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PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

New Orleans, La.

The onset of illness in the first recognized case of plague in New Orleans was June 24, 1914. Up to the time the Public Health Reports went to press last week there had been reported in New Orleans 14 cases of plague in man and 32 cases in rodents.

Since that time one human case has been reported, as follows:

Case 15, J. B., white, female, aged 20 years; residence 1836 Iberville Street.

Nineteen rodent cases have also been reported, as follows:

Rodent case 33, rat captured July 29 at 918 Toulouse Street.

Rodent case 34, rat captured August 4 at 34 Dumaine Street Wharf.

Rodent case 35, rat captured August 7 at 786 South Liberty Street.

Rodent case 36, rat captured August 4 at 832 Chartres Street.

Rodent case 37, rat found dead August 8 at the corner of Julia and South Franklin Streets.

Rodent case 38, rat captured August 8 at 518 Camp Street.

Rodent case 39, rat captured August 9 at corner of Richard and St. Thomas Streets.

Rodent case 40, rat captured August 9 at the Thalia Street landing of the United Fruit Co.

Rodent case 41, rat captured August 9 at 536 Madison Street.

Rodent case 42, rat captured August 3 at 532 Howard Avenue.

Rodent case 43, rat captured August 6 at 1300 Tulane Avenue.

Rodent case 44, rat captured August 10 at 1837 Marias Street.

Rodent case 45, rat captured August 10 at Harmony Street Wharf.

Rodent case 46, rat captured August 4 at 918 Toulouse Street.

Rodent case 47, rat captured August 6 at 2043 Dryades Street.

Rodent case 48, rat captured August 6 at 3211 Dryades Street.

Rodent case 49, rat captured August 11 at corner Ninth and Tchoupitoulas Streets.

Rodent case 50, rat captured August 5 at 2124 Erato Street.

Rodent case 51, rat captured August 6, at 359 South Rampart Street.

A telegraphic report from Asst. Surg. Gen. Rucker, of the Public Health Service, dated August 12, 1914, reads as follows:

Eradicative work now embraces entire length river front, extending inland to Claiborne Avenue. Rat proofing in infected area being rapidly pushed. Overland freight inspection increased in magnitude; now employing 80 inspectors for this purpose.

Seattle, Wash.

Plague rats have been found at intervals in Seattle, Wash., since September 30, 1913, the last one reported being discovered August 7, 1914, at the intersection of First and Columbia Streets.

California.

The following table, taken from a report dated July 30, 1914, from Surg. Long, of the United States Public Health Service, gives a history of plague in California:

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ¹	July 14, 1914	282 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	None.....	July 13, 1914	1,556 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	do.....	July 3, 1914	35 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	do.....	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ Wood rat.

MEASLES AND ITS CONTROL.

EACH CASE A POSSIBLE EPIDEMIC.

[From the Bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health for July, 1914.]

Measles is most highly contagious in the preeruptive or catarrhal stage. Its early symptoms being those of a bad cold, people either fail to arrive at a diagnosis until the eruption occurs, or else prefer to deceive themselves into the belief that the condition is nothing more than a cold, failing to recognize that even colds are communicable and infectious. But it is this particular phase of the disease which accounts for its rapid dissemination, and many persons are almost of the belief that the measles infection evolves itself out of the atmosphere, regardless of whether it came from a previous case or not. The following history may account for some of the mystery of its spread, which, after all, like an expose of prestidigitation, is no mystery at all. It happened in one county in Kansas.

A farmer and stockman from the little town of A. went to Kansas City with a carload of stock. Nine days later he had a bad cold. He spent two days wandering from store to store in the little town telling his friends what a fearful thing his cold was. On the third day the

eruption occurred and his physician tacked up a measles sign on the house.

But it was too late. Two weeks later 28 of his friends who had listened sympathetically to his "cold" troubles also had the measles. In two weeks more 28 other cases resulted, and two weeks later 30 cases—86 in all. That, being nearly the entire population of the town, ended the epidemic in that community.

But of the first crop of 28 cases at A. one visited the home of a physician in the city of B. The physician, not knowing his child was exposed, permitted its attendance at school regularly, and the child "broke out" in school. From this child it spread to 43 families, or 90 cases.

A visitor from the city of C. in the town of A. came home, attended the city schools of C., and the disease spread to over 100 cases there.

During county examinations held in C., and at the height of the epidemic there, a pupil from the city schools of D. was exposed to the infection. In spite of this knowledge this pupil did not cease school attendance, and 30 cases resulted in D.

Pretty fair record, isn't it? Over 300 cases of measles, several hundred dollars in doctor bills, several more hundred dollars in loss of time and wages, demoralization of school schedules in four different towns, and all because one man with a "bad cold" hadn't learned that it was his Christian and civic duty to keep his cold at home, where it belonged.

On the other hand, in the same community, here's what might have happened, and in fact did happen.

A man coming from the Northwest was exposed to measles on the train. Realizing he had a bad cold, he remained at home. Eleven members of the family, from the baby 6 months old to the grandmother 70 years old, had the disease, but the family warned their neighbors, stayed at home, and no spread resulted.

A second man, coming from the Northwest to another part of the county, was also exposed to measles. He, too, stayed at home. While his sister, a school teacher, had had the disease, yet, to avoid any possible spread of infection, she closed her school.

A student in the schools of C. went to his home in the country, after having been exposed to the disease during its height in C. When his cold developed he remained in bed, called a physician, who recognized the possibility of its being infectious, and quarantined, and while three other children in the family took the disease, yet there were no other infections from that house.

Which pays best in the community—the restriction of one individual in spite of his yells for personal liberty and medical freedom, etc., or the loss of time and money and the suffering of several hundred persons?

STUDIES ON THE SELF-PURIFICATION OF STREAMS.¹

By EARLE B. PHELPS, Professor of Chemistry, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

The extensive sanitary investigations that are being carried out by the United States Public Health Service upon the Potomac River under the direction of Surg. Hugh S. Cumming and upon the Ohio River under the direction of Passed Asst. Surg. Wade H. Frost offer an unprecedented opportunity for the collection and study of certain basic data necessary to a general discussion of the principles of the self-purification of streams. From a strictly sanitary viewpoint a study of this phenomenon centers about the life of pathogenic bacteria in water, while from the point of view of nuisance it is concerned with the biological oxidation of organic matter. The present discussion is confined to the latter aspect of the problem.

The self-purification of streams is in no way a unique or remarkable process. It is essentially like the oxidation and destruction of organic matter by the soil. In the case of a polluted stream, however, ideal conditions for oxidation may exist, and these, assisted by other factors, such as dilution and sedimentation, combine to produce such improvement that the phenomenon has ever been regarded as one peculiar to itself.

The reactions involved in this process are essentially biochemical reactions. For their occurrence it is necessary to bring together oxidizable organic matter, oxygen, and oxidizing bacteria. The first and last are necessarily present in polluted waters, so that questions of stream purification and prevention of nuisance reduce to one of oxygen supply.

Atmospheric oxygen tends to re-enter the water in proportion as the oxygen content of the water is lowered by the oxidation of organic matter. The intensity of the driving force of re-aeration is a direct function of the lowering of this oxygen content. It is at a maximum in a completely deoxygenated water, and this is, therefore, the condition of maximum oxidizing work in any stream. This condition, however, is also one of maximum nuisance and is not to be tolerated. Such an anaerobic stream gives off foul odors and is black and unsightly in appearance.

It becomes a matter of some importance, therefore, to determine the minimum value which the dissolved oxygen of the stream may reach before conditions approach the nuisance stage. This point practically fixes the capacity of the stream in question to care for pollution. The lower the permissible oxygen concentration the greater the proportion of the initial dissolved oxygen of the water

¹ Condensed from a paper read before the American Chemical Society, at Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1913.

available for the oxidizing reaction, and the greater the capacity of the stream to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere.

Upon this question of permissible oxygen reduction, there are many diverse opinions and very little real knowledge. This point must be definitely determined before any general discussion of the capacity of streams for self-purification becomes possible.

The second and most important factor in self-purification is the degree of agitation of the stream. The rate of re-aeration of water depends not only upon the oxygen concentration existing at the time but upon the vertical distribution of that concentration. Assume, for example, that the water is uniformly mixed and quiescent. Absorption at the surface leads to a downward diffusion which in time establishes a gradient ranging from essential saturation in the upper film to the initial concentration at some point below. The diffusion process becomes slower as the curve of distribution of oxygen becomes flatter. In practice, quiescent water, even though it start with zero oxygen concentration at all points, will, except in shallow layers, come to a condition of practical equilibrium with very low average oxygen concentration. Beyond this point the diffusion process is exceedingly slow. Mixing of the water, after such a condition has become established, reestablishes the even distribution and allows the absorption to proceed toward a new condition of equilibrium. It is apparent, therefore, that, as conditions depart more and more from the condition of complete quiescence, the rate of reaeration is increased accordingly. The departures from quiescence may be definitely stated, and are more easily conceived, as the average time between uniform mixings. This form of expression is used, not only because it gives a workable statement of the degree of agitation in a stream, but because such a time factor appears in any formula for re-aeration derived from the laws of solubility and of diffusion. Such a formula was developed by Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and the writer in an investigation of the pollution of New York Harbor. In that case it was possible to determine the average time between mixings from a study of the mixing effect of winds, vessels, and tidal currents. The re-aeration calculated from this theoretical formula, using the determined time factors, was in close agreement with the actual values found during the subsequent year and thus gave satisfactory confirmation of the accuracy of the method. With the deep and relatively quiescent waters of New York Harbor re-aeration was found to be almost a negligible factor. The capacity of such a body of water to oxidize pollution is practically limited by the amount of available oxygen brought in from the ocean with each tide.

In rivers the conditions are reversed. The initial volume of available oxygen is small compared with the total capacity of the stream to oxidize pollution. Re-aeration in rivers is the chief factor. The time between mixings instead of being measured in hours is probably measured in minutes, and its actual determination from direct observations can not be made with even workable precision. It becomes necessary, therefore, to reverse our process of reasoning, to learn by suitable methods the actual extent of re-aeration, and thence to derive the time factor in the original aeration formula. This factor will vary with the depth, character of the river bed, and rapidity of flow. It will differ, therefore, for various rivers and for various sections of each river, but should be similar for similar types of stream. If it can be determined for a sufficiently large number of typical stream stretches, it may be possible to deduce general formulas which will be applicable to other streams of similar type. It should then be possible to estimate the capacity of a given river to dispose of pollution without objectionable results, or, conversely, the effect of any stated pollution upon a river of given type.

The actual rate of re-aeration in a polluted stream can not, unfortunately, be determined directly. In spite of re-aeration a stream at any given point may be losing oxygen, or in oxygen equilibrium, since at all times the biochemical reaction tending to reduce the oxygen is opposed to the actual re-aeration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop suitable chemical methods for the separation of these opposing tendencies.

Consider first an ideal situation with two sampling stations on the stream between which stations there is no increment either to the pollution or to the volume of the stream. These conditions can not, as a rule, be obtained and it is necessary to make suitable correction for the interference of additional pollution or additional dilution. The oxidizing reaction has been studied in the laboratory sufficiently to show that it follows a fairly definite course and, like all biochemical reactions, is essentially monomolecular in its order. This means that it proceeds at a constant rate or velocity so that the concentration of oxidizable material decreases as a logarithmic function of the time. A sample of the water from the upper station is submitted to study for the determination of three things: The available oxygen which it contains; the total amount of oxygen which will be required for the completion of the oxidizing reaction, known as the oxygen demand; and the velocity with which that reaction proceeds. The sample from the lower station is submitted to the same examination. Since any loss of available oxygen must, by oxidation, give rise to an equivalent loss in the oxygen demand, the difference of these two terms remains constant throughout the course of the reaction in the absence of re-aeration. Any increase in dissolved oxygen at the

lower station over the value calculated from the results of examinations at the upper station is therefore due to aeration. Correction for additional pollution or dilution between the stations is made by means of the velocity of reaction determinations. From the determination at the upper station and the known time required for water to pass from one station to the other the concentration of reacting substance at the lower station is calculated. With increasing dilution the concentration is decreased, while with increasing pollution it is increased. Any change in the concentration, calculated from an assumed constant velocity of reaction, indicates an equivalent change in dilution or pollution between these stations. It is obvious that these two factors are opposed to one another in a plus and minus sense and that if the added water were of the same character relative to its pollution as the water under investigation, the correction factor would disappear. In brief, from the known constant velocity of reaction, stated in terms of physical chemistry, are determined changes in the concentration of the reacting substances, namely, pollution.

The actual laboratory technique of these determinations is simple. The usual dissolved oxygen determinations are made upon a freshly collected sample; a second sample is incubated at 20° C. and a dissolved oxygen determination made upon it at the end of any convenient period, usually 24 or 48 hours. The differences between these two results is the oxidation that has taken place in the interval. Knowing the form of the reaction curve, one computes from this, first, the velocity coefficient of the reaction and then, by extrapolation to a very long time, the total oxygen demand of the polluting organic matter. These two determinations at each station furnish the required data. There are, however, many points that require special attention. It is necessary in the first place to secure an adequate sample of the entire cross section of a stream. This involves the careful selection of sample stations and the sampling of a stream at various points in the cross section both vertically and horizontally. It is desirable in the second place to select stretches involving a minimum correction for additional pollution or dilution and it is quite necessary finally to consider the effect of sedimentation. This can only be arrived at by a study of the surface of the river bottom. A special apparatus is necessary for the withdrawal of the surface deposit from a given area of bottom between stations from time to time. A new reaction velocity must be determined for this deposited material and suitable correction made to the average findings in the water above for the period between the two bottom mud surveys. Finally the temperature of the river is not that at which the incubations are made. The temperature coefficient of the reaction must be known and suitable correction applied.

Studies of this character are being made a part of both river investigations alluded to and it is to be hoped as a result of these studies that sanitarians will be in a position to discuss with much more assurance than at present the general principles which underlie the phenomenon of the self-purification of streams.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

California—Eureka.

Acting Asst. Surg. Falk, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph August 8, 1914, that an epidemic of disease, previously thought to be chicken pox, in Eureka, Cal., had been declared to be smallpox in mild form.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon (Apr. 1-30): Counties—			Oregon (June 1-30)—Contd. Counties—Continued.		
Clackamas.....	1		Jackson.....	1	
Coos.....	1		Multnomah.....	4	
Klamath.....	2		Umatilla.....	1	
Multnomah.....	17		Wasco.....	1	
Tillamook.....	4		Washington.....	3	
Umatilla.....	14		Total.....	16	
Union.....	2				
Wasco.....	1		Washington (June 1-31): Counties—		
Total.....	42		King.....	1	
Oregon (May 1-31): County—			Klickitat.....	4	
Multnomah.....	18		Pierce.....	6	
Oregon (June 1-30): Counties—			Skagit.....	5	
Curry.....	1		Spokane.....	12	
Gilliam.....	1		Walla Walla.....	1	
Harney.....	4		Whatcomb.....	16	
			Yakima.....	1	
			Total.....	46	

¹ Not included in report; p. 1766.

City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bellingham, Wash.....	2		Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Butte, Mont.....	3		Portland, Oreg.....	8	
Charleston, S. C.....	1		Racine, Wis.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	1		Rockford, Ill.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	2		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	1		Superior, Wis.....	2	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	7		Toledo, Ohio.....	9	

TYPHOID FEVER.

South Carolina—Charleston.

Acting Asst. Surg. Sams, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 8, 1914, 11 cases of typhoid fever had been notified at Charleston, S. C., making a total of 150 cases reported since the beginning of the outbreak, June 1, 1914.

City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Lynn, Mass.	2	
Albany, N. Y.	1		Memphis, Tenn.	14	2
Auburn, N. Y.	2		Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	15	4	Mobile, Ala.	4	
Boston, Mass.	6		Moline, Ill.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.	2		Muncie, Ind.	1	
Cairo, Ill.	5		Nashville, Tenn.	8	5
Cambridge, Mass.	1		Newark, N. J.	28	
Charleston, S. C.	26	1	New Bedford, Mass.	2	
Chicago, Ill.	29		New Orleans, La.	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3		New York, N. Y.	79	15
Cleveland, Ohio.	5		Norfolk, Va.	6	2
Coffeyville, Kans.	2		Norristown, Pa.	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.	2		Northampton, Mass.	1	
Cumberland, Md.	3		Oakland, Cal.	2	
Dayton, Ohio.	4		Passaic, N. J.	2	1
Detroit, Mich.	12	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	25	6
Dunkirk, N. Y.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	1
Erie, Pa.	2		Pittsfield, Mass.	1	
Evansville, Ind.	1		Portland, Oreg.	5	1
Fall River, Mass.	2		Portsmouth, Va.	2	
Florence, S. C.	2		Providence, R. I.	5	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Reading, Pa.	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	1		Richmond, Va.	5	1
Hartford, Conn.	2		Roanoke, Va.	4	
Jersey City, N. J.	1		Rochester, N. Y.	5	2
Johnstown, Pa.		1	Rockford, Ill.	1	
Kansas City, Kans.	5		Sacramento, Cal.	9	
Kokomo, Ind.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	11	3
La Crosse, Wis.	2		San Francisco, Cal.	8	
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1
Lexington, Ky.	1		Springfield, Ill.	1	
Little Rock, Ark.	4		Springfield, Mass.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	3		Toledo, Ohio.	6	2
Louisville, Ky.	4		Wheeling, W. Va.	3	2
Lowell, Mass.	1		Wilmington, N. C.	2	
Lynchburg, Va.	1		York, Pa.	2	

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1	1	Jersey City, N. J.	1	
Butte, Mont.		1	Muncie, Ind.		1
Chicago, Ill.	1	2	New York, N. Y.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1		Northampton, Mass.	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.		1	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.		1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Fall River, Mass.		1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Haverhill, Mass.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Nanticoke, Pa.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	2	New York, N. Y.....	.....	3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	.....	Reading, Pa.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	.....
New Orleans, La.....	.....	1			

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	2	Memphis, Tenn.....	3	3
Concord, N. H.....	.....	2	Mobile, Ala.....	.....	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	2	1
Galveston, Tex.....	.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....		

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

On July 1, 1914, one plague-infected squirrel was found in Contra Costa County, and on July 3 one plague-infected squirrel was found in San Benito County, Cal.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 18, 1914, ground squirrels were collected and examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 227; Contra Costa County, 520, 1 infected; San Benito County, 120, 1 infected; Santa Clara County, 51; a total of 2 plague-infected squirrels found as against a total of 11 for the preceding week.

California—Rats Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 18, 1914, 619 rats were collected in San Francisco, Cal. Of this number, 472 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

PLAGUE—Continued.**Louisiana—New Orleans—Rodents Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended August 1, 1914, 10,677 rodents were collected in New Orleans, La. Of these, 9,683 were examined for plague infection. Fifteen plague-infected animals were found.

Washington—Seattle—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph August 7, 1914, that a plague-infected rat had been found in Seattle, Wash. This rat was taken at the intersection of First and Columbia Streets.

Washington—Seattle—Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 18, 1914, 336 rodents were collected in Seattle, Wash. Of this number 253 were examined. No plague-infected animal was found.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		18	Memphis, Tenn.		2
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Montclair, N. J.		1
Boston, Mass.		7	Newark, N. J.		5
Buffalo, N. Y.		1	New Bedford, Mass.		3
Charleston, S. C.		1	New Orleans, La.		5
Chelsea, Mass.		1	New York, N. Y.		41
Chicago, Ill.	52	29	North Adams, Mass.		1
Cincinnati, Ohio		2	Oakland, Cal.		2
Cleveland, Ohio	10	5	Pawtucket, R. I.		1
Concord, N. H.		2	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	27
Detroit, Mich.		3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	12
Evansville, Ind.		1	Providence, R. I.		2
Fall River, Mass.		5	Reading, Pa.		1
Hartford, Conn.		1	Richmond, Va.		2
Harrisburg, Pa.		2	Roanoke, Va.		1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	4	Rochester, N. Y.		4
La Crosse, Wis.	1		Sacramento, Cal.	1	
Lancaster, Pa.	1		San Francisco, Cal.		8
Los Angeles, Cal.	14	6	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1
Louisville, Ky.		5	Superior, Wis.		1
Lowell, Mass.		5	Taunton, Mass.		3
Lynn, Mass.		2	Wilkes Barre, Pa.		1
Malden, Mass.		1	Wilmington, N. C.		1

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**Washington—Seattle.**

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported that during the period from the beginning of the outbreak in September, 1913, to July 28, 1914, 378 cases of rabies in dogs, 2 cases in cats, 2 in cows, and 1 case in a horse, had been reported in Seattle, Wash.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	.....	1

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	208	3		8		7		28	23
Boston, Mass.	733,802	187	36		33	4	21	1	32	16
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	678	97	14	94	1	31	2	156	80
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	162	17	4	13		6		17	7
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	159	19				7		23	11
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	1,331	274	25	314	8	72	4	373	138
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	559	37	4	39		8		54	49
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	167	12		25		37	3	21	10
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	227	32	1	9		9		55	17
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	112	4		7		4		32	9
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	125	8	1	2				39	12
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	108	5		1	1	4		43	20
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	97	5	1	6		8	2	19	9
Newark, N. J.	389,106	105	22		12		11		32	11
New Orleans, La.	361,221	115	7		2				24	21
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	113	6		25	2	2		41	11
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	42	4		4		2		2	
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	82	23	2	5		2		22	12
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	75	1						17	6
Portland, Oreg.	260,601		6		4		5		5	
Providence, R. I.	245,090	69	8		4	1	4		5	7
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	49		1	3		1		4	3
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	18					1		5	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	32	3	1			4		3	
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	29	2		2				9	3
Camden, N. J.	102,465		3		2				2	
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	39	4				1		1	3
Fall River, Mass.	125,443		3				1		2	8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	35	3	1	2		2		3	
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	37	4						2	1
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	28	1		5		2		2	
Memphis, Tenn.	143,231	51							15	8
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	54	1	1	3				7	8
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	33			1		1		12	2
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	28	2	1	3				1	2
Reading, Pa.	103,361	25			2		3		5	
Richmond, Va.	134,917	68	3				1		5	9
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	30	3		1		1		2	1
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	41	1		7		3		1	4
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	46	8	1	6		2	1	5	3
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	39	1		5	1			4	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	16	2				1		2	
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	15	2		2		1			
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271				2		1		6	
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	13	1		1		2		4	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	10	1				3		7	
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	30							1	
Duluth, Minn.	89,331						3	1		2

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50 000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	16	2		6				1	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	16	3		1					
Hoboken, N. J.	74,904	2	2		4				12	1
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	20	8		1		1		1	
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	1	1		1				1	
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	18			1					
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	15	3		2		6		8	
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	17	2	1						
Norfolk, Va.	85,540	1							7	3
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	20	2		6				5	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	19								1
Rockford, Ill.	52,337	7								
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	6							1	
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	23			6		2		7	
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	10								4
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	15					1			2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	21		1	7	1	1		3	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	6			3					
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	11			4				2	1
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	9	1							
Austin, Tex.	33,218	13	4							1
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	6			1		1		2	
Butte, Mont.	41,781	12	1				1		4	1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	8	3				1		1	
Danville, Ill.	30,847	6					2			2
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		1		1				3	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	11			1				2	2
Everett, Mass.	37,381	6	3		2		1		1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	5			1				2	
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	17	1							2
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	12			1		1		3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	19			2				3	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	3	1							
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		1		1					
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	26								3
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	14	1		1				1	
Malden, Mass.	48,979	10	4				2		1	
Medford, Mass.	25,240	5	2		1		2			1
Moline, Ill.	26,402	8								
Newport, Ky.	31,517	4					2	1		
Newport, R. I.	29,154	3								
Newton, Mass.	42,455		1							1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	10	1	1						2
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	6								3
Orange, N. J.	31,968	14	1							
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	6					1		1	2
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	5			1		1		1	
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	11			1					
Racine, Wis.	44,528	3								
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	14	6						2	2
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	10	2		14					
San Diego, Cal.	48,900								5	3
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	3								
Superior, Wis.	44,344	6	1				18	1		1
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	17	1				2	1		
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	7	1		1					
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	10	2		4				1	2
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	14	4						1	2
York, Pa.	49,430								1	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949						2			
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948		2						4	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100		1		1		1			
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	6	5							1
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	4								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2							1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982		1		1				1	
Concord, N. H.	22,921	9							1	
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	13					1			3

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 25, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants— Continued.										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	4								
Florence, S. C.		5	1							
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	3	6							
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	3					1			
Kearney, N. J.	21,967	2					1		3	
Key West, Fla.	21,150	9								1
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	2			1					1
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	2			9					1
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	1							1	
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	10	1		2		4		2	
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	6			2					
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	5	1							
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	2							1	
New London, Conn.	20,557	4								
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5					1			1
Northampton, Mass.	19,766				1	1				
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	4								
Palo Alto, Cal.					5					
Pascagoula, Miss.					6					
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,538						1			
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	4	1							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	2								
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	7							3	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	21,701	4							2	
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	6								1

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Hilo, week ended July 4, 1914, 1,756; Honolulu, week ended July 11, 1914, 330. No plague-infected animal was found.

During the year from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, 138,245 rats and mongoose were examined in Hilo for plague infection. Six animals were found to be plague-infected.

PORTO RICO.

Examination of Rodents.

During the two weeks ended July 31, 1914, 878 rats, 245 mice, and 3 mongoose were examined in Porto Rico. No animal was found to be plague-infected.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CUBA.

Plague—Santiago.

Surgeon Guiteras, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph August 13, 1914, that a total of 13 cases of plague had occurred in Santiago, Cuba, all of which were traceable to the original focus of infection.

ENGLAND.

Plague—Liverpool.

A report from Liverpool, England, dated August 8, 1914, states that 2 deaths had occurred from plague and that there were 2 suspicious cases.

Later reports state that the 2 cases previously reported as suspicious had developed plague, and that 5 other cases had occurred, making a total of 9 cases, of which 7 were in members of one family and 2 were contact cases.

GUATEMALA.

Bounty on Rats—Puerto Barrios.

A report from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, dated July 27, 1914, stated that the Guatemalan Government had begun payment of a bounty on rats captured and delivered to the Government authorities. The United Fruit Co. had for some time been paying bounties on rats taken in and about the buildings of the company. The bounties now paid by the Government are on rats caught in the native section of Puerto Barrios.

JAPAN.

Plague—Typhus Fever.

During the week ended July 11, 1914, one case of plague was reported at Yokohama, and during the same period 25 cases of typhus fever were reported in Tokyo, Japan, making a total of 4,093 cases of typhus fever notified since the beginning of the present outbreak early in March, 1914.

ZANZIBAR.**Plague-Infected Rats—Zanzibar.**

During the period from May 22 to June 21, 1914, 4,296 rats were collected in Zanzibar, Zanzibar. Of this number, 4,060 were examined for plague infection. Sixteen plague-infected rats were found.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 14, 1914.**

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Chaochow fu.....	July 4.....			Present.
Dutch East Indies:				
Sumda Islands.....	June 6-13.....	44	23	In Bali and Lombok.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 21-July 4....	6	4	
Calcutta.....	June 14-27.....		17	
Madras.....	June 28-July 4....	2		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 26-July 11...	6	4	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 26-July 11...	2	2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 21-27.....	13	6	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....				June 30-Aug. 13: Cases, 13; deaths, 2. Including previous reports.
Egypt:				Total Jan. 1-July 13: Cases, 159; deaths, 85.
Alexandria.....	July 7-11.).....	3	1	
Port Said.....	July 6-15.....	5	2	
Provinces—				
Charkieh.....	July 13.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	June 23-July 12...	1		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8-12.....	9	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 21-July 4....	54	45	
Calcutta.....	June 21-27.....		13	
Japan:				
Tamsui (Formosa)—				
Kagi.....	June 21-27.....	20	18	
Yokohama.....	July 5-11.....	1	2	And vicinity. Total May 23-July 11: Cases, 20; deaths, 17.
Russia:				
Astrakhan, government—				
Arschanskoje-Tebe.....	May 25-June 22...	8	2	
Bulanal.....	June 6-22.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	July 13-19.....	4	2	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Canada:				
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1....	1		
Winnipeg.....	July 19-25.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 14, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canary Islands: Teneriffe— Santa Cruz.....	July 12-18.....		1	
China: Shanghai.....	June 29-July 5.....	1		
Dutch East Indies: Java.....				In the western part, including Batavia, May 24-June 20: Cases, 432; deaths, 110. All natives.
Batavia.....	May 24-June 20.....	30	13	
Egypt: Cairo.....	June 27-July 3.....	9	4	
Germany.....				Total, July 5-11: Case, 1.
Great Britain: Leeds.....	July 12-18.....	1		
Greece: Athens.....	July 6-12.....		1	
France: Paris.....	July 5-11.....	2		
India: Bombay.....	June 14-July 4.....	16	11	
Calcutta.....	June 7-27.....		65	
Karachi.....	June 14-July 4.....	3	1	
Madras.....	June 14-20.....	2	2	
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 238; deaths, 55.
Nagasaki.....	June 22-July 5.....	10	2	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	June 14-27.....	2	1	
Mexico: Vera Cruz.....	July 19-25.....	1	1	
Portugal: Lisbon.....	July 5-11.....	3		
Russia: Moscow.....	June 26-July 4.....	3		
Odessa.....	June 28-Aug. 4.....	2		
St. Petersburg.....	June 26-July 4.....	50	11	
Servia: Belgrade.....	June 21-July 19.....	8		

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 7, 1914.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon: Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	
Uda Pusselawa, district.....	June 7-13.....			Present in Kumbalagamuwa and the neighboring tea estates.
China: Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
India: Bassain.....	Apr. 26-May 30.....	76	58	
Bombay.....	May 17-June 20.....	37	27	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 13.....		208	
Madras.....	May 31-June 27.....	19	11	
Negapatam.....	May 14-30.....	9	9	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	8	7	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 48; deaths, 38. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 40.
Saigon.....	June 2-22.....	5	4	
Persia: Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
Russia: Podolia— Letichev.....	July 10.....	2	2	
Siam: Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13.....		253	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	May 10-June 13.....	61	52	
Turkey in Europe: Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 7, 1914—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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 20	35	35	
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. June 20, improving in the Chaochow and Puning districts.
Amoy	June 20			Still present.
Kulangsu	May 20	1		
Canton	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	378		
Chinchew	May 30-June 6			Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Patahan	May 13			Present.
Hongkong	May 10-June 20	705	573	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.
El Caney	Aug. 4	2		In vicinity.
Santiago	June 30-July 7	2		June 30-Aug. 3: Cases, 7; deaths, 1. Including previous report.
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces				Total, Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 2,482; deaths, 2,220.
Kediri	Apr. 1-May 30	472	454	
Madison	do.	173	151	
Paserocean	do.	1,699	1,486	
Surabaya	do.	138	129	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 1-June 30	6	3	
Egypt				Total, Jan. 1-July 2: Cases, 141; deaths, 78.
Alexandria	June 2-July 6	15	6	
Port Said	June 9-July 5	8	5	
Provinces—				
Assiout	May 25-June 20	5	1	
Fayoum	May 27-July 5	7	2	
Gizah	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	
Muanza	Feb. 21-Mar. 18	7	5	
India				Total, Apr. 27-May 30: Cases 33,124; deaths, 33,374.
Bassein	Apr. 26-May 30	25	23	
Bombay	May 17-June 20	389	327	
Calcutta	May 10-June 13		107	
Karachi	May 24-June 13	27	26	
Moulmine	Apr. 28-May 30	38	37	
Rangoon	Apr. 1-May 31	397	376	
Indio-China				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 1,114; deaths, 917. Apr. 11-May 26: Cases, 103.
Saigon	May 19-June 15	41	17	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 7, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 39; deaths, 34.
Hodogaya.....	June 9-July 3.....	3		Near Yokohama.
O-No district.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa)—				
Kagi.....	May 3-June 20.....	226	206	
Tokyo.....	June 22-28.....	2		And vicinity, May 23-June 22: Cases, 18; deaths, 15; including report, p. 1721, pt. 1.
Yokohama.....				
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2		
Peru:				No report of deaths received.
Ancachs.....				Present.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....			Do.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....			Do.
Samanca.....	do.....			
Arequipa—				
Molendo.....	Mar. 23-June 7.....	12		
Cahamarca—				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3		
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3		
Guadalupe.....	do.....	1		
Libertad—				
Huacamarca (Otzuco).....	Mar. 23-May 30.....			Do.
Pichipampa (Otzuco).....	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. Rubi from Hongkong.
Russia:				
Astrakhan, Government—				
Bulanai.....	May 25-June 14.....	10	9	Including cases reported in vicinity of Tueakent, p. 2037; 7 of these cases pneumonic.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	May 15.....	12		May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13.....		9	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	June 24-July 12.....	12	6	
Beirut.....	June 16-July 6.....	2		
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:			
Departments—			
Algiers.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	7	
Constantine.....	do.....	7	
Oran.....	do.....	57	
Arabia:			
Aden.....	June 10-16.....		1

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 7, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales— Sydney.....				Total May 8-June 25: Cases, 103 in the metropolitan area and 29 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia— Bunbury.....	May 25-June 12...	8	1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Gallia.....	May 17-23.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3		
Belgium:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brasil:				
Bahia.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-June 20...	360	95	
Canada:				
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Quebec.....	July 11-17.....	1		
Winnipeg.....	June 14-July 11...	7		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe— Santa Cruz.....	June 28-July 4.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-23.....	1		
Uva district— Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India. May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Choa Chow. Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		Endemic.
Chungking.....	May 23.....			
Dairen.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Hongkong.....	May 10-June 20...	12	9	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 28...	9	11	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1		
Tsingtau.....	May 19-June 20...	19	3	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 17-June 13...	215	142	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-July 8.....	8	6	
Cairo.....	May 21-July 15...	142	52	
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6.....	4		
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11.....		4	
Marseilles.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-July 4.....	21	1	
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-July 11.....	3		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-June 13...	38	20	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 6.....		108	
Karachi.....	May 21-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:				
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		Total Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 182; deaths, 43.
Nagasaki.....	May 18-June 28...	40	10	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-30.....	10	4	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 7, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	June 17-30.....	2	1	
Monterey.....	June 30-July 19.....		6	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-July 18.....	14	5	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-30.....	9		
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 22.....			Decreased.
Lima.....	do.....			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	7		
Moscow.....	May 10-June 27.....	30	7	
Odessa.....	May 10-16.....	4		
Riga.....	May 31-July 11.....	12		
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-June 6.....	25	8	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 25.....	92	44	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-June 13.....	4	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 18.....		17	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Valencia.....	June 7-July 18.....	28	3	
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-July 11.....	570	277	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-June 13.....	11		
Smyrna.....	May 13-June 13.....		5	
Trebisond.....	May 19-June 27.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-July 11.....		3	
Saloniki.....	May 31-July 11.....	8	32	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.

COURT DECISIONS.

MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Meat—Inspection of—Municipal Ordinance Held Constitutional.

STATE V. STARKEY, 90 Atl. Rep., 431. May 8, 1914.

The public health is at the foundation of the public good, and individual convenience and profit must be enjoyed in proper subjection to and observance of the laws affecting the public health.

Ordinances enacted by a municipality must be reasonable, but a regulation which is instituted for the purpose of preventing injury to the public, and which does tend to furnish the desired protection, is constitutional.

Municipalities have the power to regulate the slaughtering of animals and to require the inspection of carcasses when the meat is to be sold, such inspection being a necessary incident to the execution of health laws.

HANSON, J. This is a complaint for a violation of an ordinance of the town of Houlton, and comes before the court on report.

The material parts of the record are as follows:

On September 29, 1912, the board of health of the town of Houlton adopted the following rule or regulation:

"Carcasses of neat cattle, sheep, or swine, wherever slaughtered, shall not be sold or offered for sale in the town of Houlton unless they have been inspected at the time of slaughter by an official inspector and bear the stamp of approval of said inspector in like manner as those inspected by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for interstate trade."

On the 21st day of December, 1912, the respondent, by virtue of complaint made by A. B. Smart, was arrested for violation of this ordinance, and a hearing was held before the judge of the Houlton municipal court on said date. Upon hearing, the respondent pleaded not guilty, was adjudged guilty by said court, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, from which sentence he appealed to the supreme judicial court, and the appeal was properly pending in the April term, 1913.

It is admitted that this rule was promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

This case is reported to the law court for determination of the questions whether the rule or regulation above promulgated is reasonable and constitutional.

If the decision is for the State, judgment of the lower court is to be affirmed.

The respondent contends that the "ordinance is unreasonable and illegal, because it is against ancient custom, is indefinite, and does not provide for the payment of the inspection called for in the same; that it interferes with the rights of private property and the freedom of the people to trade with one another."

The attorney for the State contends that it is a proper exercise of the police power of the State as delegated by the statute.

The constitution of the State (art. 4, p. 3, sec. 1) provides that the legislature shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defense and benefit of the people of the State.

The legislature (in R. S., chap. 4, sec. 93, cl. 3), has provided that towns, cities, and village corporations may make and enforce ordinances "respecting infectious diseases and health."

Salutary laws relating to contagious diseases, and the enforcement of proper restraints in relation thereto, have been passed from time to time, the wisdom of which can not be questioned. In such cases, as in the case at bar, individual convenience and profit must be enjoyed in proper subjection to and observance of the laws affecting the public health, which is at the foundation of the public good. These laws affect the commonwealth, are of the highest importance, and the necessity for additional safeguards has increased with increasing population and the many new agencies and methods of distributing meats and other articles of food to the consumer. The subject has engaged the attention of all legislative bodies, State and national, and the end sought justifies a continual active interest in this essential element of the public good.

The right to pass inspection laws belongs to the police power of the government. (Cooley's Const. Lim., 1st ed., 584, 585.) Inspections are necessary incidents to the execution of quarantine and health laws, and laws to prevent fraud, imposition, and extortion in quality and quantity in sales, and the power to provide for them has been uniformly recognized as the subject of delegation to municipal corporations. (Id.; Sedgwick on Stat. and Const. Law, 463; 22 Cyc., 1364; 19 Cyc., 1090.)

A statute providing for inspection of kerosene and other oils, to prohibit the sale of such as ignite below a certain degree of heat, is a plain and reasonable exercise of the police power of the State. (Patterson v. Kentucky, 97 U. S., 501; 24 L. Ed., 1115.) So would be any law, providing for the inspection of fresh meat, and other provisions, in order that the public welfare may be protected from danger, arising from the consumption of unwholesome food. (Tiedeman, Lim. of Police Power, sec. 89.)

It is true, as contended by the respondent, that all by-laws made in restraint of trade, or which tend to create a monopoly, are void, but a city or town, by reasonable general provisions, by ordinance, may regulate and restrain all noxious and injurious callings within its limits, and that they may prevent animals from being slaughtered in designated localities within the city, and may designate a particular quarter of the city or town within which the business may be conducted, and prohibit it in others, and regulate and restrain them so as to prevent their becoming offensive or injurious, but in doing so all persons should be free to engage in the business within those localities by conforming to the municipal regulations. (Chicago v. Rumpff, 45 Ill., 90; 92 Am. Dec., 196.)

A municipality has power to enact reasonable ordinances only, and that the court will annul ordinances which are unreasonable, illegal, or repugnant to law is a doctrine uniformly sustained. (Jones v. Stanford, 66 Me., 585; State v. Robb, 100 Me., 180; 60 Atl., 874; 4 Ann. Cas. 275.) And any regulation, whatsoever its character, which is instituted for the purpose of preventing injury to the public, and which does tend to furnish the desired protection, is clearly constitutional. (Tiedeman's Lim. of Police Power, sec. 89; Lake View v. Rose Hill Cemetery Co., 70 Ill., 191; 22 Am. Rep., 71; Cooley's Const. Lim., sec. 200.)

That the expense of inspection is not provided for is raised as an objection to the validity of the ordinance, and *People v. Harper* (91 Ill., 357) is cited as sustaining the objection, but that case expressly holds that the officers in respect to whom the Constitution speaks of fees and salaries fixed by law are only those specifically named in that instrument, and do not embrace officers appointed under the inspection laws of the State.

That no fee is required or provided for is in favor of the respondent. So long as an inspection fee is not so much in excess of what appears to be reasonably required for inspection as to make it appear to be an act designed for revenue instead of regulation, it presents no legal question. (22 Cyc., 1365, note 7.)

Statutes in relation to inspection of articles intended for sale as food have been enacted as occasion required since the formation of our Government. Laws requiring inspection of flour, beef, pork, butter, lard, and fish are of this class. The obvious purpose of the ordinances under consideration was to prevent the sale and use of meats unfit for consumption, and to protect the people against deception. Such provision is not only within the legislative right, but is an imperative legislative duty.

The police power of the State is coextensive with self-protection and is not inaptly termed "the law of overruling necessity." It is that inherent and plenary power in the State which enables it to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety, and welfare of society. (*Lake View v. Rose Hill Cemetery*, 70 Ill., 191; 22 Am. Rep., 71, supra; *Commonwealth v. Wheeler*, 205 Mass., 384; 91 N. E., 415; *Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co. v. Louisiana*, 156 U. S., 590, 599; 15 Sup. Ct., 459; 39 L. Ed., 544.)

The regulation of the place and manner of conducting the slaughtering of animals, and the business of butchering within a city, and the inspection of animals to be killed for meat, and of the meat afterwards are among the most necessary and frequent exercises of this power. (*Slaughter-House Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; 21 L. Ed., 394.)

It is the opinion of the court that the ordinance is a valid police regulation and the entry must be

Judgment affirmed.

NEBRASKA SUPREME COURT.

A Physician Acting Under the Direction of the State Board of Health in an Epidemic is Entitled to Compensation.

SHIDLER v. YORK COUNTY, 146 N. W. Rep. 949. April 3, 1914.

Under the laws of Nebraska a physician who, by direction of the State board of health, incurs expense and renders professional services in an epidemic is entitled to reimbursement of the amount expended and compensation for his services, which must be paid by the county.

The fact that the physician is a member of the county board of health does not affect the rule stated above.

BARNES, J. In the summer and fall of 1909 there was a large number of cases of what is commonly called "infantile paralysis" in York County, Nebr. Dr. George P. Shidler, a duly licensed physician, was at that time a member of the board of health in that county, but he was not the county physician, and was under no contract with, and received no salary from, the county, as a member of its board of health or otherwise. The disease in question was of a most serious nature, and was fatal in many cases. The pathology of the disease was not then very well understood, but, by reason of its prevalence and character, many of the communities in the stricken territory were thrown into a condition approaching panic. Trade suffered, public schools remained closed after the usual time for them to begin the fall term, dates of chautauquas and other public assemblies were canceled, and notably among those communities was the city of York in that county. Mr. John L. Dorsey, the then chairman of the county board of health, expressed himself as opposed to a quarantine, and failed and refused to call a meeting of the county board of health, or to take any other measures relative to the disease, or to the investigation or control of it; and no meeting was had by said board of health, and no action whatever was taken by it at any time during the entire year that Dr. Shidler was a member.

On July 20, 1909, the State board of health, acting under its power, on information of the condition of affairs in York County, and by reason of the authority contained in section 2738, Revised Statutes, 1913, met and made an order that said disease be quarantined in York County, and by its order instructed the State health inspector to communicate its order to Dr. Shidler, and to require him to establish and maintain a rigid quarantine of said disease throughout that county. The order was communicated to Dr. Shidler, and in obedience to it, and to the command of the inspector to "get busy," he proceeded to quarantine said disease wherever he

could find it in his county, and was occupied with his duties in that behalf from about July 20 to October 1 of the year 1909. It appears that the doctor came in contact personally with about 250 cases of the disease, and devoted his time to those cases to the partial exclusion of his other practice; that, in the performance of those duties, the doctor incurred and paid necessary expenses in the sum of \$225; that for his own services in the premises he charged the county supervisors the sum of \$267.50. From this latter sum there was deducted four or five items for the quarantine cases within the proper limits of certain towns and villages. The doctor presented his claim to the county board, and asked for its approval and allowance. The board of supervisors rejected the claim, and the doctor appealed from its order to the district court of York County. On March 13, 1911, both parties, in open court, waived a jury trial. After the evidence was introduced, the court took the case under advisement, and on January 9, 1912, rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant county for the sum of \$508.60, and costs taxed at \$14.75, to which finding and judgment the defendant excepted, and has prosecuted an appeal to this court.

The main question presented by this appeal is: Was the plaintiff entitled to recover on the claims filed against the county? It is the defendant's first contention that the plaintiff was a member of the county board of health, and therefore he could not employ himself, or take part in his own employment to perform the services in question, and thus bind the county to pay for the same. In support of this contention, the defendant cites many authorities holding that one can not recover on a contract made with a board of which he was a member. Those authorities are based on public policy, but they are by no means wholly in accord on the question as applied to the services of the kind performed by the plaintiff in this case. It appears, however, that plaintiff did not rely on any contract made with the board of health of York County, for his action was based on quantum meruit for services performed by order of the State board of health, under the provisions of section 2738, Revised Statutes, 1913, which reads in part as follows: "In addition to such general and standing rules and regulations, in cases of emergency wherein the health of the people of the entire State or any locality therein shall be menaced by or exposed to any such contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease or diseases arising from insanitary conditions, or when a local board of health having jurisdiction of a particular locality shall fail or refuse to act with sufficient promptitude and efficiency in any such emergency, or in localities wherein no local board of health shall have been established, as provided by law, it shall be the duty of the board to adopt and enforce such special quarantine and sanitary regulations as the occasion and the proper protection of the public health may require; and all necessary expenses incurred in the enforcement of such rules and regulations shall be paid by the city, village, or county for and within which the same shall have been incurred."

It appears that plaintiff, acting under the order and by the authority of the State board of health, as provided in the part of the section above quoted, performed the professional services and incurred the expenses certified to in his claim; that such services were necessary, and were actually required in order to check the spread of the highly contagious disease above mentioned, and protect, as far as possible, its stricken victims and others. It appears that the expenses in question were actually incurred and paid by Dr. Shidler, and that the charge for his services was reasonable as to its amount. In such a case we are of opinion that plaintiff was entitled to recover. (*Spearman v. Texarkana*, 58 Ark., 348; 24 S. W., 883; 22 L. R. A., 855. *Board of Commissioners v. Mitchell*, 131 Ind., 370; 30 N. E., 409; 15 L. R. A., 520. *Mayor of Niles v. Muzzy*, 33 Mich., 61; 20 Am. Rep., 670. *McBride v. City of Grand Rapids*, 47 Mich., 236; 10 N. W., 353. *Boggs v. Caldwell County*, 28 Mo., 586. *Garrett v. Board of Commissioners*, 92 Ind., 518. *Town of Knightstown v. Homer*, 36 Ind. App., 139; 75 N. E., 13. *Aull v. City of Lexington*, 18 Mo., 401. *Hawthorne v. Board of County Commissioners*, 79 Kan., 295; 99 Pac., 598.

As we view the record in this case, the defendant was liable to Dr. Shidler for the reasonable value of his services and the expenses necessarily incurred by him in rendering them.

The judgment of the district court was right, and is affirmed.

Extra Compensation Allowed to County Physician for Unusual Services During an Epidemic.

PLUMB v. YORK COUNTY, 146 N. W. Rep., 938. April 3, 1914.

A county physician who receives \$5 per month for certain services regularly rendered is entitled to additional compensation for unusual services performed by direction of the chairman of the county board of health in suppressing an epidemic of smallpox.

The fact that the physician is a member of the county board of health does not preclude him from recovering for such unusual services even though the rules of the board of health require members to serve without compensation.

BARNES, J. This is an appeal from a judgment of the district court of York County in favor of the plaintiff, Dr. James Norris Plumb, who for more than 20 years has been a duly licensed physician practicing his profession in York County.

It appears that the plaintiff, during the years 1907, 1908, and part of the year 1909, was under contract with York County to give medical attendance to the inmates of the poor farm and the prisoners in the county jail of said county, for which he was to receive the sum of \$5 per month. By reason of that employment, he was called the county physician. During a portion of that time, and subsequent thereto, one Stephen was chairman of the county board of supervisors and of the county board of health. While plaintiff was treating the inmates of the poor farm and county jail the disease of smallpox became prevalent in said county to such an extent that it soon became epidemic, and the plaintiff was directed by the chairman of the county board and board of health to quarantine all those afflicted with that disease in said county, to fumigate their homes, and take all necessary measures to provide for its suppression. He commenced his services in compliance with that order in the fall of 1908 and continued his work to some time in the summer of 1909. It appears that he was called upon by the county to attend, quarantine, and fumigate 132 cases of smallpox. His actual expense in connection with this service was \$260, and he charged the county \$726 for his professional services in that behalf. The county board disallowed the plaintiff's claim and he prosecuted an appeal to the district court. The cause was tried without a jury and the court awarded the plaintiff a judgment for \$790.35. The county excepted and has brought the case to this court by appeal.

The county sought to defeat the plaintiff's claim by contending that Dr. Plumb was a member of the board of health, and therefore he could not have a return of the money expended by him in the suppression of the disease of smallpox, and neither could he have compensation for his services rendered in that behalf.

It appears that there was no contract entered into between the county and the plaintiff for the services in question, and there was a rule that required members of the board of health to serve without compensation. If the contention of the county is to prevail, then the public is helpless to protect itself against contagious and epidemic diseases. It is easy to understand why the members of the board of public health should receive no compensation for serving thereon, but it would be difficult to understand why a physician should be called upon to serve the county in suppressing an epidemic and contagious disease without compensation. Many cases are cited by appellant to support the contention that an officer must perform all the duties of the office for the compensation provided by law; however, those cases are not decisive of this controversy. The better rule is announced in *Spearman v. Texarkana* (58 Ark., 348; 24 S. W., 883; 22 L. R. A., 855), where it is said: "A physician who is a member of a board of health may recover reasonable compensation for purely professional

services which any other physician might render, rendered by him under direction of the board of health without any express agreement for compensation."

In *Appeal of Chairman of Board of Health v. Board of County Commissioners* (89 Minn., 402; 95 N. W., 221) it was said: "A town or village board of health, formed under the provision of the general statutes, one of whose members is a practicing physician and surgeon, may employ such physician to act for the board in all matters requiring such services."

In *Village of St. Johns v. Board of Supervisors* (111 Mich., 609; 70 N. W., 131) it was held that: "The fact that the health officer of a village is a member of the board of health does not preclude such board from fixing his compensation by agreement for services performed by him in preventing the spread of smallpox; and the village may recover the amount so paid him from the county where such amount is reasonable."

In *City of Mankato v. County of Blue Earth* (87 Minn., 425; 92 N. W., 405) it was said: "The county is liable, under laws 1902 (ex. sess.), chapter 29, for the necessary additional salary paid the local health inspector for extra services in locating and combating contagious diseases."

In *Labrie v. Manchester* (59 N. H., 120; 47 Am. Rep., 179), it was held: "Where health officers of a city are empowered to remove persons infected with smallpox and helpless to a pesthouse, they have implied authority to employ nurses for them at the expense of the city."

Without multiplying the authorities, it may be said that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the expenses actually incurred and paid by him in the suppression of the smallpox epidemic in question, together with a reasonable compensation for his professional services.

The judgment of the district court was right, and it is therefore affirmed.

GEORGIA COURT OF APPEALS.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale of—Evidence Necessary to Convict.

BUTLER v. STATE, 81 S. E. Rep., 370. April 18, 1914.

There is no hard and fast rule requiring that the nature of a drug shall be proved by chemical analysis and not otherwise.

Testimony of cocaine users that the drug had been purchased from the defendant on several occasions is sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty which was rendered by the jury, although the analysis of a sample purchased for the purpose of securing evidence failed to show any trace of cocaine.

The defendant was convicted under section 459 of the Penal Code of Georgia of unlawfully selling cocaine.

On appeal it was urged by the defendant (among other reasons) that the case should be reversed because:

(6) "That the State failed to prove the corpus delicti in said case, in that it failed to demonstrate that the article alleged to have been purchased from the defendant, which was chemically analyzed by Dr. Littleton, an expert witness for the State, in the presence of the jury, was cocaine; the said analysis having failed to show the slightest trace of cocaine, therefore demonstrating that the article alleged to have been purchased was not cocaine, and that there was no violation of law, if the said article had been purchased from defendant."

(7) "Because the court erred, in delivering his charge to the jury, in commenting upon the offense with which the defendant was charged, in using the language: 'It is a misdemeanor, and a serious one, so that if the evidence established her guilt, then it is your duty to return a verdict of guilty.'"

The court (WADE, J.) said:

There was ample evidence to sustain the verdict, without considering the testimony of the expert as to the nature of the substance tested by him in the presence of the jury, or his further testimony as to the nature of the drug delivered to him by the witness

Guy Sturgis and previously tested. Eva Holmes testified that she had often bought cocaine from the defendant at the defendant's home in the city of Augusta, without a prescription, paying money therefor. She testified fully as to the effect cocaine had on her, and as to the different varieties of the drug on sale. Rosa Brown testified that she was a habitual user of cocaine, and had bought the same from the defendant three or four times, and that she began the use of the drug the previous summer at the house of the defendant. Annie Lou Jackson testified that she bought cocaine from the defendant several times at the defendant's house, and never had a prescription therefor, and that she had not bought any from the defendant since "last summer." Elise Etheridge testified that she had bought cocaine from the defendant many times, and never had a prescription from dentist, physician, or veterinary surgeon. Georgia Moore testified that she often visited the defendant's home in Augusta, and had been buying cocaine from her ever since the preceding summer (1912), without considering the transaction of June, 1912, when she bought some substance for Policeman Mathews. All these witnesses testified that they had been habitual users of the drug and were familiar with its effects, and swore absolutely that they had bought this particular drug from the defendant within two years preceding the time when the accusation was preferred against her.

It does not appear that any of the five female witnesses above mentioned had any chemical knowledge of the drug in question, but it does appear that they had the fullest and most unfortunate knowledge of its physical effects, and of the consequences arising from its use, and they all swore positively and without objection that the drug was cocaine. There is no hard and fast rule requiring that the nature of a substance should be proved by analysis, and not otherwise. In seeking the truth, the law looks to the highest and best evidence obtainable, but, in its absence, evidence of less probative value may be sufficient, especially where it is undisputed, and where it is admitted without objection. The defendant's counsel must have deemed the knowledge of the nonexpert witness accurate and sufficient, since the record discloses no effort to test the value of such knowledge or the basis upon which it rested.

The corpus delicti was amply proved by the testimony of the five women who swore against the defendant, without considering the evidence of the chemical expert. The evidence failed to show that the package delivered to the "wagon man" by a policeman was the same package received by Guy Sturgis at the police barracks, marked "Etta Butler, evidence dope, June 1, 1912, witness Sergeant Elliot," since it does not appear that Sturgis himself was the "wagon man" or that he had any knowledge to the effect that this package was the package taken from Georgia Moore. Hence the corpus delicti is not proven by this evidence; nor is there any evidence as to this particular package that is sufficient to connect the defendant therewith, and to uphold a conviction; but the other evidence is ample, as stated above.

* * * * *

Taken by itself, the language of the trial judge in the charge complained of in the seventh ground of the motion for a new trial would call for careful consideration and might possibly demand a new trial; but, when taken in connection with the associated portion of the charge, it could not have injured the defendant. It appears that the chemical expert was examined as to the terrible consequences arising from the unrestricted and habitual use of cocaine and that he gave a graphic but concise statement of the degrading and horrible effects of the drug, and this evidence was admitted without objection; and it appears also that the defendant's counsel examined some of the State's witnesses at length on the consequences of its use and the serious effects thereof. The judge, in charging the jury (with the evident desire, as we interpret the charge, to protect the defendant from the injurious effect of any evidence as to the grave results arising from the use of the drug), used the following language: "I charge you that the evidence of an expert, relative to the pernicious effects of cocaine upon the human system and the degrading effect it has upon the moral character of a constant user of

the same, should be considered as a scientific statement of its general effects upon a human being, and should not be considered by the jury in their deliberation over the question at issue in this case as to the innocence or guilt of the defendant in selling the prohibited drug. In other words, the scientific effect of the drug upon the human system generally would not determine whether the defendant in this case sold or did not sell the drug. Gentlemen, you consider the effect, in view of the seriousness of the offense; but, however serious, the offense upon which a party is charged does not in itself elucidate the question of guilt or innocence. The question for you to try is: Was she guilty of selling cocaine? If she was guilty, then it is your duty to return a verdict of guilty, because it is a violation of law. It is a misdemeanor, and a serious one; so that, if the evidence establishes her guilt, then it is your duty to return a verdict of guilty. On the other hand, it matters not how serious an offense is, if the party upon trial is not guilty, then it is your duty to acquit." The jurors must be presumed to be men of ordinary intelligence, and the evident intention of this charge was to impress upon the jury the fact that they were to look to the question of guilt or innocence and not to regard the gravity of the offense in determining the guilt of the accused. (*Lane v. State*, 140 Ga., 222; 78 S. E., 837. *Vanderford v. State*, 126 Ga., 753; 55 S. E., 1025. *Johnson v. State*, 128 Ga., 102; 57 S. E., 353. *Lyles v. State*, 130 Ga., 302; 60 S. E., 578.)

* * * * *

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

TACOMA, WASH.

Water Supply: Pollution Prohibited—Regulations for Protection of Watershed— Notification of Communicable Diseases on Watershed. (Ord. 5276, Apr. 2, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The following sanitary regulations are hereby established to be observed by the inhabitants of the watershed of Green River, in King County; being all the areas of land draining into the lakes, rivers, springs, streams, creeks, and tributaries flowing and emptying into said Green River above the dam constructed in section 18, township 21 north, range 8 east, to-wit:

First. Every employer of labor, head of a family, hotel keeper and lodging house-keeper within said watershed shall forthwith upon ascertaining that any person on his premises is ill from any disease, notify the chief of the Green River police thereof.

Second. Each physician who shall attend a patient afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease within said watershed, shall forthwith notify the health officer of the city of Tacoma thereof; if no physician be attendant, the head of the family or other person having the care of the patient so afflicted, shall give the notice above provided for.

Third. The health officer and Green River police shall enforce all reasonable quarantine rules necessary to prevent the spread of any such contagious or infectious disease, and their orders in such respects shall have the same force and effect as similar quarantine regulations in the city of Tacoma.

Fourth. Every person suffering from typhoid fever, or other water-borne disease, within said watershed, shall be removed to a hospital in the city of Tacoma and there treated free of expense to such persons: *Provided*, That where such person has been contributing hospital dues to his employer, and is entitled to hospital treatment therefor, his removal and treatment shall be at the expense of the fund thus provided.

Fifth. No person shall cast into the flowing waters of said watershed, any garbage, manure, excreta, decayed vegetable or animal matter, or other rubbish; nor upon the ground within 500 feet of the same; but all said material shall be burned up or else removed to the distance above prescribed.

Sixth. No person shall wade or bathe in any of the flowing waters of said watershed, or permit any animal to stand or wallow therein.

Seventh. All toilets and privies within said watershed shall be equipped with watertight receptacles of proper size and permanent construction, and be so arranged as to enable them to be easily emptied or pumped out. Any such toilet or privy not so equipped may be condemned by the chief of the Green River police, and the defect shall thereupon be remedied by the owner or occupant of the premises within five days. When any such toilet or privy requires to be emptied or pumped out, the work shall be done under the supervision of the Green River police and to the satisfaction of the chief.

Eighth. Every employer of labor shall provide portable sanitary toilets and require the use of the same by employees doing work at a distance from their permanent camps or dwellings, and at any place within 1,000 feet of Green River or any of the lakes, springs, or streams tributary thereto.

Ninth. No trespasser upon land not his own within said watershed shall camp or hunt upon such lands or fish in the waters of Green River or of any lake or stream tributary thereto, where they run or lie within such land.

Tenth. No unauthorized person shall remove or destroy any notice or sign posted in said watershed by the health officer of the city of Tacoma, or by his order in aid of preventing the pollution of the waters of said Green River.

SEC. 2. Every person convicted of the violation of any provision of this ordinance may be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the city jail not exceeding 30 days or may be both fined and imprisoned, as the case may warrant.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Disinfection—Quarantine. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every physician, every householder, every owner or occupant of any house, store, hotel, boarding house, stable, or any building, and any tenant in any building, wherein any person has diphtheria, smallpox, varioloid, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, cerebrospinal meningitis, typhoid fever, or any other contagious or dangerous disease or diseases, to give immediate notice of the same to the health officer in person or by writing, particularly describing the place where such contagious disease exists. And whenever knowledge shall come to the health officer of the existence of any of the foregoing contagious diseases, it shall be his duty forthwith, when safe and practicable, if in his judgment the necessity of the case requires it, to cause such infected person to be removed to the city hospital and there properly provided for and taken care of. When, however it is unsafe and impracticable to remove such person to the city hospital, it shall be his duty forthwith, at the expense of the house or place where such infected person or persons shall be, to give notice of the existence of such disease in such place by placing a green flag and a green card in case of diphtheria, with the word "Diphtheria" in large letters on said card; and a scarlet flag and a scarlet card in case of scarlet fever, with the words "Scarlet fever" in large letters on said card; and a yellow flag and a yellow card in case of smallpox or varioloid with the word "Smallpox" in large letters on said card; and in all other cases a white flag; where they may be seen by persons passing on the street near said premises. Said flags shall be 18 inches wide and 24 inches long, and said cards shall not be less than 5 inches wide and 14 inches long; and both said flags and said cards shall remain until such person shall have so far recovered that no danger of infection shall remain; and neither said cards nor flags shall be removed except by order of the health officer. There shall also be printed on all of said cards the following words: "This card shall not be removed except by order of the health officer."

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of any person or persons owning, running, operating or having charge of any hospital, private or public, to report immediately any death that may occur in said hospital, the cause of death and any other information about such deceased person as the health officer may deem requisite and necessary. Such report shall be made to the health officer, whose duty it shall be to investigate the matter; and upon the request of any person he may call together the board of health to investigate fully the cause of death, and in such case the city clerk shall make a record of all the proceedings therein.

SEC. 5. The board of health shall have power to order the quarantine of any house, and establish any necessary quarantine hospital; and shall have the power to direct the health officer to provide medical attendance, medicines, and nursing to any person

sick with any contagious disease in any private residence or public house, when, in the opinion of such board of health, the public will be thereby better protected than by removing such sick person to the hospital.

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SEC. 7. The health officer shall cause all cases of Asiatic cholera or smallpox brought to his notice to be examined, and shall report the results of such examination to the board of health, and shall see that all persons violating this ordinance for the preservation of public health are duly prosecuted.

* * * * *

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of each and every practicing physician in this city to report in writing to the health officer the death of any of his or her patients who may have died in said city of contagious or infectious diseases within 24 hours thereafter, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease.

* * * * *

SEC. 13. No person shall, without a permit from the health officer, carry or remove from one building to another within the city of Tacoma or from any vessel to the shore any person sick of any contagious disease, or the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself cause or contribute to or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 14. No person, master, captain, or conductor in charge of any boat, vessel, railroad car, or public conveyance shall knowingly bring into this city any person or persons diseased of cholera, smallpox, ship fever, or contagious or communicable disease whatsoever. No vessel, boat, railroad car, or public conveyance at any time covered by proclamation of quarantine shall pass by any quarantine station or place without stopping, nor shall leave the same without special permit from the health officer; and no person stopping in said quarantine or received therein shall leave the same without first receiving permission from the health officer or attending physicians; nor shall any person aid or abet any master, conductor, or person in charge of any boat, vessel, railroad car or public conveyance in violating, neglecting, or evading any provision or requirement of this ordinance; nor shall any person interfere with, resist, neglect, or refuse to obey the orders of any physician, health officer, police officer, or other person in authority at any quarantine station or place of quarantine; nor commit any breach of peace nor do any act calculated in any way to defeat or interfere with the provisions or requirements of this section, or of any regulations of the said health officer, physician, or officer in charge of any quarantine.

SEC. 15. No person from any house where any person is sick or afflicted with any of the diseases named or provided for in section 3 of this ordinance shall attend any school in this city until the recovery or death of said sick person; and said person must be provided with a certificate from the attending physician or the health officer certifying to their noncontagiousness, which statement must be presented to the principal or teacher of said school before said person will be allowed to return.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of all physicians upon discovery of any contagious or infectious disease to instruct the parents or guardians of any child or minor who may be residing at the infected premises of the provisions of the above section, and at once report such cases to the health officer. And it shall be the duty of any principal or teacher of any school in this city to report at once in writing any violation of the above section.

SEC. 17. The commissioner, manager, principal, or other proper head officer of each and every public or private institution in the city, keepers, lessees, tenants, and owners of hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses shall within six hours after the facts shall come to his or her or their knowledge notify the health officer in writing of the fact of any person lately from any steamboat or vessel being taken sick at any such house; and

shall, in such notice, state where such sick person may be found, from what vessel and when he came, to the best of the knowledge of the person or persons giving such notice.

* * * * *

SEC. 22. Upon the death or convalescence of any person or persons affected or sick with any disease named or provided for in section 3 of this ordinance, the health officer shall at once cause the room or rooms used by, and those in the immediate vicinity of, said person or persons, together with the contents of said room or rooms, to be thoroughly disinfected, cleaned, fumigated, or whatever in his discretion may be deemed necessary in order to prevent a further spread of the disease, even in extreme cases to destroying said contents of said room. All this to be done at the expense of the owner when he or she is able, and when he or she is not, then at the expense of the city.

SEC. 23. No person or persons who have been affected or sick with any of the diseases named and provided for in section 3 of this ordinance, or who have been quarantined or isolated in any place within the jurisdiction of the city, shall be allowed to leave such place without the permission of the health officer.

SEC. 24. Upon the death of any person affected or sick with any disease named or provided for in section 3 of this ordinance the following regulations must be observed: The remains of said person must be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to the view of no one except those absolutely necessary in preparing the body for burial, and be placed in a hearse (but no other vehicle), which must not be accompanied by more than two vehicles, and shall be taken directly from the place of death to the place of burial within 24 hours.

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SEC. 30. It is hereby declared unlawful for any person to take the remains of anyone dead of any of the diseases named in section 3 of this ordinance into any church or public building for the purpose of holding funeral services over the remains of such person.

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SEC. 48. Whenever the health officer ascertains that there are on board any vessel infectious or contagious diseases liable to be communicated to the inhabitants of the city of Tacoma, he shall order a quarantine of said vessel and shall cause the same and all passengers thereon to be quarantined until it is safe for them to land; and he shall take such other steps in that regard as will effectually prevent any contagious or infectious disease from reaching the city of Tacoma through such sources.

Foodstuffs—Protection When Exposed for Sale. (Ord. 5514, Oct. 15, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 2 of ordinance No. 4913, entitled "An ordinance to establish and enforce compliance with sanitary regulations in all places in the city of Tacoma where food for human beings is manufactured, kept, prepared, or sold; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and to repeal ordinances Nos. 3610 and 4208," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. All meat, game, fish, vegetables, fruit, prepared food products, and candies, exposed for sale in open receptacles or broken packages, shall be kept not less than 2 feet above the floor of the building, shop, booth, or place where they are so exposed and shall be protected in such manner as to prevent dust, flies, and insects from coming in contact with them. Cut fresh meats, fresh fish, and all fresh fruits (except citrus fruit, melons, bananas, and apples) exposed for sale shall be kept in properly ventilated cases or receptacles having glass tops. No food shall be exposed, offered, or displayed for sale in any manner in any street, alley, or public place, except in such places as have been designated as public markets and except from wagons from which foodstuffs are being peddled; and all food so peddled from wagons shall be covered so as to protect the same from flies and dust."

Meat; Inspection—Slaughterhouses; Permit and Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. 5357, May 28, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Yard limits.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation within the limits of the city of Tacoma to yard cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals for the purpose of slaughtering or to slaughter the same for food, or to cure and pack the meat therefrom or to render and manufacture any animal matter therefrom into lard, tallow, or fertilizer; or to change the form thereof in any manner by the use of steam, heat, fire, chemicals, or otherwise, except within the following-described limits, viz: [The limits are given in the ordinance.]

SEC. 2. *Permit and method.*—It shall be unlawful to conduct or carry on within the district hereinabove described any of the businesses hereinabove enumerated, unless such business shall at all times be so conducted as to create the least offense and no nuisance, and shall be carried on with the most modern approved means and methods, and so conducted that all portions of animals slaughtered and all animal matter and refuse therefrom shall be entirely removed and disposed of and converted into wholesome and uninfected food and products for the market within 24 hours after any such slaughter; and otherwise in entire accordance with the laws of the State of Washington, the provisions of this ordinance and all other ordinances of the city of Tacoma, and under and subject to the conditions of the permit from the board of health of the city of Tacoma, as hereinafter provided, which permit shall be issued only upon the filing with the health officer of the city of Tacoma of a written application therefor, specifying the place, location, and character of the business for which the permit is desired, and having attached thereto the consent in writing of the owners or lessors of the building or premises in which the business is to be conducted, and signed by the person, firm, or corporation applying for such permit, and which permit shall specify that the same is issued under the provisions of this ordinance and is subject to revocation for noncompliance with the provisions of this ordinance; but before such permit shall become effective the grantee thereof shall procure from the city clerk a license to carry on such business at the place described in the permit for the period of one year, and for which he shall pay the sum of \$100: *Provided*, That licenses issued at the date of the passage of this ordinance shall be sufficient until the expiration of the time for which they were issued.

SEC. 3. *Cleansing of premises.*—Every butcher and every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building where any cattle have been or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable where any cattle may be kept, or of any market, public or private, and having power and authority so to do, shall cause such room, building, stall, or market and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat refuse, garbage, unwholesome, or offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once every 24 hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes in this ordinance referred to; and shall also at all times keep all woodwork of any building used on the premises as aforesaid thoroughly cleansed.

SEC. 4. *Ventilation and sewerage.*—Every building occupied wholly or partly as a slaughterhouse, and every part thereof, and all appurtenances thereto, shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated, and no blood shall be allowed to remain therein overnight; and adequate underground connections shall be made from every such building with the public sewer or with the system of drainage, to carry out the provisions and intent of this ordinance; and the floors of such buildings and the yards and appurtenances upon which the slaughtering is done or upon which any blood is allowed to gather, shall be cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood and so as to carry all liquid into the sewers or system of drainage.

SEC. 5. *Regulations.*—No person or persons, firm, or corporation shall kill or dress any animal or meat in any public or retail market, or have or permit to escape therefrom, or within 100 feet thereof, any poisonous, noxious, or offensive substance.

SEC. 6. *Same.*—All persons engaged in the business of boiling or rendering of fat, lard, or animal matter shall cause the scraps or residuum to be so dried or otherwise prepared as to effectively deprive such material of all offensive odors, and to preserve the same entirely inoffensive immediately after the removal thereof from the receptacle in which the rendering process may be conducted.

SEC. 7. *Same.*—All blood, fat, tallow, or lard shall be melted or rendered when fresh from the slaughtered animal and taken direct from the place of slaughter in a condition free from taint, decay, and all other causes of offense, and all melting to render, drying, and manufacturing into fertilizers and other products shall be done according to the best and most approved methods, and all matters shall be converted into wholesome and inoffensive foods and products within 24 hours after slaughter.

SEC. 8. *Inspection.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale the meat of any animal, except poultry and game, intended for human consumption in the city of Tacoma unless such meat bears the stamp, mark, or tag indication of inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not be construed to prohibit producers residing beyond the limits of the city of Tacoma from killing animals and selling the same within the city, but no such animal or parts of animals shall be sold until the same shall have been inspected in such place and in such manner as may be designated by the board of health.

SEC. 9. *Health officer.*—The health officer of the city of Tacoma and all accredited officers of the department of health and sanitation shall have free entrance at all hours of the day or night to all buildings used for the purposes specified in this ordinance and the right to freely and unrestrainedly examine all appurtenances and utensils used in any such business, manufacturing process, or the disposal of gases generated in such business or manufacturing process, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this ordinance and all other ordinances of the city of Tacoma relating to the preservation and protection of public health and regulating or prohibiting nuisances are being complied with.

SEC. 10. *Penalties.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the city jail for a term not exceeding 30 days, or both so fined and imprisoned; and each day said person, firm, or corporation shall continue to violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed and considered a separate offense.

SEC. 11. *Repeal.*—That ordinance No. 978, approved February 2, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Board of Health—Organization—Enforcement of Regulations. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That there is hereby established a city board of health, consisting of the mayor and the other members of the city council.

SEC. 2. The board of health may at any time it may deem it necessary employ assistance to aid the health officer in case of any contagious or infectious disease.

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SEC. 36. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to cause to be executed all orders of the health officer so far as they relate to the preservation of the health of the city.

SEC. 37. It shall be the duty of every policeman of the city of Tacoma to report promptly at the office of the health officer any violation of the provisions of this ordinance that may become known to him while on duty, and he is authorized to cause its abatement.

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SEC. 51. Any notice provided for in this ordinance to be given or served by the health officer may be given or served by his deputy in like manner and with the same force and effect as if the same were signed by said health officer.

SEC. 52. That any person who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with or who resists any of the provisions of this ordinance or who refuses or neglects to obey any of the rules, orders, or sanitary regulations of the board of health, or who omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with any order or special regulation of said board, or resists any properly authorized officer in the discharge of his duty, shall, upon arrest and conviction before any police judge having jurisdiction of municipal offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$25 for each offense, together with the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 53. That ordinance No. 1343 of the city of Tacoma, approved October 21, 1898, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Vaccination. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 6. The health officer shall, whenever in his opinion it becomes necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox, order any person or persons to be vaccinated, and any person or persons refusing or neglecting for three days to comply with such order, having it in their power to comply, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Persons unable to pay the expense shall be vaccinated under the supervision of the health officer at the expense of the city. And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this ordinance the health officer shall be authorized to enter any house or building of any kind within the city limits and search the same.

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SEC. 18. No principal or teacher of any school shall admit any child or minor who shall not have been vaccinated within seven years next preceding the admission or application for admission; nor shall any principal or teacher retain in, or permit to attend, any school any such child or minor who shall not have been so vaccinated.

SEC. 19. The evidence of such vaccination shall be a certificate signed by the health officer or any physician duly licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

SEC. 20. The health officer is hereby empowered to visit any and all public and private schools in the city and to make or cause to be made an examination of the children and minors in attendance therein, as often as he may deem necessary, to secure compliance with the provisions hereof.

SEC. 21. Any principal or teacher of any school who shall violate any of the provisions of section 18 of this ordinance, or shall in any way prevent or attempt to prevent the health officer from exercising the power conferred upon him by section 20 of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be liable to the penalty hereinafter described.

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SEC. 49. The board of health shall be empowered whenever in its opinion it shall appear proper and conducive to public health to cause all people arriving at the city, by any vessel from foreign ports, to be vaccinated who are unable to prove they have been vaccinated within the last five years; and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section no boat or vessel from any foreign port shall be allowed to land until first receiving a permit from the health officer, and any captain of any such vessel shall upon conviction of violating this section be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100: *Provided, however,* This section shall apply only in case the board of health determine the necessity of causing such vaccination to be made, in which case proper notice shall be given by due publication of such intention in the paper doing the city printing.

Laundries—Connection with Sewer Required. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 8. No person shall keep or maintain within the city of Tacoma any public laundry or washhouse where clothes or other articles are washed for hire unless such public laundry or washhouse is connected with the city sewer or with any other underground sewer or outlet to tidewater by a good and sufficient underground drain.

Nuisances; Abatement of—Offensive Trades. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 31. No person shall suffer or permit any cellar, vault, private drain, cesspool, privy, or sewer upon any premises belonging to or occupied by him or her, or for which he or she may be the agent, within the limits of the city of Tacoma, to become nauseous, offensive, or injurious to the public health.

SEC. 32. No distiller, tanner, brewer, soap boiler, tallow chandler, meat packer, dyer, livery stable keeper, housekeeper, or other person, shall discharge out of, or permit to flow from his or their premises, any foul or nauseous liquors, slops, or substances whatever into any private ground, street, lane, or public ground within said city.

SEC. 33. No person shall deposit or leave, or cause to be left, or placed, or deposited in any part of said city, any dead animal, or any animal or vegetable excrement, or other substance which is offensive, or which by process of decomposition may become offensive.

SEC. 34. If any person within the limits of the city of Tacoma shall permit or suffer on his, her, or their premises, or on premises of which he, she, or they may be the agent or agents, occupant or occupants, any nuisance, either by exercising any unwholesome or offensive trade, calling, or business, or by having or suffering or permitting any building, outhouse, sewer, sink, or any putrid or unsound beef, pork, fish, hides, skins, or any carcass or any unwholesome substances or anything whatever, to be or remain on premises of which he, she, or they shall be the owner or owners, agent or agents, occupant or occupants, until by offensive and ill stenches or otherwise they, or any of them, shall become offensive, hurtful, or dangerous to the neighborhood. It shall be the duty of the health officer to give notice to such person or persons, to remove such nuisances forthwith; and if the owner or owners, agent or agents, occupant or occupants of the premises on which such nuisances shall be situated, shall refuse to remove the same for the space of 24 hours after such notice shall have been given, he, she, or they, upon conviction before any police judge having jurisdiction of municipal offenses, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter prescribed, together with the expense of removing such nuisance and the cost of prosecution.

SEC. 35. If any person or persons shall, after notice as aforesaid, permit any such nuisance to remain, it shall be lawful for the health officer to remove and abate such nuisance, either by removing the putrefaction or by draining the premises, or by filling them up forthwith under the direction of the said health officer; and the person or persons permitting the same to remain as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

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SEC. 39. In all cases where a nuisance shall be found in any building or upon any ground or other premises within the jurisdiction of the city, 24 hours' notice may be given in writing, signed by the health officer, to the owner or occupant of such building or other premises, or to the agent of the owner thereof, to remove such nuisance; and in case of neglect or refusal to abate the same in accordance with such notice, the said owner, occupant, or agent having been so notified shall be chargeable with the expenses which may be incurred in the removal thereof, to be collected by suit or otherwise, in addition to the fine or penalty hereinafter mentioned.

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SEC. 43. In all cases where no provision is herein made defining what are nuisances, and how the same may be removed, abated, or prevented, in addition to what may be declared such herein, those offenses which are known to the common law of the land and the statutes of the State of Washington as nuisances, may, in case the same exist within the city limits, or within 1 mile thereof, be treated as such, and proceeded against as in this ordinance provided, or in accordance with any other law which shall give the officer trying the same jurisdiction.

Garbage, Refuse, and Manure—Care and Disposal. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 40. No pile or deposit of manure, offal, or garbage, or accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance shall be made within the limits of the city, but all such matter shall be kept in fly-tight cans or boxes until finally disposed of; nor shall any person or corporation unload, discharge, or put upon or along any line of railroad, street, alley, or highway or public place within said city any manure, offal, garbage, or other offensive or nauseous substance; nor shall cars or flats loaded with or having upon them any such substance or substances be allowed to remain or stand on or along any railroad, street, or highway within the limits of said city within 300 yards of any inhabited dwelling. All manure vaults attached to stables or all deposits of manure therewith connected shall be so cared for by the owners of such stables or their agent or agents as to prevent flies from having access thereto and so that the same shall in no case become a nuisance.

SEC. 41. No manure, garbage, offal, or any vegetable or animal matter or nauseous substances detrimental to health shall be dumped or deposited in any place within the limits of the city of Tacoma except by special permit from the health officer.

SEC. 42. Every tenement or lodging house shall have the proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for receiving garbage and other refuse matter. No tenement or lodging house, nor any portion thereof, shall be used as a place of storage of any article dangerous or detrimental to health.

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SEC. 50. No person shall remove, transfer, or transport through any of the public streets of the city of Tacoma any swill or garbage except it be in a tightly covered box or apparatus or in such manner as will prevent the contents thereof from being deposited in the public streets, except in case of accident, or from being exposed in the open air during its transportation.

Privies—Construction, Care, and Disposal of Contents. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 38. It shall constitute and is hereby declared a nuisance for any person to erect or maintain a privy as near as 30 feet to any street, dwelling, shop, or well, unless the same be furnished with a substantial vault 6 feet deep and made watertight, so that the contents can not escape therefrom, and sufficiently inclosed. All privies not so constructed are hereby declared nuisances and may be summarily abated by the board of health.

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SEC. 44. It is hereby made the duty of the owners, the occupants, and the agents of the owners of property to keep clean all privy vaults on property owned, occupied, or controlled by them, and each of them, and to clean such privy vaults within 48 hours after being notified so to do by the health officer; and if the same shall not be cleaned within said 48 hours the health officer shall cause the same to be cleaned, and the expenses incurred in cleaning such vaults shall be paid by the owner of said property, the occupant thereof, or the agent of the owner controlling the same; and all disputes between agents, owners, or tenants shall be adjusted between themselves, but each, all, or any of them shall be liable to the city of Tacoma for any expenses incurred by reason of such cleaning, in addition to the penalty herein provided, which may be collected by suit or otherwise.

Births and Deaths—Registration of—Permits—Burial. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 12. Every physician, midwife, and other person who may professionally assist or advise at any birth shall within one week make a report of such birth to the health officer, and therein enter the time and place, ward, and street of such birth, and the sex and color of the child born, and the name and residence of each of the parents, so far as the foregoing facts can be ascertained. And every physician or professional adviser who has attended any person at the last illness, or has been present by request at the death of any person, shall within 36 hours make a report to the health officer of such death, stating the cause thereof and specifying the date, hour, and place of such death. Proper blanks for the above shall be furnished by the health officer. At the end of each month when the health officer makes his report to the city council he shall transmit therewith all reports of births and deaths to the city clerk, who shall keep a record of the same.

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SEC. 25. The burial of any person who may die of any of the diseases named or provided for in section 3 of this ordinance must take place within 24 hours after such death, and when practicable should take place in the night.

SEC. 26. Whenever any person shall die within the city of Tacoma it shall be the duty of the physician attending such person during his or her last sickness, or of the coroner, when the case comes under his official notice, to furnish and deliver to the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial of such deceased person, a certificate in writing duly signed setting forth, as far as the same may be ascertained, the name, age, color, sex, nativity (giving State or country), occupation, whether married or single, cause, date, and place of death (giving street and number) and duration of sickness of said deceased. And it shall be the duty of the undertaker or other person in charge of the burial of such deceased person to forward said certificate, with a report of the place of burial to the health officer, within 24 hours after such death: *Provided*, That in case of death from any infectious or contagious disease said certificate shall be so made and forwarded within 12 hours thereafter.

SEC. 27. No interment or disinterment of the dead body of any human being or disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, or cemetery shall be made without a permit therefor granted by the health officer. And no sexton, undertaker, or other person shall bury or cause to be buried the body of any deceased person except in such grounds as are now known and used as burial grounds, or such as shall be hereafter by law designated and authorized to be used as such.

SEC. 28. No dead body or part of a dead body of any human being shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, in, to, or through the city of Tacoma by any person, or by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or other vehicle, or by any public or private conveyance, without a permit therefor first granted by the health officer: *Provided*, That the same effect may be given by the said health officer to a burial or transit permit issued by the proper authority of any other place or jurisdiction when the death of the person named in the permit shall have occurred within such place or jurisdiction.

SEC. 29. Whenever a permit for burial is applied for in case of death without the attendance of a physician, or if it be impossible to obtain a physician's certificate, it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate the cause and circumstances of such death, to make and sign the certificate required by section 26 of this ordinance, and if not satisfied as to the cause and circumstances of such death he shall refer the case to the coroner. It shall be the duty of the coroner within 3 days after the taking of any inquest to file a written statement with the said health officer, properly signed and attested, stating, so far as he is able, where and upon the body of whom such inquest was held and the cause and date and place of death of such person.

Foodstuffs—Inspection. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of said health officer to inspect, when called upon to do so by the pure-food inspector, when in his or the opinion of the board of health or any of its members it seems necessary, all provisions, meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, bread, flour, pork, whisky, beer, wine, milk, and water and all liquors and any and all things offered for sale in the city to be used for food or drink.

SEC. 10. The health officer shall have the right to enter, for the purpose of making such examination and inspection, any place or building where any of the articles enumerated in section 9 of this ordinance are kept for sale; and no person shall be permitted to sell or dispose of anything pronounced by said officer as unfit to be used for food; and all such articles or things shall be seized and destroyed by said officer.

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SEC. 45. It shall be the duty of every person knowing of any fish, meat or fowl, bird or vegetable, or other substance being bought, sold, or offered for sale as food for human beings, or being in any public or private market in said city, not being sound, healthy, or wholesome for food, to report forthwith such fact, and the particulars thereof, to the board of health, or to one of its officers.

SEC. 46. No animal in an overheated, feverish, or diseased condition shall be killed for human food. All diseased cattle or hogs in the city of Tacoma shall at once be reported to the health officer by the owner or custodian thereof.

Water Supply—Source of Contaminated Water to be Closed. (Ord. 5245, Mar. 5, 1913.)

SEC. 47. Whenever the attention of the health officer is called to the water from any well or cistern or spring or other source of supply in the city of Tacoma, and after a careful examination by said health officer it is found to be impure, contaminated, and unfit for drink, it shall be his duty to serve or cause to be served on the owner of the property a notice in writing that such water shall be no longer used for drinking purposes. And it is hereby made the duty of the board of health to order the closure, filling up, or destruction of any well or cistern, or other source of supply, whose waters, after a careful examination, are found to be impure. And when such steps are taken by said board of health any tenant, owner, agent, or any other individual who resists, opposes, or attempts in any way to interfere with said work of the board of health, or resists any properly authorized officer in the discharge of his duty, shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter stated.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases of. (Ord. 5269, Mar. 26, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Diseased animals.*—Persons owning animals affected with contagious or infectious diseases, or suspected of being so affected, shall not bring them into or drive them through the city of Tacoma, nor move them from place to place within the city limits, except under a permit issued by the board of health. Persons owning such animals shall not sell or dispose of the same, but shall report their condition and location to the health officer or his assistant.

SEC. 2. *Quarantine.*—It shall be the duty of the board of health in case of the existence within the city limits of the disease called pleuropneumonia among cattle, or farcy or glanders among horses, or any other contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals, to cause such infected animals, or those which have been exposed to contagion, to be secured or collected in some suitable place and kept isolated until the nature of said disease shall be definitely determined by a competent veterinary.

SEC. 3. *Examination.*—Upon receiving notice of a suspected case of contagious disease in any domestic animal within the city limits the health officer shall forthwith order an examination made by a competent person, and if satisfied that there exist good reasons for believing that contagious disease is present, and if in his judgment

the circumstances of the case and the public good require it, he may cause the animal to be killed and properly disposed of.

SEC. 4. Penalty.—Every person disobeying the orders of the health officer or any of his properly constituted subordinates in the disposal of such animals as are suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or who imports, drives, transports, or offers for sale within the city limits any such diseased animal, contrary to the import of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the city jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

SEC. 5. Repeal.—Ordinance No. 507, approved August 10, 1891, is hereby repealed.

WINTHROP, MASS.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—School Attendance—Interments and Disinterments. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 1. Any and all persons sick of a communicable disease or a disease dangerous to the public health, and all persons in attendance on such persons, shall, during such sickness, be subject to the control of the board of health.

RULE 2. Removal.—No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any person afflicted with a communicable disease or a disease dangerous to the public health, from the dwelling where such person resides without the consent of the board of health.

No person owning or having charge of any public conveyance shall receive or permit to be placed therein, or conveyed in or upon the same, any person sick or infected with a communicable disease or a disease dangerous to the public health, or the body of any person who died of such disease, without permission of the board of health.

No person suffering from, nor any object liable to propagate or spread a disease dangerous to the public health, shall be brought within the town limits without the consent of the board of health, and then only under the direction of said board; and if it appear to any person that such person or object has been brought into the town without such consent, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the board of health.

RULE 3. Placarding.—Every building in which there is a case of diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, or yellow fever, shall have affixed upon or near the front and other doors, cards furnished by the board of health, stating the disease present within; and any unauthorized person removing such a card shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

RULE 4. Disinfecting.—All rooms and articles in any building which, in the opinion of the board of health, have been subject to infection from cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or tuberculosis, shall be disinfected by, or under the supervision of the board of health. The attending physician or said board shall decide in each case the proper time for disinfecting.

RULE 5. School attendance.—(a) No child shall be allowed to attend school from any household in which there is or has been a case of scarlet fever within a period of six weeks from the beginning of the last case in the household, and until a notification has been presented from the attending physician to the board of health that all danger of conveying the disease by such child is passed.

(b) No child who has visited a house in which there was at the time a case of scarlet fever, or who has been exposed to scarlet fever, shall attend school until the expiration of two weeks following the exposure, unless he has already had the disease.

(c) No child who has had diphtheria shall be allowed to attend school until a period of one week has elapsed from the date of a second of two successive negative bacteriological cultures from both nose and throat, taken at least four days apart and until a certificate or notification has been presented from the attending physician

to the board of health that all danger of conveying the disease by such child is passed, and no well child shall be allowed to attend school from any household in which there is or has been a case of diphtheria until a negative bacteriological culture has been obtained from the nose and throat. This culture shall not be taken until one week after the removal of the patient in the household or two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the patient.

(d) No child who has chicken-pox or German measles shall be allowed to attend school until a period of at least two weeks has elapsed from the first appearance of the eruption.

(e) No child found to be ill from tuberculosis and a menace to the health of others shall be allowed to continue in school.

(f) No child who has mumps shall be allowed to attend school until a period of three weeks has elapsed from the first signs or symptoms of the disease.

(g) No child who has measles shall be allowed to attend school until a period of two weeks has elapsed from the first appearance of the eruption, and no child who has not had the disease from a household in which there is a case of measles shall be allowed to attend school until two weeks after the appearance of the rash in the last case in the household.

(h) No child who has whooping cough shall be allowed to attend school for a period of eight weeks from the beginning of the cough, and no child who has not had the disease, living in a household in which there is a case of whooping cough, shall attend school for eight weeks from the beginning in the last case in the household.

(i) No child shall be allowed to attend school from a household in which there is or has been a case of cerebrospinal meningitis, or infantile paralysis, until written permission has been given by the board of health.

(j) No child who has been sick with a disease dangerous to the public health shall be allowed to return to school until a certificate has been issued by the board of health. The attending physician shall notify the board that in his judgment the child may safely be allowed to return to school.

RULE 6. *Quarantine.*—(a) Whenever in its judgment the public health and safety demand it the board of health shall have power to keep in quarantine or detain from any public place or place of business or employment all members of any family or household in which there is a case of communicable disease or other disease dangerous to the public health.

(b) No child excluded from school under rule 7 shall be allowed to attend any public gatherings in Winthrop during the time of such exclusion.

RULE 7. *Use of libraries.*—No person from any dwelling where cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or tuberculosis exists shall take any book or magazine to or from any public or circulating library. The board of health shall inform librarians of all cases of said diseases and until permission is given they shall allow neither books nor magazines to be taken to or returned from the dwellings in which the diseases exist.

RULE 8. *Milk bottles.*—No milk bottles nor cans nor any article in which food or drink is conveyed shall be removed from a dwelling in which diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, or typhoid fever exists. The board of health shall notify milk dealers of such diseases on their routes.

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RULE 14. *Reporting.*—An undertaker or other person having in his care or possession the body of any person who has died of a disease dangerous to the public health shall give immediate notice to the board of health and shall prepare the body and conduct the funeral and interment strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of health.

Undertakers of the town shall warn families, in the case of the death of a member from a contagious disease, against a public funeral.

RULE 15. *Funerals.*—In all cases of death from cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, and yellow fever the body shall immediately be disinfected and at once hermetically sealed within its casket.

The funeral shall be held within 24 hours after death, shall be strictly private, and the remains shall be conveyed directly from the place of death to the place of burial and in no other vehicle than a hearse.

In case of entombment or in case of shipment the body shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-5000, shall then be inclosed in a tightly sealed casket, and said casket shall be placed in a zinc-lined box hermetically sealed.

RULE 16.—*Burials and disinterments.*—In all burials the top of the box shall be at least 3 feet below the surface of the surrounding ground.

No disinterment or removal of dead bodies shall be allowed between May 15 and October, except by special permit of, and then only under the direction of, the board of health.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases of—Keeping of Swine in City Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 10. Whoever may know or have good reason to suspect the existence of a dangerous disease among cattle or other domestic animals as specified in note, whether such knowledge be obtained by personal examination or otherwise, shall immediately give notice thereof to the board of health.

RULE 11. *Sale or removal.*—Any person owning or having the care or custody of any diseased animal, or animals suspected of being diseased, and having received an order from the inspector of cattle or the board of health for their isolation, shall neither sell, trade, nor in any way dispose of such animals, nor remove nor allow them to be removed from the place assigned for their retention, nor allow other animals not already exposed to come in contact with them until permitted to do so by a member or authorized agent of the State Cattle Bureau.

The passage from, to, or through the town, or from place to place within the town limits, of any cattle or other domestic animals known to be or suspected of being afflicted with a communicable disease is strictly forbidden unless authorized by the board of health.

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RULE 13. The keeping of swine in the town of Winthrop is forbidden.

Stables and Manure—Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 12. *Stables.*—(a) All parties proposing to erect a building to be used as a stable shall give notice to the board of such purpose and a hearing called. Public notice having been given for remonstrants.

(b) All stables must be connected with the public sewer. No manure pile shall be exposed, but placed in covered receptacles or pit with concrete sides and bottom to be properly covered and connected with the sewer. And the manure in all cases must be removed as often as once in 30 days.

Buildings and Premises—Sanitary Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 17. The owner, agent, or occupant of any building or premises shall not allow the accumulation of any liquid waste or stagnant water, animal, vegetable, or other matter which may become a source of filth or cause of sickness in and about such premises.

All liquid waste shall be conveyed to a properly constructed cesspool or public sewer, and solid wastes shall be disposed of in such a way as not to become noxious or a source of discomfort or danger to the neighborhood.

RULE 18. Cesspools.—The construction and location of all cesspools shall be subject to the approval of the board of health. In no case shall a cesspool be located within fifteen (15) feet of the cellar wall of any dwelling or within three (3) feet of any public sidewalk or boundary line.

RULE 19. Toilets.—The owner of any structure used as a dwelling, boarding house, hotel, factory, shop, or store, or for any other purpose where people are employed, shall furnish such places with water-closets.

Every structure used as a dwelling shall have at least 1 water-closet for each family occupying such dwelling. Each structure used as a boarding house, hotel, factory, shop, or for stores or offices shall have at least 1 water-closet for every 15 persons living or employed in, or likely to live or be employed in, the same.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 20. No person shall make use of any land within the bounds of a street, highway, or other public place, or of any brook or other body of water, or any drain or catch basin for the deposit of any waste, water, sink slops, rubbish, offal, or refuse matter of any kind, or for the purpose of draining any building, vault, or cesspool.

RULE 21. Dumps.—Any person wishing to deposit or cause to be deposited waste material for the purpose of filling must first obtain permission from the board of health to maintain a dump and will be required at all times to keep the surface in a cleanly condition.

RULE 22. No person shall transport through any street or public or private way within the town of Winthrop the contents of any cesspool, privy, or the drainage of any sink or stable, or any decomposing animal or vegetable matter possessing an offensive odor or dangerous to the public health without a permit from the board of health.

In no case shall a cesspool be opened for the purpose of removing its contents without a permit from the board of health and the disposal of all sewage shall be subject to its approval.

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RULE 27. Garbage.—No person shall deposit with garbage such articles as tin cans, bottles, broken glass, paper, etc. These articles are included in such refuse as ashes, and should be disposed of in the same way.

Privies and Cesspools—Construction and Maintenance. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 23. Cesspool and privy vaults.—All cesspools and privy vaults shall be thoroughly emptied and deodorized on or before June 1, 1913. Address all orders to board of health, Town Hall.

RULE 24. Every privy vault shall be of brick and cement, of a capacity not less than 80 cubic feet, of easy access, convenient to open and clean, and made tight. The inside shall be at least 3 feet from the next lot and from any public or private way.

RULE 25. Every tent or camp not accessible to the public sewer must have a privy inclosed on all sides with top. The vault must be at least 4 by 4 feet. Not less than 3 feet deep. The bottom perforated. Said vault may be constructed of wood, stone, brick, or cement. The seat must have a close-fitting cover, which must be kept closed. The vault must be emptied at least once a month by the agent of the board licensed for such purposes and no one else. Chloride of lime or some strong disinfectant must be used daily. In no case will any garbage or refuse be allowed to be thrown upon the beach. Town teams will, at stated times, remove all garbage and rubbish. Garbage must be kept in tightly covered galvanized cans or pails.

At the close of the season vaults must be emptied and filled up and the privy removed.

RULE 26. No cesspool or privy vault shall be allowed to be continued upon premises accessible to the public sewer.

Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 28. The cows shall be healthy and shall be kept in a cleanly condition. The board may require the tuberculin test to be made upon herds.

RULE 29. Milk.—(a) Before milking, the udder of each cow shall be washed, or wiped with a clean, damp cloth.

(b) As soon as the milk is drawn and before straining it shall be removed to a milk room and there strained and cooled to a temperature of 50° F. or below. The milk room shall not be directly connected with the cow stable and shall be a separate room, used for no other purpose than the handling of milk.

(c) No milk shall be obtained from any cow which has calved within 10 days or from any cow within 30 days before the normal time of calving.

RULE 30. Ice and water.—No ice or water shall be used in cooling the milk and no water shall be used for cleaning the utensils and udders or as drinking water for the cows that is shown by analysis to be polluted or subject to pollution.

RULE 31. Utensils.—All utensils used in the handling of milk shall be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized after washing with steam or boiling water. No milk bottles shall be used for any other purpose than as containers of milk.

RULE 32. Bacteria and temperature.—No milk shall be delivered or sold which contains more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter or has a temperature of more than 50° F.

RULE 33. Personal cleanliness.—All persons caring for or handling the milk shall be personally clean, and while milking their outer garments shall be clean and their hands shall be clean and dry.

Foodstuffs—Sale of Infected—Ice Cream; Manufacture and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 34. Food and ice.—No person shall sell or expose for sale within the town of Winthrop any article of food that has been exposed to infection from any communicable disease. Such food shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the board of health.

RULE 35. Ice cream.—All persons engaged in the sale of ice cream in the town of Winthrop shall file with the board of health before the 1st day of June of each year a true statement naming the dealer or dealers from whom the milk and cream used in the manufacture of said ice cream are obtained, or the manufacturer of said ice cream in case the ice cream is purchased. Any change in the dealers or manufacturers from whom the milk, cream, or ice cream is purchased shall at once be reported to the board of health. The bacteriological standard set for milk (300,000 per c. c.) shall hold for ice cream also and no ingredient shall be used in the ice cream which could not be legally sold under the rules of this board. All places used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream shall be open to the inspection of and under the supervision of the board of health.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

Every barber shop within the town of Winthrop shall be open to the inspection of the board of health at any time during business hours, and the following rules shall be observed therein:

RULE 1. All barber shops, together with furniture, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

RULE 2. Mugs, shaving brushes, razors, scissors, clipping machines, pincers, needles, and other instruments shall be sterilized either by immersion in boiling water or in alcohol of at least 60 per cent strength before and after each separate use.

RULE 3. Clean towels shall be used for each person.

RULE 4. Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood must be in powder form, and shall be applied only on a clean towel or other clean cloth. The use of powder puffs, styptic pencils, and sponges is prohibited except that a sponge owned by a customer may be used on him.

RULE 5. Every barber shall thoroughly cleanse his hands immediately before serving each customer.

RULE 6. Every barber shop shall be well ventilated.

RULE 7. No barber shop shall be used as a sleeping room.

RULE 8. A copy of these rules shall be posted in plain view in every barber shop.

Laundries—Boiling of Clothes Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

All public laundries shall cause all articles of wearing apparel which, during the process of washing or cleansing, are contained or placed in the same tub, washing device, or other receptacle with any article or wearing apparel of any other person or family to be immersed in boiling water for at least two minutes during the process of cleansing.

Penalties.—Unless other provision is made by the foregoing regulations, or by the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, any person or corporation who violates any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25.

Foodstuffs—Protection and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 7, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No cut meat, fish, shucked shellfish, fruit, melons, vegetables, provisions, popped corn, candies, confectionery, or bakers' products which are intended for sale for human food shall, except during the process of sale or while in the act of unloading or loading vehicles, be kept or exposed in an open window or doorway, or kept or exposed outside of a building, or in any public or private way, or kept or exposed in any wagon, cart, pushcart, or other vehicle in the town of Winthrop, unless so covered with clean material and so placed as to be protected from dust, flies, insects, or animals.

SEC. 2. Every person being the occupant or lessee of any room, store, building, or other place, and every person being the owner or person in charge of any stand, bench, cart, pushcart, or other vehicle, where or from which food or foodstuffs are kept, stored, sold, or offered or exposed for sale, shall maintain such room, store, building, or other place, stand, bench, cart, pushcart, or other vehicle in a clean and wholesome condition.

SEC. 3. No room in which articles of food or foodstuffs are prepared, kept, stored, sold, or offered or exposed for sale shall be used for domestic purposes or open directly into a room so used, nor contain a water-closet, unless the same is approved by the board of health.

SEC. 4. Every vender or peddler of food or foodstuffs from wagons, carts, pushcarts, or other vehicles, in addition to the clean covering provided for in section 1, shall keep and maintain in his wagon, cart, pushcart, or other vehicle a water-tight receptacle for the wastes of his business and dispose of all such wastes as not to cause a nuisance.