

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 35

## PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The following summary of plague cases in New Orleans for the week ended August 22, 1914, has been received by telegraph from Asst. Surg. Gen. Rucker, of the United States Public Health Service:

Case 20, L. W., female, colored, aged 24 years; residence, 1905 Bienville Street; sickened, August 17.

### Rodent cases:

Rodent case 59, rat captured August 18, at 931 St. Ann Street.

Rodent case 60, rat captured August 18, at 1318 South Derbigny Street.

Rodent case 61, rat captured August 19, at 799 South Franklin Street.

Rodent case 62, rat captured August 4, at Toulouse Street shed.

Rodent case 63, rat found dead August 21, at corner of Esplanade and Bourbon Streets.

Rodent case 64, rat captured August 16, at 909 St. Charles Street.

## MARITIME QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

FOR THE CANAL ZONE AND THE HARBORS OF THE CITIES OF PANAMA AND COLON,  
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

[Executive Order No. 2020.]

By virtue of the authority vested in me I hereby establish the following order for the Canal Zone:

I. The certificate to the form of original bill of health prescribed by section 1 of the Executive order of April 15, 1913, entitled "Executive order to provide maritime quarantine regulations for the Canal Zone and the harbors of the cities of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama," is hereby amended to read as follows:

I hereby certify that the vessel has complied with the quarantine rules and regulations of the Panama Canal, and that the vessel leaves this port bound for \_\_\_\_\_, Canal Zone, or \_\_\_\_\_, Republic of Panama, via \_\_\_\_\_.

Given under my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 191—.

[SEAL.]

(Signature of consular off.cer.)

II. The certificate to the form of supplemental bills of health prescribed by section 1 of the above-mentioned Executive order is hereby amended to read as follows:

I certify also that with reference to the passengers, effects, and cargo taken on at this port the vessel has complied with the quarantine rules and regulations of the Panama Canal.

Given under my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 191—.

[SEAL.]

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of consular officer.)

III. Section 1 of the above-mentioned Executive order is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph to said section:

Vessels clearing from a foreign port to a port in the United States, or one of their dependencies, and touching at any port of the Canal Zone, or Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama, shall not be required to obtain an additional bill of health under the quarantine rules and regulations of the Panama Canal, but it shall be sufficient that such vessel obtain extra copies of the bill of health and of the supplemental bill of health, if any, issued in the foreign port by the officer authorized by the quarantine laws of the United States. Such extra copies of the bill of health, or of the supplemental bill of health, as the case may be, shall be delivered by the captain of the vessel to the quarantine officer of the Panama Canal upon arrival of the vessel in ports of the Canal Zone, or the ports of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama.

IV. Section 16 of the said Executive order is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

The baggage of cabin passengers embarking at infected ports shall be treated as provided in this section for baggage of steerage passengers.

V. The second paragraph of section 19 of the above-mentioned Executive order is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) Vessels from the United States or their dependencies; (b) vessels from foreign ports; (c) vessels with sickness aboard; (d) vessels from Panamanian ports where any quarantinable disease prevails; (e) vessels from Panamanian ports carrying passengers or articles suspected by the quarantine officer as being capable of conveying the infection of a transmissible disease.

VI. Section 26 of the above-mentioned Executive order is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 26. The quarantine officer, after his inspection of the vessel and its documents, shall decide whether said vessel, or its personnel or passengers, or any article aboard said vessel is liable to convey any of the following diseases: Plague, yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, or leprosy; and if so, such vessel shall be placed in quarantine and forbidden entry until free from such liability of conveying any such diseases, and he shall take such measures in respect to the vessel, its passengers or personnel, or of cargo as in his judgment may be required to prevent the entry of such diseases into the Canal Zone, or the cities of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama.

VII. Section 34 of said Executive order is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding ninety (90) days, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. The punishment herein prescribed shall be imposed by the district court of the Canal Zone.

VIII. This order shall take effect from and after the date upon which the Panama Canal is officially and formally opened for use and operation by the proclamation of the President of the United States.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 14, 1914.*

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## THE MODEL STATE LAW FOR MORBIDITY REPORTS.

### SECTIONS 2 TO 10, INCLUSIVE, ADOPTED BY THE STATE OF KANSAS.

December 13, 1913, the Kansas State Board of Health adopted and promulgated as regulations<sup>1</sup> sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of the model State law for morbidity reports.<sup>2</sup> The regulations have the force of law, authority for their promulgation and enforcement being given by section 8030 of the Kansas general statutes, 1909.

In the regulations as promulgated sections 2 to 10 of the model law have been numbered sections 1 to 9. The only amendment made to section 2 of the law was the omission of "continued fever lasting seven days" from the notifiable diseases. Section 3 of the model law was amended by making a statement of the patient's nativity one of the items to be included in the physician's report, and by requiring the reports of cases of venereal diseases to be made direct to the State board of health instead of to the local health officer.

The regulations have been in operation now for over six months; and if they are complied with by the practicing physicians or enforced by the State board of health, the State of Kansas should be in possession of more detailed and accurate information of the current occurrence of controllable diseases and of their prevalence and geographic distribution within its jurisdiction than any other State. As the control of these diseases naturally depends upon a knowledge of the conditions under which cases are occurring, their prevalence, and geographic distribution, the State board of health should also be in an unusually strong position as regards their control. It may be too soon for the new regulations to be working smoothly and satisfactorily. However, it should be only a question of a few months until this is accomplished.

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<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports Mar. 6, 1914, p. 595.

<sup>2</sup> Reprint No. 133 from the Public Health Reports.

**TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, FORT STANTON, N. MEX.**

**A REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914, OF THE SANATORIUM MAINTAINED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.**

By F. C. SMITH, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

**General Information.**

Number of patients present July 1, 1913.....	146
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	182
<hr/>	
Total number treated during year.....	328
Number of patients discharged during the year.....	142
Number of deaths (included in preceding item).....	56
Number of bodies interred in sanatorium cemetery.....	55
Number of patients present June 30, 1914.....	186
Minimum number of patients during the year (July 3, 1913).....	144
Maximum number of patients during the year (Mar. 13, 1914).....	213
Total days' treatment furnished patients.....	67,760
Number of officers and attendants.....	90
Number of patients who left against advice.....	25
Number of patients readmitted.....	17
Number of patients discharged for causes affecting discipline.....	5
Number of patients transferred to other stations, 1 dyspnea, 1 asthma.....	2
Number of physical examinations during year.....	1,057
Average duration of stay of patients discharged, 10 months 25 days.	
Minimum stay, 1 day.	
Maximum stay, 8 years and 9 days.	

*Patients discharged during the year, with stage of disease and result of treatment.*

	Appar- ently cured.	Arrested.	Im- proved.	Not im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Incipient.....	9	6	1	1	1	18
Moderately advanced.....	1	10	6	3	3	23
Far advanced.....	1	12	15	19	52	99
Nontuberculous.....						2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>142</b>

*Period of prevention of the 56 who died, included in the above summary.*

Over 2 years.....	8
Between 1 and 2 years.....	9
Between 6 and 12 months.....	7
Between 3 and 6 months.....	8
Between 1 and 3 months.....	15
Under 1 month.....	9

*Prognosis on arrival.*

Favorable.....	33
Favorable for arrest.....	42
Favorable for prolongation of life by living under proper conditions.....	13
Unfavorable.....	51
Doubtful.....	2
Nontuberculous.....	1

As in previous years more than two-thirds of the cases treated are far advanced and only a few incipient. The large number of deaths is due in part to the policy of encouraging those hopelessly sick to remain.

#### Cause of Death.

Fifty-six patients died during the year. Thirty-two autopsies were held. The causes of death were as follows:

Tuberculosis of lungs, uncomplicated except by the usual terminal degenerative changes of viscera.....	1	35
Tuberculosis of lungs and pulmonary hemorrhage:		
Sudden death.....	1	
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	
Dilatation of heart.....	2	
	4	
Tuberculosis of lungs and intestines.....	2	2
Tuberculosis of lungs and meninges.....	3	3
Tuberculosis of lungs and larynx.....		5
Tuberculosis of lungs with nephritis.....	4	3
Tuberculosis of lungs and acute dilatation of heart.....	5	2
Tuberculosis of lungs and carcinoma of stomach with metastasis.....		1
Tuberculosis of lungs and exposure to cold while drunk.....	6	1

#### Dental Work.

A dentist has been on duty for about four months and gave valuable assistance. Among other items of institutional work rendered without charge to patients were 273 fillings, 100 extractions, and 142 other treatments for various dental ailments. The dentist's position carries no salary and it is difficult to keep the place filled.

#### Treatment.

The usual sanatorium regimen has been observed, the most important item of which is the regulation of rest and exercise. An unusually large number of bedfast cases has been present, the daily average for the year being 34. This has taxed the capacity of the infirmary building and the efforts of the infirmary personnel.

#### Amusements.

Patients and attendants through their amusement association have continued to operate a weekly moving-picture show of four films. The baseball team is financed by the same organization. All entertainments are free to patients and are without expense to the Government. A successful Fourth of July picnic and barbecue, in which several hundred people from the neighboring ranches participated with the patients, was arranged by the same organization.

<sup>1</sup> One died suddenly, syncope, immediate cause of death undetermined.

<sup>2</sup> One died of hemorrhage from bowels.

<sup>3</sup> One was being treated by induced pneumothorax.

<sup>4</sup> One fatty degeneration of kidneys; tuberculosis healed.

<sup>5</sup> One attributed to treatment by induced pneumothorax; one resulted from chronic myocarditis.

<sup>6</sup> Tuberculosis healed.

*Statement of receipts and expenditures of marine-hospital amusement association for the fiscal year 1913-14.*<sup>1</sup>

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance brought forward .....	\$156.57	Film rental.....	\$390.00
Donations.....	779.00	Improvements.....	107.03
Grand-stand receipts.....	73.90	Express.....	189.09
Sale of calendars, sacks, egg cases, barrels, etc.....	131.18	Baseball.....	247.30
Receipts from picnic stands.....	443.95	Repairs.....	22.38
		Postage.....	4.72
		Miscellaneous.....	48.80
		Telegrams.....	3.25
		Picnic.....	380.87
		Balance carried forward.....	193.16
	<u>1,584.60</u>		<u>1,584.60</u>

**Library.**

During the year 163 bound volumes were added to the library, which now contains 3,082 books and receives, without expense to the Government, 60 periodicals and 2 daily papers. Books and periodicals were drawn to the number of 13,185, of which 11,357 were for patients.

**Religious Services.**

Nonsectarian services were held each Sunday by the chaplain who also conducted religious exercises at each interment in the sanatorium cemetery.

**Graduated Exercise and Patients' Earnings.**

Selected cases after at least two months' observation are given therapeutic exercise, usually in one-hour daily periods.

Total number of patients working on exercise squads.....	87
Total hours of work, exercise.....	4,886

The principal items included in the above are:

	Hours.
Passing wood to power saw.....	1,320
Hauling stove wood with horse and wagon.....	792
Garden work.....	156
Carrying trays in hospital.....	364
Cleaning in hospital wards.....	294
Preparing vegetables, splitting kindling, painting, cleaning grounds, etc.....	1,960

Prescribed exercise may be taken in walking if the patient chooses, but none declining work with the exercise squads is eligible for positions carrying remuneration. Remunerative positions are obtainable to all approaching fitness for discharge. Sixty-one patients worked for 30 days or more as attendants. The amount earned by patients on the pay roll as attendants was \$8,392.67. Many are employed after recovery and the amount earned by ex-patients on the pay roll was \$3,253.83. Private enterprise is encouraged and 82 earned money in this way.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by C. U. Babbs, Secretary.

All ambulatory patients live in tent houses, of which there are 90, each usually occupied by two patients who are required to keep their quarters clean and make their own beds. This work, which is exacted in addition to all other exercise prescribed, is therefore the minimum required from all patients whose physical condition admits their discharge from the infirmary building.

*Earnings by private enterprise.*

Occupation.	Number of patients employed during year.	Aggregate of hours.	Approximate amount earned.
Clerk in store.....	3	2,548	\$360
Clerk in post office.....	2	1,456	120
Shoemaker.....	5	936	180
Barber.....	2	1,872	420
Hostler.....	4	1,040	120
Cook.....	1	246	75
Waiter and scullion.....	11	4,576	480
Other domestics (strikers).....	40	10,395	1,050
Miscellaneous employment, including photography, cleaning clothes, polishing shoes, attending pool table, trapping, etc.....	14	5,040	1,102
Total.....	82	28,109	3,907

In all, \$15,553.50 were earned during the year at the institution by patients or ex-patients. The benefit of work both paid and unpaid at this isolated institution can hardly be overestimated. The long average duration of treatment attained is largely attributable to the opportunities provided for employment, but no great saving is effected for the institution.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. H. McKeon, who has charge of all ambulatory patients, regulates their activities, the benefit of which always depends on careful observation of clinical symptoms.

**Water Supply.**

All water for domestic purposes has been pumped from the station wells during the year. This water is not satisfactory for domestic purposes on account of its hardness. Pumping is expensive with our present equipment and there is danger that the station will become confirmed in unwise habits of economy in the use of water. Water rights are still in litigation and it has become necessary for the station to prove its claims to all water used for domestic and other purposes. The uncertainty of the outcome is delaying decision concerning new construction and major repairs.

**Cost of Maintenance.**

A total of \$122,828.18 was spent. The gross cost of each day's treatment per patient was \$1.7774 and the net cost \$1.7348. The cost of the daily ration purchased was \$0.3357. Including station products at market prices the cost of the daily ration was \$0.6890.

Items of expenditure.<sup>1</sup>

	Per annum.	Per patient per day.
<b>Salaries only:</b>		
Medical officers.....	\$8,340.22	\$0.1216
Pharmacists and office force.....	3,578.30	.0528
Power plant.....	2,806.67	.0414
Carpenters, plumbers, and painters.....	2,834.00	.0418
Nursing.....	3,403.00	.0520
Cooks and waiters.....	6,014.33	.0886
Laundry.....	1,320.00	.0195
Range herd.....	2,820.00	.0415
Dairy.....	2,013.67	.0297
General.....	2,401.33	.0354
Farm.....	5,783.00	.0854
Total.....	41,219.52	.6097
<b>Material and supplies:</b>		
Subsistence supplies.....	33,346.22	.4921
Dispensary.....	737.59	.0109
Kitchen.....	1,047.47	.0154
Fuel (wood furnished to tents, quarters, etc., and gasoline for operating wood saw).....	5,976.17	.0881
Laundry.....	578.74	.0085
Miscellaneous.....	2,193.67	.0324
Power plant (coal and miscellaneous supplies).....	12,650.73	.1867
Dairy.....	254.27	.0037
Range (including gasoline for well-drilling operations).....	3,544.09	.0523
Forage.....	11,642.44	.1718
Farm.....	1,107.87	.0163
Repairs and preservation of public buildings.....	4,855.79	.0716
Mechanical equipment for public buildings.....	1,216.16	.0179
Salaries.....	81,608.66	1.1677
Total expenditures.....	41,219.52	.6097
Refund from reimbursement from officers and attendants for subsistence supplies.....	\$1,408.80	
Realized from sale of beef hides.....	1,472.14	
Realized from sale of excess dairy calves.....	3.10	
	2,884.04	.0426
Net expenditures.....	119,944.14	1.7348

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by H. D. Leech, Pharmacist.

NOTE.—Salaries of consulting engineer and hydrographer on water investigation not included in above.

The cost of repairs all of which are made by the station force, was considerable, owing to the large number of buildings—32, all of which are old.

Over 4,000 gallons of soft soap were made from waste grease and a saving of \$286.77 effected over the average cost of soap in previous years. Sawdust and other rubbish were burned at the power plant during the month of June, the supply of coal being exhausted.

The large number of bed-fast patients increases our cost of maintenance. The cost of nursing a daily average of 34 infirmary patients was \$3,497.70 for the year, or \$0.2293 per capita per day against \$423.75 and \$0.0079, respectively, for nursing 151 ambulant patients. The cost of laundry for the infirmary patients was \$0.0422 per day against \$0.0251 for the others. The cost of burying 55 bodies, counting labor and material was \$435.90.

A list of 53 representative sanatoria and their respective costs of maintenance was published in last year's annual report from this institution. Reprint No. 145 from the Public Health Reports.



## Farm and Herd.

All the beef and milk used were produced on the station.

The prices fixed for these articles—15 cents a pound and 35 cents a gallon, respectively—are probably too low, considering the fact that the beef is chiefly from corn-fed steers hung in storage from four to six weeks and the milk is bottled and from a tuberculin-tested pure-bred Jersey herd. The contract price, quoted for eggs, is also less than the station-produced eggs are worth.

The threatened famine on the range, mentioned in last year's report, necessitated the pasturing of 1,000 cattle, approximately one-half the herd, on the Mescalero Indian Reservation at the usual grazing rates charged by the Indian Service. A permanent camp was established there with two attendants in charge and though the expense of maintaining the range herd was materially increased, the losses from starvation were less than in previous years.

About 2½ miles of new fence were built, adding several hundred acres of grazing land to the range. As heretofore, the farm force has assisted in many emergencies incident to sanatorium management. The farm account shows a considerable profit to the institution for the year.

*Statement of farm account.*

DR.	CR.
Salaries and rations, including expert farmer, farm hands, dairymen, and fence riders.....	Beef, 108,658 pounds, at 15 cents per pound (market price).....
\$13,277.78	\$16,013.70
Repair materials, farm machinery, dairy equipment, and range material.....	Pork, 4,633 pounds, at 15 cents per pound (contract price).....
2,226.23	694.95
One Jersey bull.....	Eggs, 1,697 dozen, at 26 cents per dozen (contract price).....
125.00	441.22
Eighteen range bulls.....	Milk, 38,983 gallons, at 35 cents per gallon (market price).....
2,555.00	13,644.05
Forage purchased.....	Green corn, 2,083 pounds, at 4.32 cents per pound.....
11,642.44	90.00
Profit.....	Lettuce, 722 pounds, at 12 cents per pound (contract price).....
6,780.87	86.64
	Onions, 10,484 pounds, at 5 cents per pound (contract price).....
	524.20
	Apples, 4,306 pounds, at 1.59 cents per pound (contract price).....
	68.47
	Other vegetables, 6,887 pounds, at 5 cents per pound.....
	344.35
	Excess Jersey calves sold.....
	3.10
	Beef hides sold.....
	1,472.14
	Alfalfa, 177.5 tons, at \$13 per ton (contract price).....
	2,307.50
	Ensilage, 60 tons, at \$5 per ton (arbitrary price).....
	300.00
	Labor loaned sanatorium.....
	617.00
36,607.32	36,607.32

NOTE.—Alfalfa and ensilage, while given as a farm credit, were consumed in the production of milk and beef.

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

#### Minnesota.

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

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Tuberculosis:		
St. Paul, Ramsey County...	Smith Falls, Ontario, Canada....	Returned home, Smith Falls, Ontario.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Thor, Humboldt County, Iowa....	Ill in Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis.
Pokegama, Pine County....	Chicago, Cook County, Ill.....	Ill in Pokegama Sanatorium, Pokegama.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Lavina, Musselshell County, Mont.	Ill in Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis.
St. Paul, Ramsey County...	Miles City, Custer County, Mont..	Resident of St. Paul; visiting in Miles City.
Pokegama, Pine County....	Coleman, Moody County, S. Dak..	Ill in Pokegama Sanatorium, Pokegama.
St. Paul, Ramsey County...	East Dorset, Bennington County, Vt.	Moved to Vermont from St. Paul.
Rochester, Olmstead County	Arcadia, Trempealeau County, Wis.	Ill in Rochester.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Colfax, Dunn County, Wis.....	Ill in Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis.
Do.....	Elmwood, Pierce County, Wis....	Returned home to Elmwood.
Typhoid fever:		
Rochester, Olmstead County.	Okemah, Okfuskee County, Okla..	Infected on farm in Oklahoma.
Mankato, Blue Earth County.	Nebraska State Board of Health...	Infected while on farm in Douglas County, Nebr.

#### SMALLPOX.

##### California—El Centro.

Acting Asst. Surg. Schultz, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph August 22, 1914, that one case of smallpox had been notified at El Centro, Imperial County, Cal.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for July, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>						
Middlesex County—						
Marlboro.....	7		16		1	
Nantucket County—						
Nantucket.....	1			1		
Worcester County—						
Worcester.....	1					1
Total.....	9		6	1	1	1
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Bay County—						
Fraser township.....	4					4
Charlevoix County—						
Boyne City.....	1		1			
Gogebic County—						
Wakefield Township....	1					1
Hillsdale County—						
Hillsdale.....	4				4	
Iosco County—						
Tawas City.....	1		1			
Jackson County—						
Jackson.....	4				3	1
Kalkaska County—						
Garfield.....	1				1	
Lapeer County—						
Rich Township.....	2			1	1	
Lenawee County—						
Fairfield Township....	1				1	
Hudson.....	15				14	1
Macomb County—						
Lake Township.....	3				3	
Mount Clemens.....	1				1	
Mecosta County—						
Colfax Township.....	1				1	
Morton Township.....	2				2	
Big Rapids.....	8				8	
Ontonagon County—						
Rockland Township....	3					3
St. Clair Co—						
Burchville Township....	1			1		
Port Huron.....	9		1	4	1	3
Sanilac County—						
Speaker Township.....	3				3	
Wayne County—						
Hamtramck.....	4				4	
Highland Park.....	4			1	3	
Detroit.....	10				10	
Total.....	83		3	7	60	13
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Anoka County—						
Anoka.....	4					4
Beltrami County—						
Spooner.....	2				2	
Brown County—						
Home Township.....	1				1	
New Ulm.....	1				1	
Carlton County—						
Carlton.....	8					8
Cloquet.....	3			1	2	
Crow Wing County—						
Brainerd.....	7			2	5	
Daggett Brook.....	1				1	
Douglas County—						
Alexandria.....	1				1	
Fillmore County—						
Jordan Township.....	1			1		
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	7		1		6	

<sup>1</sup> 3 vaccinated after exposure to the disease.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for July, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>						
Martin County—						
Fairmont.....	1				1	
Nobles County—						
Seward Township.....	1				1	
Polk County—						
Erskine.....	3				3	
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	1					1
Renville County—						
Bird Island.....	1					1
Hawk Creek Township.....	3					3
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	8				8	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Ohio:</b>						
Belmont County.....	5					5
Clark County—						
Springfield.....	9			1	5	3
Crawford County—						
Bucyrus.....	2					2
Galion.....	10					10
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	1					1
Erie County—						
Sandusky.....	2					2
Fairfield County—						
Lancaster.....	7					7
Hamilton County.....	4				3	1
Hardin County.....	20				14	6
Harrison County.....	1					1
Holmes County.....	1					1
Lawrence County.....	9					9
Licking County—						
Newark.....	2				1	1
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	33				12	21
Marion County.....	5					5
Medina County.....	3					3
Muskingum County.....	26				9	17
Paulding County.....	9				1	8
Portage County.....	3					3
Putnam County.....	1					1
Sandusky County.....	15					15
Seneca County.....	2					2
Stark County—						
Alliance.....	2					2
Canton.....	4					4
Summit County.....	12				6	6
Tuscarawas County.....	6					6
Van Wert County.....	1					1
Washington County.....	4					4
Wood County.....	2					2
Wyandot County.....	1					1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>202</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>150</b>

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

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Indiana (July 1-31):</b>			<b>South Carolina (July 1-31):</b>		
<b>Counties—</b>			<b>Counties—</b>		
Allen.....	5	.....	Anderson.....	1	.....
Cass.....	18	.....	Charleston.....	2	.....
Clark.....	2	.....	Clarendon.....	14	.....
Clinton.....	1	.....	Oconee.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	10	.....	Orangeburg.....	1	.....
Floyd.....	3	.....	Spartanburg.....	3	.....
Hamilton.....	1	.....	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>.....</b>
Hendricks.....	4	.....	<b>Washington (July 1-31):</b>		
Jay.....	2	.....	<b>Counties—</b>		
Johnson.....	3	.....	Chehalis.....	8	.....
Knox.....	6	.....	Pierce.....	5	.....
Madison.....	10	.....	Spokane.....	4	.....
Marion.....	7	.....	Stevens.....	1	.....
Orange.....	1	.....	Walla Walla.....	1	.....
Shelley.....	15	.....	Whatcomb.....	6	.....
Sullivan.....	1	.....	Yakima.....	1	.....
Vanderburg.....	1	.....	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>.....</b>
Vigo.....	9	.....	<b>Louisiana (July 1-31):</b>		
Wayne.....	1	.....	<b>Parishes—</b>		
Wells.....	2	.....	Ascension.....	3	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>.....</b>	St. Landry.....	5	.....
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>.....</b>

**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....	2	.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	9	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	1	Portland, Oreg.....	11	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	5	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	13	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	4	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**State Reports for July, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Indiana:</b>		<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>	
Brown County.....	1	Johnson County.....	1
Carroll County.....	1	Knox County.....	7
Cass County.....	3	Kosciusko County.....	1
Clark County.....	8	Lagrange County.....	2
Davies County.....	4	Lake County.....	6
Dearborn County.....	1	Laporte County.....	1
Delaware County.....	1	Lawrence County.....	6
Floyd County.....	5	Madison County.....	2
Gibson County.....	3	Marion County.....	31
Greene County.....	5	Martin County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	Monroe County.....	2
Hancock County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	2
Harrison County.....	1	Orange County.....	2
Howard County.....	10	Pike County.....	6
Huntington County.....	2	Porter County.....	1
Jackson County.....	5	Putnam County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	1	Ripley County.....	2

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for July, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Shelby County.....	3	Suffolk County—	
Spencer County.....	1	Boston.....	21
St. Joseph County.....	8	Chelsea.....	3
Sullivan County.....	1	Revere.....	1
Switzerland County.....	2	Winthrop.....	1
Tippecanoe County.....	2	Worcester County—	
Vanderburg County.....	15	Clinton.....	1
Vermillion County.....	1	Fitchburg.....	1
Vigo County.....	2	Gardner.....	3
Wabash County.....	1	Hubbardston.....	1
Washington County.....	8	Sterling.....	1
Wells County.....	2	Worcester.....	4
Whitley County.....	1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Louisiana:</b>		<b>Michigan:</b>	
East Baton Rouge Parish.....	3	Alpena County—	
East Feliciana Parish.....	1	Alpena.....	4
Natchitoches Parish.....	1	Benzie County—	
Plaquemine Parish.....	3	Crystal Lake Township.....	1
Rapides Parish.....	1	Frankfort.....	1
Tangipahoa Parish.....	2	Berrien County—	
Vermilion Parish.....	3	Benton Township.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	Branch County—	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Coldwater.....	1
Berkshire County—		Calhoun County—	
North Adams.....	1	Albion.....	1
Pittsfield.....	6	Clinton County—	
West Stockbridge.....	1	St. Johns.....	1
Bristol County—		Eaton County—	
Fairhaven.....	1	Windsor Township.....	1
Fall River.....	13	Genesee County—	
New Bedford.....	10	Clio.....	2
North Attleborough.....	1	Flint.....	8
Somerset.....	1	Gogebic County—	
Taunton.....	1	Ironwood.....	1
Dukes County—		Gratiot County—	
Oak Bluffs.....	1	Elba Township.....	1
Essex County—		Hillsdale County—	
Amesbury.....	1	Wright Township.....	1
Haverhill.....	2	Houghton County—	
Ipswich.....	1	Hancock.....	3
Lawrence.....	3	Ionia County—	
Lynn.....	5	Berlin Township.....	1
Swampscott.....	1	Iosco County—	
Franklin County—		Whittemore.....	1
Greenfield.....	1	Isabella County—	
Hampden County—		Nottawa Township.....	1
Chicopee.....	1	Vernon Township.....	1
Palmer.....	1	Jackson County—	
Springfield.....	5	Jackson.....	9
Hampshire County—		Kalkaska County—	
Amherst.....	1	Orange Township.....	1
Northampton.....	1	Kent County—	
Middlesex County—		Grand Rapids.....	4
Acton.....	1	Lapeer County—	
Belmont.....	1	Rich Township.....	1
Cambridge.....	1	Lapeer.....	2
Everett.....	6	Livingston County—	
Lowell.....	6	Iosco Township.....	1
Medford.....	1	Macomb County—	
Newton.....	3	New Baltimore.....	1
Somerville.....	2	Mount Clemens.....	1
Watertown.....	30	Manistee County—	
Woburn.....	1	Manistee.....	1
Norfolk County—		Midland County—	
Braintree.....	1	Midland.....	1
Cohasset.....	1	Monroe County—	
Plymouth County—		Monroe.....	1
Brockton.....	1	Montcalm County—	
Hingham.....	2	Greenville.....	3
Hull.....	3	Montmorency County—	
		Briley Township.....	1
		Oakland County—	
		Royal Oak.....	1

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

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>		<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>	
Ottawa County—		Rice County—	
Holland.....	2	Fari'ault.....	1
Saginaw County—		Rock County—	
Saginaw.....	2	Luverne.....	1
St. Clair County—		St. Louis County—	
Cottrellville Township.....	1	Biwalaik Township.....	1
Sanilac County—		Duluth.....	6
Worth Township.....	1	Ely.....	1
Shiawassee County—		Hibbing.....	1
Bennington Township.....	2	Virginia.....	1
Durand.....	1	Scott County—	
Van Buren County—		Jordan.....	1
Lawrence.....	1	Stearns County—	
South Haven.....	4	St. Cloud.....	1
Wayne County—		Swift County—	
Ford.....	1	Benson.....	1
Northville.....	1	Traverse County—	
Detroit.....	59	Windsor Township.....	1
Wyandotte.....	1	Wheaton.....	2
Wexford County—		Wabasha County—	
Cadillac.....	2	Elgin Township.....	1
Total.....	138	Mazeppa.....	1
		Minneska.....	1
<b>Minnesota:</b>		Wilkin County—	
Becker County—		Campbell.....	1
Lake Park.....	1	Wright County—	
Blue Earth County—		Cokato.....	1
Mankato.....	1	Marysville Township.....	1
Brown County—		Total.....	82
Sleepy Eye.....	1	<b>Ohio:</b>	
Carlton County—		Adams County.....	2
Wrenshall Township.....	1	Allen County.....	6
Chippewa County—		Ashtabula County.....	3
Montevideo.....	1	Athens County.....	2
Clearwater County—		Auglaize County.....	1
Winsor Township.....	1	Belmont County.....	13
Crow Wing County—		Brown County.....	2
Brainerd.....	1	Butler County—	
Dakota County—		Hamilton.....	1
Hastings.....	1	Carroll County.....	1
Dodge County—		Champaign County—	
Dodge Center.....	1	Urbana.....	1
Freeborn County—		Clark County—	
Albert Lea.....	2	Springfield.....	2
Goodhue County—		Clermont County.....	1
Red Wing.....	2	Clinton County.....	1
Hennepin County—		Columbiana County.....	7
Minneapolis.....	13	Cuyahoga County.....	29
Bloomington Township.....	1	Darke County.....	6
Koochiching County—		Defiance County.....	2
International Falls.....	1	Delaware County.....	6
Lyon County—		Erie County.....	3
Cottonwood.....	1	Fairfield County.....	2
Marshall.....	1	Fayette County—	
Nobles County—		Washington Court House.....	3
Seward Township.....	1	Franklin County—	
Olmstead County—		Columbus.....	8
Pleasant Grove Township.....	1	Fulton County.....	1
Rochester.....	3	Geauga County.....	1
Otter Tail County—		Greene County—	
Elmo Township.....	1	Xenia.....	2
Fergus Falls.....	1	Guernsey County.....	2
Tordenskjold Township.....	1	Cambridge.....	1
Polk County—		Hamilton County—	
Euclid Township.....	1	Cincinnati.....	17
Gully Township.....	1	Norwood.....	1
Pope County—		Hancock County—	
Glenwood.....	1	Findlay.....	1
Ramsey County—		Harrison County.....	1
St. Paul.....	12	Henry County.....	1
Redwood County—		Highland County.....	1
New Avon Township.....	1	Hocking County.....	4
Wabasso.....	2	Huron County.....	2
Walnut Grove.....	1	Jackson County—	
Renville County—		Wellston.....	1
Bird Island.....	1		

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for July, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Ohio—Continued.		South Carolina—Continued.	
Jefferson County.....	105	Chester County.....	3
Lake County.....	1	Chesterfield County.....	3
Lawrence County.....	3	Clarendon County.....	8
Licking County.....	5	Darlington County.....	1
Logan County—		Dorchester County.....	3
Bellevue.....	2	Florence County.....	2
Lorain County.....	3	Georgetown County.....	1
Lucas County.....	41	Greenville County.....	13
Madison County.....	1	Greenwood County.....	2
Mahoning County.....	4	Hampton County.....	2
Madina County.....	2	Kershaw County.....	6
Meigs County.....	2	Laurens County.....	14
Mercer County.....	1	Lexington County.....	1
Miami County—		Marion County.....	7
Piqua.....	1	Marlboro County.....	2
Monroe County.....	1	Newberry County.....	4
Montgomery County.....	6	Oconee County.....	1
Morgan County.....	1	Orangeburg County.....	17
Muskingum County.....	5	Pickens County.....	5
Pickaway County.....	2	Richland County.....	23
Portage County.....	2	Spartanburg County.....	42
Preble County.....	2	Sumter County.....	5
Putnam County.....	1	Union County.....	5
Richland County.....	5	York County.....	1
Ross County.....	3		
Sandusky County.....	8	Total.....	309
Scioto County.....	10		
Shelby County—		Washington:	
Sidney.....	1	Adams County.....	1
Stark County.....	6	Chelan County.....	4
Summit County.....	14	Franklin County.....	1
Trumbull County.....	3	Jefferson County.....	1
Tuscarawas County.....	14	King County—	
Washington County.....	10	Seattle.....	4
Wayne County.....	4	Lewis County.....	4
Wood County—		Lincoln County.....	3
Bowling Green.....	2	Okanogan County.....	2
Wyandot County.....	1	Pierce County.....	2
		Tacoma.....	2
Total.....	410	Spokane County.....	1
		Spokane.....	5
South Carolina:		Stevens County.....	2
Abbeville County.....	10	Thurston County.....	1
Aiken County.....	7	Walla Walla County.....	3
Anderson County.....	2	Whatcom County—	
Bamberg County.....	4	Bellingham.....	1
Barnwell County.....	8	Yakima County.....	12
Beaufort County.....	1		
Charleston County.....	105	Total.....	49
Cherokee County.....	1		

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	2		Cumberland, Md.....	3	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	1		Detroit, Mich.....	5	1
Baltimore, Md.....	19	2	East Orange, N. J.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	9		Evansville, Ind.....	3	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	8		Fall River, Mass.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Galesburg, Ill.....		1
Cambridge, Ohio.....	1		Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	
Camden, N. J.....	2		Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	
Charleston, S. C.....	11	5	Hartford, Conn.....	3	2
Chelsea, Mass.....	2		Haverhill, Mass.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	22	2	Hoboken, N. J.....	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Jersey City, N. J.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	1	Johnstown, Pa.....	2	
Clinton, Mass.....	1		Kansas City, Mo.....	2	4
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Kokomo, Ind.....	4	
Corcord, N. H.....	2		Lancaster, Pa.....	3	



**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914—Continued.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	.....	Reading, Pa.....	3	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	.....	Richmond, Va.....	2	1
Louisville, Ky.....	1	1	Roanoke, Va.....	3	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	3	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	3	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	13	2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	9	1
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	5	.....
Newark, N. J.....	3	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	.....	.....
New Castle, Pa.....	2	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	2	.....
New Orleans, La.....	4	1	Springfield, Ill.....	3	.....
Newton, Mass.....	9	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	.....	1
New York, N. Y.....	71	7	Springfield, Ohio.....	2	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	5	.....	Superior, Wis.....	1	.....
Norristown, Pa.....	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	9	3
North Adams, Mass.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	.....	1
Oakland, Cal.....	2	.....	Waltham, Mass.....	.....	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	21	6	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	7	1	Wilkes Barre, Pa.....	1	1
Portland, Oreg.....	3	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	2
Providence, R. I.....	5	2	York, Pa.....	2	.....

**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**

**State Reports for July, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		Minnesota—Continued.	
Allen County.....	1	St. Louis County—	
Louisiana:		Duluth City.....	2
St. Landry Parish.....	1	Total.....	4
Massachusetts:		Ohio:	
Bristol County—		Cuyahoga County—	
Dartmouth.....	1	Cleveland.....	1
Hampden County—		Delaware County.....	1
Holyoke.....	1	Hamilton County—	
Hampshire County—		Cincinnati.....	1
Northampton.....	1	Hancock County—	
Middlesex County—		Findlay.....	1
Frammingham.....	1	Richland County—	
Somerville.....	1	Mansfield.....	2
Watertown.....	1	Scioto County.....	3
Suffolk County—		Summit County—	
Boston.....	6	Akron.....	1
Total.....	12	Total.....	10
Minnesota:		South Carolina:	
Clay County—		Abbeville County.....	1
Moorhead City.....	1		
Olmstead County—			
Pleasant Grove Township.....	1		

**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	4	1	Kansas City, Kans.....	8	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	2	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	5	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....

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

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Indiana:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Clinton County.....	1	Worcester County—Continued.	
Tipton County.....	1	Templeton.....	1
Total.....	2	Worcester.....	1
		Total.....	10
<b>Louisiana:</b>		<b>Michigan:</b>	
Bienville Parish.....	1	Kent County—	
		Grand Rapids.....	2
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Washtenaw County—	
Bristol County—		Ann Arbor.....	2
Easton.....	1	Total.....	4
Fall River.....	1		
Essex County—		<b>Minnesota:</b>	
Haverhill.....	1	Ramsey County—	
Hampden County—		St. Paul.....	1
Springfield.....	2	St. Louis County—	
Plymouth County—		Duluth.....	1
Bridgewater.....	1	Total.....	2
Suffolk County—			
Boston.....	1		
Worcester County—			
Leominster.....	1		

**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		South Bend, Ind.....		1
New York, N. Y.....	3	1			

**ERYSIPELAS.****City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....		4
Chicago, Ill.....	5	1	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	
Duluth, Minn.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2				

**PELLAGRA.****City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		2	New York, N. Y.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Richmond, Va.....		1
New Orleans, La.....	2		Wilmington, N. C.....	1	

**PLAGUE.**

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

Plague-infected squirrels have been found in Alameda County, Cal., as follows: One each on the dates July 8, 14, and 22, 1914.

**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended August 1, 1914, ground squirrels were collected and examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 254; infected, 3; Contra Costa County, 841; San Benito County, 137; Santa Clara County, 52.

**California—Rats Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended August 1, 1914, 557 rats were collected in San Francisco, Cal. Of this number, 385 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

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

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph August 25, 1914, that a plague-infected rat had been found in Seattle, Wash. This rat was taken at the intersection of Western Avenue and Seneca Street.

**Washington—Seattle—Rodents Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended August 1, 1914, 230 rodents were collected in Seattle, Wash. Of this number, 178 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected animal was found.

**PNEUMONIA.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....		1	Newark, N. J.....		4
Aurora, Ill.....		1	New Bedford, Mass.....		2
Baltimore, Md.....		6	New London, Conn.....		1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	1	New Orleans, La.....		2
Boston, Mass.....		17	New York, N. Y.....		43
Bridgeport, Conn.....		1	Norfolk, Va.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....		4	Pasadena, Cal.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	42	34	Passaic, N. J.....		1
Chicopee, Mass.....		1	Pawtucket, R. I.....		3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	21
Cumberland, Md.....		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	6
Dayton, Ohio.....		1	Providence, R. I.....		1
Detroit, Mich.....		1	Reading, Pa.....		1
Galveston, Tex.....		1	Richmond, Va.....		3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....		1	Sacramento, Cal.....		1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	4	3
Hartford, Conn.....		3	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	3
Kansas City, Mo.....		2	South Bend, Ind.....		3
Kokomo, Ind.....		1	Taunton, Mass.....		1
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	17	10	Trenton, N. J.....		2
Lowell, Mass.....		2	Wheeling, W. Va.....		1
Lynn, Mass.....		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		1
Medford, Mass.....		2	Wilmington, N. C.....		1
Merose, Mass.....		1			

## TETANUS.

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	2	New Orleans, La.....		3
Chicago, Ill.....		1	Pasadena, Cal.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	1				

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

## State Reports for July, 1914.

States.	Cases reported.			States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Indiana.....	118	307	100	Minnesota.....	291	37	155
Louisiana.....	1	2	2	Ohio.....	356	537	197
Massachusetts.....	420	630	385	South Carolina.....	37	7	11
Michigan.....	210	203	128	Washington.....	32	168	32

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Over 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	172	10	3			7		25	14
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	192	42	4	29		15		50	27
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	615	63	15	38	1	17		186	62
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	151	23	4	7		4	1	21	11
Detroit, Mich.....	537,550	183	19	4			1		30	5
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,539	1,314	212	14	164	6	68	5	388	121
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	503	26	1	21		9	2	96	47
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	170	22	5	14		29	6	29	15
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	218	32	1	7		33	2	23	10
<b>From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	129	8	1	4		3		20	10
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	402,175		6		2		2	1	33	12
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	110	4	1	5		2		33	15
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	61	6	1	3		5	1	23	6
Newark, N. J.....	359,106	121	12	1	12		11		33	14
New Orleans, La.....	361,221	114	13	1			1		26	11
San Francisco, Cal.....	448,502	91	2		17	2	7		19	12
<b>From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	77	16	1	2		6		26	4
Kansas City, Mo.....	281,911		1				1		1	3
Louisville, Ky.....	235,114	65	3						34	12
Portland, Oreg.....	260,601	45	8		1		3		10	3
Providence, R. I.....	245,090	56	4	2	1	1	1			5
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	65					2		3	2
<b>From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Bridgeport, Conn.....	115,289	34	4	2			2		3	3
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,357	25	5		1		2		2	4
Camden, N. J.....	102,465		1						7	
Dayton, Ohio.....	128,794	46	3				1		1	6
Fall River, Mass.....	125,443		2		5		1		9	6
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	123,227	27	8				3		3	
Hartford, Conn.....	107,638	40	6				1			4
Lowell, Mass.....	111,004	36			3		1		4	4
New Bedford, Mass.....	111,230	39			1				10	2
Oakland, Cal.....	183,002	27	1	1			1		4	4

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

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.</b>										
Reading, Pa.	103,361	36	3		1		1		5	3
Richmond, Va.	134,917	43	2						8	3
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	23			1	1			2	1
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	61	6	1	3				9	9
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	48	2				1		10	2
<b>From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	9	2							
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	14	1						2	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271	11								2
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	8			10					1
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	20	1		1		1		1	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	6	7						3	3
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	36	1						1	3
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	27	1				1		3	4
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	25			4					4
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	9			1					
Hoboken, N. J.	74,904		2		1		3		14	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	25	4				2		1	4
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		2		1		1	1		2
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	37					1			
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	16	1				4		4	
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	30			3					
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	16								3
Norfolk, Va.	86,540								3	1
Passaic, N. J.	66,270	11	3		1		2		4	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	20	1	1						1
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	23	4		5		2		3	2
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	15			1					2
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	16					1		2	2
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	10	2						1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	25	9	2					3	2
<b>From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	4			1					1
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	11								
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	24	2		5		1		4	3
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	12	2	1					2	1
Danville, Ill.	30,847	5								
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		1		1		1		1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	13								
Everett, Mass.	37,381	3	2		2		2			
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	8			1				1	
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	15	2				2			2
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	10					4		3	2
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	7		1						
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		3						2	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	11	3						3	1
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	5							2	
Medford, Mass.	25,240	8	2		1		1			1
Moline, Ill.	26,402	5								
New Castle, Pa.	39,569		1				1		4	
Newport, R. I.	29,154	9		1						
Newton, Mass.	42,455								1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	14								
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	8	2						2	
Orange, N. J.	31,968	9							1	
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	4							2	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	9	1	1			2			
Racine, Wis.	44,528	11					1			
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	11	4		1		1		4	2
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	16	1		6				3	
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		2		1				6	2
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,366	9			1					
Superior, Wis.	44,344	9					4		4	
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	16								1
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	11			1		1		1	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	7	4						1	1
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	16	1							1
York, Pa.	49,430		1						3	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949						1			

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

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 8, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,948	6	1	1			1		4	
Braddock, Pa.....	20,935	7					1			
Cairo, Ill.....	15,392	7								2
Cambridge, Ohio.....	12,640	3								1
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	1								
Columbus, Ind.....	9,103	1								
Concord, N. H.....	22,291	6								1
Cumberland, Md.....	23,846	7	1				2			
Florence, S. C.....		3	1							
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,570	9	1				1			1
Kearney, N. J.....	21,967	4	1				1		2	
Key West, Fla.....	21,150	4								
Kokomo, Ind.....	19,694	11	1				1			
Massillon, Ohio.....	14,912	3	1			1				
Melrose, Mass.....	16,887	2								
Montclair, N. J.....	24,782	10							1	
Muncie, Ind.....	24,969	4			1					1
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,074	2								
Nanticoke, Pa.....	21,756	9	1				1			
Natchez, Miss.....	11,791								1	
Newburyport, Mass.....	16,147	2							2	
New London, Conn.....	20,557	7			2				1	
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	5								
Northampton, Mass.....	19,766	2								
Palmer, Mass.....	8,955	2								
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,755	4			7					
Pottstown, Pa.....	16,408	3	1							
Rutland, Vt.....	14,417	2	1				2			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,813	7							4	1
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....		1								
Weymouth, Mass.....	13,564	2								
Wilksburg, Pa.....	21,701	8					1			1

## **IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

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### **HAWAII.**

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

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Hilo, week ended July 18, 1914, 2,158; Honolulu, week ended July 25, 1914, 348. No plague-infected animal was found.

### **PORTO RICO.**

#### **Examination of Rodents.**

During the two weeks ended August 14, 1914, 715 rats and 195 mice were examined in Porto Rico for plague infection. No plague-infected animal was found.

# FOREIGN REPORTS.

## CUBA.

### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

AUG. 1-10, 1914.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	10	3	4	Paratyphoid fever.	1	.....	3
Leprosy.....	.....	1	258	Scarlet fever.....	5	1	8
Malaria.....	1	1	.....	Typhoid fever.....	28	3	60
Measles.....	8	.....	29	Varicella.....	1	.....	2

## JAPAN.

### Plague—Typhus Fever.

During the three weeks ended August 1, 1914, plague and typhus fever were notified in Japan as follows: Tokyo—Plague, 7 cases, with 4 deaths; typhus fever, 19 cases. Yokohama—Plague, 1 case, with 1 death; typhus fever, 2 cases, with 1 death.

## ZANZIBAR.

### Plague-Infected Rats—Zanzibar.

During the period from June 22 to 30, 1914, 1,339 rats were collected in Zanzibar, Zanzibar. Of this number, 1,256 were examined for plague infection. Three rats were found to be plague infected.

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

### Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 28, 1914.

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

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hankow.....	July 12-18.....	1	.....	From up-country district.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Aug. 28-July 4....	1	1	
Moluccas—				
Menado.....	June 21-27.....	42	14	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 5-11.....	27	17	Aug. 17, present.
Madras.....	July 5-18.....	36	31	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 23-29.....	18	5	



**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 28, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 29-July 11...	34	37	
China:				
Amoy.....				July 13, still present, and present in inland villages.
Hongkong.....	July 5-11.....	26	19	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 5-18.....	39	37	
Karachi.....	July 12-18.....	1	1	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 4-July 11: Cases, 2,102; deaths, 1,658.
Saigon.....	June 23-29.....	14	4	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 28-July 19...	37	29	
Tokyo.....	June 29-July 25.....	11	4	Total, Apr. 18-July 25: Cases, 45.
Yokohama.....	July 25-Aug. 1.....	1	1	Total, May 25-Aug. 1: Cases, 21; deaths, 18.

**SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 28-July 18....	344	60	
Canary Islands:				
Tenerife—				
Santa Cruz.....	July 19-Aug. 1....		5	
China:				
Dairen.....	June 28-July 4....	1		
Shanghai.....	July 6-12.....		2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	June 21-27.....	86	21	In the western part.
Java.....				Total, June 21-July 4: Cases, 336; deaths, 44, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	June 21-July 4....	19	4	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 5-18.....	11	10	
Madras.....	do.....	10	2	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	July 13-26.....	4	1	
Taiwan.....	July 5-11.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 18-Aug. 9....		32	
Juarez.....	Aug. 1.....	2		
Tampico.....	July 14-31.....		2	
Norway:				
Trondjhem.....	July 1-31.....	3		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	July 17-31.....		11	
Valencia.....	July 27-Aug. 1....		7	

**Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 21, 1914.****CHOLERA.**

Place.	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:				
Chaochow fu.....	July 4.....			Present.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Sunda Islands.....	June 6-13.....	44	23	In Bali and Lombok.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 21, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-June 13...	81	63	
Bombay.....	May 17-July 4....	43	31	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 27....		225	
Madras.....	May 31-July 4....	21	11	
Moulmine.....	June 7-13.....	1	1	
Negapatam.....	May 14-June 13....	11	11	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	8	7	
<b>Indo-China</b> .....				Jan. 1-May 10: Cases, 125; deaths, 64. May 21-June 20: Cases, 22.
Battambang.....	June 11-20.....	4		
Salgon.....	June 2-22.....	5	4	
<b>Persia:</b>				
Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	July 4-11.....	3	2	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Podolia— Letichev.....	July 40.....	2	2	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13....		253	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	May 10-June 20....	70	61	
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 10-July 25...	16	13	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			Present in light form. No cases since.

**PLAGUE.**

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 17-July 25...	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		2	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	May 19-June 27...	48	41	
<b>China</b> .....				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokschan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhol. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 20, improving in the Chaochow and Punning districts.
Amoy.....	June 20-July 4....			Still present.
Kulansu.....	May 20.....	1		
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	378		
Chinchew.....	May 30-June 6....			Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 4....	857	706	Total, Jan. 4-July 4: Cases, 2,076; deaths, 1,639.
<b>Cuba</b> .....				Total, Mar. 5-Aug. 14: Cases, 43; deaths, 9.
El Caney.....	Aug. 4.....	2		In vicinity.
Santiago.....				June 30-Aug. 14: Cases, 14; deaths, 3. Including previous reports.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Provinces.....				Total, Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 2,482; deaths, 2,220.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-May 30....	472	454	
Madjoen.....	do.....	173	151	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,699	1,486	
Surabaya.....	do.....	138	129	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	6	3	

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 21, 1914—Continued.

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 13; Cases, 159; deaths, 85.
Alexandria.....	June 2-July 11.....	18	7	
Port Said.....	June 9-July 15.....	13	5	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20.....	5	1	
Charkieh.....	July 13.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-July 5.....	7	2	
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24.....	6	3	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1		
Mimieh.....	May 23-July 12.....	10	5	
German East Africa:				
Dar es Salaam.....	May 2-June 10.....	7	3	
Muanza.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 18.....	7	5	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8-12.....	9	2	
India.....				Total, Apr. 27-May 30: Cases 38,124; deaths, 33,374.
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-June 6.....	28	26	
Bombay.....	May 17-July 4.....	443	372	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 27.....	120	120	
Karachi.....	May 24-June 13.....	27	26	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 26-June 13.....	47	48	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	397	376	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 1,249; deaths, 1,114. May 11-June 20: Cases, 121.
Cholon.....	May 11-June 20.....	17		
Pnum Penh.....	do.....	24		
Saigon.....	May 19-June 15.....	41	17	
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 39; deaths, 34. Near Yokohama.
Hodogaya.....	June 9-July 3.....	3		
O-No district.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa)—				
Kagi.....	May 3-June 27.....	246	224	
Tokyo.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Yokohama.....	July 5-11.....	1	2	And vicinity. Total May 23-July 11: Cases, 50; deaths, 17.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2		
Peru:				No report of deaths received. Present.
Ancachs.....				Do.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....			Do.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....			
Samanca.....	do.....			
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	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—				
Arstanskoye-Tebe.....	May 25-June 22.....	8	2	
Bulanai.....	May 25-June 14.....	10	10	7 of these cases pneumonic.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 21, 1914—Continued.

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	May 15.....	12		May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13.....		9	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	June 24-July 19.....	16	8	
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		
Australia:					
New South Wales—					
Sydney.....					Total May 8-July 2: Cases, 113 in the metropolitan area and 30 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—					
Bunbury quarantine station.....	May 5-June 12.....	8	1		From s. s. Kilchattan from Bombay, including previous report.
Austria-Hungary:					
Galicia.....	May 17-23.....	10			
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3			
Belgium:					
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3		
Brazil:					
Bahia.....	June 1-July 25.....	9			
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1		
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		12		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-June 27.....	446	38		
Canada:					
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg.....	June 14-July 25.....	8			
Ontario—					
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1			
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1.....	1			
Prince Edward Island—					
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1			
Quebec—					
Quebec.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....	2			
Canary Islands:					
Teneriffe—					
Santa Cruz.....	June 28-July 18.....		2		
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.
China.....					Present.
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....				
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21			Endemic.
Chungking.....	May 23.....				
Dairen.....	June 7-13.....	1			
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 4.....	14	11		Total Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 93; deaths, 65. Always prevalent.
Nanking.....	May 23.....				Do.
Newchwang.....	June 13.....				Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Pakhol.....	Apr. 17.....				Deaths among natives.
Shanghai.....	May 18-July 5.....	10	11		
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1			
Tsingtau.....	May 19-June 20.....	19	3		
Dutch East Indies:					
Borneo.....	May 17-June 13.....	215	42		In the western part.
Java.....					In the western part. May 3-June 20; Cases, 754; deaths, 158, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-20.....	40	20		

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 21, 1914—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	June 4-July 8.....	8	6	
Cairo.....	May 21-July 15.....	15	56	
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6.....	4		
<b>France:</b>				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11.....		4	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-July 11.....	23	1	
<b>Germany:</b>				May 31-July 11: Cases, 9.
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5		
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
<b>Gibraltar:</b>				
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 18.....	4		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
<b>Greece:</b>				
Athens.....	July 6-12.....		1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	May 19-July 4.....	54	31	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 27.....		173	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 4.....	10	2	
Madras.....	May 17-June 20.....	8	8	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-10.....	7	1	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
<b>Japan:</b>				Total Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 238; deaths, 55.
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	May 18-July 5.....	50	12	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-June 27.....	12	5	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Mazatlan.....	June 17-30.....	2	1	
Monterey.....	June 30-July 26.....		7	
Tampico.....	May 11-July 10.....		68	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-July 25.....	15	6	
<b>Norway:</b>				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-30.....	9		
<b>Peru:</b>				Decreased.
Callao.....	June 22.....			Do.
Lima.....	do.....			
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon.....	June 14-July 25.....	5		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	7		
Moscow.....	May 10-July 4.....	33	7	
Odessa.....	May 10-Aug. 4.....	6		
Riga.....	May 31-July 11.....	12		
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-July 4.....	75	19	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 25.....	92	44	
<b>Servia:</b>				
Belgrade.....	May 25-July 19.....	12	2	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 18.....		17	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Valencia.....	June 7-July 25.....	32	4	
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Basel, Canton.....	May 31-June 20.....	14		
Grisons, Canton.....	June 7-13.....	1		
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
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	
Trebizond.....	May 19-June 27.....			Present.
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
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, Ohio, and Mitylene.
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1		

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### MISSISSIPPI.

#### Plague—Prevention of the Introduction of—Landing of Vessels. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 18, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Any vessel or water craft of any kind coming from a plague-infected port and desiring to land at a Mississippi port or landing shall produce a certificate of health from the proper health authority at point of sailing. Said certificate shall show that said vessel was properly fumigated and loaded at said infected port.

SEC. 2. Any vessel in a Mississippi port or landing shall at all times have all spars, chains, ropes, and lines reaching from vessel to shore or pier properly equipped with standard rat guards properly placed.

SEC. 3. No gang plank or other structure whereon rats may reach shore shall be allowed extended except while said vessel is actively engaged in loading or unloading its cargo. All gang planks shall be painted white.

SEC. 4. No vessel, nor the crew of any vessel, shall throw overboard any food, refuse, or garbage that may wash ashore and become food for rats.

SEC. 5. When a vessel is not actively engaged in the loading or discharge of its cargo it shall anchor and remain anchored not less than 200 feet from shore, pier, or wharf.

SEC. 6. The captain and other officers shall be held responsible for the enforcement of the above regulations.

#### Plague—Prevention of the Introduction of—Maintenance of Rat-Breeding and Rat-Feeding Places Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 18, 1914.)

SECTION 1. No person conducting or owning a hotel, restaurant, boarding house, lunch counter, fruit store, grocery store, bakery, confectionery, feed store, fish or meat market, livery stable, or other place not herein mentioned shall maintain in or about their place any rat-feeding or rat-breeding condition.

SEC. 2. The owners of the above places shall, when required by the State board of health, or its representatives, do whatever repairs necessary for making said places rat proof; and shall, when required, provide suitable garbage cans for handling such garbage and refuse as may collect about said places.

### MICHIGAN.

#### Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—School Attendance. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 10, 1914.)

I. *Anterior Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)*.—1. Cases must be reported to the local board of health.

2. Conspicuous placard on the house.

3. Quarantine of household four weeks minimum. Head of family and other adults may be released from quarantine after antiseptic bath and in disinfected clothing.

4. Complete disinfection of rooms and clothing after death or recovery of patient.
- II. *Chicken pox*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.
2. Conspicuous placard on the house.
  3. Isolation of patient until desquamation is complete. Keep patient from school 10 days after desquamation is complete. Other children in the household who have had chicken pox may continue in school.
  4. Fumigation not required.
- III. *Diphtheria*.—1. Cases must be reported to the local board of health.
2. Conspicuous placard on the house.
  3. Quarantine minimum 21 days, or until two negative cultures are secured on successive days, after fourteenth day. When possible to do so consult State laboratory for final examination. Head of family may be disinfected, immunized, and released. Children not ill may be disinfected, immunized, and kept in quarantine elsewhere 10 days, after which they may attend school, if throat swabs are negative.
  4. Complete disinfection of rooms and clothing after death or recovery of patient.
- IV. *Erysipelas*.—1. Isolation of the patient and disinfection of material coming into contact with erysipelatous areas.
- V. *Measles*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.
2. Conspicuous placard on the house.
  3. Isolation of patients two weeks. Exclude from school children in the household who have not had measles. No restriction on heads of families. Period of invasion and eruption most dangerous, hence necessity of early recognition and isolation.
  4. Fumigation not required.
- VI. *Mumps*.—1. Must be reported. Is an epidemic affection, and is transmitted almost exclusively by direct contact from person to person, but cases have been traced to indirect infection through third persons or objects, hence the person afflicted should be isolated and kept out of school until entirely free from the disease or its complications or sequela. Contagious before symptoms appear.
2. The duration of the contagiousness is from two to six weeks, but by fumigation of clothing and disinfecting baths and antiseptic gargles and mouth washes return to school might be permitted sooner upon the advice of the attending physician.
- VII. *Pneumonia (croupous or lobar)*.—1. Must be reported to local board of health.
2. Conspicuous placard on the house.
  3. Isolation of patient and disinfection of the sputum and excretions from nose and throat absolutely necessary. Every case is a focus for the spread of infection.
- VIII. *Rubella (German measles)*.—1. Must be reported to local board of health.
2. Conspicuous placard on the house. Persons having this disease must be isolated until fully recovered. Children who have not had the disease, but are living in the same family or in the same house, if not exposed, may attend school. It has no relation to other measles or scarlet fever, and protects only against after effects of the same infection.
- IX. *Scarlet fever*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.
2. Conspicuous placard on the house.
  3. Quarantine minimum 35 days, or longer, until desquamation is complete. Head of family may be disinfected and released. Children not ill in the household may be disinfected and quarantined elsewhere for 10 days and then allowed to go to school. Patient may enter school and other public assemblies two weeks after released from quarantine.
  4. Complete disinfection of rooms and clothing after death or recovery of patient. Milk from farm or dairy where disease exists can not be sold.
- X. *Smallpox*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.
2. Conspicuous placard on the house.
  3. Absolute quarantine. Wage earners who have been successfully vaccinated may, upon revaccination, be disinfected and allowed to reside elsewhere, but should

be under observation of health officer for 16 days. Other exposures, who have been successfully vaccinated, may be revaccinated, disinfected, and kept under observation 16 days. Exposures who have not been successfully vaccinated should be vaccinated and quarantined 16 days. Children from infected households should be barred from school until two weeks after released from quarantine. Smallpox may be acquired any time during progress of the disease.

4. Complete disinfection of rooms and clothing after death or recovery of the patient.

XI. *Spinal meningitis (acute cerebro)*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.

2. Conspicuous placard on the house.

3. Isolation of patient and attendant.

4. Complete disinfection of rooms and clothing, after death or recovery of patient.

XII. *Tuberculosis*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.

2. Careful instructions regarding disinfection of sputum must be given.

3. Complete disinfection of rooms and clothing after death, recovery, or removal of patient. (See Tuberculosis law.)

XIII. *Typhoid fever*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.

2. Conspicuous placard on the house.

3. Isolation of patient. No restriction on other members of family. Excreta from patient must be thoroughly disinfected. Marketing of dairy products is forbidden by law.

4. Complete disinfection of rooms and clothing after death or recovery of patient.

XIV. *Whooping cough*.—1. Cases must be reported to local board of health.

2. Conspicuous placard on the house.

3. Isolation of patient until after whooping stage. Exclude from school children in the household who have not had whooping cough.

4. Fumigation not required.

XV. *Veneral diseases*.—1. Must be reported to local board of health, but report may be made by number or initials; rather than by patient's name.

Where terminal fumigation or disinfection is not required, the placarding and isolation are not dispensed with.

Where strict quarantine is required by law, a card marked "Quarantine" should be used in connection with the placard.

Isolation where indicated must be complete to be effective.

### MISSISSIPPI.

#### Appropriation for the Work of the State Board of Health. (Act Mar. 27, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the following sums of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the money in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated:

For the general expense of the State board of health, the publication of the monthly bulletin and other literature on sanitation, and for the eradication of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, hookworm disease, malaria, and other infectious diseases, for the year 1914.....	\$10,500.00
For food and drug inspection, and the inspection of towns and cities of the State, and the enforcement of the sanitary regulations of the State, for the year 1914.....	3,200.00
For the maintenance and equipment of the State board laboratory, and for chemical and bacteriological work, for the year 1914.....	3,300.00
For the bureau of vital statistics, for the year 1914.....	6,000.00
Total appropriations for the year.....	23,000.00

For the general expense of the State board of health, the publication of the monthly health bulletin, and other literature on sanitation, and for the eradication of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, hookworm disease, malaria, and other infectious diseases, for the year 1915..... 10,500.00



For the food and drug inspection, and the inspection of the towns and cities of the State, and the enforcement of the sanitary regulations of the State, for the year 1915.....	\$3,200.00
For the maintenance and equipment of the State board laboratory, and for chemical and bacteriological work, for the year 1915.....	8,300.00
For the bureau of vital statistics, for the year 1915.....	6,000.00
	23,000.00
Total appropriations for the year.....	23,000.00

SEC. 2. The money herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose stated in said bill and for the items thereof and no other, but they shall make a specific detailed report, itemized, to the legislature of all money expended, and also of any money received by the board of health, or arising from the operation of the same, or its departments.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

**Proprietary Medicines—Labeling, Sale, and Advertising. (Reg. Director of Health, June 18, 1914.)**

REGULATION 1. *Advisory board.*—The board of food and drug inspection authorized in Executive Order No. 7, series of 1911, to act in an advisory capacity to the director of health in the administration of act No. 1655, will, in accordance with Executive order No. 52, series of 1914, also act in a similar capacity in the administration of act numbered 2342.<sup>1</sup>

REG. 2. *Preparation defined.*—(Section 1.) (a) The expression “every preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments,” wherever it shall occur in act 2342, shall be held to mean any substance or preparation except those used exclusively for cosmetic purposes.

(b) The requirement with reference to labeling shall be interpreted that each package or part thereof shall have the formula attached to the container so that it may be easily read, and the label shall be in English.

REG. 3. *Formula defined.*—(a) The word “formula” shall, for the purposes of this act, be held to mean all medicinal ingredients and artificial coloring matter, exclusive of excipients, aromatics, and flavoring substances.

(b) The formula shall state accurately the medicinal ingredients qualitatively and quantitatively, and shall be in English.

(c) The words “private formulas of legally qualified physicians” shall, for the purposes of this act, be held to mean preparations that are compounded or prepared by legally qualified physicians of the Philippine Islands for an illness of a patient that actually exists at the time the medicine is given to the patient for whom it was prescribed.

(d) Pharmacists shall not be required to place the formula upon the containers of prescriptions of qualified physicians of the Philippine Islands if the prescriptions or copies thereof are on file and available for inspection at the pharmacy at which they are filled and are for the illness of a patient that exists at the time the prescriptions are written.

REG. 4. *Cipher prescriptions prohibited.*—(a) Physicians are prohibited, by act No. 1921, to write prescriptions for patients that can not be filled at any legally authorized pharmacy.

(b) Secret, patent, or proprietary medicines, when prescribed by physicians, shall be properly labeled with the formula of said medicines.

REG. 5. *Advertising matter.*—(Section 3.) (a) Section 3 shall be held to mean that the advertising matter pertaining to all articles mentioned in this section shall be closely censored, and that nothing of a misleading, obscene, persuasive, or false character shall be permitted.

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports May 29, 1914, p. 1409.

(b) No proprietary, patent, or secret cure, or any fraudulent therapeutic appliance or device shall be offered for sale or given away in the Philippine Islands which is advertised in violation of section 3 of this act.

(c) At the request of any manufacturer of a patent medicine the Bureau of Health shall pass upon any formula or advertising matter submitted to it for approval in compliance with act No. 2342.

REG. 6. *Therapeutic devices to be tested.*—All therapeutic devices coming within the provisions of this act shall be tested and favorably reported upon by the bureau of science before they shall be allowed to be sold or given away. The expense of such test shall be borne by the person or persons who dispose of such articles in the Philippine Islands.

REG. 7. *Time limit imposed.*—The act does not affect goods and advertising matter which shall be on hand or which shall have been placed on board ship for shipment to the Philippine Islands prior to July 1, 1914: *Provided*, That all such goods shall be sold prior to January 1, 1917: *And provided also*, That no goods ordered after June 1, 1914, shall be deemed goods in stock or in transit within the meaning of this regulation.

REG. 8. *Limitations of these regulations.*—Nothing in these regulations shall be taken as a construction of any other act than act No. 2342.

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

### **ALAMEDA, CAL.**

#### **Buildings—Insanitary to be Declared Nuisances—Abatement. (Ord. 21 N. S., Apr. 27, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** All buildings, structures, or parts thereof, which are insanitary are hereby declared to be and are nuisances, and the board of health is hereby authorized and empowered to abate the same in the manner provided in this ordinance.

**SEC. 2.** Whenever the health officer of this city shall make written complaint to the board of health that any building, structure or part thereof is in an insanitary condition, the board of health shall by formal resolution order a hearing of said complaint and fix the time and place therefor. The complaint shall contain general allegations setting forth the conditions complained of.

**SEC. 3.** Upon the filing of such complaint the board of health shall cause a copy thereof, together with a notice of the time and place set for the hearing thereof, to be served personally upon the owner of said structure, building, or part thereof, complained of, or his agent, or the lessee or the occupant thereof, and shall cause a copy of said complaint, together with said notice of hearing, to be posted in some conspicuous place on said structure. The time fixed for the hearing of said complaint shall not be less than 48 hours after the service and posting of the copy of said complaint and said notice. Said notice shall require all persons interested to appear at the hearing to show cause, if any they have, why said structure, building, or the part thereof complained of, should not be declared insanitary.

**SEC. 4.** The board of health, upon conclusion of said hearing, shall decide upon the facts submitted whether or not said alleged condition constitutes a nuisance under the terms of this ordinance, and shall embody said decision in a formal resolution setting forth its findings.

**SEC. 5.** The board of health, promptly upon its determination and finding that the structure, building, or part thereof complained of, is a nuisance, shall deliver a copy of its said decision, as embodied in said formal resolution hereinbefore provided for, to the council of the city of Alameda, and shall also cause a copy thereof to be served personally upon the owner of said structure, building or part thereof, or his agent, or the lessee, or the occupant thereof, together with a notice that said decision will come before the council for review at its next regular meeting held thereafter, stating the time and place of said meeting, and shall cause a similar copy of said decision and notice to be posted in some conspicuous place on said structure. At the next regular meeting of the council thereafter held, or at any subsequent meeting to which action thereon may be by it postponed, the council shall review said decision of the board of health, and for this purpose may require the attendance of witnesses and the submission to it of testimony upon any issue raised by any interested person, firm, or corporation respecting the sanitary condition of the structure, building, or part thereof by said decision found to be a nuisance; and thereupon the council shall either affirm or reverse said decision, and the determination of the council in this

regard shall be final. Promptly after such affirmance or reversal by the council, the city clerk shall, in writing, notify the board of health thereof.

SEC. 6. In the event that the said decision of the board of health be by the council reversed, no further action whatever under said decision shall be taken. In the event that said decision of the board of health be by the council affirmed, the board of health shall order the vacation for all purposes of the structure, building, or part thereof, by it declared to be a nuisance, and shall cause a copy of said order to be posted in a conspicuous place on the aforesaid structure, building, or part thereof, and shall serve a copy of said order upon the owner thereof personally, or upon his agent, or upon the lessee, or the occupant thereof. The order shall specify the time within which said structure, building, or part thereof so determined to be a nuisance shall be vacated, which shall not be less than 48 hours after the personal service of the copy of said order as herein provided.

SEC. 7. The health officer shall give written notification of said order of vacation to the chief of police, who shall thereupon, through the officers of the police department, execute and enforce the said order of vacation.

SEC. 8. Any owner, or the agent of such owner, or the lessee, or the occupant of any structure, building, or part thereof ordered vacated hereunder who shall himself or through others forcibly resist or prevent the enforcement of such order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$250, or by imprisonment in the city prison of the city of Alameda for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 3 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Unless within 48 hours after the service of notice to vacate as above provided, the owner, or his agent, or the lessee, or the occupant of said building, structure, or part thereof shall notify the board of health in writing that he shall make or cause to be made such alterations or repairs as in the judgment of the board of health shall be necessary for the purpose of making said building, structure, or part thereof sanitary, the board of health shall proceed to abate the same. If said notice be given as aforesaid, the board of health shall grant a reasonable time to make said alterations and repairs. If said alterations and repairs are not made and completed within said time allowed by said board, the board of health shall, by formal resolution, order, and in accordance with said order, cause the abatement of said nuisance and the destruction of said building, structure, or part thereof, herein provided, found and determined to be a nuisance.

SEC. 10. The structure, building, or part thereof vacated hereunder shall not be reoccupied without the written permission of the board of health, but such permission must be granted when within the time allowed as hereinbefore specified the alterations and repairs required to be made by the board of health shall have been made.

SEC. 11. Upon the written application therefor of the board of health the council shall allow and order paid out of such fund as the council may lawfully specify any sums the expenditure of which may be necessary for the enforcement of this ordinance, and the auditor shall audit and the treasurer shall pay such sums so allowed and ordered paid, and the amount so expended shall become a lien upon the property upon which said nuisance was abated in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. And said amount may be recovered by an action against said property or the owner thereof.

## ALEXANDRIA, LA.

## Mosquitoes—Prevention of Propagation. (Ord. Apr. 15, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to set up, have, keep or maintain on any premises in the city of Alexandria, any cistern, tank or well that is not screened with wire mesh not coarser than 18 wires to the inch, both ways, provided that the inlets and outlets of such cisterns, tanks or wells may be screened in any manner or with any material approved by the board of health, of the city of Alexandria, that will thoroughly prevent the ingress or egress of mosquitoes to and from the water therein contained; provided, however, that no water seal shall be used in screening any such inlets or outlets.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, or maintain on any premises in the city of Alexandria, or in any park or square, any pond, pool, fountain, trough, urn or water receptacle of any similar character or kind, unless the same is kept constantly covered with kerosene oil from February 1 to December 1 in each year, or be kept constantly stocked with mosquito-destroying fish, or covered with the protective netting specified in section 1.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful between February 1 and December 1, in each and every year to have or keep on any premises, water in any can, pitcher, bowl, bottle, tub, bucket, barrel, trough or other receptacle, unless the same be thoroughly emptied, dried, or cleansed every five days before being refilled; provided, however, that fire barrels may be maintained on premises, provided that they are properly screened with 18 by 18 wire mesh, but all fire buckets shall be maintained empty.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful to have or maintain on any premises in the city of Alexandria, any open well, unless the same be continuously closed or screened as above provided, so as to prevent the ingress or egress of mosquitoes to and from the water therein contained and the drawing of water therefrom be operated by pumps.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful to have or maintain any gutter or drain or roof in or on which water stands after rains, without draining off thoroughly.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful to have, keep or maintain on any premises in the city of Alexandria, any open cesspool or privy vault, to the liquid contents of which mosquitoes have ingress or egress, unless the same be thoroughly covered with petroleum oil every 15 days from February 1 to December 1 in each and every year.

SEC. 7. Every lot or square in this city on which water stands in pools or ponds, or which contains excavations or holes or depressions in which water may stand, is hereby declared a menace to public health, and the owner thereof, who shall fail, after notice by the city board of health, and within the time therein prescribed, to fill or drain the same or keep it covered with petroleum oil, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. Any tank, barrel or other receptacle containing water for any use shall be drawn only by means of faucet at or near the bottom of such tank, barrel, or receptacle, and at no time shall the screen as provided in section 1 be removed unless the water be immediately emptied.

SEC. 9. The city board of health shall cause this ordinance to be enforced in all its provisions, and to that end said board or persons acting under its authority shall have the right any time from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. each day to enter upon premises, lots, squares, parks, and any person charged with any of the duties imposed by this ordinance failing, after notice of said board of health and within the time prescribed by said notice, to perform said duties, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and for each day after the expiration of said notice the party notified fails to comply with said notice shall be guilty of a separate violation of this ordinance, and all fines collected for violations of this ordinance, shall be paid to the city board of health, by the recorders collecting the same: *Provided, however,* That no notice from the board of health, or its officers shall be required to hold any person liable to penalties for the violations of

sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 of this ordinance, the provisions of which sections are declared to be self-operative and imperative; but in cases under those sections where screening has been improperly done originally, or where the screening has gotten out of order, or has been injured and rendered defective without the knowledge of the owner, or if absent, his agent, then the penalties shall be imposed only on failure, after notice, to make the necessary changes and repairs.

SEC. 10. The owners, and in their absence, the agents of owners of all premises, lots, squares, parks in the city of Alexandria, shall be liable for violations of the provisions of sections 1, 4, 5, and 7 of this ordinance, except in cases where, without the knowledge of such owner or agent, the tenant of or trespasser on any premises, lot, square, or park, shall violate the provisions of this ordinance, in which event such tenant or trespasser shall be liable for such violation; where the premises are vacant, or are occupied jointly by the owner and his tenants or subtenants, the owner, or in his absence, his agent, shall be liable for violations, of sections 2, 3, 6, and 8, of this ordinance. The tenants or occupiers of all premises, lots, etc., shall be liable for violations of sections 2, 3, 6, and 8 of this ordinance, and in the case above provided, for violations of sections 1, 4, 5, and 7 thereof.

SEC. 11. Any person who shall violate any section of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction. Each and every day of failure to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall constitute a separate offense and be punished as such.

#### ALTOONA, PA.

#### Dairy and Food Inspector—Appointment Authorized—Salary and Duties. (Ord. 32, Feb. 26, 1914.)

SECTION 1. The director of public safety is authorized to employ and appoint, subject to the approval of the council of the city of Altoona, a dairy and food inspector. The said inspector shall inspect all dairies from which milk or cream are supplied to the city of Altoona, and all depots or other places in the city of Altoona from which milk or cream are sold or distributed, and all places in the city where ice cream is manufactured, and make reports of said inspection in the form prescribed by the bureau of health.

SEC. 2. Said inspector shall receive for his service the sum of \$75 each month, to be paid semimonthly.

#### Dairy and Food Inspector—Duties. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1914.)

It shall be the duty of the dairy and food inspector to inspect all dairies from which milk and cream are supplied to the city of Altoona and all milk depots from which such milk and cream is distributed and to make reports of same on forms prescribed by the bureau of health.

He shall take samples of milk from any wagon or store from which milk is sold in the city and procure an analysis of same as often as may be required by the health officer.

He shall from time to time make inspections of all places where foodstuffs of any kind are manufactured, served, or offered for sale in the city of Altoona and make such reports to the health officer as may be required.

#### Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1914.)

No ice cream shall be manufactured for sale in the city of Altoona until a license shall have been obtained from the bureau of health; such license shall expire on the last day of December of the year in which the license is granted.

No ice cream shall be manufactured for sale in the city of Altoona except in buildings or rooms constructed with good tight floors, properly connected with the sewer,

smooth walls and ceilings, constructed in such a manner as to allow easy cleansing with water; such rooms to be well lighted and ventilated; all doors and windows to be properly screened.

The retail sale of ice cream in quantities less than 1 pint on the streets of the city of Altoona, except in closed packages, is hereby prohibited.

**Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1914.)**

No person or persons, firm, or corporation shall sell milk or cream in the city of Altoona without first having obtained a license from the bureau of health. No such license shall be granted until the applicant shall file with the bureau of health a statement setting forth his, her, or their name or names, together with the location of their place of business and the name of the owner of and location of the dairy or dairies from which they obtain such milk and cream and such other information relating to the production and care of milk and cream as may be deemed necessary to the bureau of health.

Such license shall expire on the last day of December of the year in which the license is granted. Provided, however, that such license may be revoked at any time for any violation of the rules or regulations of the bureau of health governing the production and sale of milk and cream.

No milk shall be sold in the city of Altoona except such as is used for manufacturing purposes unless it is certified, registered, or pasteurized.

Certified milk is milk certified by the milk commission appointed by the Blair County Medical Society as being produced under the supervision of and in conformity with the requirements of that commission as laid down for certified milk.

Registered milk shall consist of clean raw milk from healthy cows as determined by a veterinarian, approved by the bureau of health and from dairies that score not less than 70 on the official score card of the United States Department of Agriculture. The cows must be fed, watered, housed, and milked under good conditions. All persons who come in contact with the milk must exercise scrupulous cleanliness and must not harbor the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, or other infectious diseases liable to be conveyed by milk. All members of the family and employees must be treated with typhoid vaccine within three years.

The milk shall be cooled to 50° F. and immediately put in sterilized bottles or other containers and sealed for delivery to the consumer. It shall contain not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and shall be free from pathogenic organisms. This milk shall not be more than 24 hours old when delivered to the consumer.

Pasteurized milk is milk subjected to a process in which the temperature and exposure conform to one of the following: 158°, 3 minutes; 155°, 5 minutes; 152°, 10 minutes; 148°, 15 minutes; 145°, 18 minutes; 140°, 20 minutes; the lower temperature and longer exposure being preferred.

All forms of apparatus used in the pasteurization of milk or cream shall be automatic and shall be equipped with automatic temperature and time-recording devices.

The milk after pasteurization must be at once cooled and placed in sterilized containers and the containers immediately closed.

No milk shall be pasteurized more than once.

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

The milk must be delivered to the consumer within 30 hours after the completion of the process of pasteurization.

All containers in which milk is delivered to the consumer shall be plainly labeled "Certified," "Registered," or "Pasteurized."

All persons engaged in the distribution of milk and cream in the city of Altoona must be vaccinated against typhoid fever within three years.

No milk dealer shall bottle or calse to be bottled any part of his milk supply while upon the wagon or at any place other than the dairy or milk depot.

Bottles or other milk containers shall not be left with any family in which there is any communicable disease, but milk may be delivered to such families by pouring into vessels furnished by them. No bottle or other milk container previously left with any family in which such disease occurs shall be removed without permission from the bureau of health.

No milk tickets shall be used in the city of Altoona except in coupon cards perforated for detaching, and such tickets shall be destroyed when once used: *Provided, however, That single cards to be punched by the dealer may be left with the consumer.*

Milk or cream shall not be kept for sale or stored in any stable or room used for sleeping or domestic purposes, or in any room having any communication with such stable or rooms or with water-closet apartments, except when such water-closet apartments are inclosed by a vestibule and are properly ventilated to the outside air.

Milk or cream must not be stored in any room which is dark, poorly ventilated, or dirty, or in which rubbish or useless material is allowed to accumulate, or where there is disagreeable odors.

Rooms used for milk depots and bottling and pasteurizing plants shall be used for no other purpose than the proper handling of milk or cream and the operations incident thereto and shall be open to inspection by the bureau of health at any time.

Ample provision shall be made for the sterilization of all utensils by boiling water, steam under pressure, or hot air at 350° F., and no milk container shall be sent out until after such sterilization.

All utensils, piping, and tanks shall be kept clean and shall be sterilized daily.

Milk and cream shall be sold in bottles or other single service containers with the exception that four quarts or more may be delivered in bulk to establishments in which milk is to be consumed on the premises.

Milk or cream to be consumed off the premises may be sold only in the original unopened package and shall be kept at a temperature not exceeding 50° F.

Each licensee shall have his name, the location of his dairy or milk depot, and the number of his license, painted distinctly on each side of every wagon used for the delivery of milk or cream.

All milk containers must be cleaned as soon as emptied and by the persons who pours out the milk.

No milk bottle or other milk containers shall be used as containers for any substance other than milk, skimmed milk, cream, buttermilk, or water, or other cleansing agent.

Every person engaged in the production or distribution of milk immediately upon the occurrence of any case or cases of communicable disease either in himself or family, or amongst his employees or within the premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed for use in the city shall notify the city bureau of health and at the same time suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the city health officer.

#### APPLETON, WIS.

#### Vaccination—Required of all School Attendants. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 18, 1914.)

That all pupils and teachers in colleges, industrial school, public and private schools in this city, who have not been successfully vaccinated or who have failed to show to the health officer of this city a certificate of recent vaccination, be and are hereby prohibited from attending at such colleges, industrial school, public and private schools for the period of 25 days after the date of this order and resolution or until they have been successfully vaccinated and show to said health officer a certificate of recent vaccination; and the various principals in charge of said various colleges and schools are directed and ordered to enforce this order and resolution in their several colleges and schools.



## AUGUSTA, GA.

**Foodstuffs—Protection. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 30, 1914.)**

No person, firm, or corporation, shall expose or cause to be exposed, any cooked food, or food products, on counters, or in windows for display purposes, unless same is thoroughly protected from flies and dust.

**Foodstuffs—"Retained Tags" of Board of Health Must not be Disturbed. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 30, 1914.)**

No persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the manufacture or sale of any food products within the city of Augusta, shall at no time remove or disturb in any manner whatsoever any article or articles of food or food products which shall have thereon a retained tag of the board of health of the city of Augusta, Ga. This shall also apply to any article of clothing, utensils, containers, or other articles used in the manufacture, sale, or transportation of any food product unless same is released by the chief food inspector or his assistants.

**Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 30, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. All persons, firms, or corporations desiring to engage in the manufacture of ice cream for sale in the city after June 15, 1914, must comply with this ordinance of the board of health of the city of Augusta, Ga., as hereinto provided.

SEC. 2. All persons, firms, or corporations must before engaging in the manufacture of ice cream within the city of Augusta, Ga., secure a permit from the chief food inspector who shall, or so authorize his assistants to, make inspection of said plant as to the sanitary condition of same.

SEC. 3. All places where ice cream is manufactured or sold shall comply with the following specifications as hereinto provided in every respect.

1. The ice-cream plant must be properly screened.
2. The floors, walls, and ceilings must be sanitary.
3. The water-closets and urinals must be separate from the plant.
4. The room used for mixing cream must be close-ceiled, properly ventilated and screened, and with no unsanitary surroundings.
5. The utensils used in the manufacture or distribution of the cream must be of porcelain or granite ware, or shall be lined with tin or other noncorrosive material, and must be kept in good condition.
6. All labor employed in or about the said establishment and all persons engaged in said manufacture or sale must be cleanly, both in person and attire.
7. Every person or employee connected with the business shall wear a suitable garb and of washable material.
8. The cans must be sterilized at a temperature of 212° F., and for not less than 15 minutes, and a suitable room must be provided where sterilized cans can be kept and their sterility maintained.
9. No ice cream shall ever be returned or exchanged after once leaving the plant.
10. Aniline dyes must not be used or same found in the plant.
11. No one except employees shall be permitted in the plant except on official business.
12. The ingredients used in the manufacture of the ice cream must be fresh and properly preserved, and under no circumstances shall decayed or overripe fruit ever be used in the manufacture of ice cream.
13. All cream, milk, or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall before use be kept at a temperature of 50° or less.

14. No person, by himself or by his agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the city of Augusta sell, exchange, or deliver any ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

15. No old or melted ice cream, or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause, shall again be used in the manufacture of ice cream.

SEC. 4. The sale of ice cream outside of regular licensed establishments shall be prohibited, and the selling or offering for sale of ice cream by street vendors shall be prohibited excepting in sealed packages, such as bricks.

SEC. 5. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the board of health, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of ice cream until authorized to resume the same by the said board of health. No vessel which has been handled by persons suffering from such disease shall be used to hold or convey ice cream until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

SEC. 6. All persons, firms, or corporations who are engaged in the manufacture or sale of ice cream shall upon request give to the chief food inspector, or his assistants, such samples of ice cream or other materials as they may wish for the purpose of analysis.

**Meat—Inspection—Regulations United States Department of Agriculture to Govern.  
(Reg. Bd. of H., June 30, 1914.)**

The rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture governing meat inspections shall apply to the city of Augusta, Ga., in all cases and instances not covered by the specific regulations of the board of health of Augusta, Ga.

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

**Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Ord. 429, Apr. 14, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore that section 11 of article 14 of the Baltimore City Code of 1906, title "Health," subtitle "Contagious and infectious diseases," be, and it is hereby, repealed and reordained, with amendments, so as to read as follows:

11. Every physician shall report to the commissioner of health in writing, upon blanks to be furnished by said commissioner, every person having smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, mumps, pseudomembranous croup, scarlet fever, varioloid, typhoid fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, cerebrospinal meningitis epidemica, and poliomyelitis anterior acuta (infantile paralysis), and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known; such report to be made immediately after a positive diagnosis shall have been made.

**BELOIT, WIS.**

**Board of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties. (Ord. Feb. 16, 1914.)**

SEC. 85. The board of health of the city of Beloit shall consist of the health committee of the common council, the mayor, and the health officer of said city. The mayor shall be the chairman of said board and shall preside over its meetings and the city clerk of said city shall be ex officio clerk of said board. Meetings of said board may be called at any time by its chairman, or, in the event of his absence or disability, by the health officer or the clerk of said board, by verbal notice to the members thereof, or by notice in writing served personally upon or left at the usual place of abode of said members. A majority of the members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 86. The common council shall elect some reputable practicing physician who shall be the health officer of said board and who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said common council, and who shall have the power, by and with the consent of the common council, to appoint such assistant or assistants as he shall deem necessary. The said health officer and his assistant or assistants shall be compensated as the common council may direct.

SEC. 87. The said board of health, in addition to the powers herein granted and the duties herein imposed, shall perform all the duties and shall have and exercise all the powers provided for and conferred upon boards of health in chapter 57 of the revised statutes of Wisconsin for the year 1911 and the laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

SEC. 88. Any person who shall violate, neglect, or refuse to obey any order or regulation made by the board of health, after notice of any such order or regulation, or after the publication thereof in the manner provided for the publication of ordinances of said city, shall forfeit a sum not less than \$5 and not exceeding \$50.

SEC. 89. The board of health or the health officer may command the assistance of the chief of police or of any police officer of said city, and it shall be the duty of said chief of police or police officer to obey the directions of said board or health officer.

SEC. 90. The board of health may cause any person infected or exposed to the smallpox or any other contagious or infectious disease, dangerous to the public health, to be removed to the public hospital or to some other place of safety, if such person can be removed without danger to his health, and if said person can not be removed without danger to his health said board may make such provision for him in the place where such infected person may be as under the circumstances they may deem necessary.

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SEC. 92. Any person who shall hinder, delay, or obstruct the health officer, or any of his assistants, in the performance of his or their duties shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 nor less than \$5.

SEC. 93. It shall be lawful for the mayor, any alderman of the proper ward, the health officer, or any police officer of said city to order the owner or occupant of any house or place which shall be in a filthy or infected condition to cleanse or disinfect the same as often as may be necessary for the health, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants of this city; and any person refusing or neglecting to obey such order shall forfeit a penalty of \$5 for every 24 hours he shall neglect or refuse so to do.

SEC. 94. It shall be lawful for the chief of police, any police officer of said city; the health officer, or any member of the board of health to enter in and upon and examine any and all places within the city of Beloit where filth of any kind has accumulated or exists, and if in his or their opinion such accumulation or existence of filth is such as to endanger the health of any citizen of this city the same shall be deemed a nuisance, and said chief of police, police officer, health officer, or member of the board of health shall order the owner or occupant of any lot, land, or building where such nuisance may be found to remove or abate said nuisance. Any person neglecting or refusing to obey such order shall forfeit a penalty of \$5 for every 24 hours he shall so neglect or refuse; and after such neglect or refusal by said owner or occupant the health officer shall order the removal and abatement of said nuisance, and the cost thereof shall be charged to the property and collected as in the manner provided for the collection of special assessments.

**Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Ord. Feb. 16, 1914.)**

SEC. 91. Any physician who shall attend any case of smallpox or other contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health shall, within 12 hours after discovering the nature of the case, report the same to the health officer or to the president of the board of health. Any physician violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

**Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. Feb. 16, 1914.)**

**SEC. 95.** Any person who shall put, place, or leave exposed in any part of the city any carcass, carrion, vegetable or putrescent and unwholesome substance, shall forfeit and pay to the city of Beloit a penalty not exceeding \$5, and an additional penalty of \$5 for each and every 24 hours such substance is permitted to remain after notification by the proper officer to remove the same.

**SEC. 96.** Any person who shall throw or deposit any dirt, filth, straw or rubbish in any streets or alleys, or upon any public grounds of this city, or in any part of Rock River within the limits of this city, shall pay a penalty of \$1 for each and every offense.

**SEC. 97.** Any owner or occupant of any lot or tenement in this city who shall permit any substance mentioned in the last two sections to be or remain upon said lot, or in and about said tenement, or between the same and the center of the street adjoining, shall pay a penalty of \$2 for each and every 24 hours during which the same shall remain or lie thereon.

**SEC. 98.** Any owner or occupant of any house, building or place, who shall suffer the same to become nauseous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of this city, shall forfeit a penalty of \$5 for each and every offense.

**Slaughterhouses—Prohibited within City Limits. (Ord. Feb. 16, 1914.)**

**SEC. 99.** It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to keep or maintain within the limits of this city any slaughterhouse or other building or place for slaughtering animals, or to carry on within the limits of said city the business of slaughtering animals, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit a penalty of \$5 for each day said slaughterhouse, building, or place is so maintained or kept, and \$5 for each day the business of slaughtering is so carried on by him or them.

**Privies and Cesspools—Care and Disposal of Contents—Sewer Connections. (Ord. Feb. 16, 1914.)**

**SEC. 100.** (1) No privy vault or cesspool shall be constructed or maintained within the fire limits of the city of Beloit where sewers have been constructed.

(2) No privy vaults, cesspools, or reservoirs into which any privy, water-closet, stable, sink, or other receptacle of refuse or sewage is drained shall be constructed or maintained in any location or in any manner whereby, through leakage or overflow of its contents, the same may cause pollution of the soil near or about habitations, or the pollution of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; nor shall overflow from any such reservoir or receptacle be permitted to discharge into any public place, or in any wise whereby danger to health may be caused, and every such pit, reservoir, or receptacle shall be cleaned and the contents thereof removed at such times and under such precautions as the board of health may prescribe.

(3) All house sewers or drains for the conveyance of deleterious or offensive matter shall be water-tight, and the plans and methods of their construction shall be subject to the approval of the board of health. In streets or avenues where public sewers are now or hereafter shall be constructed, the board of health may order house connections made therewith and when so ordered such connection must be made within 30 days.

(4) All privies which may hereafter be built upon any property abutting upon a street where a sewer has been laid shall be so constructed as to discharge their contents into such sewer, unless written authority to do otherwise be granted by the board of health. Any privy built contrary to the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

## BERKELEY, CAL.

**City Health Department—Organization, Powers, and Duties. (Ord. Feb. 17, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. A department of the city government, to be known and designated as the health department, is hereby created, to be composed as hereinafter set forth and invested with the powers and duties herein enumerated.

SEC. 2. There is hereby created the office of city veterinarian, the office of chief sanitary inspector, the office of director of the city laboratory, and the office of record clerk.

SEC. 3. There are hereby created the following employments:

Three city physicians, not exceeding 10 sanitary inspectors, and not exceeding 10 health visitors.

Such sanitary inspectors and such health visitors as may be appointed to such employments may be assigned by the health officer to any one of the several bureaus herein created, and for such periods of time as in his discretion may be necessary for properly conducting the business of the health department.

Any of said sanitary inspectors or said health visitors as may be appointed may be required to perform such clerical duties connected with the health department as may, in the discretion of the health officer, be deemed necessary.

SEC. 4. The health department shall consist of the health officer, the advisory board of health, the city veterinarian, the chief sanitary inspector, the director of the city laboratory, the record clerk, and such employees as the council shall from time to time deem necessary to protect the health of the citizens and enforce the health regulations.

SEC. 5. The health department shall be subject to the control of the council and under the general supervision of the commissioner of public health and safety.

SEC. 6. The health officer shall be the chief executive officer of the health department. He shall have general supervision over all the bureaus of the department. He shall act as chairman of the advisory board of health and may convene said board at his pleasure.

The health officer shall hold a license to practice medicine and surgery in the State of California. He shall be specially trained in the vocation of a supervisor of public health, and shall present evidence of a year's residence in a general hospital admitting contagious diseases. He shall be appointed by the council of the city of Berkeley and shall hold office at its pleasure. He shall not engage in private practice, but shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. The health officer shall prepare an annual estimate of the amount of money, specifying in detail the proposed disposition hereof, required from the city for the administration of the health department for the ensuing year. He shall submit an annual report of the workings of the health department, which shall be in standard form of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health. He shall conduct a monthly meeting of his department, at which time the officers in charge of the various bureaus shall present their reports. He shall be required to swear to all complaints for violations of ordinances regulating matters coming under the supervision of the health department.

SEC. 7. The advisory board of health shall consist of the following persons: The health officer, the chief of police, the city engineer, and two other persons trained in public health, to be appointed by the council and to hold office at its pleasure. It shall be the duty of the advisory board of health to attend all monthly meetings of the health department, to attend all citation proceedings conducted by the health officer, and to suggest appropriate legislation to the health officer for presentation to the council and, in all matters of public health, to furnish expert advice to the health officer.

SEC. 8. There shall be a bureau of the health department to be known as the bureau of medical inspection. It shall be under the immediate direction of the health officer

and shall consist of the health officer, together with such city physicians, sanitary inspectors, and health visitors as may be necessary for the proper administrative control of communicable diseases, hospital service, measures for the reduction of infant mortality, free dispensaries, measures for the prevention of tuberculosis, and such other duties as may concern the bureau.

SEC. 9. There shall be a bureau of the health department to be known as the bureau of food inspection. It shall be under the immediate direction of the city veterinarian, and shall consist of the city veterinarian, together with such sanitary inspectors and health visitors as may be necessary for the proper administrative control of the sanitation of the dairies, milk shops, slaughterhouses, meat shops, vegetable gardens, provision shops, bakeries, delicatessen, or other places furnishing the food supply to the citizens of the city of Berkeley. The city veterinarian shall be appointed by the council on recommendation of the health officer, and shall hold office at its pleasure. He shall be a graduate of a recognized veterinary college, having a course of not less than three years leading to the degree. He shall not engage in private practice, but shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

SEC. 10. There shall be a bureau of the health department to be known as the bureau of sanitary inspection. It shall be under the immediate control of the chief sanitary inspector, and shall consist of the chief sanitary inspector, together with such sanitary inspectors and health visitors as may be necessary for the proper administrative control of the sanitation of factories, stores, tenements, stables, poultry yards, and all premises and establishments not provided for under section 9. The investigation of conditions offensive to the senses or dangerous to the public health and the reporting thereon shall be a duty of this bureau, providing that all complaints regarding nuisances arising from broken sewers or defective plumbing shall be referred by this bureau to the commissioner of public works for action. The chief sanitary inspector shall be appointed by the council on recommendation of the health officer and shall hold office at its pleasure. He shall furnish evidence of training in sanitary inspection.

SEC. 11. There shall be a bureau of the health department to be known as the city laboratory. It shall be under the control of the director of the city laboratory, and shall consist of said director, together with such sanitary inspectors and health visitors as may be necessary to examine material for the diagnosis of communicable diseases; to test the efficiency of fumigation or disinfection; to obtain and examine food samples and to perform all other duties appertaining to a municipal laboratory. The director of the city laboratory shall be appointed by the council on recommendation of the health officer, and shall hold office at its pleasure. He shall be a graduate of a recognized college or university, and shall present evidence of training in public health, chemistry, and bacteriology.

SEC. 12. There shall be a bureau of the health department to be known as the bureau of records and statistics. It shall be under the control of the record clerk and shall consist of the record clerk and such other clerks as may be necessary for conducting the correspondence of the health department, recording the vital statistics, securing and filing the records and reports from the various bureaus of the health department, maintaining a register of licensed plumbers as obtained from the building department, and preparing a monthly statistical report of the workings of the entire health department. The record clerk shall be appointed by the council on the recommendation of the health officer, and shall hold office at its pleasure. Said record clerk shall be an expert stenographer and shall act as secretary to the health officer and to the advisory board of health.

SEC. 13. Employees of the health department shall be designated as city physicians, sanitary inspectors, health visitors, and clerks. They shall be appointed by the council on the recommendation of the health officer, and shall hold office at its pleasure. Each person appointed city physician shall hold a license to practice medicine and surgery in the State of California. The qualifications of sanitary inspectors shall be

those prescribed in section 10 for chief sanitary inspector. Health visitors shall be women registered as nurses under the nurses' registration act of California, or shall present certificates of training in hygiene and sanitation.

SEC. 14. All powers and duties heretofore vested in the board of health by existing ordinances are hereby transferred to the health officer.

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SEC. 16. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after April 1, 1914.

### BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

#### Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk—Care and Sale. (Ord. 234 C, May 27, 1914.)

SECTION 1. *Permits required.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his or her custody, control or possession for sale or other disposition in the city of Birmingham any milk, cream, or buttermilk without first obtaining a permit from the meat and milk inspector to engage in such business.

SEC. 2. *Application for permits.*—Application for permit to conduct a dairy depot or milk store in the city of Birmingham shall be made to the meat and milk inspector of this city at least five days before it is desired to begin or engage in such business. Permits are not transferable and a change of ownership requires a new permit as set out in this ordinance. Permits are good only for the locations specified in the application, and it shall be unlawful to move or change the location of any dairy depot or milk store without first obtaining permission to do so from the meat and milk inspector. All permits issued by the meat and milk inspector shall expire December 31 each year, and new ones obtained as required by this section. All applications for permits shall set forth the name and residence of the principal officers, if the applicant is a corporation, and the name and residence if the applicant is an individual, together with the location of the premises where it is desired to conduct such business. Such applications must state whether the products are to be sold in a dairy depot or milk store and whether the milk, cream, or buttermilk is to be sold exclusively in bottles or in bulk and bottles.

SEC. 3. *Dairy depot and milk store defined.*—By a dairy depot is meant any building or room where milk is received from a dairy or dairy farms and bottled or otherwise prepared for market. Every dairy depot shall be equipped with all necessary facilities for conducting such business, such as cooling vats, ice boxes, water, washing vats, and facilities for hot water or steam for cleansing all utensils used for carrying on such business.

A milk store is any store or room where milk is received from any dairy depot or dairy farm in sealed packages and sold to consumers in such original sealed packages, and not otherwise.

SEC. 4. *Dairy depot—Where to be established.*—No dairy depot shall be established or maintained in a room or rooms which communicate directly with any living room, kitchen, toilet, laundry, or stable, or where animals are kept or slaughtered. No dairy depot shall be maintained which communicates in any way with a horse or cow stable and shall be separated therefrom by an air and odor-proof partition or wall. The immediate vicinity of the dairy depot, especially within 50 feet of the doors and windows thereof, shall be kept free from rubbish, garbage, manure, or other putrefying, decomposing, infectious, or bad-smelling substances.

No dairy depot or milk store shall be maintained in insanitary surroundings or in an insanitary condition. Insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if the premises are not kept clean, if the water in the ice box or cooling vat is not kept fresh and free from objectionable odor, if the vats, ice boxes, or refrigerators in which dairy products are kept are not kept clean and if the cans or other utensils used as containers for milk are not properly washed and sterilized before each use, if fresh milk is to be emptied into vessels that have not first been properly cleansed.

**SEC. 5. Milk stores.**—Milk stores shall be restricted to the sale of milk or cream in sealed glass bottles only, on the cap of which shall appear in legible type the name of the person, firm, or corporation bottling same, and it shall be unlawful to receive, store, or sell such products in bulk. However, buttermilk may be kept in bulk at the discretion of the meat and milk inspector.

No milk, cream, or buttermilk shall be stored or kept in any refrigerator or ice box in which other food products are kept, and all places in the city of Birmingham where milk is sold or where milk is kept for the purpose of being supplied to consumers in said city, shall maintain a suitable ice box, cooling vat, or refrigerator exclusively for such milk, cream, or buttermilk, and a low temperature must be maintained.

**SEC. 6. Must have license.**—The permits provided for in this ordinance shall not entitle any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the business specified without the payment of the license required by the city of Birmingham for conducting such business. But no license shall be issued to conduct a dairy depot or milk store unless a permit for same has been granted by the meat and milk inspector, and the application for license has been approved.

**SEC. 7. Penalty.**—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of any section of this ordinance shall upon conviction be punished as provided in section 1216 of the Code of Alabama.

### BOSTON, MASS.

#### Garbage—Transportation Forbidden Except by Contractor. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 14, 1914.)

No person, firm, or corporation other than the city of Boston or the city contractors or their agents shall carry, convey, or transport through the alleys, streets, or public places of the city of Boston, any kitchen swill or garbage consisting of any refuse accumulation of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetable matter.

### BROCKTON, MASS.

#### Tuberculosis—Disinfection of Apartments Required When Vacated by a Patient. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1914.)

CHAPTER 1. **SEC. 9.** Whenever a person having tuberculosis moves out of a house or an apartment, the attending physician, if there be one, or the active head of the family, shall so notify the board of health within 24 hours, that the house or apartment may be thoroughly fumigated before allowing any other person to occupy same. Both the above mentioned persons shall be held responsible for a violation of this section.

#### Communicable Diseases of Animals—Notification of Cases. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1914.)

Every veterinarian or other person who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within the city of Brockton, having glanders or farcy, rabies, tuberculosis, or other communicable diseases, shall within 24 hours thereafter, report in writing to the board of health the following facts:

- (a) A statement of the location of the diseased animal.
- (b) The name and address of the owner thereof.
- (c) The type and character of the disease.

### CAIRO, ILL.

#### Fish—Inspection, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 24, 1914.)

1. No fish caught in any manner in stagnant waters shall be sold in the city of Cairo.
2. All fish caught, 10 or more miles from the city of Cairo in any direction, shall not be sold or vended in the Cairo market, unless properly iced at the place where caught and kept iced thereafter.



3. Fish sold in the Cairo market during the months of May, June, July, August, and September of each year must be caught, dressed, and cleaned ready for the market within a period of six hours from time of leaving their natural state, and must be iced as soon as cleaned and kept iced until sold.

4. All fish sold and vended in the city of Cairo must be contained in a wooden box, properly screened with hinged lids, and if practicable the box shall have compartments built to allow for drainage. No loose screening will be allowed.

5. All fish sold or vended in the city of Cairo must be properly iced at all times.

6. Fishermen or venders of fish, afflicted with disease, shall not handle any fish for Cairo market, at any time, or under any circumstances.

7. All fish sold in this city must be inspected at the office of the city health officer, No. 309 Seventh Street, Lower's drug store 308 Twenty-eighth Street, or at 3315 Commercial Avenue, and a certificate of inspection will be granted if fish is salable.

8. All restaurants, hotels, fish stands, citizens, and other persons are hereby notified that all sellers or venders of fish are required to show a card with date of inspection corresponding to date of sale. Persons are warned not to buy fish from fish vender unless he can show his card of inspection.

9. The above rules apply only to the sale of fresh fish during months stated above.

10. Any person not observing the above rules and regulations will be prosecuted for each violation thereof.

#### **Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 49, May 26, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture in the city of Cairo ice cream for the purpose of sale unless such person, firm, or corporation shall have the license hereinafter described authorizing the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in the manufacture of ice cream for sale in this city must apply to the city board of health for an inspection of his, her, or its premises and apparatus, and for a permit to engage in said business. Immediately the city health officer and food inspector shall inspect said premises and apparatus and report result thereof to board of health, and if satisfied of sanitary conditions, the board of health shall issue a permit to said applicant, upon presentation of which to the city treasurer, and the payment of \$20 as annual license fee, a license shall be issued authorizing the applicant to manufacture ice cream for sale. Said license fee shall be due and payable on or before January 1 and expire on December 31 of each year.

SEC. 3. Upon application being made to the board of health an examination of the premises and apparatus shall be made, and the same shall comply with the following specifications in every respect, or the permit to engage in such business shall be denied.

1. The ice-cream plant must be properly screened.
2. The floors, walls, and ceiling must be sanitary.
3. The water-closets and urinals must not be directly connected with the freezing or mixing room of the plant.
4. The room for mixing cream must be close ceiled, properly ventilated and screened and with no insanitary surroundings, and located 50 feet distant from any place where any horses, mules, cattle, or other animals or fowls are stabled or kept.
5. The utensils used in the manufacture or distribution of the cream must be of porcelain or granite ware, or shall be lined with tin or other noncorrosive material and must be kept in good condition.
6. All labor employed in or about the said establishment, and all persons engaged in said manufacture or sale, must be cleanly, both in person and attire.
7. Every person or employee directly connected with the manufacturing, mixing, and handling of ice cream shall wear a suitable garb and be free from disease. Report

must be made at once to the city health officer and food inspector of the sickness of any employee connected with such business, giving the name of the attending physician, by the person, firm, or corporation so engaged.

8. The cans must be sterilized at a temperature of 212° F. and for not less than 15 minutes, and a suitable room must be provided where sterilized cans can be kept and their sterility maintained.

9. It shall be unlawful to refreeze ice cream. No old or melted ice cream, or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause, shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

10. Aniline dyes must not be used nor must same be found in the ice-cream plant.

11. No one, with the exception of the employees, shall be permitted in the plant except on official business.

12. The ingredients used in the manufacture of the ice cream must be fresh and properly preserved, and under no circumstances shall decayed or overripe fruit ever be used in the manufacture of the cream.

13. No milk used in the manufacture of ice cream which contains over 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, or corporation securing a permit to manufacture ice cream for the purpose of sale within the city of Cairo shall keep said permit posted in a conspicuous place where said ice cream is manufactured.

SEC. 5. Ice cream shall be manufactured from fresh, pure cream, or whole milk and cream, or condensed milk or evaporated cream in the proportions of 2 parts of condensed milk or evaporated cream to 5 parts of whole milk or cream, sweetened with clean, high-grade sugar, flavored with harmless flavors, and if colored, with harmless color.

1. Plain ice cream shall contain not less than 8 per cent of butter fat and shall contain not more than two-tenths of 1 per cent of filler (gelatin or the vegetable gums).

2. Fruit ice cream shall contain not less than 6 per cent of butter fat and not more than two-tenths of 1 per cent of filler, and the fruit contained shall be sound, clean, and mature.

3. Nut ice cream shall contain not less than 6 per cent of butter fat, and not more than two-tenths of 1 per cent of filler, and the nuts used must be sound and nonrancid.

SEC. 6. The city health officer and food inspector shall make a careful and thorough inspection of every ice-cream plant in the city monthly, and oftener if necessary, and any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance or any of the requirements or specifications named above shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in court, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and such violation shall be considered and treated as a separate offense and punished accordingly, and the license of the offender may be revoked by the board of health.

SEC. 7. All drug stores, confectionery stores, restaurants, and other places of business selling or offering for sale ice cream are hereby required to keep their premises and apparatus in a sanitary condition and their employees and attendants cleanly, both in attire and person, and the cream free from exposure to flies and dirt of every description. The city health officer and food inspector is hereby authorized and instructed to make necessary inspections of such premises, compelling a compliance with this provision. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this section of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of having committed a nuisance, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25; and each day's violation shall be considered a separate offense and punished accordingly.

SEC. 8. This ordinance is intended to be supplemental to any ordinances on the subject matter heretofore passed by the city council.