lighted. Cloakrooms are not provided. The children's wraps being hung on hooks in the hallways.

The desks used are the ordinary nonadjustable school desks. Drinking water is furnished from a flowing well in the school yard. Toilet facilities are provided for by means of two ordinary surface closets in the school yard. The wooden fence which originally served as a screen to the entrance of the boys' toilet was broken down and the closet door was torn from the hinges. The boys' toilet was exceedingly filthy and insanitary, but the girls' toilet was found to be fairly clean.

The excreta is deposited in a ravine at the rear of the closets. As this section of the county is heavily infected with hookworm, it is very important that the insanitary conditions of the toilets should be remedied.

TABLE 10.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Ocular defects.	Other conditions.
5 to 15 years.....	11	6	10	11	5	6

Total number of defects noted among pupils examined, 49; total number of pupils examined, 47.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN OF HORRY COUNTY.

During the course of inspection of the school at Conway and Loris, S. C., a number of school children were brought in for examination by their parents and teachers from school districts in various parts of Horry County.

The following table gives the defects observed in school children representing 14 rural schools of the county.

TABLE 11.—*Defects noted among pupils.*

Age.	Defective vision.	Defective teeth.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Hook-worm.	Other conditions.
5 to 10 years.....	7	4	9	8	10	12
10 to 15 years.....	4	4	5	2	4	4
15 to 20 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	12	8	14	10	14	19

Among "other conditions" noted were 1 case of feeble minded, 1 defective speech, 6 of defective hearing, 1 of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 of nasal obstruction, 1 of tongue tie, 1 of hypertrophied turbinates, 1 of inguinal hernia, 2 of impetigo contagiosa, 1 of strabismus, and 1 of follicular conjunctivitis.

Total number of defects noted, 77; total number of pupils examined, 81.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

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

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Smallpox:		
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Aberdeen, Brown County, S. Dak.	Disease contracted at Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Do.....	Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa.	At Waterloo Hotel, 10-12 days before first symptoms.
Do.....	Fargo, Cass County, N. Dak.....	Came from Fargo to Minneapolis, Minn.
Columbia Heights, Anoka County.	Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Mich.	Went to home in Grand Haven, Mich.
Typhoid fever:		
Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County.	Minot, Ward County, N. Dak.....	Went to Minot; infected in Minnesota.
Byron, Olmsted County....	Manly, Worth County Iowa.....	Fireman; headquarters, Manly, Iowa.
Tuberculosis:		
Mankato, Blue Earth County	Akron, Summit County, Ohio....	Went to home in Akron, Ohio.
Do.....	Bozeman, Gallatin County, Mont.	Resident of Bozeman, Mont.
Do.....	Rolla, Phelps County, Mo.....	Nursed tuberculosis case at Rolla; returned to Mankato; "open" case.
Do.....	do.....	Do.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	De Beque, Mesa County, Colo.....	Went to De Beque, Colo.
Do.....	Pekin, Nelson County, N. Dak.....	Resident of Pekin, N. Dak.
Do.....	Lankin, Walsh County, N. Dak....	Died at Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis.
Do.....	Fargo, Cass County, N. Dak.....	Resident of Fargo, N. Dak.
Do.....	Northwood, Grand Forks County, N. Dak.	Resident of Northwood, N. Dak.
Do.....	Mellen, Ashland County, Wis.....	Moved to Mellen, Wis.
Do.....	Cushing, Folk County, Wis.....	Resident of Cushing, Wis.
Do.....	Strum, Trempealeau County, Wis.	Returned to Strum, Wis.
Do.....	Ellsworth, Pierce County, Wis....	Temporary resident of Ellsworth.
Do.....	Trade Lake, Burnett County, Wis.	Died at Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis.
Do.....	Wallace, Coddington County, S. Dak.	Resident of Wallace, S. Dak.
Rochester, Olmsted County.	Story City, Story County, Iowa...	Returned to home at Story City, Iowa.
Do.....	Surrey, Ward County, N. Dak.....	Returned to home at Surrey, N. Dak.
St. Paul, Ramsey County.	Little Rock, Pulaski County, Ark.	Went to home at Little Rock, Ark.
Do.....	Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis....	Went to Menomonie, Wis.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County—						
Oakland.....	5				5	
Humboldt County.....	4					4
Los Angeles County—						
Los Angeles.....	2				2	
Venice.....	1					1
Madera County.....	1				1	
Nevada County—						
Grass Valley.....	2					2
Orange County.....	6				6	
Orange.....	1				1	
San Bernardino County—						
San Bernardino.....	4		1		3	
San Francisco County—						
San Francisco.....	3				2	1
San Joaquin County.....	1					1
San Mateo County.....	1				1	
Redwood City.....	1					1
Santa Cruz County—						
Santa Cruz.....	2				2	
Sonoma County—						
Santa Rosa.....	3				3	
Stanislaus County.....	1				1	
Turlock.....	1			1		
Total.....	39		1	1	27	10
Massachusetts:						
Middlesex County—						
Marlboro.....	7		1	1	5	
Plymouth County—						
Brockton.....	3				3	
Suffolk County—						
Boston.....	1			1		
Total.....	11		1	2	8	
Minnesota:						
Anoka County—						
Columbia Heights.....	8				8	
Beltrami County—						
Spooner.....	5				4	1
Blue Earth County—						
Mankato.....	10				10	
Carlton County—						
Blackhoof Township.....	1				1	
Twin Lake Township.....	2				2	
Carver County—						
Norwood.....	1					1
Chippewa County—						
Montevideo.....	3				3	
Clay County—						
Oakport Township.....	1					1
Crow Wing County—						
Brainerd.....	1				1	
Deerwood Township.....	1					1
Jenkins.....	5				5	
Freeborn County—						
Hartland Township.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	16				16	
Isanti County—						
Stanchfield Township.....	1				1	
Itasca County—						
Arbo Township.....	1					1
Bovey.....	1					1
Grand Rapids.....	1					1

¹ Vaccinated after exposure; shortly before coming down with disease.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Lyon County—						
Tracy.....	1				1	
Martin County—						
Fraser Township.....	1					1
Lake Fremont Township.....	1				1	
Silver Lake Township..	1				1	
Marshall County—						
New Folden Township..	8					8
Morrison County—						
Belle Prairie Township..	1					1
Mower County—						
Austin.....	1				1	
Nobles County—						
Seward Township.....	1				1	
Polk County—						
Crookston.....	20				19	1
Pope County—						
Glenwood.....	1					1
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	6				6	
Rice County—						
Faribault.....	1		1			
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	5			1	4	
Virginia.....	1					1
Todd County—						
Staples.....	2				1	1
Washington County—						
Stillwater.....	1				1	
Wilkin County—						
Breckenridge.....	2				2	
Yellow Medicine County—						
Canby.....	1					1
Granite Falls.....	1				1	
Total.....	115		1	1	91	22
New York:						
Albany County.....	1					1
Cattaraugus County.....	1			1		
Erie County.....	2				1	
Fulton County.....	1			1		
Orleans County.....	1				1	
Oswego County.....	1				1	
Westchester County.....	1					1
New York City.....	3					3
Total.....	11			3	3	5
Ohio:						
Allen County—						
Delphos.....	3					3
Lima.....	2					2
Ashtabula County.....	6				3	3
Athens County.....	1					1
Belmont County.....	1					1
Clark County.....	4				1	3
Clermont County.....	1					1
Crawford County.....	3					3
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	4					4
Defiance County.....	8					8
Erie County.....	3					3
Franklin County.....	6				5	1
Fulton County.....	4				1	3
Guernsey County.....	2				1	1
Hamilton County.....	6		1		4	1
Hardin County.....	4					4
Jackson County.....	8					8
Knox County—						
Mt. Vernon.....	1					1

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Ohio—Continued.						
Lawrence County	25					25
Lucas County	28			1		27
Madison County	1					1
Marion County	3					3
Medina County	2					2
Miami County—						
Piqua	1					1
Morgan County	6					6
Muskingum County	15				10	5
Ottawa County	2					2
Paulding County	1					1
Perry County	2					2
Portage County	11					11
Preble County	2				2	2
Putnam County	2					2
Sandusky County	1					1
Scioto County—						
Portsmouth	3					3
Seneca County—						
Fostoria	1					1
Stark County	60	1			5	55
Summit County	22				3	19
Tuscarawas County	7					7
Van Wert County	6					6
Washington County	14					14
Wayne County	1					1
Williams County	3					3
Wood County	17				14	3
Total	303	1	1	1	49	252

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana (June 1-30):			Mississippi (June 1-30):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Allen	3		Adams	3	
Blackford	11		Attala	17	
Cass	13		Carroll	1	
Clark	8		Clark	2	
Clinton	38		Clay	2	
Crawford	6		Covington	1	
Delaware	8		Jackson	1	
Elkhart	4		Jones	12	
Floyd	10		Kemper	11	
Fulton	1		Lauderdale	20	
Gibson	3		Lee	2	
Hamilton	5	1	Pearl River	1	
Hancock	1		Sunflower	5	
Harrison	3		Tippah	10	
Hendricks	8		Tunica	2	
Howard	7		Total	90	
Jackson	21				
Johnson	19		North Dakota (June 1-30):		
Knox	14		Counties—		
Lake	1		Bottineau	2	
Lawrence	14		Cass	3	
Madison	16		Cavalier	8	
Marion	21		Lamoure	2	
Noble	3		McHenry	1	
Orange	12		Ramsey	4	
Shelby	10		Steele	8	
Spencer	18		Stutsman	5	1
Vanderburgh	10		Walsh	8	
Vermillion	9		Total	41	1
Vigo	16				
Total	313	1			

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10	.....
Bellingham, Wash.....	2	.....	Moline, Ill.....	2	.....
Butte, Mont.....	3	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	4	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	2	.....
Danville, Ill.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	4	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	2	.....
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	6	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	.....	1
Louisville, Ky.....	3	.....	Superior, Wis.....	2	.....
Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Indiana:	
Alameda County—		Cass County.....	4
Alameda.....	3	Clark County.....	3
Berkeley.....	3	Clinton County.....	1
Oakland.....	8	Dearborn County.....	2
Calaveras County—		Decatur County.....	1
Angels Camp.....	2	Elkhart County.....	4
Colusa County.....	3	Floyd County.....	1
Contra Costa County—		Gibson County.....	3
Richmond.....	2	Greene County.....	2
Imperial County.....	3	Hancock County.....	1
Kern County—		Harrison County.....	7
McKittrick.....	2	Henry County.....	1
Maricopa.....	1	Howard County.....	4
Lassen County.....	1	Jay County.....	1
Susanville.....	1	Jefferson County.....	3
Los Angeles County.....	2	Johnson County.....	3
Los Angeles.....	16	Knox County.....	1
Sierra Madre.....	1	Lagrange County.....	3
Merced County—		Lake County.....	4
Los Banos.....	1	Madison County.....	2
Monterey County.....	4	Marion County.....	14
Nevada County.....	3	Martin County.....	5
Orange County—		Noble County.....	1
Huntington Beach.....	3	Orange County.....	4
Santa Ana.....	2	Owen County.....	2
Riverside County.....	6	Randolph County.....	1
Sacramento County—		Ripley County.....	11
Sacramento.....	11	Scott County.....	7
San Bernardino County.....	1	St. Joseph County.....	7
Ontario.....	1	Sullivan County.....	3
San Bernardino.....	3	Switzerland County.....	3
San Diego County—		Tippecanoe County.....	3
Chula Vista.....	1	Tipton County.....	3
Coronado.....	1	Vanderburg County.....	2
San Diego.....	1	Warren County.....	1
San Francisco County—		Washington County.....	5
San Francisco.....	18	Wayne County.....	1
Santa Clara County.....	2		
Los Gatos.....	2		
San Jose.....	1		
Solano County.....	4		
Rio Vista.....	1		
Vacaville.....	1		
Stanislaus County—			
Oakdale.....	1		
Tehama County—			
Corning.....	2		
Red Bluff.....	3		
Yolo County.....	5		
Yuba County—			
Marysville.....	1		
Total.....	127		
		Massachusetts:	
		Berkshire County—	
		Adams.....	1
		North Adams.....	1
		Pittsfield.....	2
		Bristol County—	
		Attleboro.....	3
		Fairhaven.....	1
		Fall River.....	7
		New Bedford.....	9
		Essex County—	
		Amesbury.....	1
		Andover.....	1
		Beverly.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.
State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts—Continued.		Minnesota—Continued.	
Essex County—Continued.		Nobles County—	
Gloucester.....	1	Adrian.....	3
Haverhill.....	3	Olmsted County—	
Lawrence.....	5	Rochester.....	2
Lynn.....	10	Cascade Township.....	1
Newburyport.....	1	Otter Tail County—	
Franklin County—		Fergus Falls.....	2
Montague.....	2	Fergus Falls Township.....	3
Northfield.....	1	Pine County—	
Orange.....	1	Pine City.....	1
Hampden County—		Ramsey County—	
Chicopee.....	3	St. Paul.....	10
Holyoke.....	1	Redwood County—	
Ludlow.....	1	Redwood Falls.....	1
Springfield.....	1	Rock County—	
Hampshire County—		Hills.....	2
Amherst.....	1	Roseau County—	
Middlesex County—		Badger.....	1
Boxborough.....	4	Warroad.....	1
Cambridge.....	3	St. Louis County—	
Concord.....	1	Buhl.....	2
Everett.....	1	Eveleth.....	2
Lowell.....	9	Duluth.....	9
Maynard.....	1	Virginia.....	1
Newton.....	1	Steele County—	
Weston.....	1	Blooming Prairie.....	1
Winchester.....	5	Wadena County—	
Norfolk County—		Aldrich Township.....	1
Weymouth.....	2		
Plymouth County—		Total.....	83
Brockton.....	2		
Hanover.....	1	Mississippi:	
Pembroke.....	1	Adams County.....	6
Suffolk County—		Alcorn County.....	8
Boston.....	24	Amite County.....	7
Chelsea.....	6	Attala County.....	8
Worcester County—		Ben on County.....	2
Gardner.....	1	Bolivar County.....	18
Northbridge.....	1	Calhoun County.....	8
Worcester.....	3	Carroll County.....	12
Total.....	125	Chickasaw County.....	16
		Choctaw County.....	18
Minnesota:		Clarke County.....	5
Aitkin County—		Clay County.....	4
Millward Township.....	1	Coahoma County.....	7
Anoka County—		Copiah County.....	12
Anoka.....	1	Covington County.....	6
Big Stone County—		Forrest County.....	18
Moonshine Township.....	2	Franklin County.....	1
Brown County—		George County.....	4
New Ulm.....	2	Harrison County.....	1
Carlton County—		Hinds County.....	13
Wrenshall Township.....	1	Holmes County.....	8
Chisago County—		Issaquena County.....	3
Harris.....	1	Itawamba County.....	7
Clay County—		Jackson County.....	8
Moorhead.....	1	Jasper County.....	8
Faribault County—		Jefferson Davis County.....	8
Elmore.....	1	Jones County.....	26
Goodhue County—		Kemper County.....	4
Red Wing.....	2	Lafayette County.....	6
Hennepin County—		Lamar County.....	11
Crystal.....	1	Lauderdale County.....	30
Crystal Lake.....	1	Lawrence County.....	12
Minneapolis.....	15	Leake County.....	6
Plymouth Township.....	2	Lee County.....	13
Robbinsdale.....	3	Leflore County.....	3
Kittson County—		Lincoln County.....	7
Hallock.....	1	Lowndes County.....	1
Lac Qui Parle County—		Marion County.....	8
Madison.....	1	Marshall County.....	14
Marshall County—		Monroe County.....	2
Warren.....	1	Montgomery County.....	5
Mille Lacs County—		Neshoba County.....	7
Foreston.....	1	Newton County.....	9
Nicollet County—		Noxubee County.....	3
St. Peter.....	2	Oktibbeha County.....	14
		Panola County.....	6

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Ohio:	
Pearl River County.....	2	Allen County.....	3
Perry County.....	6	Ashland County.....	1
Pike County.....	22	Ashtabula County.....	2
Pontotoc County.....	7	Athens County.....	5
Prentiss County.....	42	Auglaize County.....	4
Scott County.....	7	Belmont County—	
Simpson County.....	4	Bellaire.....	5
Smith County.....	3	Martins Ferry.....	2
Sunflower County.....	11	Butler County—	
Tallahatchie County.....	6	Hamilton.....	1
Tate County.....	4	Carroll County.....	1
Tippah County.....	7	Champaign County—	
Tishomingo County.....	6	Urbana.....	1
Tunica County.....	5	Clark County.....	4
Union County.....	9	Clermont County.....	4
Warren County.....	6	Clinton County.....	1
Washington County.....	25	Columbiana County—	
Wayne County.....	1	Wellsville.....	4
Wilkinson County.....	1	Coshocton County.....	1
Winston County.....	7	Crawford County.....	3
Yalobusha County.....	17	Cuyahoga County.....	17
Yazoo County.....	8	Darke County.....	1
Total.....	609	Defiance County.....	1
New York:		Delaware County.....	1
Albany County.....	8	Erie County.....	2
Allegany County.....	3	Fayette County.....	1
Broome County.....	2	Franklin County.....	10
Cattaraugus County.....	1	Fulton County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	17	Gallia County.....	1
Chemung County.....	3	Guernsey County.....	6
Columbia County.....	7	Hamilton County.....	17
Cortland County.....	1	Harrison County.....	2
Delaware County.....	2	Henry County.....	1
Erie County.....	27	Highland County.....	2
Essex County.....	2	Hocking County.....	2
Franklin County.....	2	Jackson County—	
Greene County.....	1	Wellston.....	1
Jefferson County.....	4	Jefferson County.....	5
Lewis County.....	1	Knox County.....	3
Livingston County.....	1	Lake County.....	1
Monroe County.....	7	Lawrence County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	2	Licking County.....	4
Nassau County.....	1	Lorain County.....	3
Niagara County.....	14	Lucas County.....	28
Onelda County.....	1	Madison County.....	5
Onondaga County.....	3	Mahoning County.....	11
Ontario County.....	1	Marion County.....	2
Orange County.....	11	Miami County—	
Oswego County.....	1	Piqua.....	1
Otsego County.....	1	Troy.....	2
Rensselaer County.....	5	Monroe County.....	1
St. Lawrence County.....	5	Montgomery County.....	7
Saratoga County.....	5	Muskingum County.....	3
Schenectady County.....	7	Perry County.....	12
Seneca County.....	16	Pickaway County.....	3
Steuben County.....	3	Portage County.....	1
Tompkins County.....	2	Richland County—	
Ulster County.....	1	Mansfield.....	1
Warren County.....	1	Ross County.....	3
Washington County.....	2	Scioto County.....	18
Westchester County.....	3	Seneca County.....	1
New York City.....	147	Stark County—	
Total.....	327	Alliance.....	7
North Dakota:		Canton.....	2
Grand Forks County.....	1	Summit County.....	10
Rolette County.....	3	Trumbull County.....	4
Total.....	4	Tuscarawas County.....	7
		Wayne County.....	2
		Total.....	256

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Texas Report for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Texas:		Texas—Continued.	
Childress County—		Midland County.....	1
Childress.....	1	Nolan County.....	1
Coleman County.....	4	Tarrant County—	
Dallas County—		Fort Worth.....	11
Dallas.....	5	Travis County—	
Ellis County—		Austin.....	1
Ennis.....	1	Van Zandt County.....	1
Galveston County—		Williamson County—	
Galveston.....	3	Taylor.....	1
Hale County.....	1	Total.....	35
Henderson County.....	1		
Kinney County.....	3		

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1		Moline, Ill.....	5	
Albany, N. Y.....	1		Nanticoke, Pa.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	8	2	Nashville, Tenn.....	21	
Boston, Mass.....	9		Newark, N. J.....	7	
Bridgeport, Conn.....		1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Brownsville, Tex.....	2		Newcastle, Pa.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	2	New Orleans, La.....	8	2
Charleston, S. C.....	24	3	New York, N. Y.....	38	5
Chelsea, Mass.....	2		Norfolk, Va.....	7	
Chicago, Ill.....	16		Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5		Passaic, N. J.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4		Philadelphia, Pa.....	18	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	2
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Port Arthur, Tex.....	5	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Portsmouth, Va.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	18	4	Providence, R. I.....	1	
Elmira, N. Y.....		1	Reading, Pa.....	3	
Evansville, Ind.....	3		Richmond, Va.....	5	1
Everett, Mass.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....		2
Fall River, Mass.....	2	1	Sacramento, Cal.....	15	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	8	2
Hartford, Conn.....	4	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	7	
Jersey City, N. J.....	2		Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Springfield, Mass.....		2
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Superior, Wis.....		1
Lexington, Ky.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	5	1
Little Rock, Ark.....	4		Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	
Louisville, Ky.....	1		Wilmington, N. C.....	5	
Lowell, Mass.....	1	2	Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	3		York, Pa.....	4	
Memphis, Tenn.....	21	2	Zanesville, Ohio.....	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	1			

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Indiana:	
Los Angeles County—		Jackson County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	2	Madison County.....	1
San Francisco County—		Marion County.....	5
San Francisco.....	1	Miami County.....	1
Total.....	3	Wabash County.....	1
		Total.....	9

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts:		Mississippi:	
Bristol County—		Hinds County.....	1
Fall River.....	1	New York:	
Essex County—		Cayuga County.....	1
Haverhill.....	1	Chautauqua County.....	1
Lynn.....	1	Erie County.....	1
Peabody.....	1	Jefferson County.....	2
Hampden County—		Lewis County.....	1
Holyoke.....	1	Monroe County.....	2
Middlesex County—		Oneida County.....	1
Arlington.....	1	Seneca County.....	1
Cambridge.....	2	Tioga County.....	1
Everett.....	1	Westchester County.....	3
Lowell.....	1	New York City.....	47
Norfolk County—		Total.....	61
Weymouth.....	1	Ohio:	
Plymouth County—		Belmont County—	
Brockton.....	2	Martins Ferry.....	1
Suffolk County—		Champaign County.....	1
Boston.....	6	Cuyahoga County—	
Worcester County—		Cleveland.....	3
Southbridge.....	1	Hamilton County—	
Worcester.....	1	Cincinnati.....	2
Total.....	21	Lawrence County—	
Minnesota:		Ironton.....	1
Morrison County—		Montgomery County.....	3
Little Falls.....	1	Stark County—	
St. Louis County—		Alliance.....	1
Duluth.....	1	Summit County—	
Total.....	2	Akron.....	4
		Total.....	16

Texas Report for May, 1914.

The State Board of Health of Texas reported that during the month of May, 1914, 3 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified at Dallas, Dallas County, Tex.

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	3	2	Lynn, Mass.....		1
Brockton, Mass.....		1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	2	2	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	11	3
Kansas City, Mo.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....		1
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....		2	Wheeling, W. Va.....		1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Minnesota:	
Monterey County—		Hennepin County—	
Salinas.....	1	Independence township.....	1
Placer County.....	1	Minneapolis.....	1
Sacramento County.....	1	Lyon County—	
San Francisco County—		Minneota.....	1
San Francisco.....	4	Total.....	3
Santa Clara County—			
San Jose.....	1	Mississippi:	
Total.....	8	Monroe County.....	1
		Panola County.....	1
Indiana:		Washington County.....	1
Pike County.....	1	Total.....	3
		New York:	
Massachusetts:		Broome County.....	1
Bristol County—		Erie County.....	2
Fall River.....	1	Monroe County.....	1
Essex County—		Otsego County.....	1
Haverhill.....	3	Westchester County.....	1
Hampden County—		Total.....	6
Chicopee.....	1		
Springfield.....	1	Ohio:	
Hampshire County—		Athens County.....	1
Easthampton.....	1	Columbiana County—	
Norfolk County—		Salem.....	1
Brookline.....	1	Cuyahoga County—	
Suffolk County—		Cleveland.....	2
Boston.....	2	Scioto County.....	1
Total.....	10	Total.....	5

Texas Report for May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.
Texas:	
Cameron County.....	1
Denton County.....	1
Grayson County.....	1
Total.....	3

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Poliomyelitis was notified by cities during the week ended July 11, 1914, as follows: Erie, Pa., 1 case; Lancaster, Pa., 1 case; Los Angeles, Cal., 1 case; New York, N. Y., 1 death.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	12	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Hartford, Conn.....	2		Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	2		Trenton, N. J.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		West Hoboken, N. J.....		1
New Orleans, La.....		2	York, Pa.....	1	
New York, N. Y.....		1			

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.**

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C. ....	.....	1	New Orleans, La. ....	.....	2
Lynchburg, Va.	1	.....	Richmond, Va. ....	.....	1
Memphis, Tenn.	3	5	Wilmington, N. C.	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	3	1			

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

During the period from June 15 to 22, 1914, 7 plague-infected ground squirrels were found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Cal., as follows: Alameda County—June 18, 1; June 19, 2; June 22, 1. Contra Costa County—June 15, 1; June 16, 1; June 20, 1.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 4, 1914, ground squirrels were examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 117, 4 infected; Contra Costa County, 714, 3 infected; Merced County, 27; Monterey County, 4; San Benito County, 200; Santa Clara County, 30. A total of 7 plague-infected squirrels were found.

California—Rats Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 4, 1914, 471 rats were collected in San Francisco, Cal. Of this number 311 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Rats Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 18, 1914, 7,847 rats were collected in New Orleans, La. Of these, 6,863 rats were examined for plague infection. Five plague-infected rats were found.

Washington—Seattle—Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 4, 1914, 251 rodents were collected in Seattle, Wash. Of these, 194 were examined. One plague-infected animal was found.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.		1	Melrose, Mass.		1
Auburn, N. Y.	2		Memphis, Tenn.		2
Baltimore, Md.		14	Nashville, Tenn.		2
Berkeley, Cal.		2	Newark, N. J.		3
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Newburyport, Mass.		1
Boston, Mass.		11	Newcastle, Pa.	2	
Bridgeport, Conn.	2		New Orleans, La.		7
Brockton, Mass.		1	Newton, Mass.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.	5		New York, N. Y.		42
Butte, Mont.		2	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		1
Cambridge, Mass.	2		Oakland, Cal.		2
Chicago, Ill.	41	23	Pawtucket, R. I.		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.		2	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	26
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	9
Danville, Ill.		1	Pittsfield, Mass.		1
Detroit, Mich.		7	Port Arthur, Tex.	5	
Duluth, Minn.		1	Reading, Pa.		1
Evansville, Ind.		1	Richmond, Va.		1
Fall River, Mass.		3	Rochester, N. Y.		4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Sacramento, Cal.	1	
Hartford, Conn.		1	San Diego, Cal.		1
Johnstown, Pa.		2	San Francisco, Cal.		4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	3	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		1
Kansas City, Mo.	2	2	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	1
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Seattle, Wash.		2
Lexington, Ky.		1	South Omaha, Nebr.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	10		Superior, Wis.		1
Louisville, Ky.		2	Taunton, Mass.		1
Lowell, Mass.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		3
Lynn, Mass.		1	Trenton, N. J.		1
Malden, Mass.		1	Wilmington, N. C.		3
Manchester, N. H.	1	1			

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	2	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	4	2
New Bedford, Mass.	1		Wilmington, N. C.		1
New York, N. Y.	1		Worcester, Mass.	1	

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for June, 1914.

States.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	States.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California	186	890	156	Mississippi	36	1,231	19
Indiana	82	1,549	175	New York	2,030	6,400	1,452
Massachusetts	493	1,699	772	North Dakota	57	36	51
Minnesota	318	172	296	Ohio	357	1,562	308

Texas Report for May, 1914.

The State Board of Health of Texas reported that during the month of May, 1914, 23 cases of diphtheria and 55 cases of scarlet fever had been notified in the State of Texas.

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	151	4	12	9	15	29			
Boston, Mass.	733,802	177	60	1	74	30	2	34	18	
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	532	99	7	104	48	2	186	71	
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	15	1	12	1	2	32	15		
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	138	18	2	11	16	14			
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	1,180	351	27	432	155	2	391	148	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	394	36	1	50	20	2	69	30	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	141	9	1	33	36	3	21	12	
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	192	18	4	24	9	2	42	18	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	121	10	2	19	6	19	3		
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	122	12	1	4	7	25	23		
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	78	2	61	1	3	52	13		
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	87	10	2	16	15	1	27	17	
Newark, N. J.	389,106	101	20	19	1	27	1	38	15	
New Orleans, La.	361,221	129	13	3	3		37	28		
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	129	4	1	15	8	22	10		
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	54	4	12	1	5				
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	61	14	10	1	7	15	5		
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	76	6	1	10	1	10			
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	56	1	1	1	11	5			
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	22	1	3	2	2	5			
Providence, R. I.	245,090	58	5	4	1	7	1	11		
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	50	7	30	1	3	3			
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	52	7	11	9	6				
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:										
Albany, N. Y.	115,289	31	2	2	10	3				
Bridgeport, Conn.	110,357	26	5	1	1	3				
Cambridge, Mass.	102,465	25	5	1	7	8	3			
Camden, N. J.	123,794	102,465	2	1	1	5				
Dayton, Ohio.	125,443	31	2	2	2	1	4			
Fall River, Mass.	123,227	37	4	3	4	4				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	107,038	24	2	1	3	5				
Hartford, Conn.	111,004	23	8	1	1	3				
Lowell, Mass.	143,231	23	1	12	4	3	4			
Memphis, Tenn.	114,899	65	2	2	11	5				
Nashville, Tenn.	111,230	43	1	1	8	6				
New Bedford, Mass.	183,002	31	6	1	3	9	1			
Oakland, Cal.	103,361	38	2	1	5	10	4			
Reading, Pa.	134,917	33	6	1	7	10	3			
Richmond, Va.	100,375	49	2	2	2	7				
Springfield, Mass.	184,126	16	2	6	1	4	1			
Toledo, Ohio.	106,831	52	6	14	2	20	2			
Trenton, N. J.	157,732	47	3	2	5	5	5			
Worcester, Mass.		52	4	6	1	4	3			
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	14	1	1	1	2				
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	11	2	2	1	2				
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271	18	1	1	1	9	2			
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	4	1	1	1	2	1			
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	17	6	6	1	1				
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	11	3	4	1	1	1			
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	31	1	1	9	6	2			
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	15	2	1	1	2				
Erie, Pa.	72,401	15	6	15	2	2				
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	20	2	2	4	2				
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	10	2	2	11	2				
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	11	2	2	2	4				
Hoboken, N. J.	74,904	26	6	2	3	11	2			
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	24	4	7	1	2	3			
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	13	2	1	2	2	5			
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	31	4	2	8	4	3			
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	19	1	1	1	1	1			
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	1	1	1	4	3				
Norfolk, Va.	86,540	17	1	8	2	2				
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	17	1	8	2	2				

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	12	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	13	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	14	2	.....	8	.....	3	.....	8	.....
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bellingham, Wash.	29,937	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Butte, Mont.	41,781	16	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	23	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Danville, Ill.	30,847	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
East Orange, N. J.	39,852	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Everett, Mass.	37,381	11	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	12	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Malden, Mass.	48,979	14	5	.....	2	.....	6	1	3	.....
Medford, Mass.	25,240	4	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Moline, Ill.	26,402	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Newport, Ky.	31,517	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Newport, R. I.	29,154	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Newton, Mass.	42,455	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	12	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Orange, N. J.	31,968	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	10	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	8	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Racine, Wis.	44,528	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	15	2	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	3
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
South Omaha, Nebr.	46,368	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	44,344	13	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	14	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	2
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
York, Pa.	49,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Braddock, Pa.	20,935	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ind.	9,103	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord, N. H.	22,291	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kearney, N. J.	21,967	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Ketchikan, Alaska	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Fla.	21,150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	7	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	5	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.**City Reports for Week Ended July 11, 1914—Continued.**

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants— Continued.										
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	3								
New London, Conn.	20,557	5		1	2				1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5			8				2	
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	3			12					
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	3								
Palo Alto, Cal.					14					
Pascagoula, Miss.					3					
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	3			22					
Port Arthur, Tex.					20				1	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,538		2							
Pottstown, Pa.	16,408	4								
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	2								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	6								
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	2							1	
Weymouth, Mass.	13,564	8					1			
Wilkesburg, Pa.	21,701	5					2		3	
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	1								

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Hilo, week ended June 27, 1914, 1,836; Honolulu, week ended July 4, 1914, 285. No plague-infected animal was found.

PORTO RICO.

Examination of Rodents.

During the two weeks ended July 17, 1914, 608 rats and 414 mice were examined in Porto Rico. No animal was found to be plague infected.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified in Habana as follows:

JULY 1-10, 1914.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	4	1		Plague.....			3
Leprosy.....		1	259	Scarlet fever.....	15	1	14
Measles.....	7	1	22	Typhoid fever.....	14	6	41
Paratyphoid fever..			7	Varicella.....	1		14

ECUADOR.

Plague.

During the month of June, 1914, three cases of plague with two deaths were notified in Ecuador.

JAPAN.

Plague—Typhus Fever.

During the week ended June 27, 1914, plague and typhus fever were notified in Japan as follows: Tokyo—Plague, 2 cases; typhus fever, 36 cases. Yokohama—Typhus fever, 2 cases.

Communicable Diseases.

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

MONTH OF MAY, 1914.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	1,445	325	Scarlet fever.....	180	8
Dysentery.....	306	49	Smallpox.....	101	24
Paratyphoid fever..	543	62	Typhoid fever.....	2,732	439
Plague.....	20	17	Typhus fever.....	2,038	453

JAVA.**Plague.**

Plague has been notified in East Java as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.	Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Month of April, 1914:			Month of May, 1914:		
Surabaya.....	70	68	Surabaya.....	68	61
Paseroean.....	880	793	Paseroean.....	819	693
Kediri.....	225	225	Kediri.....	247	229
Madioen.....	98	80	Madioen.....	75	71
Total during April, 1914.	1,273	1,166	Total during May, 1914.	1,209	1,054

PERU.**Status of Plague.**

Plague has been notified in Peru as follows:

JUNE 1-7, 1914.

Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing.	Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing.
Lima (city).....	2	4	Surco (Matucana).....	(¹)	5
Mollendo.....	1	1	Trujillo.....	1	

¹ Present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended July 31, 1914.**

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 17-30.....	9	9	
Bombay.....	June 14-20.....	8	6	
Calcutta.....	June 7-13.....		8	
Negapatam.....	May 14-30.....	9	9	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 7-13.....	8	7	
China.....				June 20, improving in the Chao-chow and Puning districts.
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.....				Total, Apr. 1-30: Cases, 1,273; deaths, 1,166.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-30.....	225	225	
Madioen.....	do.....	98	80	
Paseroean.....	do.....	880	793	
Surabaya.....	do.....	70	68	
Provinces.....				Total, May 1-31: Cases, 1,209; deaths, 1,054.
Kediri.....	May 1-31.....	247	229	
Madioen.....	do.....	75	71	
Paseroean.....	do.....	819	693	
Surabaya.....	do.....	68	61	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-30.....	3	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended July 31, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-July 2: Cases, 141; deaths, 78.
Alexandria.....	June 24-July 1....	3		
Port Said.....	June 22-July 1....	4	2	
Pro i ree—				
Fayoum.....	June-July	3	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 17-30.....	4	4	
Bombay.....	June 14-20.....	24	22	
Calcutta.....	June 7-13.....		14	
Moulmnie.....	May 17-30.....	12	11	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 26-June 1....	4	1	
Japan.....				Total, May 1-31: Cases, 20; deaths, 17,
Tokyo.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	June 29-July 12...	10	6	
Beirut.....	July 6.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Mar. 1-May 31....	7		
Constantine.....	do.....	7		
Oran.....	do.....	57		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 7-20.....	139	43	
China:				
Dairen.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Shanghai.....	June 8-21.....	1	2	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 31-June 6....	108	20	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 18-24.....	2	1	
Cairo.....	do.....	16	1	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 28-July 4....	1		
France:				
Paris.....	do.....	2	1	
Japan.....				Total, Apr. 1-30: Cases, 81; deaths, 19. May 1-31: Cases, 101; deaths, 24.
Nagasaki.....	June 14-28.....	4	1	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	June 7-13.....		1	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	June 24-30.....		1	
Monterey.....	June 30-July 5....		2	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-30.....	9		
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Valencia.....	June 21-July 2....	15	2	

Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1914.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 16....	67	49	
Bombay.....	May 17-June 13....	29	21	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 6....		200	
Madras.....	May 31-June 13....	17	9	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4	4	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 48; deaths, 38. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 40.
Saigon.....	June 2-8.....	1	.....
Siam: Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16.....	.....	130	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	May 10-30.....	23	20	
Turkey in Europe: Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....	.....	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-June 30...	9	8	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....	.....	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....	.....	.....	Present in light form. No cases since.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-23.....	.....	1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....	.....	2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-June 6....	14	15	
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 Pakhoi. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow.
Amoy—				
Kulangsu.....	May 20.....	1	.....
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	378	.....
Chinchew.....	May 30-June 6....	.....	.....	Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-30.....	571	462	Total, Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 2,034; deaths, 1,580. July 8-14: Cases, 26.
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Mar. 5-July 7: Cases, 29; deaths, 6.
Santiago.....	June 30-July 7....	2	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Jan. 1-June 24: Cases, 131; deaths, 75.
Alexandria.....	June 2-23.....	8	4	
Port Said.....	June 9-21.....	2	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20...	5	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-June 9....	2	1	
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24...	6	3	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1	.....
Minieh.....	May 23-June 23...	10	5	
German East Africa:				
Dar es Salaam.....	May 2-June 10....	7	3	
India.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Apr. 27-May 30: Cases, 38,124; deaths, 33,374.
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 16....	21	19	
Bombay.....	May 17-June 13....	365	305	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 6....	.....	93	
Karachi.....	May 24-June 13....	27	26	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 26-May 16....	26	26	
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-June 8....	17	6	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan.....				Total Apr. 1-30: Cases, 18; deaths, 16.
Hodogayo.....	June 9-15.....	2		
O-No. district.....	do.....	1		
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	May 3-June 13.....	197	182	
Yokohama.....				And vicinity, May 23-June 22: Cases, 18; deaths, 15; including report, p. 1721, Part 1.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2		
Peru:				
Ancachs.....				No report of deaths received.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....			Present.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....			Do.
Samanca.....	do.....			Do.
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Mar. 23-June 7.....	12		
Cahamarca—				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3		
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3		
Guadalupe.....	do.....	1		
Libertad.....				
Huacamarca (Otuzco).....	Mar. 23-May 30.....			Do.
Pichipampa (Otuzco).....	Mar. 24-30.....	4		
Salaverry.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	1		
San Pedro.....	do.....	8		From Pacasmayo.
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).....	do.....	16		
Trujillo.....	Mar. 23-June 7.....	16		
Lima—				
Lima.....	do.....	15		
Surco (Matucana).....	Mar. 23-May 30.....	4		July 7, still present.
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3		
Piura.....	Mar. 23-May 30.....	7		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-30.....	3	3	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy. May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy. June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17 a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital.
Cebu.....				May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubifrom Hongkong.
Russia:				
Astrakhan, government.....	May 25-June 14.....	9		Including 7 cases of pneumonic. Vicinity of Tueakent, 20 miles from Baku.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....				May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16.....		2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	June 24-28.....	2		
Bairut.....	June 16.....	1		
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 10-16.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Total May 8-June 4: Cases, 68 in the metropolitan area and 11 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury.....	May 25-28.....	7		
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	May 17-23.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3		

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

Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-June 6.....	221	54	
Canada:				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-July 11.....	7		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-23.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Chao Chow.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		Present.
Chungking.....	May 23.....			Endemic.
Hongkong.....	May 10-30.....	10	7	Total Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 93; deaths, 65.
Nanking.....	May 23.....			Always prevalent.
Newchwang.....	June 13.....			Do.
Pakhoi.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-June 7.....	7	5	
Tsingtau.....	May 19-June 20.....	19	3	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 17-30.....	45	6	In the western part.
Java.....				In the western part. May 3-23: Cases, 322; deaths, 48 including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-23.....	10	7	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-17.....	1	1	
Cairo.....	May 21-June 17.....	110	47	
Port Said.....	do.....	4		
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-13.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-June 27.....	19		
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5		May 31-June 20: Cases, 8.
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Gibraltar:	June 8-27.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-13.....	1		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-June 13.....	38	20	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 6.....		108	
Karachi.....	May 24-June 13.....	7	1	
Madras.....	May 17-June 13.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-10.....	7	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 18-June 14.....	36	9	
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Taiwan.....	May 3-30.....	10	4	
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	June 17-23.....	2		
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-July 4.....	12	5	
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 22.....			Decreased.
Lima.....	do.....			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 10-30.....	18	3	
Odessa.....	May 10-16.....	4		
Riga.....	May 31-June 6.....	11		
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-June 6.....	25	8	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-June 13.....	4	2	
Siam:				
Bankok.....	Apr. 19-May 16.....		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 14-20.....		5	
Valencia.....	June 7-13.....	4		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to July 24, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Switzerland:				
Basel, Canton.....	May 31-June 20...	14		
Grisons, Canton.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-27.....	25	10	
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-June 20...	558	272	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-June 13...	11		
Smyrna.....	May 13-June 13...		5	
Trebizond.....	May 19-June 27...			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-20.....		2	
Saloniki.....	May 31-June 27...	8	19	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene.
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Board of Health—Organization—Duties of Secretary. (Act May 1, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Sections 5, 7, and 8 of chapter 115 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the State board of health," are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The board shall organize by the election of a president, vice president, and secretary, and the various duties and powers prescribed by law for the president shall in the event of his absence or inability be performed and exercised by the vice president. The president shall be ex officio chairman of the board. The secretary shall be a well-qualified physician, and he shall be ex officio a member of the board, the commissioner of public health, and State registrar, but he shall not be permitted to vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

"SEC. 7. The secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed for said board by law, and such other duties as the board may require; he shall prepare and publish in every calendar month a general summary of all the deaths and causes of the same which had occurred in the State during the preceding month, the same to be made up from returns of deaths which shall be sent to him on or before the 10th day of the month following the date of such deaths; by the several town clerks, the city registrar of Providence, and the city clerks of the other cities; he shall also, under the direction of the board, prepare and publish for general distribution at least four times a year a bulletin giving information and advice in regard to the preservation of health, and giving also such information as shall be deemed of advantage to the public, as to the prevalence and character of infectious diseases of domestic animals. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board, and may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members of said board.

"SEC. 8. The actual expenses of the board and of the members thereof, when certified by the president and approved by the governor, shall be paid from the State treasury."

Secretary State Board of Health—Salary. (Act May 6, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 363 of the General Laws, entitled "Of salaries and clerical assistance and of appropriations," is hereby amended by changing the items in said section referring to the salary of the secretary of the State board of health which now reads: "Secretary of the State board of health, \$1,700," so as to read, "Secretary of the State board of health, in full compensation for his services in connection with said State board of health, \$3,000."

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$1,300 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of said sum or any portion or portions thereof as may from time to time be required, upon the receipt by him of proper vouchers.

Burial—Issuance of Permit. (Act May 6, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Section 9 of chapter 121 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages," as amended by chapter 575 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1910, and by chapter 713 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1911, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. No person shall bury, deposit in a vault or tomb, cremate or otherwise dispose of, or remove from any town or city in the State, the dead body of any person or of any stillborn child, until a permit for burial or removal, or other disposition, shall have been properly issued by the town clerk or registrar of the town or city in which the death occurred: *Provided*, That when a death occurs in the State institutions in the city of Cranston, or in the State sanatorium in the town of Burrillville, or at the Hill's Grove Branch of the St. Joseph's Hospital in the town of Warwick, the superintendent or the person in charge thereof shall issue a burial or removal permit.

"Said superintendent or person in charge shall as soon as possible mail the certificate of death to the town or city clerk or registrar of the town or city where said death occurred. Said superintendent or person in charge shall charge a fee of 25 cents for each burial or removal permit he issues, which fee shall be paid by the undertaker who signs the certificate of death. No burial or removal permit shall be issued by said town clerk or registrar or other persons appointed as aforesaid until a certificate of death has been filed with him, as provided in section 7 of this chapter: *And provided*, That when a dead body is transported into this State for burial, and said death occurred outside of the State, then the transit or removal permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred shall be accepted by the sexton or person in charge at the place of burial as a burial permit."

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

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

Stables—Permit Required When Within 50 Feet of Residence. (Ord. 527, July 7, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to keep a horse, mare, mule, colt, or jenny in any stable, barn, yard, or other place less than 50 feet distant from any house or dwelling occupied by human beings as a habitation without first having obtained from the board of health of the city of San Bernardino a permit so to do.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to maintain any stable or place where horses, mares, mules, or jennies, or cattle, or other live stock is kept, within less than 50 feet of any house or other building inhabited by human beings, without first having obtained from the board of health of the city of San Bernardino a permit so to do.

SEC. 3. No permit shall be granted by the board of health to any person, firm, or corporation to keep any horses, mares, mules, or jennies, or cattle or other live stock nearer than 50 feet distant from any house or dwelling occupied by human beings as a habitation within the city of San Bernardino excepting upon the written application by the person, firm, or corporation desiring such permit, which application shall be signed by the applicant and specify the location of the premises upon which it is proposed to keep any such animals, and such application shall specify the number of animals to be kept at such place and the name of any person occupying any building or habitation within 50 feet from such place, and further state that such applicant shall and will faithfully observe each and all of the ordinances of the city of San Bernardino applicable in any manner thereto and will obey each and all orders and regulations of the board of health and health officer of said city. Upon the filing of such application the board of health shall notify all persons residing within 50 feet distant from the place at which it is proposed to keep any such animals of said application, unless such notice be waived, and said board shall thereupon investigate said premises, and if in their opinion the granting of such application will not be detrimental to the public health and the welfare of said city, the same shall be granted, but shall be subject to cancellation without notice upon such applicant neglecting to observe any rule or regulation of the board of health in relation thereto.

SEC. 4. The board of health of the city of San Bernardino is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as it shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health and welfare, and upon granting any permit as hereinbefore provided shall have authority to impose upon the person receiving such permit such conditions as will insure a sanitary condition in and about the place specified in such permit.

SEC. 5. Any person violating this ordinance or any rule or regulation of the board of health adopted pursuant hereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Rabies—Muzzling and Impounding of Dogs. (Ord. 5293, Oct. 14, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person owning, harboring, or having the charge, care, control, custody, or possession of any dog to allow or permit such dog to go free or run at large in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or in or upon any uninclosed lot or premises, unless such dog is so muzzled as to prevent the same from biting any person or animal.

SEC. 2. The word "dog" as used in this ordinance shall be deemed to mean a female as well as a male dog.

The term "uninclosed lot or premises" as used in this ordinance is hereby defined to be any lot, land, or premises not inclosed in such a manner as to prevent any dog confined therein or thereupon from escaping therefrom.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every poundmaster and of every police officer of the city of San Diego to take up every dog not muzzled as required by this ordinance found going free or running at large in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or in or upon any uninclosed lot or premises within the said city. If any such dog is taken up by any person other than a poundmaster, such dog shall be delivered to the poundmaster, and he shall impound in the public pound all dogs taken up pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Upon receipt by the poundmaster of any such dog, if the said poundmaster shall have reason to believe that the same is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, or has been bitten by any dog affected with or suspected of being afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, or that has been exposed to the infection of rabies or hydrophobia, the said poundmaster shall separately confine and keep so confined such dog, and shall immediately notify the health officer or his deputy thereof. The health officer or his deputy shall thereupon make such examination of such dog as the said health officer or his deputy may deem necessary. If, upon such examination, the health officer or his deputy shall determine that such dog is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, he shall so notify the poundmaster, and the said poundmaster shall thereupon immediately kill such dog and shall cause the remains and carcass thereof to be cremated in the city incinerator.

It shall be the duty of the poundmaster to keep every such dog suspected of having rabies or hydrophobia so confined for such time as the health officer or his deputy may direct, and such dog shall not be redeemed or released except upon an order, in writing, signed by the said health officer or his deputy.

SEC. 5. The poundmaster shall keep confined at the public pound, properly provided with food and water, all dogs delivered to him pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance, and in the event that there is attached to any such dog so delivered a license tag of the city of San Diego, for the year in which such dog shall have been so delivered, issued pursuant to the ordinances of the said city, it shall be the duty of the poundmaster to give notice of the impounding of such dog to the owner of or the person claiming to own such dog and to whom such tag shall have been issued, as shown by the record thereof. Such notice shall be given by mailing to such person, postage prepaid, a notice in writing, stating the fact that such dog has been impounded, which notice shall be addressed to such person at the address shown by such record.

Any person owning or claiming to own any dog so impounded may redeem the same by the payment of the sum of \$1 and also 25 cents a day for keep to the poundmaster. Such person shall also secure a proper license tag if a license tag has not been issued for such dog as provided by the ordinances of the said city.

Every dog which is not redeemed within the time specified in this ordinance for such redemption shall be killed, unless otherwise disposed of as provided by this ordinance, and the remains or carcass of such dog shall be cremated in the city incinerator; provided, however, that after the notice required by this ordinance shall have been given, the poundmaster may dispose of any unredeemed dog by gift or sale to

any person who will pay the pound fee and procure the necessary license tag for the current year.

Nothing, however, in this ordinance contained shall be construed as permitting the redemption, sale, or giving away of any dog having or suspected of having or having been infected with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the poundmaster and of each of the deputy poundmasters and of every police officer and special officer of the city of San Diego to kill any dog found in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or in or upon any lot or premises, known to have rabies or hydrophobia, or known to have been bitten by any dog having rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, oppose, or resist any poundmaster or any police officer or any special officer of the said city or the health officer, his assistants, deputies, or inspectors, or any employee of the health department while engaged in the performance of the duties prescribed by the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. The health officer, his assistants, deputies, and inspectors, and the employees of the health department are hereby empowered to enter upon private property for the purpose of ascertaining whether any dog kept or harbored thereon is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 9. That 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 punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 2246, New Series, Apr. 7, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The use of the common drinking cup or common receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park or square, or in any public institution, hotel, theater, factory, department or other store, public hall or public school, or in any railway station in this city and county or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or common receptacle for use of any such place, as herein mentioned is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. 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 punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Garbage—Receptacles for, to be Approved by Board of Health. (Ord. 2281, New Series, May 21, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Ordinance No. 357 (New Series) entitled "Regulating the collection of garbage, by requiring covered metal receptacles therefor, and the prompt conveyance thereof to the reduction works, and providing for the revocation of permits for scavenger wagons," approved February 3, 1908, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered Section 1-B.

SECTION 1-B. The water-tight metal garbage receptacle herein required shall be made of galvanized iron, or of material equally satisfactory to the board of health, and shall be inspected and approved and so stamped or marked by the board of health. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of any such receptacle to be used as a garbage can which does not have upon it the inspection stamp or mark of the board of health.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Meats, Poultry, Game, Fish, and Oysters; Inspection, Care, and Sale—Slaughterhouses. (Ord. Dec. 10, 1913.)

SECTION 1. All meats, poultry, fish, and oysters sold or offered for sale to be used for human consumption as food in the city of Savannah, shall be inspected and approved by a person to be known as the chief food inspector, or by assistant inspectors duly appointed.

Such chief food inspector and such assistant inspectors, as may be found necessary, shall be appointed by the mayor upon the recommendation of the health officer. Applicants for the position of chief food inspection shall pass an examination to be made and held in such manner as directed by the health officer.

The salary of the said chief food inspector and assistant inspectors to be fixed by the committees on health and finance.

SEC. 2. The chief food inspector and his assistants may enter at any time and no person shall hinder or prevent him or them from so entering any place in this city where live cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or swine are held, or where animals are slaughtered, or where poultry, game, fish, or oysters are dressed, scaled or prepared to be disposed of for human food; and likewise they may enter any house, store, market stall, railroad car, wagon or other vehicle, boat or vessel, where meat, sausage, poultry, game, fish, or oysters are prepared, packed, stored, transported, held or kept for sale for human food; and likewise they may also enter any factory or place where dead animals are skinned or rendered, or where the offal from slaughterhouses or meat stores, such as fat, head, feet or guts are steamed, tanked or otherwise disposed of.

SEC. 3. No person shall sell or offer for sale, within the city limits, or otherwise dispose of for human food therein, any meat or meat product of any cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or swine which does not bear the food inspection brand or other mark of identification of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or the chief food inspector: *Provided, however*, That the chief food inspector or his assistants shall have full authority to make inspections of such meat or meat products, and they shall have full power and authority to condemn and destroy such meats or meat products if found unsound or unwholesome.

SEC. 4. No carcass, or any part thereof, of any slaughtered cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or swine shall be branded or otherwise marked for identification by the chief food inspector, or his assistants, until it has carefully been inspected and passed for food, under such rules and regulations as may be made by the health officer and approved by council.

SEC. 5. No dressed carcass, or any part thereof, of any slaughtered cattle, sheep, goat, or swine to be used for human food, shall be removed from any slaughterhouse or slaughtering place, within the city limits, before it has been branded or otherwise marked for identification by the chief food inspector, or his assistants, by the inspector of the department of agriculture of the State of Georgia, or by the inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

SEC. 6. Meats slaughtered without the city, but brought into the city for the purpose of sale, shall be inspected, branded, or otherwise marked for identification by the chief food inspector or his assistants, under the following rules, to wit:

RULE 1. All carcasses, except as hereinafter provided, must have the head and all viscera, except the stomach, bladder, and intestines, held together by the natural attachments, and all such carcasses must be brought to a place designated by the chief food inspector, who shall be notified when such meat is ready for inspection; *Provided, however*, That said Rule 1 shall not apply to meats or meat food products in the following cases:

(a) Meats or meat food products which have been inspected by the duly authorized inspectors of the United States, and passed and so marked, and at the date of delivery

have undergone no manufacturing or curing process since original shipment, and are fresh, sound, healthful, wholesome and are fit for human food.

(b) When meats from without the State of Georgia are exempted from such inspection by the United States Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of the meat inspection act of June 30, 1906.

(c) Whenever any meat or meat products, cattle, sheep, or swine which have been slaughtered on the farm and sent to the city of Savannah for sale are accompanied by a certificate as follows:

I hereby certify that the following described uninspected meat, or meat food products, are from animals slaughtered by a farmer on the farm and that at this date they are sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, and contain no preservative or coloring matter.

Date

Name of shipper

Name of consignee

Kind of product

Provided, however, That meat or meat products shipped into the city of Savannah under said paragraphs (b) and (c) must be brought to a place designated by the chief food inspector for the purpose of inspection.

RULE 2. Such farm-killed products as are admitted under exemptions (b) and (c) of this ordinance shall be plainly stamped, tagged, branded, or otherwise marked for the information and guidance of the purchaser or chief food inspector, with the word "Exempted," in letters of not less than half an inch in height, and with such other lettering as the chief food inspector or his assistants may prescribe.

SEC. 7. Any carcass, or any part thereof, of any slaughtered cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or swine, in this city, which, because of disease, injury, or any other condition, is unfit for human food, shall be freely slashed with a knife and saturated with some denaturing agent which may be approved by the health officer of the city and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of for human food.

SEC. 8. No veal calf at any time of slaughter shall be dressed with the skin left on the carcass, unless such skin is clean and the feet and head are removed, and no veal calf weighing less than 50 pounds or less than six weeks old shall be so slaughtered.

SEC. 9. No fresh or cured meats or meat product shall be exposed in the open air to the action of moisture, soot, dust, and flies in front of any shop, store, or other place.

SEC. 10. No meat or meat product shall be transported in any wagon or other vehicle in the city, unless fully protected from moisture, soot, dust, and flies by the use of covered vehicles, with the front and back closed, or by the use of clean white cloths spread over the meat or meat product.

SEC. 11. All delivery wagons and other vehicles, together with boxes, barrels, and other containers used in transporting meats in the city, shall be kept perfectly clean; and no dirty burlap, or other dirty cloths, shall be used in contact with meat.

SEC. 12. A careful examination shall be made by the chief food inspector, or his assistants, at all public stockyards supplying for this city live cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and calves (when requested to do so by a purchaser of any such animal) intended for slaughter under the post-mortem inspection of the health officer; and no person shall sell any such animal judged as diseased or otherwise unfit for human food or suspected of being diseased, or of being otherwise unfit for human food to any butcher or any person slaughtering live stock under the post-mortem inspection of the health officer, provided that such an animal may be sold subject to a post-mortem inspection and may be removed to any slaughterhouse where post-mortem inspection is conducted, when properly tagged for identification.

SEC. 13. No person shall bring into this city, or sell or offer for sale, or give to the proprietor or agent of any packing or slaughter house, or to any butcher in this city, any cattle, hog, sheep, or lamb that is diseased, injured, crippled, immature, under weight, badly emaciated, or that, for any other obvious reason, might be unfit for human food without first delivering said cattle, hog, sheep, or lamb at one of the public

stockyards of this city, where the chief food inspector, or one of his assistants, shall be called, reporting all the facts known to him, relating to such animal, or animals, to said officer and receiving written permission from the health officer so to do.

SEC. 14. No proprietor or agent of any packing house or slaughterhouse, nor any butcher in this city, shall bring into this city, or buy, or offer to buy, or accept in this city any cattle, calf, hog, sheep, or lamb that is diseased, injured, crippled, immature, under weight, badly emaciated, or that, for any other obvious reason, might be unfit for human food without first reporting all the facts known to him relating to such animal or animals to the chief food inspector and receiving written permission from the health officer so to do.

SEC. 15. No person shall bring into this city or sell or offer for sale any meat, sausage, poultry, game, fish, or oysters that is diseased, adulterated, unsound, unwholesome, or that, for any reason, is unfit for human food; and all such articles of food shall be seized and destroyed by the chief food inspector or his assistants.

SEC. 16. All houses or places in which meat and meat products are prepared, cured, packed, stored, handled, or sold, shall be suitably lighted and ventilated and maintained in a sanitary condition. All work in such establishments shall be performed in a cleanly and sanitary manner.

Any person desiring to erect or maintain a slaughterhouse for the purpose of slaughtering cattle to be sold for consumption in the city of Savannah shall make application to the health officer of the city of Savannah, stating name of applicant, residence, location and place of proposed buildings, and his experience in operating said business. This application shall be immediately investigated by the health officer; and if the applicant is found to be a man of good character and of sufficient experience and the proposed building is or will be constructed according to the requirements of this ordinance, the application shall be granted, otherwise it shall be refused.

Every licensed slaughterhouse shall slaughter for the public, without discrimination, and the charge for slaughtering live stock and for all other services except cold storage, including killing, are as follows, maximum prices:

Cattle.....	\$1. 25
Calves.....	.35
Hogs, lambs, sheep, and goats.....	.30

(a) Ceilings, side walls, pillars, partitions, etc., shall be frequently whitewashed, or painted, or, where this is impracticable, they shall, when necessary, be washed, scraped, or otherwise rendered sanitary. Where floors, or other parts of the building, or tables, or other parts of the equipment are so old or in such condition that they can not be readily made sanitary, they shall be removed and replaced by suitable materials, or otherwise put in a condition acceptable to the chief food inspector. All floors upon which meats are piled during the process of curing, shall be so constructed that they can be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and such meats shall also be kept clean.

(b) All tracks, trays and other receptacles, all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, etc., all knives, saws, cleavers and other tools and all utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, or other process, shall be thoroughly cleansed daily, if used.

(c) The aprons, smocks or other outer clothing of employees, who handle meat in contact with such clothing, shall be of a material that is readily cleansed and made sanitary, and shall be cleansed daily, if used. Employees who handle meat, or meat food products, shall be required to keep their hands clean.

(d) All toilet rooms, urinals, and dressing rooms shall be entirely separated from compartments in which carcasses are dressed, or meat food products are cured, stored, packed, handled, prepared or sold. They shall be sufficient in number, ample in size, and fitted with modern lavatory accommodations, including toilet paper, soap, running water, towels, etc. They shall be properly lighted, suitably ventilated, and kept in a sanitary condition.

(e) The rooms or compartments in which meats or meat products are prepared, cured, stored, packed or otherwise handled, shall be properly lighted and ventilated, and shall be so located that odors from toilet rooms, catch basins, casing departments, tank rooms, hide cellars, etc., do not permeate them. All rooms or compartments shall be provided with cuspidors, which employees who expectorate shall be required to use.

(f) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis, syphilis, or any other communicable disease shall not be employed in any of the departments or establishments where carcasses are dressed, meats handled, or meat food products prepared, and any employee suspected of being afflicted shall be so reported by the chief food inspector or employer to the health officer.

(g) No use incompatible with proper sanitation shall be made of any part of the premises on which a slaughterhouse is located. All yards, fences, pens, chutes, alleys, etc., belonging to the premises of such establishments shall, whether they are used or not, be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(h) Butchers who dress diseased carcasses shall cleanse their hands of all grease and then immerse them in a prescribed disinfectant and rinse them in clear water before engaging again in dressing or handling healthy carcasses. All butchers' implements used in dressing diseased carcasses shall be cleansed of all grease and then sterilized, either in boiling water or by immersion in a prescribed disinfectant, and rinsed in clear water before being used again in dressing healthy carcasses. Facilities for such cleansing and disinfection, approved by the chief food inspector, shall be provided by the establishment. Separate tracks, etc., shall be furnished for handling diseased carcasses and parts. Following the slaughtering of an animal affected with an infectious disease a stop shall be made until the implements have been cleansed and disinfected, unless duplicate implements are provided.

(i) Meats and meat food products intended for rendering edible products must be prevented from falling on the floor while being emptied into the tanks by the use of some device, such as a funnel.

(j) Butchers who dress carcasses are prohibited from holding in their mouths skewers to be used in such dressing.

(k) No dog shall be permitted in any slaughterhouse or any place where meats are prepared.

SEC. 17. The following rules and regulations governing (a) meat shops, (b) fish houses, and (c) poultry shops and killing places shall be in full force and effect on and after February 1, 1914.

(a) RULE 1. All inclosed or indoor shops in which meat or meat products are stored and exposed for sale shall be kept scrupulously clean. During the summer months all doors and windows opening into such shops shall be effectively protected against the entrance of flies by the use of fly screens.

RULE 2. No meats of any description shall be permitted to hang or stand in the open air exposed to insects or street dust, or other contaminating influences, but must be under glass or fly netting, and in summer properly iced to prevent spoiling. Meats exposed in the open markets shall be so covered with netting as to be effectively protected from flies.

RULE 3. Blocks or stands upon which meats are cut or chopped shall be kept scrupulously clean by frequent washing and by scraping as often as in the judgment of the inspector seems necessary.

RULE 4. Scales, knives, and implements of every description shall be cleaned at the close of each day's business.

RULE 5. Ice boxes, racks, and hooks shall be kept thoroughly clean by scrubbing and scraping and ice boxes shall be scoured thoroughly once each week and as much oftener as necessary.

RULE 6. Floors must be thoroughly scraped and scrubbed twice a week; all used sawdust must be removed and fresh sawdust sprinkled or laid (where used) at least twice weekly.

RULE 7. Meat cutters and other attendants who handle meats, shall be cleanly dressed, and they shall be free from contagious or infectious disease. Their hands and outer garments shall be kept clean.

RULE 8. No refuse, scraps, bones, rancid fat, or decaying flesh shall be kept in the ice box with fresh meats, nor shall an ice box used for the keeping of meats be employed for any other purpose.

RULE 9. The custom of wrapping meats in old newspapers or in wrapping paper that is soiled, or that has been used for any other purpose, is expressly prohibited. Every piece of meat sold shall be wrapped in fresh, clean wrapping paper that has not been used for any other purpose.

RULE 10. Live poultry shall not be kept in the same room or compartment in which meats are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale. Nor shall live poultry be kept in any room adjoining such room if the conditions are such that the room used for the storage of the live poultry ventilated into the next shop, so that the odors from the fowls and their cages may contaminate the meats.

(b) **RULE 1.** Boxes, trays, stands, stalls, or other receptacles in which fish are stored, or exposed for sale at retail, shall be of impervious material, or if made of wood, they shall be metal lined and kept scrupulously clean by scraping and scrubbing at the close of each day's business.

RULE 2. The floors of the premises where fish are sold, stored, exposed, smoked, or prepared shall be of impervious material, and shall be cleaned daily by flushing and washing with liberal quantities of water and disinfected when in the judgment of the chief food inspector, or his assistants, this is necessary.

RULE 3. Ceilings and walls, if not painted, shall be whitewashed as required. Where painted they shall be kept clean by washing and repainted when necessary.

RULE 4. Where fish are cleaned or dressed a metal-sheathed box shall be so placed as to catch the refuse, blood, and drippings. This box shall be emptied and thoroughly cleaned after each day's usage.

RULE 5. In indoor wholesale fish markets the floors shall be made of impervious material, and sloped so as to drain to a trapped inlet connecting with the sewer. Such floors are to be flushed and scrubbed daily with water.

RULE 6. Outdoor fish markets or sale places shall be supplied with ice during the heated months, and effectively screened against flies and other insects, and from dust and other street refuse at all times.

RULE 7. Where fish are exposed for sale outdoors or in market houses, or from wagons or carts, a metal-lined receptacle shall be provided to catch the ice drippings and other fluids and another receptacle, also water-tight, to hold refuse, etc., of cleaning and disemboweling. This refuse is to be removed at the close of each day's work.

(c) **RULE 1.** Live poultry shall not be kept in the same storage or shop room with milk, meat, or groceries, nor shall crates used for shipping live poultry be permitted in such rooms.

RULE 2. Storage cages, for use when live poultry is kept several days, shall be so constructed that they can be kept clean and wholesome. It is suggested that such cages be made wholly of iron, galvanized; if made of wood, they must be kept in good repair and well painted. Such cages must be kept clean.

RULE 3. Poultry must not be killed in living rooms or in rooms used for storing or selling food products. Rooms used for the killing of poultry should be kept clean and sweet and free from objectionable accumulations of any kind.

If as many as 300 fowls are killed per week, a special room shall be provided with impervious floor and walls, and with special equipment as is necessary to conduct the business in a sanitary manner. Poultry-killing rooms or establishments used for

slaughter of 300 or more fowls per week shall be subject as far as applicable to the regulations governing slaughterhouses.

RULE 4. Dressed poultry may be stored and vended only in accordance with the regulations governing the storage and handling of fresh meats.

SEC. 18. The violation of any provision or regulation of this ordinance, and any failure to comply therewith, and the refusal or failure to comply with any direction or order of the chief food inspector or his assistants hereunder, shall be subject, upon conviction before the police court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not exceeding \$100 and to imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and each day's failure or neglect to comply shall be held and deemed to be a separate and distinct offense and punishable accordingly.

SEC. 19. There shall be a stockyard to be designated by the mayor upon any certain property which is suitable and convenient owned by the city, where live cattle are to be brought and inspected by the chief food inspector or his assistants.

SEC. 20. The provisions of the above ordinance shall become effective on the first day of February, 1914.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale of. (Ord. July 28, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucaine, alpha or beta eucaine, either alone or in combination with other substances or any substance under any other name giving a similar chemical test of cocaine, no opium or official preparations of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, or the derivatives of either or any of them, shall be sold at retail by any person in the city of Schenectady, except upon the written prescription of a physician, duly authorized to practice as such, or other person duly authorized by law to practice medicine and administer drugs, or perform surgery with the use of instruments. Nothing hereinbefore contained, however, shall apply to compounded mixtures containing opium or morphine or their derivatives the formulas for which are given in the latest Dispensatory or National Formulary and in which mixtures the maximum dose, as plainly stated on the label of the package dispensed, does not contain more than one-half grain of powdered opium, or the equivalent of its alkaloids; and nothing herein contained shall apply to preparations for external use only, in the form of liniments, lotions, ointments, or oleates, provided said last-mentioned preparations shall be labeled "For external use only" and marked "Poison."

SEC. 2. Every pharmacist practicing pharmacy within the limits of the city of Schenectady shall, within 48 hours from the time the original prescription has been dispensed, file with the chief of police a copy of every prescription calling for cocaine, or any of its salts responding to the same chemical test and containing more than 1 grain to the ounce in liquid form, or 2 grains to the ounce in ointment form.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Bakery Products—Protection of. (Ord. Aug. 13, 1913.)

Section 3 of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance providing for the prevention of disease in the sale of foodstuffs," as amended August 13, 1913, shall read as follows:

SEC. 3. That within the city limits of the city of Schenectady all wagons, carts, or other vehicles used for the delivery or distribution of bread be provided with a dust and fly-proof basket or other such container in which bread or other bakery products shall be transferred from said wagon or other vehicle to a sanitary show case or other fly and dust-proof container, provided, however, that when bread or other bakery products are delivered in small quantities they must be inclosed in a dust and fly-proof paper bag or wrapper which must be tightly closed before being deposited in the

custody of the purchaser. This section of this ordinance shall apply to all stores, delicatessen, or other places, from which bread and other bakery products are sold.

All cases or boxes used to contain breadstuff, cakes, or pies or other like products must be used for that purpose alone; they must be cleaned once each week by washing with soap and water, inside and outside, thoroughly rinsed and aired and be free from offensive odors or other accumulations of decomposed animal or vegetable matter.

That no person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease or any contagious or infectious disease or any communicable skin disease, shall work in any grocery store, bake shop, meat shop, or market or upon any bakery, meat market or grocery wagon, and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any grocery store, bake shop, meat shop, or market, shall knowingly permit or require such person to be employed in such store or market or connected therewith.

Handling, smelling, or tasting of food products, dairy products, meats, or allied products is prohibited at any grocery store, bake shop, meat shop, and market.

A wrapping of food products in newspapers, old sacks, or any paper that has been formerly used is prohibited.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Meat Inspection—Slaughterhouses and Markets, Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Apr. 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The walls and all exposed surfaces on the inside of slaughterhouses must be washed or scraped as often as may be necessary to keep the premises clean and in proper sanitary condition. Painted walls must be repainted at least once a year and walls not painted must be calcimined or whitewashed at least once every three months.

SEC. 2. Where the floors or other parts of slaughterhouses, or any part of the equipment thereof, are so old or in such condition that they can not be readily made sanitary they shall be removed and replaced by suitable material or otherwise put in condition acceptable to the health officer.

SEC. 3. All rooms where animals are killed or where meat is handled, displayed, or kept for any length of time must be completely screened, and all doors, windows, and other openings properly protected against flies.

SEC. 4. All trucks, trays, and other receptacles, all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, knives, saws, cleavers, and all other tools, utensils, and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, or other process shall be thoroughly cleaned daily when in use.

SEC. 5. All aprons, overalls, and other outer clothing of employees who handle meat in contact with such clothing shall be made of material that is readily cleaned and made sanitary, and shall be cleaned daily, when in use, or oftener if necessary. Employees who handle meat or meat food products shall be required to keep their hands clean.

SEC. 6. All offal and refuse must be removed from slaughterhouses on the day of slaughtering and disposed of in a sanitary manner.

SEC. 7. All pens and inclosures in connection with any slaughterhouse must be kept in a sanitary condition, and no hogs or other animals shall be kept within 150 feet of any slaughterhouse.

SEC. 8. No slaughtering shall be done in barns, sheds, shipping pens, or other buildings not designed or suitable for the slaughtering of animals, and the handling, dressing, and cooling of meats, nor shall any slaughtering be done outside of any building, except in the rural districts or for private consumption.

SEC. 9. No person or persons shall sell or offer for sale in this city any meat intended for human consumption, whether slaughtered within such district or elsewhere, unless the same has first been inspected and approved by the meat inspector, except meats bearing the inspection stamp of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 10. Carts or vehicles in which meat or meat food products or fish are transported, peddled, or delivered shall be so constructed as to protect the meat from contamination by flies, dust, or other extraneous matter; they must be washed daily and maintained in a sanitary and cleanly condition.

SEC. 11. Meat, whether entire carcasses, quarters, or cuts thereof, shall not be conveyed through the streets, by team or otherwise, unless properly wrapped or otherwise protected from contamination, and such covering shall be kept clean and sanitary.

SEC. 12. No carcasses of hogs, cattle, calves, or sheep shall be permitted to enter the city by express or freight or transported overland in any manner, unless thoroughly wrapped with clean paper or cloth and covered with clean burlap or a similar material, unless such imported meat or meat food products are contained in a refrigerator car or such conveyance that can be sealed and kept fly and dust proof.

SEC. 13. Meat markets, fish markets, and butcher shops or stalls shall be completely screened and protected against flies; floors shall be thoroughly scrubbed once each week; scraps of meat, offal, bones, and other refuse organic matter shall not be left exposed to the atmosphere of the room, but must be kept in a closed receptacle which must be emptied daily. Meat for sale must not be kept exposed to the air, except in such quantities as are needed for daily use, but shall be kept in adequate refrigerators or ice chests. All tainted meats shall be removed from the premises at once. The fixtures, rooms, and premises must be maintained in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

SEC. 14. All meats exposed for sale shall be protected by screens, or other suitable arrangements, from contamination by flies, dust, and from promiscuous handling by customers, and it shall not be hung or exposed outside. Rooms or compartments in which meat or meat food products are prepared, cured, stored, packed, or otherwise handled shall be properly lighted and ventilated and shall be so located that odors from toilet room, catch basins, tank rooms, hide cellars, or other insanitary places do not permeate them. All rooms or compartments shall be provided with cuspidors, which employees shall be required to use. Where meat food products are prepared for market, such as sausage, lard, pickled pork, and like products, a separate room, properly ventilated, lighted, and supplied with running water, shall be provided for this purpose exclusively, with exception that sausage may be ground in the market proper, under suitable conditions.

SEC. 15. All persons operating grocery and produce stores and maintaining a department therein for the sale of fresh meats shall be required to separate such meat department from other parts of said stores by means of a partition constructed of wood, glass, or screen, or such material that will keep out flies and other insects.

SEC. 16. All refrigerators must be scrubbed and scoured once a week and kept in a sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 17. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, any part of an animal carcass slaughtered when not in good health, or any decaying or unwholesome animal matter, or any article in which there has been used to any extent whatever any such meat or meat food products with intent that the same may be used as animal food.

SEC. 18. All stores where meat is sold are required to close their meat departments between the hours of 11.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Saturdays, for the purpose of cleaning up the premises.

SEC. 19. No dog or other animals or live fowls shall be kept in any slaughter house or store where fresh meat or meat food products are held for sale.

SEC. 20. Any person slaughtering animals within the city or its vicinity, for sale, shall apply to the meat inspector, whose duty it shall be to examine the animal or animals before and after slaughtering. Any person importing any carcass or any slaughtering animals shall before carving or cutting same apply to said meat inspector for an inspection thereof, and, when required, furnish the meat inspector with a written statement showing where the said animal was slaughtered, and on whose premises same occurred, and parties present and assisting.

SEC. 21. No animal or any part thereof shall be offered for sale within this city until the same shall have first been inspected by the meat inspector, and a permit for the sale thereof having been duly granted by him.

SEC. 22. The use of any preservative in hamburg, sausage, or ground meat of any description, or in any pickling solution, shall be strictly prohibited.

SEC. 23. Any farmer or other person desiring to sell beef, mutton, or pork on the streets of this city must, before slaughtering same, have it inspected by two reputable citizens, who shall certify that the animal or animals slaughtered were sound and in good health. And such certificate shall be presented to the meat inspector and O. K.'d by him before such beef, mutton, or pork is offered for sale.

SEC. 24. The charges for inspection of meats shall be as follows:

Beef, per head.....	\$0.20
Calves, per head.....	.10
Sheep, per head.....	.10
Fish, per hundred.....	.20
Packing companies (imported fresh meats), per hundred.....	.10
Shell oysters, per barrel.....	.10
Tub or can of shelled oysters.....	.10

SEC. 25. Any violation of any provision of this ordinance shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Ed. of H., Apr. 5, 1913.)

RULE 1. Every house shall be provided with a suitable water-tight covered receptacle to keep garbage and swill until the same is removed by the town scavengers. All house offal, whether consisting of animal or vegetable substance, shall be placed therein, and no refuse, tin cans, ashes, glass, sweepings, oyster and clam shells, sawdust, cork, old boots or shoes, dead animals, lawn clippings, or poisonous substances shall be mingled therewith, and the same shall be kept in some convenient place on the ground floor to be taken away by the swill collector, which shall be done as often as twice each week. Any garbage containing foreign matter of the kind enumerated above must be cared for by the owners at their own expense.

RULE 2. No person shall go about, in, or through the streets, squares, or highways of the town collecting or removing swill, offal, manure, butchers' waste, soap grease, rough tallow, or slaughterhouse refuse unless duly authorized and licensed by the board of health.

RULE 3. All such refuse collected and carried through the streets, squares, or highways as before provided shall be put and carried in a close-covered vehicle or other tight vessel from which no odors can escape and which shall at all times, when not necessarily open for the purpose of depositing the material collected therein, be kept securely covered. If any of the contents thereof shall be spilled or fall upon the street, walk, or premises, it shall be the duty of the keeper or driver to replace the same immediately and remove all traces thereof.

RULE 4. No person shall collect garbage or house offal, as mentioned in the preceding rules, without a permit from the board of health. Any violation of this regulation will be dealt with as provided by the public statutes.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Privies—Construction and Care. (Ord. June 23, 1913.)

From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to construct within the city limits of the city of Spartanburg any privy or

dry closet without applying in writing to the commissioner of public health for a permit allowing the construction of said dry closet or privy and receiving said permit.

(2) All dry closets or privies, where permit is granted by the commissioner of public health, shall be built according to dimensions and specifications to be furnished by said commissioner of public health of the city of Spartanburg.

(3) All privies or surface closets in existence in the city of Spartanburg prior to the adoption of this ordinance shall be required to be remodeled within a period of 120 days, under the supervision of and according to the rules of the board of health of the city of Spartanburg on file in the office of said board of health of said city.

(4) (a) All privies or dry closets shall be kept clean at all times.

(b) The cover of the seat shall be kept closed at all times when said privies are not in use.

(c) The cover for the removal of the box or boxes shall be kept closed all the time.

(d) The door of said privy or surface closets are not to be allowed to remain open at any time unless there is a self-closing fly door in addition to the door required under the said rules of said board of health of the city of Spartanburg.

(e) No wash water, kitchen slops, or other liquid wastes shall be emptied into said privy.

(f) No night soil from any person suffering from typhoid fever, dysentery, or other serious bowel trouble shall be deposited in any privy without being previously disinfected in such manner as may be approved by the board of health.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the above ordinance shall, upon conviction in the recorder's court for each offense, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 30 days or fined in a sum not exceeding \$100.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Restaurants and Eating Places—License—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. C 1548, Nov. 17, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The term "eating place" as used in this ordinance shall include every restaurant, lunch counter, or lunch stand in the city of Spokane. It shall also include every place where prepared food is sold to the public for consumption upon the premises.

SEC. 2. No person shall own, conduct, or manage an eating place without obtaining and having a license therefor.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct an eating place in the city of Spokane shall file with the health department of said city a written application on a printed form furnished by the health department for a license therefor, together with the treasurer's receipt for a license fee. Upon approval by the health officer such license shall be issued by the city auditor, provided no license shall be issued until the provisions of this ordinance and amendments thereto and all other ordinances of the city of Spokane and the laws of the State of Washington relative thereto shall have been complied with.

The license fee for such license shall be \$5 for the year ending December 31, or any part thereof. Such license shall be immediately posted and at all times kept posted in a conspicuous place in or at such eating place.

SEC. 4. Any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance may be revoked by the city council whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said city council that the party so licensed shall have violated the provisions of any law of the State of Washington, of this or any other ordinance of the city of Spokane, or any rule or regulation of the board of health relating to the keeping of eating places.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse admission to the health officer or his deputies to any eating place or any part thereof.

SEC. 6. All rooms used for the storing, cooking, or preparing of foodstuffs shall have floors and sidewalls so constructed as to exclude vermin, rats, and mice, and shall be kept in a state of good repair. No dogs, cats, or other animals shall be allowed in such room. Said floors shall have a smooth surface, constructed of wood tongued and grooved, cement, or tile laid in cement, save that when the floor is more than 4 feet below the level of the street or adjacent ground it shall not be of wood construction. The walls and ceilings of such rooms shall be properly whitewashed (unless painted or finished in natural wood) as often as required by the health officer, and at least once in 12 months. In all places along said walls where there is likelihood of contamination from use there shall be a lining of galvanized iron or other impervious material to the height of 6 feet. The furniture, tables, appurtenances, ranges, stoves, and all appliances in such rooms shall be so arranged and placed as to permit ready and easy cleaning on all sides, and all utensils, implements, furniture, and other appliances shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 7. No water-closet or urinal shall be within or connected directly with any room where food is stored, prepared, cooked, or served, unless the room in which such water-closet or urinal is situated shall have direct communication with the outside air and be provided with an automatic closing door.

SEC. 8. No one shall sleep, or be permitted to sleep, in any room where food is stored, prepared, cooked, or served.

SEC. 9. No person suffering from tuberculous, cancer, ophthalmia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or any infectious or contagious disease, externally visible or not, or any skin disease, shall be employed in or about any kitchen or eating place, or handling any foodstuffs or products used therein.

SEC. 10. No employee in any way connected with the handling, cooking, or preparing of any foodstuffs or products in any kitchen or eating place shall engage at work, following a visit to a water-closet, urinal, or toilet room, without first thoroughly cleansing his or her hands.

SEC. 11. All food shall be kept in such manner as to prevent contamination from dust, dirt, flies, or vermin.

SEC. 12. Every eating place shall be provided with ample facilities for washing and cleaning all eating or cooking utensils and with hot and cold water. No eating or drinking utensil shall be used in the serving of food or foodstuffs without first being properly sterilized with steam or boiling water each time after being used.

SEC. 13. All eatables purchased in sealed tin cans or containers shall be immediately removed from such cans or containers, after such tin cans or containers are opened and contents exposed to the air. The use of any tin cans or containers for the storing of food or food products is prohibited.

SEC. 14. All eating places and everything in connection therewith shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 15. The board of health of the city of Spokane shall have and hereby is given power and authority to pass other or supplementary regulations relative hereto.

SEC. 16. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or of any regulation enacted by the board of health relative hereto, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or be imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 17. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after January 1, 1914.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Stables and Manure—Care of—License. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 1, 1913.)

RULE 1. No stable licenses will be granted unless the floors are so constructed and drained that no excrement or refuse liquids will be absorbed or flow upon or into the ground.

RULE 2. All stables hereafter erected without a cellar under the stalls shall have a concrete floor of good quality not less than 4 inches thick laid upon a solid filling where top of floor is above grade. When a wearing floor is laid on the concrete, it must rest directly on the same, and be fastened to suitable wooden nailing strips, embedded in the concrete flush with its upper surface. A stable floor which is over a cellar or other story may be of reinforced concrete or of mill construction; when the latter, a layer of two thicknesses of tarred paper, well mopped with hot tar or asphalt, shall be laid on over the planking and a wearing floor of matched plank laid on over the paper to protect it.

RULE 3. In all stables hereafter erected having a basement or cellar, the entire basement floor shall be concreted with not less than 4 inches of concrete of good quality and provided with proper drainage.

RULE 4. All stalls shall have suitable gutters connected with the drainage system and the floors shall be flushed with running water at least once a week.

RULE 5. The entire drainage of every stable shall be properly conducted to a public sewer, whenever practicable, and in all cases together with the lighting, ventilation, and screening shall be made satisfactory to the board of health.

RULE 6. The receptacle for manure shall be so located and constructed that its contents shall not cause it to be a nuisance. It shall be made water-tight and inaccessible to flies and shall at all times when not in use remain closed or covered.

RULE 7. No manure or bedding shall remain outside the stable in public view. Manure shall be removed weekly unless otherwise specified in the license, and shall only be removed in properly covered wagons, so loaded as to prevent scattering during transportation through the streets.

RULE 8. Disinfectants shall be used daily in proper quantities, when objectionable odors are present, and the entire stable building shall at all times be kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

Milk, Skimmed—Containers Must be Labeled. (Ord. Mar. 31, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 47a of ordinance No. 207 of the general and compiled ordinances of the city of Superior is hereby amended to read as follows:

"**SEC. 47a.** All persons, companies, or corporations engaged in selling or delivering milk in the city of Superior shall have all cans and vessels containing skimmed milk, or milk defined as skimmed milk according to the State standard, and from which skimmed milk is sold or delivered, plainly marked by painting, in white letters, on the center of the sides of such cans, where the same shall be plainly visible to purchasers, the words 'Skimmed milk,' each and every letter to be at least one inch high and one-half inch wide, and shall also inform the purchaser at the time of each sale that the same is skimmed milk."

SEC. 2. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale or deliver or aid or assist in the sale or delivery of any such skimmed milk, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each such offense.

Chickens and Chicken Coops—Prohibited Within 25 Feet of Residence. (Ord. May 13, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of ordinance No. 594 of the general and compiled ordinances of the city is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Nor shall any chicken coop be located or any chickens be kept, housed, or yarded nearer than 25 feet from any occupied house or residence."

TOLEDO, OHIO.**Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Common carriers shall not provide in cars, vehicles, vessels, or conveyances operated in traffic within the city of Toledo, or any depots, waiting rooms, or other places in said city, used by passengers traveling to various parts of the State, any drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use; and that no school, church, workshop, factory, hotel, or public building in the city of Toledo shall be provided with any drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not be held to preclude the use of drinking cups, glasses, or vessels which have been thoroughly cleansed by washing in boiling water after use by each individual, nor shall it be held to preclude the use of sanitary devices for individual use only.

SEC. 2. Common carriers shall not provide in any car, vehicle, vessel, or conveyance operated in traffic within the city of Toledo, or any depots, waiting rooms, or other places in said city, used by passengers traveling to various parts of the State, any towel for use by more than one person; and that schools, churches, workshops, factories, hotels, and public buildings in the city of Toledo shall not be provided with any towel for use by more than one person: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not be held to preclude the use of towels that have been sterilized in boiling water after use by each individual, nor shall it preclude the use of a sanitary towel for individual use only.

SEC. 3. Whoever violates any provision of this order and regulation or obstructs or interferes with the execution of the same shall be fined not to exceed \$100 or imprisoned for not to exceed 90 days or both, but no person shall be imprisoned for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

If such violation, obstruction, or interference be by a corporation it shall forfeit and pay to the city of Toledo a sum not to exceed \$300 to be collected in a civil action brought in the name of said city of Toledo. Any officer of such corporation having authority over the matter and permitting such violation shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment or both, as heretofore provided.

SEC. 4. All fines collected for a violation of this order and regulation shall be paid to the treasurer of the city of Toledo and credited to the sanitary fund of the board of health instituting the prosecution. No fine imposed under this order and regulation shall be remitted by the magistrate before whom the complaint is made.

Meat—Protection When Being Transported. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 29, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to transport or cause to be transported in any vehicle through the streets or public ways of the city of Toledo any meat, unless the same is securely wrapped in paper or tightly sewed cloth covering, or unless such vehicle is provided with a tight cover which shall be kept closed at all times during such transportation, so as not to expose the meat to dust, dirt, filth, or other deleterious substance.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 1 hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$100.

TRENTON, N. J.**Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. Mar. 28, 1913.)**

1. It shall be unlawful for the occupant of any dwelling house, store, or other building to place, or cause or suffer to be placed on any public street or other place, any garbage or other waste containing water, unless such garbage or other waste has

been thoroughly drained of its moisture and wrapped up in substantial paper and deposited in a suitable receptacle, as heretofore provided.

2. All waste paper, excelsior, rags, old clothes, bedding, or other rubbish or refuse of a like nature, which will scatter if loose, shall not be placed on any public street or place for collection unless it is fastened securely by tying or otherwise.

3. Any person who shall violate either of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding the sum of \$10 nor less than \$2 for each offense.

WALTHAM, MASS.

Foodstuffs—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ARTICLE 1.—SECTION 1. Premises, compartments, rooms, receptacles, ice chests, or vehicles used for storage, manufacture, distribution, or sale of foodstuffs shall be kept cleansed in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

SEC. 2. No article which may be used for human food without cooking or peeling, shall be carted through the streets or exposed for sale in any public place or outside of any shop or store, or in the open doorways or windows thereof, unless it be so covered as to protect it from dust, flies, or any contamination.

SEC. 3. No foodstuff intended for sale shall be kept or manufactured in any room used for stabling, living, or sleeping purposes; nor in any adjoining room unless separated from the other parts of the building in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

SEC. 4. Every person engaged in the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, or distribution of any foodstuff shall notify the board of health of Waltham immediately on the occurrence of any case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, tuberculosis, cerebrospinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, or typhoid fever, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where such foodstuff is stored, handled, or distributed; and at the same time shall suspend the production, manufacture, transportation, or distribution of such foodstuff until authorized to resume the same by the board of health.

SEC. 5. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the room used for the production, manufacture, storage, or handling of any foodstuff or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said room.

Glasses and Utensils—Cleaning of, in Places of Public Refreshment. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ARTICLE 1.—SEC. 6. All glasses and other utensils used at soda fountains, restaurants, and other refreshment stands shall be washed with hot water and soap and rinsed in clean running water after each separate use thereof.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ARTICLE 1.—SEC. 7. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with tight walls and floors, window and door screens. The room or rooms aforesaid shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, or distribution of ice cream and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by live steam. Vessels used in the manufacture or sale of ice cream shall not be used for any other purpose.

SEC. 8. All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of the operators and all persons immediately before engaging in the manufacture of ice cream or its subsequent freezing or handling shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them clean during such manufacture and handling. All persons while engaged in the manufacture of ice cream shall be dressed in clean outer garments.

SEC. 9. No melted ice cream or ice cream returned to the manufacturer from whatever cause, shall be used in the preparation of ice cream.

Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ARTICLE 1.—SEC. 10. No certificate shall be issued for the sale of milk in any store or establishment outside of a properly equipped milk plant unless the milk is to be sold in properly capped bottles having stamped thereon the name of the dealer responsible for the bottling of such milk. No milk shall be bottled except at a properly equipped milk plant. The attendant making a sale of milk may transfer it to a container furnished by the customer at the time of purchase. A special permit must be obtained for the sale of milk from bulk containers to be drunk on the premises. Milk tickets or tags shall not be used a second time.

SEC. 11. Milk jars or cans shall not be left at or removed from any house in which there is a case of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, cerebrospinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever.

SEC. 12. No person engaged in the business of producing milk to be sold or distributed in Waltham shall store, cool, mix, or strain said milk in any room which is occupied by animals or used for the storage of manure or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, or in any room not satisfactory to the board of health.

SEC. 13. All rooms in which milk is handled shall be kept clean and all utensils employed in the storage, sale, or distribution of milk shall be washed with boiling water or sterilized with live steam before they are again used.

SEC. 14. No swine shall be kept within 50 feet of a stable or room in which milk is produced, handled, or stored.

SEC. 15. Manure shall not be stored in any room where cows are kept or in any other manner liable to contaminate the milk.

SEC. 16. All milk produced for distribution or sale in the city of Waltham shall be strained and cooled to 50° F., or lower, as soon as it is drawn, but it shall not be cooled or stored in any well, drinking trough or other place not approved by the board of health.

SEC. 17. No milk at a temperature above 50° F. or containing 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter shall be distributed or sold in Waltham.

Communicable Diseases—Quarantine—School Attendance. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 2.—SECTION 1. No person who has been infected with diphtheria shall be released from quarantine until two consecutive cultures, taken with an interval of two days, have shown the throat free from disease. The last culture shall be taken by the physician of the board of health.

SEC. 2. No case of scarlet fever shall be released from quarantine until the board of health has certified that all danger of contagion has passed.

SEC. 3. No member of any household in which there is or has been a case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, typhoid fever, anterior poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, measles, mumps, whooping cough, or chicken pox shall be permitted to attend school without a written permit from the board of health.

Vaccination—Required of Persons Connected with Schools. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 3.—SECTION 1. No person who has not been duly vaccinated shall be admitted to or connected with any school in this city except as provided by the statutes of the Commonwealth.

Burials—Communicable Diseases. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 4.—SECTION 1. Every undertaker or person acting as such shall immediately notify the board of health upon receiving notice of a death from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, or infantile paralysis; it shall be his duty to see that the instructions of the board of health are complied with.

SEC. 2. The remains of every person who has died of any of the above diseases shall be washed in a solution of corrosive sublimate (2 drachms to 1 gallon of water) wrapped in a sheet saturated with the same solution, and immediately placed in a tightly sealed coffin. If placed in a receiving tomb the body shall be inclosed in a metallic casket and hermetically sealed.

SEC. 3. In case of a death from any of the diseases mentioned in section 1, no public funeral shall be held without a written permit from the board of health, in which case a metal lined and sealed casket must be used and draperies are prohibited.

SEC. 4. No person shall be permitted to open a casket after burial or entombment without permission of the board of health.

SEC. 5. The secondary use of gloves by persons acting as bearers of caskets or coffins at funerals is hereby prohibited, unless such gloves have been thoroughly disinfected.

SEC. 6. No interment shall be made in that portion of Mount Feake Cemetery within 1,000 feet of the well of the Waltham Water Works, in which the present earth surface is below grade 51 feet, except in perfectly water-tight graves constructed in accordance with the formula on file at the office of the board of health.

Garbage, Refuse, and Manure—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 5.—SECTION 1. No person shall deposit any house offal, dead animal, decaying or offensive matter or rubbish of any kind in any public place or in any stream, pond, or body of water.

SEC. 2. All garbage shall be drained and placed by the householder in a water-tight and covered metal receptacle, which shall be kept clean.

SEC. 3. No person except the city scavengers shall collect any swill from any habitation. No person shall convey any swill through the city except in receptacles water-tight and properly covered.

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SEC. 6. All stable manure within a radius of 1 mile of the common shall either be removed at least once a week or be kept in a receptacle so constructed as to prevent the ingress and egress of flies.

Privies and Cesspools—Disposal of Contents. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 5.—SEC. 4. No person shall empty any cesspool or privy vault situated on the south side of the Charles River, or any other part of the city within a radius of 1 mile of the Common, unless first authorized so to do by the board of health.

SEC. 5. No person shall permit his house slops or the contents of his cesspool or privy vault to run into any pond, brook, river, ditch, drain, or street.

Rags and Bones—Storing of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 6.—SECTION 1. No person shall store, put, or place any old rags or bones which have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place within 25 feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such rags or bones; nor shall old rags or bones remain exposed on any public or private premises. The entire stock of old rags or bones so collected shall be removed from the premises every 30 days or oftener if the board of health deems advisable.

SEC. 2. No person shall store within the city of Waltham any putrid meat, bones, heads, legs, or other materials from which offensive odors emanate.

Domestic Animals—Keeping within City. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 7.—SECTION 1. No person shall keep cows, swine, goats, or fowl within the city without a license from the board of health. All such licenses shall expire on the 30th day of April each year.

SEC. 2. Yards surrounding buildings where animals are housed must be kept well drained and free from standing water and filth.

SEC. 3. No person or corporation shall use any building as a stable for horses or cattle, unless such building is properly ventilated; has at least 1 square foot of unobstructed window glass for each horse and 4 square feet for each cow; and not less than 500 cubic feet of air space for each animal; has a tight floor and roof, good drainage connecting wherever practicable with the public sewer, and a supply of pure water.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 8.—SECTION 1. The place of business, together with all the furniture, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition. Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water after every separate use thereof. Clean towels only shall be used. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer. No styptic or powder shall be applied except by means of a clean towel.

SEC. 2. Every barber shop shall be provided with running hot and cold water. No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a dormitory. These regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every barber shop.

Street Cars—Cleaning and Ventilation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 9.—SECTION 1. Every closed street railway passenger car operating in Waltham shall, while so operated, be properly ventilated. Such cars shall be thoroughly aired at the end of each trip. Every car shall be thoroughly cleansed at the end of each day's service.

Secondhand Wearing Apparel—Disinfection Before Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 10. SECTION 1. No secondhand wearing apparel shall be sold or offered for sale unless such clothing has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health.

Boarding and Lodging Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 24, 1913.)

ART. 11. SECTION 1. Sleeping rooms in boarding houses and lodging houses shall contain not less than 400 cubic feet of space for each occupant. The means for light and ventilation shall be satisfactory to the board of health. Blankets are required and comforters are prohibited. Smoking in sleeping rooms is prohibited. The use of kerosene lamps for heating purposes is prohibited.

Penalty.—Whoever violates any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$100.