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"TUBERCLECID" NOT INVESTIGATED.

NO INVESTIGATION OF THIS PREPARATION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Inquiries are constantly being received by the United States Public Health Service in regard to a preparation called "Tuberclecid," the advertising literature of which appears to indicate that an investigation of the curative value of this compound has been or is being made by direction of the President.

In order to avoid possible misunderstandings on the part of the public, it is necessary to state that no investigation of the preparation in question has been made or is contemplated by the Public Health Service; in fact, such investigation was specifically declined. All inquirers in regard to this matter have been referred to the statements on tuberculosis in Public Health Bulletin No. 36:

Rest, pure air, and good food are the three essentials in treatment. . . . There is no drug known, however rare or expensive it may be, that has any special curative action on this disease, and all remedies advertised as such are to be avoided. . . . There are many symptoms peculiar to each case which may require medicines, but what is good for one patient may be very bad for another.

The title of the bulletin above referred to is "Tuberculosis—Its Nature and Prevention." Other publications treating of the same subject are Public Health Bulletin No. 35, "The Relation of Climate to the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," and reprint No. 221 from the Public Health Reports, entitled "Tuberculosis—The Financial Aspect of the Sick Leaving Home in Search of a Beneficial Climate." Copies of any of these can be obtained by making a request of the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington.

INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE.

Dr. L. J. Richards, health officer of Elizabeth, N. J., has reported a mild outbreak of infectious jaundice in Elizabeth, beginning in September, 1914. The disease is probably identical with what is sometimes called "epidemic catarrhal jaundice," also "Weil's disease."

In response to the request of the health department of Elizabeth, physicians had reported 44 cases up to January 19, 1915. The 44 cases were in households supplied by 26 different milk supplies. Twenty-six of the patients attended 11 different schools and 18 attended no school. One family had three cases; one family had two cases. All the other cases occurred one in a household. If similar outbreaks are now present, or have recently occurred in other parts of the country, the Surgeon General will be glad to be so notified by health officers.

THE LIMITATIONS TO SELF-MEDICATION.

USES AND ABUSES OF PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS AND HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

By MARTIN I. WILBEET, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

Much has been written and said at various times regarding the possibilities, blessings, and dangers of self-medication, but usually the statements made are tintured more or less vividly by the point of view or the personal interests of the essayist or speaker.

As an abstract thesis it would be fair to assume that within certain limits, mature, otherwise sane, persons have the right to select and to take their own medicines and that the resulting self-medication will not do more and may do less injury than the indiscriminate administration of medicines by the really incompetent physicians who are usually quoted by manufacturers of proprietary remedies as being representative of the medical profession generally.

The inherent right to self-medication is limited primarily by the broader and more comprehensive rights of the community at large. It is generally accepted that diseases that are recognized as being infectious or contagious involve matters of public policy and the welfare of others will frequently if not always require that patients ill with such a disease be properly treated by duly authorized persons and if necessary be isolated to prevent the spread of infection.

Conditions that tend to make a person a public charge or burden must also be recognized as limiting the rights of the individual to self-medication, and in this connection proper legal procedure may be invoked to prevent an individual doing himself permanent injury if it can be shown that the interests of the community are in any way involved.

The recognition of the inherent rights of an individual to take or to refuse to take a medicine or other remedy for the prevention or the treatment of any given disorder is, of necessity, based on the assumption that the individual is reasonably well informed regarding the nature of an infectious disease and appreciates the possibilities,

uses, and limitations of available remedies and the variability of the action of medicines on the human organism.

The importance of this general requirement is being emphasized at the present time by the widespread agitation for the conservation of our available resources, the most important of which is to be found in the life and well-being of individual members of the human race.

It has repeatedly been asserted that the loss of human energy through morbidity and mortality by preventable diseases constitutes by far the greatest waste of our present-day resources. Measured by the utilitarian standard of dollars and cents, the money value of the loss in productivity alone is exceedingly large.

It is not generally appreciated that this waste of our resources, involved in the untimely or unnecessary sickness or death of human beings, is due either to neglect or ignorance, so far as the use of prophylactic or curative measures may be concerned.

The word "remedy" in this connection should, of course, not be restricted to apply simply to medicinal preparations, but ought more properly to be construed to include all of the many substances, appliances, and procedures which are designed to prevent sickness or intended to promote restoration to health or to alleviate the effects of morbid conditions, real or imaginary.

It is well known that normal physiological processes may be profoundly affected in many ways and that unusual exercise, unwarranted exposure, unsuitable food, and the unwise ingestion of medicines may all bring about a serious disturbance of the balance of the coordinated physiologic mechanism of the body and thereby entail distinct and at times persistent structural changes or acute intoxications, or so reduce the natural resistance of the individual that he falls a prey to serious infections.

The followers of cults or -pathys who pride themselves on their abstinence from drugs frequently overlook the fact that foods, like drugs, may have a decided influence on the normal reactions of the human body, and that many exterior forces can produce changes in the normal physiological functions of the body, resulting, either directly or indirectly, in toxemias as profound as any produced by drugs.

The several problems involved in the misuse of nonmedicinal remedies for disease have as yet received but scant attention in the popular discussions on the prevention and treatment of diseases, but they obviously offer an almost illimitable field for study and research and certainly suggest the imperative need for the dissemination of accurate information.

Much the same is true of the misuse of medicinal preparations. While our present-day knowledge relating to the possibly harmful secondary effects of potent drugs is fairly comprehensive, altogether

too little authoritative information has been furnished the people at large regarding the variability of drug action due either to the condition of the patient or to differences in the strength and purity of the several drugs or preparations.

The first of these two causes of variation in drug action is of course beyond the control of either the patient or the physician apart from the fact that much educational work might be done to warn against the unnecessary or the persistent use of all potent drugs.

To efficiently guard himself against the possible untoward effects of potent drugs, it is essentially necessary that the individual taking a medicine be thoroughly well informed regarding its nature and composition and be reasonably well informed regarding the properties and actions of the drugs that are included.

At the present time information regarding the composition of the more widely used proprietary remedies is rarely if ever available, and it would appear desirable that prospective purchasers of such remedies be cautioned to avoid the use of preparations regarding the properties or action of which they can have no reasonably safe knowledge. The individual user should be given the opportunity to judge for himself whether or no any given preparation is reasonably safe or promises to be efficient. For this purpose it has been suggested that the purchaser of a medicinal preparation insist on accurate and complete information regarding its nature and composition, and the following arbitrary rules have been proposed as a guide:

Acceptable remedies must be—

(1) Preparations regarding which accurate and complete information is given as to the amount and the kind of active drug or drugs in a given quantity of the preparation.

(2) Preparations regarding which no claims are made as to curative properties or specific action unless such properties or action can be readily and satisfactorily demonstrated.

(3) Preparations regarding the possible untoward action of which an adequate and proper precautionary notice is given.

(4) Preparations free from objectionable quantities of alcohol or habit-forming drugs. And:

(5) Preparations the names of which do not suggest curative properties or specificity.

Objectionable remedies are:

(1) Preparations of secret composition or regarding the composition of which false or misleading statements are made.

(2) Preparations regarding the curative properties of which false or misleading statements are made either on the label, in the literature accompanying the package, or in any of the advertising material put out by the manufacturer or his agents.

(3) Preparations that are, or that may be, used for illegal purposes, such as abortifacients.

(4) Preparations already classed as being "alcoholic medicinal compounds" or such as are found to contain excessive quantities of alcohol or of habit-forming drugs. Or,

(5) Preparations the names of which suggest curative properties or specific action in certain diseases.

From a review of the thoughts and suggestions embodied above it would appear that if we accept the validity of the abstract thesis that individuals have the right to medicate themselves, we must also admit that the right of the individual to take or to refuse to take remedies is to a considerable extent limited by the nature of the ailment involved and by the probable outcome of the policy pursued from the point of view of its effect on the well being of the community at large.

The individual who desires to medicate himself should know that the human body is a complex aggregate of cells, the metabolic functions of which may be interfered with in many ways, and that no two organisms will react exactly alike under given conditions.

A medicine to be recognized as such is of necessity as potent a factor for harm as it can be for good, and should therefore be classed as a poison.

The ingestion or the use of a poison is fraught with dangers, and in order to minimize the possible harmful results the individual taking a medicinal preparation on his own initiative should be thoroughly well informed as to the nature and characteristics of the drugs he is taking and the untoward effects that may be expected.

IMPOUNDED WATERS.

A STUDY OF SUCH WATERS ON THE COOSA RIVER IN SHELBY, CHILTON, TALLADEGA, AND COOSA COUNTIES, ALA., TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY AFFECT THE PRODUCTION OF ANOPHELINES, AND OF THE PARTICULAR CONDITIONS WHICH INCREASE OR DECREASE THEIR PROPAGATION.

By J. A. A. LE PRINCE, Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service.

Under instructions from Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf, of the United States Public Health Service, and after a conference with State Health Officer W. H. Sanders, of Alabama, a survey was made, during October and November, 1914, of the water of the Coosa River impounded above Lock No. 12. The dam is located at the proposed lock site of Lock No. 12, and was completed in the spring of 1914. It is located about 14 miles from Clanton, Chilton County, Ala. It was constructed by the Alabama Power Co., and the impounded water extends for about 20 miles upstream from the dam. At the request of the State health officer of Alabama, Dr. W. H. Sanders, the Ala-

bama Power Co. accomplished a large amount of clearing of trees within the area to be flooded before the dam was completed and water impounded.

The State health officer requested that—

(1) All timber be removed from the zone of territory surrounding the proposed reservoir that will sometimes be inundated and at other times exposed, the standing trees and growth to be cut as near the ground as can be conveniently done.

(2) Further, whenever considerable bodies of timber stand inside of, but contiguous and near to, this zone that will not at any time be wholly submerged, such bodies of timber should also be removed.

(3) That the formation of standing pools of water on the above-defined zone of territory during recession of the water in the reservoir should be prevented by cutting ditches wherever needed.

The survey was made by J. A. A. Le Prince, United States Public Health Service, accompanied by J. V. Donley, sanitary engineer Alabama State Board of Health, during the period October 13 to November 16, 1914.

A large part of the shore line of the main channel has been very well cleared of trees and shrubs. The work was expensive and in many places was properly performed. It is unfortunate that apparently the person or persons directly in charge of the clearing had little knowledge of the object to be attained. In many places the upstream ends of inlets were not cleared at all, and, again, brush and branches, stacked ready for burning, were allowed to remain unburnt on relatively flat ground and were not completely submerged by the water. At some of the inlets or bays of the lake no attempt was made at clearing, as, for example, near the lower end of Paint Creek and the successive inlets above Paint Creek on the same side of the lake, up as far as the Waxahatchee River. In many instances cut trees, close to the present bank of the river, are but partially submerged. At a place opposite Ida, where the land is covered with a shallow sheet of water, the logs of cut trees were left lying on the ground where they fell, and were only partially submerged, or submerged at time of maximum water elevation.

Better results would have been accomplished if a more limited clearing had been properly and thoroughly accomplished, and logs and branches destroyed by burning (a) in all places where there was little or no wave action, (b) on land covered by a relatively shallow sheet of water. It would have been better had no pine trees been left standing in water or close to the water's edge.

In many cases where logs were only partially submerged they served as an obstruction and caused a collection of floating sticks and débris, among which larvæ¹ and pupæ of *Anopheles* were found.

¹ Wherever larvæ is mentioned in this report larvæ of *Anopheles* is understood.

Also, where the bark remained on such logs the larvæ were found apparently clinging to the logs. This did not occur where the water close to the logs was subjected to heavy wave action or where small top-feeding minnows were present.

The water located between abrupt ridges, forming inlets, is well protected from wind, and the greater part of the 30 inlets examined were of this character. They are indicated on the attached map. Their upper ends are practically free from wave action and so become more important as a source of *Anopheles* than the exposed shore line of the lake proper.

The inspection indicated most clearly that it is important to clear and to remove logs and branches at the upper ends of the inlets, and that this is of more importance than logs on the shore of the lake proper, which are subject to wave action.

In the area examined, the topography is such that very little of the floating débris on the surface of the lake is cast up on the shore. Pine trees are very numerous. Many are located close to the banks and some were allowed to remain in areas that are flooded. They are numerous also in the valleys of streams and creeks that flow into the lake. It was soon found that the leaves of the pine trees that fell into the lake, or those that were carried into it by streams, collected into large or small groups and afforded most excellent protection for mosquito larvæ. They constitute the most important factor for the production of *Anopheles* larvæ in the lake, as well as in some of the streams beyond and outside of the influence of the impounded waters.

It is safe to state that over 90 per cent of the *Anopheles* larvæ and pupæ collected in the lake were taken by dipping among collections of pine needles, where they were found in all stages of development. Often no larvæ at all could be found by dipping directly along shore of an inlet for a distance of half a mile or more, yet they could generally be found by skimming the surface of any group of pine needles off shore or close to the shore. In some groups of pine needles they were quite numerous. At the upper end of many inlets pine needles were present in relatively large numbers, with a corresponding large number of *Anopheles* pupæ and larvæ in all stages of development. Frequently, where pine needles were absent, *Anopheles* larvæ were either very scarce or absent; where pine needles were present in collections of débris, the larvæ were almost invariably to be found alongside of a floating pine leaf, rather than against a piece of bark, twig, or other débris. It seemed to make no difference whether the pine-needle groups were close to the shore, or 2 or 10 feet off shore; their attraction for *Anopheles* appeared to be the same. The conditions of the streams or natural drainage courses discharging into the upper ends of inlets are such as to favor the

washing down of large number of larvæ and pupæ, as well as pine leaves.

There are a number of inlets caused by the impounded water from the lake, well protected against the influence of wind and into which no streams discharge, where pine leaves have collected, and where *Anopheles* larvæ, large and small, were found in numbers.

It was evident that collections of floating pine needles not only offered an excellent protection to the larvæ, but were apparently places of selection.

In the dead water of Cedar Creek, near the county highway bridge, the grass on the banks had grown quite long and had fallen over, so that much of it floated on the water surface. Larvæ and pupæ of *Anopheles punctipennis* were found in numbers in this grass.

Wherever larvæ were present in inlets examined, with the exception of Waxahatchee and Cedar Creeks, they were generally more numerous at the upper ends and most numerous at the extreme end, whether there was a stream discharging into the inlet or not.

The relative importance of places where larvæ were found in the lake was in the following order:

1. Groups of pine needles (when not too closely compact).
2. Débris—consisting of bark, leaves, and twigs.
3. Long grass lying on the water surface (only noted at Cedar Creek).
4. Dead leaves of trees floating on the surface (present from September to November).
5. Logs, branches, stumps, etc.

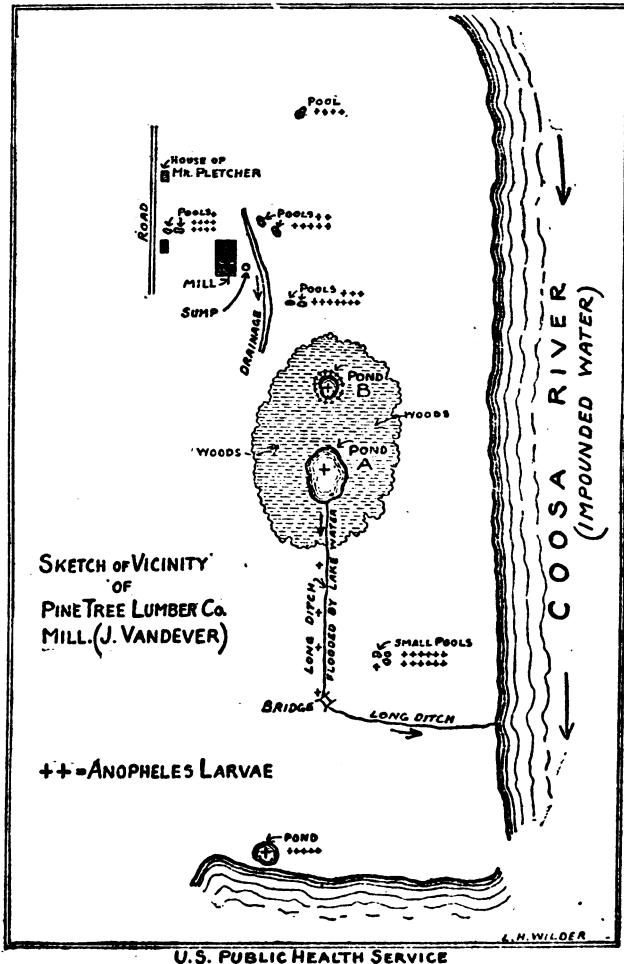
This inspection was made during the late autumn, so that conditions during late spring and midsummer may be entirely different. In order to determine these conditions, it will be necessary to make further examinations in the summer season.

The people living near the lake all report that mosquitoes were much more numerous during the present year than in past years.

It is reported that the weather has been unusually dry this season, and just how that would affect the production of *Anopheles* in the locality under consideration has not yet been determined.

It was not possible to examine all streams and pools in the country surrounding the impounded water. Of the small streams beyond the influence of impounded water emptying into the lake, a large number contained *Anopheles* larvæ. Several streams below the dam were examined, and all contained *Anopheles* larvæ. Wherever small pools in the roads near houses and settlements were examined, they were found, almost without exception, to contain enormous numbers of *Anopheles* larvæ and pupæ. As the inspection was made at the end of a long period of drought, the number of such breeding places and their relative importance as compared with the lake could not be estimated. Undoubtedly they are an important factor. With the exception of a few houses near the steel bridge on

the Waxahatchee Creek, nearly all houses seen were relatively close to pools or streams that contained *Anopheles* larvæ and pupæ and were beyond the influence of the impounded water from the lake. In such pools the larvæ of *Anopheles* were very much more numerous per unit of area than at any place in the lake. Near Ida, Cedar Creek, Slaughter Creek, north of Talladega, and at other points, the



lake has caused flat or gently sloping grass-covered lands to become flooded with a shallow layer of water.

At the time of inspection practically no *Anopheles* were found in such areas. It was believed that these conditions were influenced by the changing elevations of the lake and that *Anopheles* larvæ may occur in such areas during the summer months when algæ may be present. Near an abandoned mill belonging to Mr. J. Van Dever, and

also near his present mill, are flat-flooded areas where algæ have been present in quantity during the past summer, which might have been an important source of *Anopheles*. It had apparently been rendered nonproductive, due to the lowering of the lake elevation, and would have to be reinspected to determine its relative importance in producing *Anopheles*. The small pools near the road and close to the mill in operation at the time of this examination were found to be productive sources for *Anopheles*.

During the hot summer months there should be a much more general distribution of algæ (*spirogyra*) than was found during the survey, which may be an important factor in some of the more shallow arms of the lake. Again, it is possible that more adult *Anopheles crucians* or *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* develop before October 1 than after that date, and if so adults of these species should be seen more frequently than they were seen by the observers between October 15 and November 15.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m. November 4, and up to dark the following evening, November 5, several observers remained in the woods close to a prolific breeding area and did not see or feel a single mosquito.

Such conditions were unusual and are not likely to occur earlier in the season.

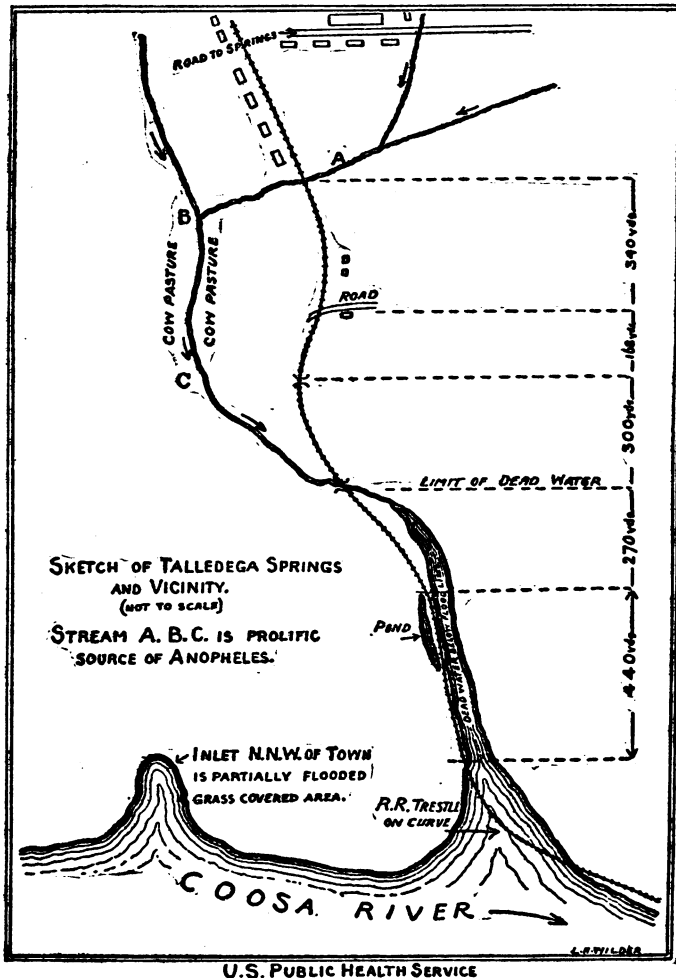
The survey was started late in the season and it was well known that of necessity its scope had to be limited, so the work was confined largely to an examination of the shores of the lake, and in particular to those inlets and branches of the lake likely to contain many *Anopheles* larvæ and pupæ.

An examination was made of the lower portion of running streams above the influence of the lake, but there was not sufficient time to examine these to their sources. The upper portions of several streams examined not far from Lock No. 12 were found to contain larvæ and pupæ. In nearly all of the streams examined which were located near houses, but beyond the influence of the lake, *Anopheles* larvæ and pupæ, as well as those of *Culex*, were encountered.

It was reported that the lake had caused water to collect in depressions on flat land having an elevation below that of the surface of the lake. Such conditions are said to exist more in the northern portion. As the survey was made largely in the lower part of the lake, only two such depressions were noted—one south of the Van Dever mill and another near Cedar Creek. The latter was undoubtedly produced by the lake and contained both *Anopheles* and *Culex* larvæ.

It is unfortunate that we did not have the time and opportunity to examine all the territory surrounding the lake to determine to what extent *Anopheles* production occurs in the streams, drainage courses, pools, etc., which may exist and which would be of considerable

importance in their relation to populated regions. In the inspection of the Waxahatchee Creek it was noted that above dead water the conditions are about the same as immediately below it, and *Anopheles* larvæ in both cases were protected by floating leaves. It is reported that before the lake was formed this creek contained a series of relatively quiet stretches of water; and if such was the case, undoubtedly mosquito production occurred at various points along its banks.



The time devoted to the survey did not allow of an examination of the Coosa River above the dead water. Below the dam *Anopheles* larvæ were taken at one or two points. To what extent production of *Anopheles* occurred at the edges of the Coosa River, now covered by the lake, before the impounding of water, can not be determined at this time.

There is a scarcity of top-feeding minnows throughout all parts of the lake examined. In the few places where minnows were found *Anopheles* were either very few or absent. The larger fish which prey upon minnows are very plentiful, and so probably prevent the increase of the smaller species. All persons questioned reported that minnows are most excellent bait, and that a sure catch of larger fish is possible if one can obtain minnows. On the upper part of Waxahatchee Creek is a pond known as Shraders Mill Pond, which is very well stocked with a species of top-feeding minnows, marked by a black stripe on each side. The surface of the water along the edges of the pond contained groups of pine needles, collections of floating débris, and many dead leaves which were falling from the trees at the time of inspection, October 28. The conditions were ideal for the prolific production of *Anopheles*. No larvæ were found. The top-feeding minnows were apparently able to dispose and did dispose of all larvæ and prevented development of *Anopheles* in this area. It is thought that by removing the minnows from this pond during the mosquito-breeding season conditions would at once favor mosquito and *Anopheles* development. Such conditions would be rapidly produced by stocking the pond with a relatively large number of larger fish that destroy top-feeding minnows. It is very probable that there has been a rapid increase of large fish recently in the area covered by the lake. As has been already stated, the survey has not been completed, and it is too early yet to draw conclusions.

The following is a summary of facts that were determined by the survey:

1. The shore line of the lake and its arms were examined, as well as nearly all pools and streams, during the period of 24 days, October 13 to November 16. Collections of mature mosquito larvæ and pupæ were made each day with the object of determining the species of *Anopheles*.

2. A total of 1,271 adult mosquitoes emerged from material collected. Of these, 1,152 were *Anopheles punctipennis*; 18 *Culex* (species not determined), and 101 *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. Of the 101 *quadrimaculatus*, 65 were taken in one small area at the lower end of Paint Creek, 18 in Waxahatchee Creek, and only 18 in all other places visited.

3. Considering the time spent in collecting larvæ and pupæ, with the exception of the limited area in Paint Creek, the number of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* collected was very small. Also, the number of adults of this species found on logs and in other natural hiding places near the inlets examined appeared at the time of the survey too small to have any practical bearing on the spread of malaria in the surrounding country.

4. It was noted that wherever the adult larvæ and pupæ of *Anopheles punctipennis* were numerous, adults of this species were to be found resting on logs and stumps, and at the base of tree trunks. Near the only important breeding places of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* found (area shown on the map on Paint Creek) the adults of this species were present. On the morning of November 4, 21 adult *Anopheles punctipennis* and 8 *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* were taken between 10.30 and 11.30 a. m. close to this breeding area. These were more adult *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* than were noted close to breeding places during the entire survey, although a careful search was made for them daily.

In areas covered by other surveys made in various parts of the Southern States during the summer, adults of the latter species were always found in considerable numbers wherever convenient and suitable hiding and resting places occurred not far from important propagation areas.

5. It follows from the above that with one limited exception, so far as could be observed at the time the survey was made, those parts of the lake that were examined were not important so far as producing *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* is concerned. This does not mean that such areas may not produce this same species in considerable numbers between June and September, and no proper conclusions can be drawn until a thorough examination has been made at that time of the year. The same was true regarding streams passing near houses in the area affected, streams discharging into the lake and ponds, and pools close to the lake.

6. Floating débris and particularly pine leaves are more important in producing Anopheline breeding places in the late autumn than are floating logs. Brush and young trees when close together serve as resting places for collections of débris, and, as such, are more important than logs. Where small top-feeding minnows are present in numbers in the absence of débris, the number of *Anopheles* larvæ found at the sides of floating logs are few, and they are frequently absent in such localities.

7. The scarcity of small larvæ-destroying fish in the lake during the present year is the reason why many larvæ and pupæ of *Anopheles punctipennis* were present at some of the inlets examined.

8. It should be mentioned that with the exception of live pine trees, trees left standing in the water, if not close together, are not as important in assisting propagation of *Anopheles* as are brush, tall grass, and saplings. That the small twigs falling from the dying trees, if collected in one place and close together, may harbor larvæ, but if many small top-feeding minnows are present, mosquito larvæ alongside of logs and tree stumps have but little chance to reach maturity unless other protection, such as débris, leaves, etc., are present.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-eradivative work in California for the week ended January 23, 1915, has been received from Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

San Francisco, Cal.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections made of work under construction.....	332
Basements concreted (59,320 square feet).....	57
Floors concreted (19,998 square feet).....	24
Yards, passageways, etc. (13,118 square feet).....	55
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	92,436
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	253
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	1,620
Wire screening used (square feet).....	8,850
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	3,226
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	2,800
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	494
Wooden floors removed.....	48
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	22

RAT PROOFING—continued.

Old buildings—Continued.	
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	9,166
Concrete floors installed (38,136 square feet).....	49
Basements concreted (23,620 square feet).....	17
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (12,666 square feet).....	55
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	74,422
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (10,136 square feet).....	10
Buildings razed.....	26
New garbage cans stamped approved.....	570
Nuisances abated.....	413

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	30
Reinspections made on vessels.....	19
New rat guards procured.....	5
Defective rat guards repaired.....	2
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamers Admiral Schley and Dewey from Seattle: 302 cases milk, salmon, bacon, and household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
730 sacks flour, wheat, bran, and meal.....	O. K.....	Do.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	36
Rats trapped on vessels.....	11
Traps sets on wharves and water front.....	167
Traps set on vessels.....	65
Vessels trapped on.....	10
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	4,300
Bait used on water front and vessels: Bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	14
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	7
Dead rats taken from vessels after fumigation (<i>Mus rattus</i> , 25; <i>Mus alexandrinus</i> , 19).....	44

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Collected.....	257
Examined.....	169
Found infected.....	0

RATS IDENTIFIED.

<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	97
<i>Mus musculus</i>	51
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	58
<i>Mus rattus</i>	51

RATS TAKEN DEAD FROM VESSELS AFTER FUMIGATION.

(Not included above.)

Steamer <i>Matsonia</i>:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	19
<i>Mus rattus</i>	25

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

Contra Costa County.....	136
San Benito County.....	13
Total.....	149
Found infected.....	0

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Contra Costa County.....	24
San Benito County.....	4
Total.....	28

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(¹)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(¹)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(¹)	(¹)	(¹).
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(¹)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	(¹)	Oct. 23, 1914	1,565 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(¹)	(¹)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(¹)	(¹)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(¹)	(¹)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(¹)	Sept. 26, 1914	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(¹)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(¹)	(¹)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(¹)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(¹)	(¹)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(¹)	(¹)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Merced, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Clara, and San Mateo.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended January 30, 1915, has been received from Surg. Corput, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	42	Cars inspected; found in good order; permitted to load.....	2,103
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	14	Cars ordered repaired before loading.....	1,138
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	2	Total cars inspected.....	3,246
Pounds of sulphur used.....	7,265	DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED JAN. 30.	
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation (pounds).....	22,500	Alabama.....	86
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	152½	Arizona.....	9
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	170	Arkansas.....	7
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	184	California.....	12
Clean bills of health issued.....	28	Carolina, North.....	3
Foul bills of health issued.....	8	Carolina, South.....	5
		Colorado.....	15

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS
INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED JAN. 30—contd.

Florida.....	46
Georgia.....	28
Illinois.....	336
Indiana.....	29
Iowa.....	8
Kansas.....	1
Kentucky.....	21
Louisiana.....	987
Michigan.....	14
Minnesota.....	7
Mississippi.....	401
Missouri.....	61
New Mexico.....	8
New York.....	17
Ohio.....	47
Oklahoma.....	4
Oregon.....	9
Pennsylvania.....	19
Tennessee.....	123
Texas.....	160
Virginia.....	4
Washington.....	4
Wisconsin.....	10
District of Columbia.....	1
Canada.....	5

FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	8,161
Premises inspected.....	9,907
Notices served.....	1,083

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation.....	131
By marginal concrete wall.....	156
By concrete floor and walls.....	288
By minor repairs.....	265
Square yards of concrete laid.....	10,246
Total buildings rat proofed.....	840
Total buildings rat proofed to date.....	19,286
Number of abatements.....	286
Number of abatements to date.....	18,608

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents examined.....	3,748
Mus norvegicus.....	1,783
Mus rattus.....	169
Mus alexandrinus.....	329
Mus musculus.....	4,324
Unclassified and putrid.....	1,387
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,812
Number of suspicious rats.....	25
Plague rats confirmed.....	1

Rodent case.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
227	Stuyvesant Docks Wharf 7.....	Jan. 27	Jan. 27	Intensive trapping.

¹ Found dead.

Total number of rodents captured to Jan. 30..... 249,444

Total number of rodents examined to Jan. 30..... 200,621

Total cases of rodent plague to Jan. 30 by species:

Mus rattus.....	15
Mus musculus.....	4
Mus alexandrinus.....	8
Mus norvegicus.....	200

Total rodent cases to Jan. 30..... 227

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended January 16, 1915, has been received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	48
Basements concreted, new buildings (42,650 square feet).....	19
Floors concreted, new buildings (36 780 square feet).....	14
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (4,260 square feet).....	6
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	22,250
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	105,940

RAT PROOFING—continued.

New buildings elevated.....	7
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	36
Old buildings inspected.....	4
Old buildings rat proofed.....	6
Openings screened, old buildings.....	98
Rat holes screened, old buildings.....	40
Wooden floors removed.....	2
Wire screening used (square feet).....	3,850
Buildings razed.....	3

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	12
Vessels fumigated.....	3
Sulphur used, pounds.....	4,428
New rat guards installed.....	22
Defective rat guards repaired.....	19
Fumigation certificates issued.....	3
Canal Zone certificates issued.....	1
Port sanitary statements issued.....	43
LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.	
Dead rodents received.....	33
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	17
Rodents trapped and killed.....	391
Total.....	441

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS—contd.

Rodents examined for plague infection.....	353
Rodents proven plague infected.....	1
Blocks poisoned.....	14
Poison distributed, pounds.....	36
Human bodies examined for plague infection.....	0

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	2
Mus alexandrinus.....	50
Mus norvegicus.....	321
Mus musculus.....	50
Unclassified.....	18

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.

Rodents examined in Bellingham.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	23
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	1
Total.....	24
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	24
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0

HAWAII.

The following reports of plague-eradication work in Hawaii have been received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED JAN. 16, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	460	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats trapped.....	453	Cost per rat destroyed.....	\$0.18
Mongoose trapped.....	7	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Examined microscopically.....	385	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, Ha-	
Mus alexandrinus.....	260	waii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Mus musculus.....	109	Last case human plague, Paauhua Landing, Ha-	
Mus norvegicus.....	53	waii, Aug. 17, 1914.	
Mus rattus.....	31		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED JAN. 9, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	1,888	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	1,850	Mus norvegicus.....	427
Rats found dead.....	15	Mus alexandrinus.....	219
Mongoose taken.....	23	Mus rattus.....	532
Rats and mongoose examined macro-		Mus musculus.....	687
scopically.....	1,888	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug.	
Rats and mongoose, plague infected.....	0	29, 1914.	
		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co.,	
		Aug. 16, 1914.	

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.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for December, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Mississippi:	
Lee County.....	1	Coahoma County.....	1
Pulaski County.....	1	De Soto County.....	1
Total.....	2	Yazoo County.....	1
		Total.....	3
California:		New York:	
Amador County.....	1	Chemung County.....	1
San Francisco County—		Erie County.....	2
San Francisco.....	4	Orange County.....	1
San Joaquin County—		Otsego County.....	1
Tracy.....	1	Seneca County.....	1
Total.....	6	Wayne County.....	1
		Westchester County.....	2
Hawaii:		New York City.....	30
Oahu Island—		Total.....	39
Honolulu.....	1		
Iowa:			
Keokuk County.....	1		
Polk County.....	1		
Total.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	3	3	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	8	5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Mobile, Ala.....	1	1	Springfield, Ill.....		2
Washington, D. C.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 497.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	1	.....	McKeesport, Ky.	1	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	4	.....	Newark, N. J.	.....	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	1	New Castle, Pa.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	19	3	New York, N. Y.	.....	5
Cincinnati, Ohio.	6	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	12	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	1	.....	Pottstown, Pa.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	1	.....	Reading, Pa.	1	1
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.	2	.....
Erie, Pa.	1	.....	Rutland, Vt.	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	9	2
Hartford, Conn.	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	5	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	.....	1	Seattle, Wash.	2	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	1	Springfield, Ill.	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	7	.....			

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.**Maryland—Caroline County—Human Case.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Fulton reported by telegraph February 8, 1915, that one human case of foot-and-mouth disease had been notified near Denton, Caroline County, Md.

GONORRHEA.**California Report for December, 1914.**

The State Board of Health of California reported that 59 cases of gonorrhea were notified in that State during the month of December, 1914.

LEPROSY.**Hawaii Report for December, 1914.**

The Territorial Board of Health of Hawaii reported that during the month of December, 1914, leprosy had been reported in Hawaii as follows: Three cases in Waimea District, Kauai Island, and three cases at Honolulu, Oahu Island.

Louisiana—New Orleans.

During the week ended January 23, 1915, a case of leprosy was notified at New Orleans.

MALARIA.**State Reports for December, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas.....	122	Mississippi—Continued.	
California.....	25	Lee County.....	73
Mississippi:		Leflore County.....	120
Adams County.....	21	Lincoln County.....	21
Alcorn County.....	14	Lowndes County.....	52
Amita County.....	37	Madison County.....	34
Attala County.....	50	Marion County.....	86
Benton County.....	3	Marshall County.....	24
Bolivar County.....	456	Monroe County.....	33
Calhoun County.....	30	Montgomery County.....	33
Carroll County.....	71	Neshoba County.....	69
Chickasaw County.....	18	Newton County.....	6
Choctaw County.....	41	Noxubee County.....	20
Claiborne County.....	36	Oktibbeha County.....	78
Clarke County.....	20	Panola County.....	107
Clay County.....	15	Pearl River County.....	12
Coahoma County.....	263	Perry County.....	55
Copiah County.....	70	Pike County.....	58
Covington County.....	69	Pontotoc County.....	26
De Soto County.....	4	Prentiss County.....	27
Forrest County.....	145	Quitman County.....	68
Franklin County.....	15	Rankin County.....	52
George County.....	33	Scott County.....	27
Greene County.....	25	Sharkey County.....	36
Grenada County.....	32	Simpson County.....	26
Hancock County.....	24	Smith County.....	14
Harrison County.....	95	Sunflower County.....	392
Hinds County.....	130	Tallahatchie County.....	134
Holmes County.....	181	Tate County.....	51
Issaquena County.....	14	Tippah County.....	25
Itawamba County.....	8	Tishomingo County.....	33
Jackson County.....	24	Tunica County.....	94
Jasper County.....	26	Union County.....	9
Jefferson County.....	50	Warren County.....	202
Jefferson Davis County.....	28	Washington County.....	219
Jones County.....	91	Wayne County.....	28
Kemper County.....	36	Wilkinson County.....	7
Lafayette County.....	29	Winston County.....	94
Lamar County.....	33	Yalobusha County.....	40
Lauderdale County.....	125	Yazoo County.....	168
Lawrence County.....	61	Walthall County.....	4
Leake County.....	23	Total.....	5,108

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 497.

PELLAGRA.**State Reports for December, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas.....	12	Mississippi—Continued:	
Mississippi:		Covington County.....	5
Adams County.....	2	Forrest County.....	23
Alcorn County.....	1	George County.....	2
Amita County.....	3	Hancock County.....	2
Attala County.....	5	Harrison County.....	14
Benton County.....	2	Hinds County.....	22
Bolivar County.....	33	Holmes County.....	19
Calhoun County.....	2	Itawamba County.....	3
Carroll County.....	2	Jackson County.....	1
Chickasaw County.....	1	Jasper County.....	1
Choctaw County.....	1	Jefferson County.....	2
Clarke County.....	1	Jefferson Davis County.....	4
Clay County.....	2	Jones County.....	14
Coahoma County.....	10	Kemper County.....	1
Coahp County.....	16	Lafayette County.....	1
		Lamar County.....	2

PELLAGRA—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Lauderdale County.....	7	Perry County.....	3
Lawrence County.....	6	Pentotoc County.....	2
Lee County.....	13	Prentiss County.....	2
Leflore County.....	4	Quitman County.....	6
Lincoln County.....	6	Scott County.....	2
Lowndes County.....	8	Simpson County.....	5
Madison County.....	3	Smith County.....	1
Marion County.....	10	Sunflower County.....	22
Marshall County.....	8	Tallahatchie County.....	8
Monroe County.....	42	Tate County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Tishomingo County.....	6
Neshoba County.....	3	Tunica County.....	9
Newton County.....	2	Warren County.....	9
Noxubee County.....	5	Washington County.....	6
Oktibbeha County.....	7	Yazoo County.....	11
Panola County.....	2		
Pearl River County.....	1	Total.....	418

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	1	New Castle, Pa.....	3	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	7	4	Norfolk, Va.....	9	9
Chicago, Ill.....	176	91	Philadelphia, Pa.....	63	70
Cleveland, Ohio.....	40	20	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18	29
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	2	1
Fall River, Mass.....	6	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	5	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	7	10	San Francisco, Cal.....	11	8
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	4
Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	9	South Omaha, Nebr.....	2	.....
Marinette, Wis.....	1	1	York, Pa.....	1	.....

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for December, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Lafayette County.....	1	Holmes County.....	3
White County.....	1	Lawrence County.....	1
Yell County.....	1	Sharkey County.....	1
Total.....	3	Yazoo County.....	3
California:		Total.....	10
Tulare County.....	1	New York:	
Mississippi:		Erie County.....	1
Bolivar County.....	1	New York City.....	6
Chickasaw County.....	1	Total.....	7

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 497.

Michigan—Detroit—Milk-Borne Outbreak.

Dr. William H. Price, health officer of Detroit, Mich., reported relative to a milk-borne outbreak of scarlet fever in Detroit as follows: Beginning January 1, 1915, the following numbers of cases of scarlet fever were reported:

Total cases in city, and cases on milk route.

Date.	Total cases reported in city.	Cases reported on route of milk dealer A.	Remarks.	Date.	Total cases reported in city.	Cases reported on route of milk dealer A.	Remarks.
Jan. 1...	2	0		Jan. 16...	11	2	Canvassed route of dealer A for suspicious cases. Canvassed milk producers.
2...	3	0					
3...	1	0		17...	18	12	Suspicious cases diagnosed.
4...	3	0		18...	22	7	Still increasing.
5...	3	0		19...	21	17	Do.
6...	3	0		20...	12	5	Still reported.
7...	2	0		21...	18	11	Do.
8...	2	0		22...	9	1	Do.
9...	2	0		23...	5	3	Do.
10...	2	0		24...	3	0	
11...	1	0		25...	3	0	
12...	4	0		26...	7	2	
13...	6	1	Reported by nurse.	27...	4	0	
14...	8	3					
15...	5	4	Shut off milk of dealer A.				

On January 14 a case reported on January 13 was investigated, according to the usual routine, by a contagious-disease nurse and charged against milk dealer A. The next day the report of three more cases among his customers resulted in the stoppage of his milk supply. On the 16th the country dairy inspectors found the source of infection on a dairy farm producing some of the milk distributed by dealer A. All customers of the city milk route of dealer A were canvassed and suspicious cases were referred to the diagnosticians. All customers were warned that the milk was under suspicion and were instructed to promptly notify the board of health and their private physicians in case of illness.

SMALLPOX.**California—Imperial County.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter reported by telegraph that during the week ended February 6, 1915, six cases of smallpox were notified in Imperial County, Cal.

SMALLPOX—Continued.**California—San Diego.**

Surg. Carrington reported by telegraph February 9, 1915, that during the two weeks ended February 6, 1915, four cases of smallpox were notified at San Diego, Cal., making a total of 47 cases reported since the beginning of the outbreak in November, 1914. With the exception of 3 cases the disease has been of very mild type. No deaths have occurred.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph during the period from February 3 to 10, 1915, that smallpox had been notified in Minnesota as follows: In Blue Earth County, Rapidan Township, 4 cases; Southbend Township, 5 cases; Brown County, New Ulm, 1 case; Springfield, 1 case; Carlton County, Cloquet, 2 cases; Cromwell, 1 case; Chippewa County, Montevideo, 1 case; Goodhue County, Red Wing, 2 cases; Houston County, Yucatan Township, 2 cases; Hubbard County, Akely Township, 1 case; Le Sueur County, Waterville, 1 case; Waterville Township, 1 case; Lyon County, Lynd, 1 case; Mower County, Waltham Township, 1 case; Nicollet County, Lafayette Township, 1 case; Pipestone County, Elmor Township, 4 cases; Pope County, Glenwood, 1 case; Glenwood Township, 1 case; Redwood County, Lamberton Township, 3 cases; Renville County, Wellington Township, 1 case; Rice County, Webster Township, 1 case; Rock County, Luverne, 1 case; Springwater Township, 1 case; Stearns County, Belgrade, 3 cases; Crow River Township, 1 case; Saint Cloud, 6 cases, 1 death; Steele County, Clinton Falls Township, 2 cases; Washington County, Lakeland Township, 2 cases.

Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported that 5 cases of smallpox were notified at Laredo, Tex., from January 1 to January 29, 1915.

California Report for December, 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.
California:						
Imperial County	3			1		2
Los Angeles County	1		1			
San Bernardino County—						
Colton	9				7	2
San Diego County	3		1		1	1
San Diego	17				17	
San Joaquin County	1					1
Total	34		2	1	25	6

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (Dec. 1-31):			Illinois (Dec. 1-31)—Contd.		
Counties—			Cook County—	1	.....
Clay.....	2	.....	Chicago.....		
Columbia.....	1	.....	Cumberland County—	13	.....
Pulaski.....	4	.....	Neoga.....		
Sebastian.....	1	.....	Effingham County—	4	.....
Washington.....	1	.....	Altamont.....		
Total.....	9	.....	Franklin County—	12	.....
Illinois (Nov. 1-30):			Benton.....	70	.....
Adams County—			West Frankfort.....		
Northeast Township.....	10	.....	Gallatin County—	4	.....
Quincy.....	5	.....	Equality.....		
Bureau County—			Greene County—	1	.....
Neponset.....	125	.....	Carrollton.....		
Sheffield.....	6	.....	Hancock County—	4	.....
Clark County—			Augusta.....	14	.....
Westfield.....	1	.....	Augusta Township.....		
Cook County—			Henry County—	3	.....
Chicago.....	1	.....	Andover.....	70	.....
Phoenix.....	1	.....	Cambridge.....	4	.....
Cumberland County—			Galva.....	7	.....
Neoga.....	8	.....	Kewanee.....		
Franklin County—			Jasper County—		
Akin.....	3	.....	Crooked Creek Town-	7	.....
Benton.....	13	.....	ship.....		
West Frankfort.....	35	.....	Grove Township.....	3	.....
Hancock County—			Rose Hill.....	8	.....
Augusta.....	1	.....	Kane County—		
Augusta Township.....	13	.....	West Dundee.....	1	.....
Henry County—			Knox County—		
Cambridge.....	15	.....	Galesburg.....	11	.....
Colona Township.....	1	.....	Lawrence County—		
Jasper County—			Lawrenceville.....	1	.....
Rose Hill.....	1	.....	McHenry County—		
Lake County—			Harvard.....	5	.....
Zion City.....	56	.....	Madison County—		
Lee County—			Alton.....	14	.....
Amboy.....	7	.....	Granite City.....	1	.....
McHenry County—			Woodriver.....	2	.....
Alden Township.....	1	.....	Morgan County.....	29	.....
Chemung Township.....	1	.....	Waverly.....	1	.....
Harvard.....	7	.....	Perry County—		
Hebron Township.....	1	.....	Duquoin.....	3	.....
Macon County—			Rock Island County—		
Milan Township.....	8	.....	Moline.....	1	.....
Decatur.....	1	.....	Rock Island.....	1	.....
Morgan County—			Saline County—		
Waverly.....	1	.....	Eldorado.....	6	.....
Moultrie County—			Sangamon County—		
Dalton City.....	8	.....	Springfield.....	1	.....
Rock Island County—			Shelby County—		
Sears.....	1	.....	Windsor.....	38	.....
St. Clair County—			Stephenson County—		
East St. Louis.....	2	.....	Dakota.....	1	.....
Lebanon.....	3	.....	Tazewell County—		
Saline County—			Pekin.....	1	.....
Eldorado.....	3	.....	Vermilion County—		
Stark County—			Danville.....	1	.....
La Fayette.....	3	.....	Georgetown.....	1	.....
Warren County.....			Wabash County—		
Tompkins Township.....	1	.....	Bellmont.....	8	.....
White County—			Whiteside County—		
Norris City.....	1	.....	Morrison.....	1	.....
Williamson County—			Williamson County—		
Herrin.....	1	.....	Herrin.....	3	.....
Total.....	346	.....	Winnebago County—		
Illinois (Dec. 1-31):			Rockton.....	2	.....
Adams County—			Total.....	374	.....
Honey Creek Town-			Iowa (Dec. 1-31):		
ship.....	6	.....	Counties—		
Quincy.....	2	.....	Blackhawk.....	3	.....
Bond County—			Boone.....	1	.....
Mulberry Grove.....	3	.....	Buchanan.....	6	.....
Bureau County—			Buena Vista.....	13	.....
Neponset.....	4	.....	Cass.....	1	.....
Coles County—			Crawford.....	9	.....
Mattoon.....	2	.....	Fayette.....	1	.....
			Floyd.....	1	.....
			Fremont.....	1	.....

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iowa (Dec. 1-31)—Continued.			Mississippi (Dec. 1-31)—Con.		
Counties—Continued.			Counties—Continued.		
Grundy.....	1	.....	Panola.....	1	.....
Humboldt.....	8	.....	Rankin.....	12	.....
Keokuk.....	20	.....	Scott.....	19	.....
Linn.....	4	.....	Sunflower.....	16	.....
Marion.....	1	.....	Tallahatchie.....	2	.....
O'Brien.....	3	.....	Yazoo.....	3	.....
Osceola.....	1	.....	Total.....	171	.....
Polk.....	9	.....	New York (Dec. 1-31):		
Pottawattamie.....	107	.....	Counties—		
Scott.....	5	.....	Cattaraugus.....	3	.....
Shelby.....	1	.....	Essex.....	1	.....
Van Buren.....	3	.....	Monroe.....	2	.....
Wapello.....	4	.....	Niagara.....	4	.....
Washington.....	1	.....	Rockland.....	1	.....
Webster.....	1	.....	Total.....	11	.....
Winnebago.....	2	.....	Oregon (Dec. 1-31):		
Total.....	207	.....	Counties—		
Mississippi (Dec. 1-31):			Clackamas.....	3	.....
Counties—			Douglas.....	12	.....
Adams.....	2	.....	Josephine.....	1	.....
Amite.....	1	.....	Lane.....	1	.....
Attala.....	4	.....	Multnomah.....	5	.....
Copiah.....	1	.....	Umatilla.....	1	.....
Hinds.....	13	.....	Total.....	24	.....
Holmes.....	5	.....	Washington (Dec. 1-31):		
Lafayette.....	7	.....	Spokane County—		
Lauderdale.....	9	.....	Spokane.....	3	.....
Leflore.....	2	.....	Total.....	17	.....
Lincoln.....	20	.....			
Madison.....	6	.....			
Marion.....	4	.....			
Marshall.....	1	.....			
Monroe.....	42	.....			
Noxubee.....	1	.....			

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	.....	Moline, Ill.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	6	.....
Covington, Ky.....	4	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	4	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	2	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	3	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	18	.....

15 cases in 1 family.

SYPHILIS.

California Report for December, 1914.

The State Board of Health of California reported that 34 cases of syphilis were notified in that State during the month of December, 1914.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

During the week ended January 23, 1915, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Boston, Mass., 1 death; Haverhill, Mass., 1 case (neonatorum); Pittsfield, Mass., 1 case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 497.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for December, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		California—Continued.	
Boone County.....	3	Tehama County—	
Carroll County.....	2	Corning.....	1
Columbia County.....	4	Yolo County.....	2
Conway County.....	4	Yuba County—	
Dallas County.....	2	Wheatland.....	1
Faulkner County.....	1	Total.....	106
Hempstead County.....	1		
Hot Spring County.....	1	Hawaii:	
Independence County.....	17	Kauai Island—	
Montgomery County.....	1	Waimea District.....	1
Perry County.....	4	Maui Island—	
Polk County.....	1	Puunene and Kihei District.....	1
Pulaski County.....	3	Oahu Island—	
Scott County.....	1	Ewa District.....	3
Sebastian County.....	1	Honolulu.....	3
Washington County.....	5	Waialua District.....	1
White County.....	3	Total.....	9
Total.....	54		
California:		Mississippi:	
Alameda County—		Adams County.....	1
Alameda.....	1	Alcorn County.....	10
Berkeley.....	1	Amite County.....	3
Oakland.....	7	Attala County.....	7
Butte County.....	3	Benton County.....	1
Colusa County.....	1	Bolivar County.....	22
Fresno County—		Calhoun County.....	12
Fresno.....	2	Carroll County.....	10
Imperial County.....	4	Chickasaw County.....	3
Lake County.....	1	Clarke County.....	1
Los Angeles County.....	3	Clay County.....	1
Alhambra.....	1	Cochise County.....	9
Glendale.....	1	Covington County.....	2
Long Beach.....	9	Desoto County.....	7
Los Angeles.....	19	Forrest County.....	5
Monrovia.....	2	George County.....	3
San Gabriel.....	2	Granada County.....	8
Watts.....	1	Hancock County.....	1
Merced County—		Harrison County.....	10
Merced.....	1	Hinds County.....	9
Orange County.....	1	Holmes County.....	6
Sacramento County—		Issaquena County.....	1
Sacramento.....	8	Itawamba County.....	1
San Bernardino County.....	1	Jackson County.....	4
Ontario.....	2	Jefferson Davis County.....	3
San Bernardino.....	6	Jones County.....	8
San Francisco County—		Kemper County.....	2
San Francisco.....	16	Lafayette County.....	9
Santa Clara County.....	3	Lamar County.....	2
Skagway County—		Lauderdale County.....	9
Dunsmuir.....	1	Lawrence County.....	3
Solano County—		Leake County.....	1
Vallejo.....	1	Lee County.....	13
Sonoma County.....	2	Leflore County.....	3
Santa Rosa.....	1	Lincoln County.....	1
Sutter County—		Lowndes County.....	4
Yuba City.....	1	Madison County.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		New York—Continued.	
Marion County.....	4	Franklin County.....	2
Marshall County.....	10	Genesee County.....	2
Monroe County.....	11	Herkimer County.....	3
Montgomery County.....	7	Jefferson County.....	5
Noxubee County.....	5	Livingston County.....	4
Oktibbeha County.....	7	Monroe County.....	3
Panola County.....	7	Montgomery County.....	2
Pearl River County.....	2	Nassau County.....	3
Pike County.....	4	Niagara County.....	6
Pontotoc County.....	2	Oneida County.....	4
Prentiss County.....	18	Onondaga County.....	3
Scott County.....	5	Ontario County.....	1
Simpson County.....	1	Orleans County.....	2
Smith County.....	2	Oswego County.....	3
Sunflower County.....	25	Rensselaer County.....	6
Tallahatchee County.....	8	Rockland County.....	1
Tate County.....	17	St. Lawrence County.....	1
Tippah County.....	11	Saratoga County.....	2
Tishomingo County.....	6	Schoharie County.....	2
Tunica County.....	4	Schuyler County.....	1
Union County.....	7	Seneca County.....	1
Warren County.....	3	Steuben County.....	5
Washington County.....	8	Sullivan County.....	1
Wilkinson County.....	1	Tioga County.....	1
Winston County.....	5	Tompkins County.....	2
Yalobusha County.....	7	Ulster County.....	2
Yazoo County.....	6	Washington County.....	6
Walsh County.....	3	Wayne County.....	1
		Westchester County.....	8
		Yates County.....	1
Total.....	392	New York City.....	159
New York:		Total.....	318
Albany County.....	8	Oregon:	
Allegany County.....	7	Klamath County.....	1
Broome County.....	2	Lane County.....	10
Cattaraugus County.....	2	Marion County.....	1
Cayuga County.....	7	Morrow County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	1	City of Portland.....	1
Chemung County.....	3	Umatilla County.....	2
Clinton County.....	1	Total.....	16
Columbia County.....	1		
Delaware County.....	2		
Dutchess County.....	1		
Erie County.....	40		

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	9	1	Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....
Berkeley, Cal.....	2	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	2
Boston, Mass.....	6	.....	Lynn, Mass.....	2	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	1	Marquette, Wis.....	2	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	3	1
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	3	4
Chicago, Ill.....	26	3	New Britain, Conn.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	10	1
Clinton, Mass.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	21	9
Cumberland, Md.....	2	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	.....	Northampton, Mass.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	7	.....	Norristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
East Orange, N. J.....	1	.....	Orange, N. J.....	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8	1
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	2	.....	Providence, R. I.....	3	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	1	Reading, Pa.....	4	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	.....	1	Roanoke, Va.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915—Continued.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rutland, Vt.....	1	1	South Bend, Ind.....	1	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	6	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	1
San Juan, P. R.....	1	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	.....
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	1
Seattle, Wash.....	.....	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	13	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.**New York—New York City.**

During the week ended January 23, 1915, 2 cases of typhus fever were notified at New York.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for December, 1914.**

States.	Cases reported.			States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Arkansas.....	34	18	31	Mississippi.....	147	142	34
California.....	466	962	443	New York.....	2,104	1,786	1,453
Hawaii.....	7	.....	.....	Oregon.....	67	69	47
Iowa.....	128	.....	98				

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (es- timated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	188	31	1	1	.....	45	.....	39	22
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	231	83	1	67	.....	82	1	63	17
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	705	136	16	123	.....	88	2	183	87
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	174	57	6	2	.....	16	1	23	17
Detroit, Mich.....	537,650	140	48	2	3	.....	105	1	22	10
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,537	1,458	301	22	271	3	347	5	451	184
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	531	75	4	65	3	38	1	118	57
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	154	46	6	149	.....	72	1	32	15
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	209	97	5	17	.....	26	3	41	22
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	120	33	.....	3	.....	31	.....	25	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	402,175	156	11	2	3	.....	12	.....	18	12
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	130	13	.....	30	.....	33	1	46	27
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	.....	27	2	19	.....	6	.....	20	6
Newark, N. J.....	389,106	96	39	.....	8	.....	19	1	26	11
New Orleans, La.....	361,221	168	31	1	2	.....	2	.....	39	25
San Francisco, Cal.....	448,502	159	22	2	154	2	7	.....	40	18
Seattle, Wash.....	313,029	57	1	.....	4	.....	9	.....	10	1
Washington, D. C.....	353,378	.....	6	.....	10	.....	11	1	25	17

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

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:											
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	71	5				4		11	6	
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	60		1						6	
Kansas City, Mo.....	281,911	84	17	2	3		1		3	6	
Portland, Oreg.....	260,601		3		1		5		4	2	
Providence, R. I.....	245,090	74	19	2	4	1	19		9	4	
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	83	3		14		3	1	3	7	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:											
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,357	26	4		8		9	1	6	2	
Camden, N. J.....	102,465		3		15		1		5		
Dayton, Ohio.....	123,794	41	11	2	27		15	1		3	
Fall River, Mass.....	125,443		1	1	30		3		2	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	123,227	31	4				3		2	3	
Hartford, Conn.....	107,038	29	4				1		3	1	
Lowell, Mass.....	111,004	34	1		9		1		3	1	
Nashville, Tenn.....	114,899	47	7				3		3	6	
New Bedford, Mass.....	111,230	33	3	1	1		2	1	10	7	
Oakland, Cal.....	183,002	12	4		16		2		7	6	
Reading, Pa.....	103,361	29	4		1		6				
Richmond, Va.....	134,917	72	6		1		7		3	3	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	103,530	26	3				7			2	
Springfield, Mass.....	100,375	21	2		1		3		3		
Toledo, Ohio.....	184,126	53	12	1	19		9		23	4	
Trenton, N. J.....	106,831	39	6	1	1		5	1	5	3	
Worcester, Mass.....	157,732	40	15		1		4		8	2	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:											
Altoona, Pa.....	56,553	9	3	1					1	1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,952	8	1				2		5		
Bayonne, N. J.....	65,271	13	2				5		5	4	
Berkeley, Cal.....	52,105	6	5		25		3				
Binghamton, N. Y.....	52,191	16	2	1	1				3	2	
Brockton, Mass.....	64,043	16	5	1	1		1		6	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	60,121	29	3				2		2	2	
Covington, Ky.....	55,896		2	1			1	1	2	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	89,331		6		2		11		6		
Erie, Pa.....	72,401		9				2		1	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	71,284	22	1		17		3				
Harrisburg, Pa.....	69,493	23	5		1		1		3	3	
Johnstown, Pa.....	64,642	13	9		1		1		1	1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	94,271		4		1		1		2	2	
Lynn, Mass.....	53,811	28	2								
Manchester, N. H.....	98,207	27	6	1	2		8		1	1	
Mobile, Ala.....	75,635	18					1		1	1	
New Britain, Conn.....	50,612	29	2				1		1	5	
Norfolk, Va.....		3	1		1				1	1	
Passaic, N. J.....	86,540								1	1	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	66,276	11	7	1			6	1	3		
Saginaw, Mich.....	56,901	16	5				2			1	
Schenectady, N. Y.....	53,988	9					3		2		
South Bend, Ind.....	90,503	25	2		122		7		3		
Springfield, Ill.....	95,114	7	1								
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	57,972	22	8		51		5			3	
	73,660	26	10	1	2		2		3		
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.....	26,330	7				1					
Aurora, Ill.....	33,022	3	3		8						
Austin, Tex.....	33,218	6					3			1	
Bellingham, Wash.....	29,327		2	1							
Brookline, Mass.....	31,138	7			2		1		2	2	
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	11	2		1				2	2	
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,057	11					1		2	1	
Danville, Ill.....	30,347	10	2				1				
East Orange, N. J.....	39,852		4		2		1		3		
Elgin, Ill.....	27,495	6	1							1	
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,816	2	2		1		2		1		
Everett, Mass.....	37,381	7	3		3		6		1	2	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	40,507	11	3	1			3				
Galveston, Tex.....	40,289	16	8				4			2	
Haverhill, Mass.....	47,071	11	1		4		4		2	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	45,842	16	1						3		
Knoxville, Tenn.....	37,924		1		1						

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

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (es- timated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Lacrosse, Wis.	31,367						2			1	
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		2		1		1		4		
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	24	1	1			2		6	3	
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	6			2				2		
Malden, Mass.	48,979	7	4		2		2		1	1	
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965	8	1	1			1			2	
Medford, Mass.	25,240		1		4		1			1	
Moline, Ill.	26,402	10			39	2					
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		3				8				
Newport, Ky.	31,517	9					4				
Newport, R. I.	29,154	8					1				
Newton, Mass.	42,455	10			2		1				
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	11	3						2	1	
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	10								2	
Orange, N. J.	31,968		2		5		1		3		
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	11			1				5	2	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	3	9				1				
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	19			35				1		
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569		3								
Racine, Wis.	44,528	13	1								
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	8	3						1	2	
Rock Island, Ill.	26,545	6			1				1	1	
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	10			2					2	
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		1				2		5	5	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	8									
Superior, Wis.	44,344	7	5							2	
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	11	5						3		
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	10	1				1			2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	16	2				3	2	1	2	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	16	1							4	
York, Pa.	49,430		4				1		5		
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	11	1				4		6		
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100	1									
Braddock, Pa.	20,635		1				3		4		
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	9	1							1	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	8									
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982		1							1	
Concord, N. H.	22,291	6									
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	4	2				2		2		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607						1		1		
Florence, S. C.		4									
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	1					1				
Grand Haven, Mich.		3								1	
Harrison, N. J.	16,160		1				1				
Hidalgo, Tex.									1		
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	5	1		4		4		3	1	
Key West, Fla.	21,150	8	4				1				
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	4	2				2				
Marinette, Wis.	14,610		1				5				
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	3	1		16		2				
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	6			2		1		1		
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	4	1								
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	5							1		
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	2					1				
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	9			2						
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	7									
New London, Conn.	20,557	5	2		2				1	2	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	6	2	1							
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	6									
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	2									
Palo Alto, Cal.					7						
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	8	3				2			4	
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	6	1	1	23						
Pottstown, Pa.	16,408	7	1								
Rockland, Me.	8,182	1					1				
Rome, Ga.	14,146	3									
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	7	2				2			1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	7	1				2				
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	1	1							1	
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	3									
Vineyard Haven, Mass.		1			6						
Wilksburg, Pa.	21,701	7								2	

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows:

Austria, week ended December 26, 1914, 41 cases with 15 deaths, of which 22 cases with 10 deaths occurred in lower Austria (Vienna 7 cases with 2 deaths and 15 cases with 8 deaths distributed in three localities); Styria, 1 case; Carinthia, 1 fatal case; Bohemia, 2 fatal cases in one locality; Moravia, in three localities, 1 case each; Silesia, 2 cases with 1 death in one locality; Galicia, in four localities, 10 cases with 1 death, 7 of these cases occurring in Cracow. Of the 41 cases (15), 28 with 13 deaths occurred in persons arrived from the north or south theater of war. In addition, 3 cases were notified at Linz, Upper Austria, among soldiers.

Croatia-Slavonia.—From December 14 to 19, 1914, 50 cases with 12 deaths were notified, occurring in two counties; 49 of the cases were among soldiers.

Hungary.—During the period from December 15 to 20, 1914, 32 cases of cholera with 10 deaths were notified in Hungary. Of these, 10 cases with 1 death occurred in the city of Miskolez and 7 cases with 2 deaths in the city of Ujvidek. The remaining cases were distributed in 7 counties. Of the 32 cases notified, 23 occurred among persons arrived from the scene of war.—From Austrian official publication quoted in the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamts*, Berlin, January 15, 1915.

CUBA.

Plague—Plague-Infected Rat—Habana.

A fatal case of plague was notified at Habana February 9, 1915, in the person of an employee on the water front of the city. On February 6, 1915, the finding of a plague-infected rat was reported.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified in Habana during the 10-day period ended January 20, 1915, as follows:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing un- der treat- ment.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing un- der treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	14	2	13	Scarlet fever.....	4	1	2
Leprosy.....	.....	1	258	Smallpox.....	.....	.....	1
Measles.....	2	.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	16	2	51
Paratyphoid fever.....	11	1	11	Varicella.....	11	.....	9

ECUADOR.**Plague—Guayaquil and Vicinity.**

During the month of December, 1914, plague was notified in Guayaquil and vicinity as follows: Guayaquil, 135 cases with 49 deaths; Duran, 3 cases with 1 death; Milagro, 1 case with 1 death; Samborondon, 1 death in a case notified during the previous month.

EGYPT.**Plague—Typhus Fever.**

On January 3, 1915, 2 cases of plague with 1 death were notified at Etsa, in the Province of Fayoum. One of the cases was of the pneumonic form.

During the week ended December 31, 1914, 2 cases of typhus fever were notified at Alexandria.

GERMANY.**Cholera.**

Cholera has been notified in Germany as follows: From January 5 to 16, 1915, 1 case each at Rosenberg and Torgau; January 22, vicinity of Frankfort, 4 cases, occurring in one group of persons; at Zirka, in Posen, 5 cases. Seven cases were notified in hospitals in which the wounded were being treated. Cholera was also reported present in camps in which prisoners were interned.

GREECE.**Typhus Fever—Saloniki.**

During the week ended January 2, 1915, 5 deaths from typhus fever were notified at Saloniki.

ITALY.**Typhus Fever—Venice.**

During the week ended January 9, 1915, 8 cases of typhus fever with 1 death were notified at Venice.

JAVA.**Status of Plague.**

During the month of November, 1914, plague was notified in east Java as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.	Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	238	223	Surabaya.....	118	112
Madjoen.....	18	14			
Paseroean.....	527	455	Total.....	901	804

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague—Queenstown.

Plague was reported present at Queenstown February 5, 1915.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Feb. 12, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 741; deaths, 133. Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 452; deaths not reported.
Hungary.....				
Germany:				
Zosenberg.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		
Torgau.....	do.....	1		
Indo-China:				
Cochin China—				
Saigon.....	Dec. 7-13.....	43	21	

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 6-12.....	3	3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 9.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				Total, Nov. 1-30: Cases, 601; deaths, 804.
Provinces.....				
Keliri.....	Nov. 1-30.....	238	223	
Mallicen.....	do.....	18	14	
Passeecean.....	do.....	527	455	
Surabaya.....	do.....	118	112	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	1	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	135	49	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Samborondon.....	do.....		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Queenstown.....	Feb. 5.....			Present.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Penrith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	1		
Sydney.....	Dec. 11-21.....	4		
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Sarnia.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 30.....	2		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 6-12.....	14	6	
China:				
Shanghai.....	Dec. 13-23.....	2	13	
Tientsin.....	Dec. 6-12.....		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 7.....	18	5	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....		7	
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 6-12.....	2	2	
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-30.....		3	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 11-17.....		6	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	1		
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Dec. 13-19.....	6	1	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Feb. 12, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Jan. 3-16.....	90	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2.....	11		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	7		

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Feb. 5, 1915.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 3,467; deaths, 937.
Bohemia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 176; deaths, 56.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....				Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1.
Coast land—				
Trieste.....	Nov. 15-21.....	5		
Croatia-Slavonia.....				Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1; death, 1.
Galicia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 2,047; deaths, 793.
Kracow.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 5.....	109	4	
Lisko.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 7.....	355	186	
Przemysl.....	Nov. 1-14.....	132	3	
Lower Austria.....				Total Sept. 1-Dec. 5: Cases, 473; deaths, 67.
Vienna.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 5.....	386	42	
Moravia.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 362; deaths, 93.
Brunn.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 21.....	18	3	
Silesia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 283; deaths, 39.
Styria.....				Sept. 23-28: Cases, 55; deaths, 18.
Gratz.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 14.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 7.....	3		
Hungary.....				Total Sept. 15-Nov. 30: Cases, 3,024. Deaths not yet reported.
Budapest.....	Dec. 25-31.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 5.....	1	1	
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-21.....			Present.
Wuchow.....	Nov. 27.....			Do.
Dutch East Indies:				
Celebes—				
Menado.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21.....	324	310	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	335	321	
Sumatra—				
Lampung.....	Nov. 8-14.....	27	7	
Mengals.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7.....	65	69	
Palembang.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21.....	94	74	
Telok Betong.....	Nov. 14-21.....	25	24	
Germany.....				Total Nov. 8-Dec. 26: Cases, 51. Vicinity of Frankfort on the Oder.
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		
Posen.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		At Birnbaum.
Silesia.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....	46		In 23 localities.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 12.....	7	1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 1-28.....	42		Oct. 25-31: Deaths, 17. Not previously reported.
Madras.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 19.....	149	106	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	5	2	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 259; deaths, 148. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 18; deaths, 15.
Cambodia—				
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Cochin China—				
Baria.....	do.....	6	6	And vicinity, Nov. 3-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.
Cholon.....	do.....	9	7	
Saigon.....	do.....	1	1	Total, Jan. 1-Dec. 6: Cases, 62; deaths, 38; Dec. 14-20: cases, 49; deaths, 20.
Laos—				
Pakse.....	do.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Feb. 5, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kyoto fu.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 12....	44	22	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-14.....		1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 28....		8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 4-10.....	1	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 13-19.....	1	1	In a person arriving on the s. s. Vestris, having stopped 3 days in Bahia, en route from Portugal.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 31.....	2		

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 2....	12	10	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 11-Nov. 30....		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....				Jan. 5: Case, 1.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5....	17	16	
China:				
Canton.....				June 12-July 12: Cases, 325.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 6-12.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Province:				
Kediri.....	Oct. 1-31.....	492	455	
Madison.....	do.....	110	96	Total, Oct. 1-31: Cases, 1,661
Paseroean.....	do.....	878	756	deaths, 1,474.
Surabaya.....	do.....	181	167	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6	3	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	101	42	
Sanborondon.....	do.....	4	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 5-28.....	1	1	Total, Jan. 1-Nov. 28: Cases, 218
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16....	7	7	deaths, 110.
Greece.....				Sept. 12, present in Drama and Kavala.
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5....	13	10	
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 12....	7	6	Not previously reported.
Karachi.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12....	7	6	
Madras.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 12....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30....	99	91	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	1	1	
Indo-China.....				
Anam—				
Phanrang.....	Aug. 1-31.....	8	7	
Phanitet.....	do.....	4	1	
Cambodia—				
Pnum Penh.....	do.....	41	39	
Cochin China—				
Cholon.....	do.....	26	11	
Saigon.....	do.....	23	15	And vicinity Nov. 3-30: Cases, 5.
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan.....	do.....	45	45	
Libya (Tripoli).....				Present in Derna and Marsa-Susa among native laborers.
Mauritius.....	Nov. 6-12.....	14		
Persia:				
Belessavar.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 9....	80	80	On Caspian coast.
Kasri Shireen.....	Dec. 12.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Feb. 5, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru: Salaverry.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	1	1	Nov. 17-23: Cases, 2; deaths, 1. Dec. 14: Cases, 10 in hospital at Trujillo.
Russia: Moscow.....	Dec. 6-12.....	2	.....	
Senegal: Dakar.....	Dec. 5.....	.....	.....	Present.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Nov. 1-28.....	3	3	
Turkey in Asia: Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 3....	11	9	
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 25-31.....	2	3	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia: Aden.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 23....	8	10	
Argentina: Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Australia: New South Wales— Sydney.....				Total Nov. 13-19: Cases, 7 in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country districts.
Queensland— Brisbane.....				Nov. 19, in Colmslie quarantine station, 1 case from s. s. Kano Na from Melbourne, via Sydney.
Austria-Hungary: Hungary— Fiume.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 3....	2	1	
Brazil: Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	.....	40	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 19....	582	174	
Sao Paulo.....	Nov. 9-15.....	2	.....	
Bulgaria: Sofia.....	June 30-Nov. 28...	121	2	
Canada: Ontario— Sarnia.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 9....	2	.....	
Toronto.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 16....	11	.....	
Quebec— Montreal.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 9....	4	.....	
Quebec.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 16....	3	.....	
Windsor.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1	.....	Jan. 13: Cases, 4 from Grand Trunk Ferry, Lambsdown.
Canary Islands: Teneriffe— Santa Cruz.....	Dec. 6-26.....	.....	2	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5....	66	13	
China: Hongkong.....	Nov. 22-28.....	1	1	Nov. 22, present.
Newchwang.....	.....	.....	.....	Deaths among natives.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 27....	10	37	
Dutch East Indies: Borneo.....	Nov. 8-14.....	50	30	Oct. 18-24: Cases, 112; deaths, 44, mainly in Pontianak.
Java.....	.....	.....	.....	In the western part, including Batavia, Oct. 18-Nov. 21: Cases, 2,607; deaths, 424.
Batavia.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21....	166	44	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1	.....	
Egypt: Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 23...	43	11	
France: Havre.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1	.....	
Paris.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26....	4	2	
Germany: Great Britain: Cardiff.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5....	5	.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 19: Cases, 14.
Liverpool.....	Dec. 19.....	1	.....	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Feb. 5, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Nov. 22-28.....	5	.....	
Patras.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 3.....	.....	11	
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	61	39	Dec. 6: Epidemic.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 12.....	45	11	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 23.....	.....	37	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 19.....	9	7	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 3.....	2	.....	
Japan:				
Nagasaki-ken.....	Oct. 1-31.....	25	4	Jan. 1-Oct. 31: Cases, 450; deaths, 102, exclusive of Taiwan.
Taiwan.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5.....	8	.....	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 10.....	.....	7	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 26.....	19	10	
Juarez.....	Dec. 4.....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 5.....	16	6	
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-20.....	.....	2	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1	.....	
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	6	Prevalent among the military.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 10.....	.....	10	Jan. 5: Epidemic.
Norway:				
Christiansand.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7	2	Including report, vol. 23.
Stavanger.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	1	.....	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 19.....	10	.....	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12.....	23	2	
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 13.....	10	1	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 12.....	47	6	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 12.....	169	43	
Riga.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 12.....	69	.....	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 18.....	.....	24	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	5	4	
Valencia.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 2.....	261	12	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 23.....	5	2	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 13-19.....	.....	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 5.....	7	.....	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26.....	46	16	
Haifa.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 6.....	14	6	
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14-21.....	.....	7	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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

BEAUMONT, TEX.

Foodstuffs—Adulteration and Misbranding—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Dec. 2, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That no person, firm, or corporation shall within this city manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell or exchange any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act. The term "food" as used herein shall include all articles used by man as food, drink, flavoring, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of this act food shall be deemed to be adulterated: (1) If any substance had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; (2) if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article; (3) if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, or if the product be below that standard of quality, quantity, strength, or purity represented to the purchaser or consumer; (4) if it be mixed, colored or powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed; (5) if it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of such preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package. The provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption; (6) if it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal or vegetable unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter. For the purpose of this act, the term "filthy" shall be deemed to apply to food not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and as far as it may be necessary by all reasonable means from all foreign or injurious contaminations.

SEC. 3. That the term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all articles of food or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein shall be false or misleading in any particular. That for the purpose of this act food shall also be deemed to be misbranded: (1) If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; (2) if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion

of morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, phenacetine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of such substance contained therein; (3) if in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package; (4) if the package containing it or its labels bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That any article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases: First, in the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced; second, in the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends; that the term "blend" as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration and misbranding.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale or exchange any article of food to which has been added formaldehyde, boric acid or borates, benzoic acid or benzoates, sulphurous acid or sulphites, salicylic acid or salicylates, abstral, beta naphthols, flourine compounds, dulcin, glucin, cocaine, sulphuric acid or other mineral acids, except phosphoric acid, any preparation of lead or copper or other ingredient injurious to health: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the sale of catsups, sauces, concentrated fruits, fruit juices, and like substances preserved with one-tenth of 1 per cent of sodium benzoate, or the equivalent benzoic acid, when a statement of such fact is plainly indicated upon the label: *Provided further*, That the oxides of sulphur may be used for bleaching, clarifying, and refining food products.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to conduct, within the city of Beaumont, any grocery, bakery, confectionery, market, restaurant, hotel, or eating house, or any place where foods for the consumption of human beings are manufactured for sale, possessed with the intent to sell, offered or exposed for sale, unless said place is equipped with well-fitting screens of not less than 14-mesh wire and kept in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the board of health.

SEC. 6. All meats, game, fish, vegetables, fruit, prepared food products, and candies exposed for sale in open receptacles or broken packages shall be kept not less than 2 feet above the floor of the building, shop, booth, or place where they are so exposed, and shall be protected in such manner as to prevent dust, flies, and insects from coming in contact with them. Cut fresh meat, fresh fish, and all fresh fruit (except oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas, and melons) exposed for sale shall be kept in properly ventilated cases or receptacles having glass tops. All cooked and uncooked food displayed by restaurants, hotels, or eating houses shall be protected from dust, flies, and other insects with appropriate glass coverings. All foods consumed without peeling, cooking, or washing, peddled from wagons, shall be protected from dust, flies, and other insects with appropriate coverings—glass, if displayed.

SEC. 7. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or willfully neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Zones of Quiet in Cases of Severe Illness. (Ord. Dec. 7, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That chapter 73 of the Chicago Code of 1911 be, and the same hereby is, amended by inserting therein, immediately following article 3 thereof, an article to be known and designated as article 3 (a), which shall read as follows, to wit:

ART. 3 (a). *Temporary zones of quiet.*—2478 (a). *Temporary zones of quiet to be established—Duration.*—Any person desiring to have a temporary zone of quiet established around residence premises where a person is dangerously ill, located in any block within the city of Chicago in which one-quarter of the buildings are used exclusively for residence purposes, may apply therefor in writing to the commissioner of health and shall truly state in said application the name of the person who is ill, the location of the premises, the character and state of the illness, and the name and address of the physician in attendance upon such ill person. Such application shall be accompanied by a certificate of the physician attending such ill person, setting forth that he is the physician in attendance upon such ill person, at the location described in the application, and stating the character of the illness and that in the opinion of such physician the life of the ill person will be endangered unless a temporary zone of quiet is established around the premises where such ill person is located, and giving such other information as may be required by the commissioner of health.

Upon the filing of such application and physician's certificate the commissioner of health shall cause an investigation to be made, and if satisfied that the life of such ill person will be endangered unless a temporary zone of quiet is established around said premises he shall approve such application in writing, and upon the payment by the applicant to the city collector of the investigation fee as herein fixed the commissioner of health shall in writing notify the general superintendent of police of the approval of such application, and thereupon a temporary zone of quiet shall be established in all territory embraced within a reasonable distance, to be determined by the general superintendent of police, not exceeding 250 feet, of said premises. No temporary zone of quiet established pursuant to the provisions of this article shall be maintained or continued upon one application for a longer period than 14 days from the date when the same is established.

2478 (b). *Fee.*—The applicant shall pay to the city collector, prior to the approval of the application by the commissioner of health, an investigation fee of \$2.

2478 (c). *Signs to be posted.*—It shall be the duty of the general superintendent of police to place, or cause to be placed, in some conspicuous place on every street or streets on which the premises may be situated, around which a temporary zone of quiet shall be established, and at points marking the boundaries of such temporary zone of quiet, at a distance of not to exceed 250 feet in either direction from such premises, signs or placards displaying the words "Notice—Temporary Zone of Quiet." Said signs or placards shall be maintained until such temporary zone of quiet is discontinued.

2478 (d). *Disturbing noises—Nuisance—Penalty.*—The making, causing, or permitting to be made of any unnecessary noise, or the playing of itinerant musicians, upon the public streets, avenues, or alleys within any such temporary zone of quiet, which disturbs or which may tend to disturb the peace and quiet of the person who is ill in the premises around which such temporary zone of quiet is established, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and is hereby prohibited.

Every person who shall be guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Street Cars—Heating, Ventilation, Overcrowding, and Cleaning. (Ord. Dec. 28, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That section 2210 of the Chicago Code of 1911, as amended May 5, 1913 (Council Journal, p. 279), be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

2210. It shall not be lawful for any person or corporation owning, leasing, or operating any street railway cars, elevated railroad cars, or steam railroad cars, which run from point to point within the city of Chicago, either on elevated, surface, or subway lines, to permit any car to be used or operated on any of the public streets or ways of said city or on any part of the right of way of said person or corporation, unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a) The cars of the company shall be kept heated as follows:

First. A minimum temperature of 50° F. above zero shall be maintained in all cars in service carrying passengers when the outside temperature is at 10° F. above zero or higher.

Second. A minimum temperature of 45° F. above zero shall be maintained in all cars in service carrying passengers when the outside temperature is below 10° but not below 5° F. above zero.

Third. When the outside temperature is below 5° F. above zero the temperature in all cars in service carrying passengers shall be maintained at 45° F. above zero, or as near this point as the continuous operation of all the heaters in said cars to their full capacity will allow.

(b) There shall be maintained and conspicuously displayed in such car a standard Fahrenheit thermometer so located that it will furnish a fair criterion of the temperature of the car.

(c) The air shall be supplied in such quantity that the amount of carbon dioxide present in the air of the said car shall not exceed 12 parts in each 10,000 parts of air.

(d) Cars or portions of cars in which smoking is permitted shall be provided with a ventilating capacity 33½ per cent in excess of the capacity required for other cars or the portions of cars in which smoking is not permitted.

(e) If such car shall be provided with spittoons or other spit receptacles, they shall be so placed, constructed, and secured that they will not be easily overturned, and shall be so constructed as to be easily and effectively cleaned.

(f) Cars shall be opened up and freely aired at least once in 24 hours.

(g) The interior and platforms and inside of vestibules of all cars shall be kept clean, and cars in which smoking is permitted shall be cleaned after each round trip.

(h) Each car on each separate line shall, after leaving the starting point, be run to the terminus of the line as designated on such car, except in cases of breakdowns or other unavoidable interruptions of traffic, and except when no passenger on the car desires to be carried to the terminus of said line.

(i) A sufficient number of cars on each separate line to carry passengers comfortably and without crowding shall be provided, which cars shall be run upon a proper and reasonable schedule, and such schedule shall, upon request, be furnished to the city council or to the commissioner of public service.

(j) No open cars shall be used or operated within said city upon any day between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in any year, when the temperature in the open air is lower than 50° F.

(j-1) For the purpose of providing comfortable transportation of passengers without crowding, the number of passengers to be carried in any street railway, elevated railway, or steam railroad car shall not exceed the seating capacity of such street railway, elevated railway, or steam railroad car.

(k) Each street or elevated railway car shall be distinctly numbered and bear the name of its owner, both inside and outside, and shall bear appropriate and conspicuous

signs upon its sides and ends indicating both day and night the route and destination of such car: *Provided, however,* That when two or more cars are operated as trains, said end signs shall be fixed to the front of the front car and to the rear of the rear car. Each street-railway car shall bear an appropriate and conspicuous sign indicating the scheduled run number of said car. At night such signs shall be illuminated. Every such car, while being operated at night, shall be equipped with a brightly lighted headlight: *Provided, however,* That when two or more cars are operated as trains, said headlight shall be affixed to the front car.

(l) There shall be securely posted in each car, where it may be conveniently read by passengers, a copy of this section.

The provisions of this ordinance relating to the maintenance of the temperature, the maintenance of the thermometers and the posting of copies of this section within said cars, as herein provided, shall not apply to open cars operated at any time not prohibited by this section.

After this section shall take effect, the commissioner of health shall detail employees from the department of health to make the investigation necessary to determine whether or not the sanitary provisions of this section are being complied with, and the said commissioner shall report the result of such investigation to the corporation counsel. It is hereby made the duty of the local transportation expert to secure information necessary to determine whether or not all other provisions of this section are being complied with and to cooperate with the corporation counsel in securing the evidence necessary to the prosecution of violations of this section.

Births and Deaths—Issuance of Certified Copies of Reports of. (Ord. Dec. 14, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the Chicago code of 1911 be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 1189½. *Certified copies of reports of births and deaths—Fee for the same.*—The commissioner of health is hereby authorized to issue certified copies of reports of births and deaths on file in the department of health upon the payment to the city collector by the applicant of a fee of 50 cents for each such certified copy.

Bichloride of Mercury—Labeling and Wrapping Required. (Ord. Dec. 14, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to give away, sell, offer, or expose for sale at retail in the city of Chicago any bichloride of mercury, otherwise known as corrosive sublimate, in the dry form, except in colored tablets inclosed in a sealed container of glass. Said glass container shall be conspicuously labeled with the word "poison" in red letters. Each tablet in said container shall also be individually wrapped and the wrapper shall have conspicuously placed thereon the word "poison" in plain letters.

This ordinance shall not apply to tablets containing one-tenth of a grain or less of bichloride of mercury.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall not be effective until March 1, 1915.

Secondhand Clothing, Bedding, etc.—Sale of—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 14, 1914.)

134. In accordance with chapter 551 of the acts of 1914, the board of health adopts the following conditions for permits to deal in secondhand clothing, mattresses, bedding, etc.

1. Each dealer shall keep an accurate record of articles bought for sale, giving the date and place (street and number) of purchase, and the articles bought.

2. All washable articles shall be thoroughly laundered before they are sold or offered for sale.

3. Articles which can not be washed without injury shall be thoroughly fumigated in a manner satisfactory to the board of health, before being sold or offered for sale.

4. All articles and records shall be subject to the inspection of the board of health, or its agents, at any time. Articles condemned by the board of health, or its agents, shall be destroyed forthwith by the dealer.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Board of Health—Powers of—Interference with Members of, in Performance of Duty. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

1. The board of health shall have full power and control over all matters affecting the health of the inhabitants of the city of Cumberland, and shall have power to pass all such orders as in their opinion may be deemed necessary to secure and maintain healthful and sanitary conditions, and all orders so passed by said board of health shall operate with the same effect as ordinances passed by the mayor and city council, and any person or persons who shall violate or fail to observe any order issued by the board of health or health officer upon conviction (if no penalty is prescribed in the code or ordinances of the city) shall be fined a sum of not less than \$5 and not more than \$100, which fine shall be imposed and collected as other fines due the mayor and city council, and a further sum of \$5 for each and every day such neglect or refusal shall continue.

* * * * *

8. Any person obstructing or resisting the health officer, or the board of health or any member thereof, or any person by them appointed or employed in the execution of the powers given, or duties imposed by the charter, by the mayor and city council of Cumberland or the regulations issued or approved by the board of health shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Nuisances. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

2. Whatever is dangerous to human life or health; whatever building or part thereof is not sufficiently ventilated, sewerred, or clean; whatever renders soil, water, food, or air impure and unwholesome; and whatever is detrimental to the health of the citizens of the city; and whatever of the following-enumerated conditions exist are declared to be and are nuisances.

Nuisances shall be divided into two classifications:

Structural and nonstructural.

a. Structural nuisances are, upon due and sufficient notice, to be corrected by the owner or the responsible party having control over the property.

b. Nonstructural nuisances are, upon due and sufficient notice, to be corrected by the occupant of the premises on which such nuisances exist, or by the person or persons causing or creating such nuisances.

c. Any person or persons, after being duly notified, who fail to abate or cause to be abated a nuisance, either caused, maintained, or permitted, shall be subject to punishment as hereinafter provided; each day such nuisance shall continue after the expiration of any notice to abate shall constitute a separate offense.

The following shall be deemed nuisances:

d. Any failure to supply, or any inadequate or defective provision for, drains, drain traps, ventilating pipes, subsoil drainage, or cesspool accommodations or other approved provisions for the disposal of excreta.

e. Any premises which are in a dirty or insanitary condition.

f. Any street or road, or any part thereof, or any watercourse, ditch, gutter, side channel, drain, dump, ash pit, sewer, privy, urinal, or cesspool so foul as to be offensive or unhealthful.

g. Any well, tank, pool, run, spring, or cistern the water of which from any cause is so tainted with impurities as to be injurious to the health of persons living near or using such water or which is likely to cause or promote disease.

h. Any accumulation or deposit of stagnant water, manure, house refuse, growing weeds, or other matter, wherever situated, which is unhealthful or obnoxious.

i. Any noxious matter flowing or discharging from any premises, wherever situated, into any public street, road, or into the gutter or side channel of any street or road, or upon any inclosed on uninclosed lot or yard.

j. Any house or dwelling, or the lot or yard thereof, rendered unsanitary or offensive by keeping in it chickens or other animals.

k. Depositing in any street, alley, lot, or public place of any manure, hay, straw, filth, offal, or any offensive substance detrimental to the public health and comfort.

l. Any tank, cistern, well, vault, tub, pail, jar, can, or other receptacle for liquids kept in such a condition as to convert it into a nuisance because of mosquitoes or other insects breeding therein.

m. Any premises wherein dead animals, other than those lawfully slaughtered for food, are deposited, buried, or permitted to remain longer than is reasonably required to effect their removal.

* * * * *

11. The health officer of the city of Cumberland, after due notice to the owner, to be served personally or upon the occupant of the premises or by posting upon the property, shall have the power to enter upon any property and abate any nuisance which he may find existing upon such property, and to employ such person or persons as may be necessary for that purpose. The costs of such action to be collectible against the property as are other debts due the mayor and city council.

Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Removal of Contents—Connections with Sewers. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

3. It shall be unlawful for the owner or owners of any property, house, or building within the corporate limits of the city of Cumberland to maintain or permit upon said property a privy or other sundry contrivance when said property has been or can be connected in any manner with a sewer.

All privies or other contrivances as above mentioned existing on any property above specified are hereby declared a nuisance, without notice, and shall be at once properly cleaned of their contents, and where excavated shall be filled with material free from decayed or decaying matter and abandoned for further use and all evidences of such previous use removed.

All privies or other contrivances for the reception of human excretions or other matter from house drainage existing on any property along which there is no sewer (until a sewer shall be constructed or built) shall be reconstructed (if necessary) in such manner and under the following regulations and restrictions:

No person or persons shall construct, build, reconstruct, move, or repair any dry closet, privy, cesspool, septic tank, or other contrivance for the reception of human excretions or other obnoxious matter, solid or liquid, either for temporary or permanent use, within the corporate limits of the city of Cumberland, without first submitting to the city engineer and the health officer of the city of Cumberland for their approval a plan showing the location and mode of construction of such contrivance, and obtaining from the said city engineer a permit to so construct, etc. Any and all plans submitted for approval as above specified shall comply with the following general specifications.

a. No such contrivance shall be located less than 20 feet from any building used as a residence, school, church, or factory or store in which are manufactured or sold food-stuffs without the permit therefor first being approved by the mayor and city council.

b. All such contrivances shall abut upon an alley, when possible, so as to permit accessibility for cleaning.

c. All such contrivances shall be constructed so as to be water-tight, thereby not permitting any of the contents thereof to seep into the ground.

d. All such contrivances shall be thoroughly inclosed so as to render them fly proof and the structure built over such contrivances shall be ventilated by a window, thoroughly screened, at or near the top of said structure, of a size not less than 1 foot square.

e. All doors opening into such contrivance shall be fitted with a self-closing spring and shall be kept tightly closed at all times excepting during ingress and egress.

f. The seats of all such contrivances shall be fitted with a tight cover or lid and so arranged as to fall to when said seat is not in use.

g. All contrivances when not of cement construction must be lined with a layer of tar or pitch sufficient to make them water-tight.

h. All overflow tanks from septic tanks, etc., shall be protected as above.

i. No overhanging closets will be permitted to exist within the city limits, nor shall such hereafter be constructed.

No contrivance above mentioned shall be kept in other than a sanitary condition and free from unnecessary odors at all times. No such contrivance as above mentioned shall be constructed, etc., without obtaining the said permit, after filing with the city engineer a copy of such approved plans. The city engineer is hereby empowered to grant such permit as above provided, and such permit shall state whether for temporary or permanent use, and when for temporary use a time limit shall be stated on the permit; at the expiration of such time the said contrivance shall be discontinued and completely cleaned and removed unless an extension of such time is granted by the city engineer.

* * * * *

12. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to open or clean any vault, privy, or similar contrivance within the corporate limits of the city of Cumberland except under the following conditions:

No person shall perform any such work without first obtaining a license therefor from the city clerk.

No license shall be granted to any person except those owning or controlling an air and water tight vessel or barrels or odorless excavating machine, and who shall produce to the clerk a certificate from the board of health that the vessels, barrels, or odorless machines which they propose to use are properly constructed for the purpose.

No person shall perform any such work until a permit has been issued to them by the health officer, and only in accordance with the terms of such permit.

No person using a vessel or barrel in emptying any privy, vault, or sink shall perform the work except between the hours of 11 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m.

All odorless excavating machines shall perform their work between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

All persons having a license issued by the city clerk, as provided above, to clean or open vaults, privies, or similar contrivances in the city of Cumberland shall appear and register their license in a book provided for that purpose in the office of the health officer. All persons so registered as provided above shall, between the 1st and 5th of each month, make a report to the health officer of all vaults, sinks, or privies so cleaned by them during the previous month.

Toilet Facilities in Factories, Buildings, and Residences. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

4. All buildings, factories, shops, or other place or places within the city limits where are employed persons, or where occupied as a residence or a place of abode or for public gatherings, shall be provided with adequate sanitary and approved toilet facilities. Where houses or apartments are occupied jointly by two or more families living separately there shall be provided separate approved toilet facilities for each family.

Buildings—Insanitary—Condemnation, Vacation, and Repair. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

5. The health officer shall have the power to condemn any house or building within the city limits that is occupied or to be occupied as a human habitation, when in his judgment, and after proper inspection such house or building is found to be insanitary and dangerous to the health of persons occupying or who may occupy it. Upon the condemnation of such a house or building the health officer shall report the facts in the case to the board of health in writing. After sufficient investigation the board of health shall direct that such a building be suitably placarded, and formal notice be served upon the occupants of such building, if occupied, to vacate; and upon the owner of the building directing the said owner to at once repair or remodel such building or to remove the building, in the discretion of the board, such repairing or remodeling to be passed upon by the board of health before occupancy or reoccupancy of the building. Any occupant or occupants of such condemned building who shall fail to comply with the notice above mentioned shall be fined as hereinafter set forth. Any owner of any such condemned building who shall fail to comply with the notice above mentioned upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided and a further fine not to exceed \$10 per day for each day such failure to so comply shall continue. Any person or persons who shall continue to occupy a condemned building after due notice to quit, or any person or persons who shall move into such building for the purpose of occupying it as an abode, shall be subject upon conviction to a fine of \$5 or imprisonment for two days, and a further fine of \$2 per day or imprisonment for one day so long as such failure to observe said notice shall continue.

Medicines—Distribution of Samples of, Prohibited. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to distribute, give away or deposit as a means of free advertisement, from door to door, or upon the steps, porches, or approaches to any dwelling house or building, or upon the streets, alleys, lanes, or parks of the city, any packages, parcels, boxes, envelopes, or any other container containing any medicine, drug, or preparation purporting to be a remedy or medicine for the prevention or cure of disease of man or animal.

Slaughterhouses—Permit Required—Health Officer to Make Regulations Governing. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, without permission in writing from the council, to keep any slaughterhouse within the city limits, or kill, or slaughter for sale, any animal within the city limits, and every day any slaughterhouse is kept as aforesaid shall constitute a separate offense.

When permission is given, the slaughterhouse shall be kept clean and free from filth or offal, so as not to be offensive to the public living in the neighborhood.

The health officer shall make regulations, subject to the approval of the board of health, governing the sanitary construction and control of slaughterhouses and meat

shops, and all such regulations shall be binding upon the person keeping or conducting such slaughterhouse or meat shop.

Upon complaint being made of the requirements as to cleanliness not being kept, said permission shall, in the discretion of the board of health be revoked.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places—Posting of Notice. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

9. It shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate or spit upon any sidewalk of any public street, or upon any sidewalk of any lane, alley, or other public thoroughfare of the city of Cumberland used by pedestrians, or upon the floor or any public building or public conveyance.

All persons having control or charge over any public building or conveyance as above specified, shall cause a suitable notice or warning, showing the substance of this paragraph, to be conspicuously displayed within the entrance of such building or vehicle distinctly visible to all persons entering such building or vehicle.

For each and every violation of the provisions of this section a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 shall be imposed and collected upon conviction before the city magistrate.

Milk and Cream—License—Health Officer to Make Regulations. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

10. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation being a producer or distributor, to send or carry to the city of Cumberland for sale, wholesale or retail, or to offer for sale within the limits of the city of Cumberland, any milk or cream, without first having registered in the office of the board of health of the city of Cumberland their name or names, with the location of their farm, farms or other place at or from which their product is produced or distributed, and such other information as the health officer of the city shall deem necessary; and having first obtained from the said health officer a certificate of such registration: *Provided*, That grocery stores selling milk and cream purchased from a duly registered producer or distributor shall not be required to register under the provisions of this section.

The health officer, with the approval of the board of health of the city, is hereby empowered to make such regulations as in his judgment shall be necessary for the proper control and protection of the milk and cream supply for the city. Such regulations shall specify:

(1) A sanitary standard for the dairy farms or dairy on which the product is produced, or place from which distributed.

(2) A standard of purity for the product from such dairy farm, dairy or other place of production or distribution.

a. A minimum butter fat content.

b. A minimum bacterial content.

c. Cleanliness of the product and container as to gross dirt.

d. Method of distribution, as to vehicle, dip milk, care in handling.

e. Limitations upon the sale of certified and pasteurized products, and such other details as shall be deemed necessary.

f. Such other requirements as may be deemed necessary to properly protect the milk and cream supply of the city.

Any person or persons so registering as above required shall, upon application to the health officer, be granted a license to sell milk or cream in the city of Cumberland, subject to the restrictions as set out in the rules and regulations above authorized, upon proper compliance with the requirements of a standard set qualifying such person to be licensed.

A license issued under the provisions of this section shall consist of a certificate and a display tag or tags of a form approved by the board of health, issued from the office of the board of health. Licenses shall be good until revoked for cause, and when once revoked shall be renewed only upon reapplication and full compliance with the regulations as in the instance of the original issue. No license so revoked, however, shall be reissued sooner than six months from the date of such revocation. All license tags shall be displayed upon the vehicle used in the distribution of the product sold in a manner prescribed by the health officer, and no person shall display a tag unless a permit for such tags has been issued nor after the permit for it has been revoked. Said license shall be revoked in the discretion of the board of health upon the failure of the person holding such license to comply with all the requirements of the regulations issued under authority of this paragraph after trial and conviction before the city magistrate or forfeiture by failure to appear for trial at a time set after due notice. A fee of \$1 shall be charged and collected at the time of issue of license.

Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section, in reference to dairies, milk, etc., or any of the rules and regulations of the health officer issued as above provided, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine not to exceed \$5. A second conviction shall result in a revocation of license, if such person has previously obtained a license, in addition to such fine as above mentioned. Upon a third conviction, in addition to the fine above mentioned, the persons so offending shall be prohibited from selling their product in the city of Cumberland.

The health officer of the city of Cumberland is hereby empowered, either upon his own motion or by order of the board of health, to condemn and destroy any milk or cream or product from the same which shall not comply with the regulations of said board or health officer, and the acceptance of registration or license shall bind all persons from any right of action by reason of such condemnation and destruction.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

13. *a.* No person or persons or their agents or employees shall expose in the open window or showcase of any store, shop, or other building in the city of Cumberland any foodstuffs, such as uncooked meats, fresh fish, dressed poultry, sea food, confectioners' or bakers' products, for sale, unless such foodstuffs are protected from flies, dirt, dust, or other source of contamination by suitable glass cases, tight covers, or other proper containers that will insure the proper protection of such foodstuffs from contamination above mentioned.

b. No person or persons, etc., shall expose for sale in any store, shop, or other building any fruit, vegetables, smoked or cured meats, or fish, or any article of food that is to be used immediately without preparation by removing the outer surface or by some process of cooking, any foodstuffs not mentioned in section 1, unless such article of food be protected from handling, from the contact of any animal or flies and insects, by being covered by screens or some other suitable material, and no article of food mentioned in this section or in subsection *a* shall be exposed for display or sale within or without any store, shop, or other building or upon any street or public place, unless the stall, trays, boxes, or shelves holding such foodstuffs are raised not less than 2 feet from the surface of the ground upon which they rest.

c. No foodstuffs as mentioned in subsection *a* intended for sale shall be transported from place to place within the city of Cumberland unless such articles of food be properly protected from dust, dirt, insects, or small animals by suitable cover, sides, front, and back curtains to the vehicle so transporting said articles of food, or a proper and suitable cover placed over the foodstuffs in such a manner as to insure protection during transportation as above provided.

d. No huckster, butcher, or other person selling foodstuffs from a wagon, cart, or other vehicle on the streets, lanes, or alleys or public places in the city of Cumberland

shall expose such foodstuffs to contamination, and all foodstuffs coming under subsections *a* and *b* offered for sale from any wagon, cart, or other vehicle shall be protected as required by subsections *b* and *c* of this section.

Drinking Water—Source of—Certification. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

14. *a.* Every building in the city of Cumberland used as a dwelling or habitation for human beings, where sewer connection is available, shall be supplied with the city water service for sanitary and domestic purposes, unless there is provided from some other source a water supply adequate and of a standard of purity to meet the standard adopted by the city.

b. No hotel, boarding house, café, lunch room, bar, or other place where the public is served with meals or drink shall serve for drinking purposes any water other than the city tap supply unless the water so used is first boiled, distilled, or has been approved for such use by the health officer.

* * * * *

d. No water from wells, springs, or other private supply of water shall be permitted to be used within the city limits unless the water from such well, etc., has been certified to as of standard adopted by the board of health. The board of health is empowered to set a standard of purity, and all wells, etc., the water from which has been analyzed and certified to shall be so placarded by the health department. Any water from well, spring, or other source in the city or brought into the city not so placarded or certified shall be declared a nuisance, and the person so maintaining such spring, well, or other source shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$25 and \$5 for each day such well, spring, or other source is permitted to exist after due notice from the health officer to abandon and destroy the same.

Ice—Manufacture and Sale. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

14. *c.* No ice shall be sold, given away, or delivered within the city limits for domestic use, or that may be used for domestic use, until after the water from which such ice is made has been analyzed, approved, and certified by the health officer as to its purity, and the method of such manufacture free from danger of contaminating such water: *Provided*, That ice sold and used for cooling or refrigerating purposes only may be manufactured from uncertified water if such water at the time of use in the ice molds is denatured by the addition of a coloring substance the amount and kind of which to be specified by the board of health.

Stables; Construction and Care—Manure; Disposal of. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

15. All stables within the limits of the city of Cumberland, where are stabled or kept; horses, cows, or other domestic animals, shall be constructed or reconstructed so as to comply with the following specifications:

Stalls.—All floors of all stalls shall be impervious to water or other liquids, and so graded that all liquids falling thereon will drain to the rear of the stall. At the rear of all stalls shall be placed a gutter or drain into which will flow all liquids draining from the floor of all stalls. Said gutters shall be so graded that all liquid discharged into them will be carried off and conducted to a catch basin or cesspool, which in turn will be connected with a sewer. Said sewer connections shall be not less than 4 inches and shall be kept open and clear at all times.

Lofts.—No hay, straw, or feed shall be kept or stored in any loft over any stalls unless the floor of such loft is sufficiently tight to prevent the dropping or sifting of dust or dirt from such loft into any stall.

Ventilation and light.—All stables shall be provided with opening sufficient for the purpose of light and ventilation. All openings shall be properly screened so as to prevent the entrance into such stable of flies.

Yards.—All stable yards shall be properly graded so as to prevent the formation of pools of water or other liquid and shall be kept free from hay or straw excepting as such material shall be spread for the purpose of drying.

Manure bins.—All manure shall be kept in proper bins or pits. Such bin or pit shall be constructed of waterproof material made tight so as to prevent seepage and provided with a suitable cover to shed rain and to render the bin or pit dark and to prevent flies from entering the bin and prevent odors arising therefrom. Such bins may be built upon the ground or in the ground and shall be ventilated by means of a stack or chimney from the top of the bin to the height of the building next to which the bin is placed. Such stack to be not less than 4 inches square, inside measurement, and be properly capped so as to prevent rain from entering the bin, but such cap shall not prevent proper ventilation. Screened ventilating holes may be placed at the sides of the bin at or near the top thereof. All bin covers shall be kept closed at all times when manure or sweepings are not being placed in or removed from such bin. Said bin may have a trapdoor within the stable for the purpose of placing manure and may be connected with a sewer for the purpose of drainage. Manure and other accumulations shall be removed from all bins frequently enough to prevent undue odors and before the bin becomes completely filled. Such removal shall be made not less frequently than once in every two weeks from May to September, and once a month from October to April.

All stables and stable yards shall be kept in a cleanly condition and no accumulation of manure or other filth shall be permitted excepting as above provided. Stalls in use daily shall be cleaned daily and all accumulations placed in the manure pits.

The city health officer shall and is hereby given power to inspect all stables and the premises upon which the same are maintained, and to make such orders with reference to the special stable or premises as he may deem proper.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Vaccination—Quarantine—Hospitalization—Disinfection—School Attendance—Persons Handling Foodstuffs—Visiting Nurses—Burial. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

16. It shall be the duty of any physician practicing in the city, who may be called upon to examine, prescribe for or treat any person in the city who is suspected of or actually suffering from a notifiable disease, as hereinafter specified, to report to the health officer, on forms prescribed and furnished by the department of health, over his own signature, the name of the disease, name of the patient, address, and such other data as the form shall require, within 12 hours after such disease becomes known to him by diagnosis or otherwise. In the absence of a physician, it shall become the duty of the head of the family, householder or other person in charge or having control over such person suffering as above, to make the report as above specified. Such report, however, shall in no measure relieve a physician when in attendance of the obligations imposed by this section.

The following-named diseases are hereby declared notifiable:

Class A.—Smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic form), typhoid or paratyphoid fever, and all suspicious cases of typhoid infection in any of its forms.

Class B.—Septic sore throat, measles, chicken pox, mumps, erysipelas, and influenza.

Class C.—Whooping cough, malaria, pellagra, laryngeal, pulmonary, or other communicable forms of tuberculosis, or any other designation by which any of the above diseases are known, and all other diseases dangerous to public health that may from time to time be prescribed by the board of health as notifiable, and all diseases now or hereafter designated by the State department of health of Maryland as notifiable.

Following the proper notification, as above required, it shall become the duty of the physician, or other person in the absence of a physician, to report to the health

officer on the proper form, the date of the recovery or death of the patient, such report to be made as early as practicable following such recovery or death. In the event the physician in attendance ceases attendance upon a patient previously reported, or the patient leaves the city, the fact shall be reported to the health officer on the proper form as the "discharge" of the patient.

No person shall be considered recovered, or reported as recovered from a notifiable disease, until all danger of the spread of the disease from the patient has passed, and such fact so certified to by the physician or other person in the absence of a physician, the facts of such recovery being known to the person certifying to such recovery at the time the recovery report is made. Any person falsely reporting a notifiable disease, or the recovery of a patient from a notifiable disease before such recovery has actually taken place, and the fact known to the person making the report, shall be punished in a manner hereinafter specified.

The following restriction shall be observed in reporting any person who has suffered from a notifiable disease as recovered:

Diphtheria.—The submission of a specimen from the nose and throat of the patient taken upon sterile swabs (furnished by the department of health), the specimen to be taken not sooner than 12 hours after the last application of any antiseptic gargle, spray, or wash; such specimen to be cultured, examined by the health department, and found free from the presence of the diphtheria bacillus. A negative report from the State laboratories of the results of such examination will be accepted if presented at the time the recovery is reported: *Provided*, That the department of health, when so deemed necessary or expedient, may require and procure a culture from the throat and nose of any patient reported as recovered from diphtheria, before such recovery is accepted as final.

Scarlet fever.—The disappearance of all acute catarrhal inflammation or discharge from the ear, nose, or throat, and in no instance sooner than 16 days from the date of appearance of the first symptoms of the disease.

Infantile paralysis.—Until five days from the last appearance of fever, and then only in the absence of any acute catarrhal inflammation of the nose, throat, or ear.

Typhoid fever in all its forms.—Until 14 days after the last day the temperature exceeded normal.

Measles.—Until final disappearing of the eruption from the skin and the absence of any catarrhal conditions of the eyes, nose, ears, or throat.

All other notifiable diseases.—Upon the disappearance of such terminal symptoms as shall be determined by the health officer, with the approval of the board of health.

Any physician or other person so required who fails to make the proper reports as above specified shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished in a manner hereinafter specified.

It is hereby made the duty and shall become mandatory upon the physician in attendance upon a person suffering from diphtheria, at the time of the recovery of the patient, to submit the specimen from the nose and throat as above required. In the absence of a physician the health officer shall procure the specimen before the recovery shall be reported.

It shall be the duty of a physician, or other person in the absence of a physician, upon the discovery of a person in the city who shows symptoms of, or resembling those of, a notifiable disease, to at once direct the proper precautions to be taken, as required by the department of health, leading to the prevention of the spread of the disease, until it is definitely determined that this disease is not notifiable; should a notifiable disease develop or actually exist in the person, the preventive measures shall be continued until the proper discharge of the patient.

Upon the receipt of a report of smallpox the premises in which the disease exists shall be at once placarded and all persons therein and all persons properly belonging or living therein, who have been in any manner exposed to the infection, strictly

quarantined under the direction of the health officer. All such persons shall be at once vaccinated against smallpox, and, after proper fumigation of the premises, shall be kept under observation in a manner prescribed by the health officer, until a sufficient time has elapsed to demonstrate their freedom from the disease or the danger of the spread of the disease. Any person refusing vaccination under the above conditions, or any person who has been exposed to the infection of smallpox who shall refuse vaccination, shall be strictly quarantined and isolated for a period of 21 days.

No person suffering from a notifiable disease of class A or B, or showing symptoms of a notifiable disease as above mentioned, where a positive diagnosis can not be made until further developments, shall be permitted upon any street, lane, alley, or park of the city, or be brought into the city or taken from the city, or attend school (public or private), or enter any street car, carriage, or other vehicle, or attend any place of public assemblage without first having obtained from the health officer a written permit. Such permit may be issued in the discretion of the health officer when he is satisfied that such action will in no way endanger the health of the citizens of the city.

A person suffering from a notifiable disease of class C shall be restricted only as herein specified:

Whooping cough.—All of the above restrictions excepting that the patient will be permitted upon the streets or thoroughfares of the city provided contact with other persons, especially children, is avoided.

Tuberculosis.—No restrictions, provided the patient observe the rules prescribed by the State department of health for such patients.

Malaria.—By properly protecting the patient from the bite of mosquitoes.

In any instance where there is a notifiable disease in a house and it is brought to the attention of the health officer by reliable authority that proper and adequate precautions leading to the prevention of the spread of the disease are not being taken, and it is reasonable to suppose that the community is not being properly safeguarded because of such lack of care, the health officer is empowered to establish a strict quarantine over the premises and all inmates therein, as may be required until such time as he is satisfied that the proper measures are being employed and the community properly protected. Such quarantine, being a penalty for noncompliance with the provisions of this section and the rules of the department of health, shall in no way obligate the city for the expense of inconvenience incident to such quarantine.

Whenever, and in any manner whatsoever, it is brought to the attention of the health officer that there is within the city a person suffering from a notifiable disease of class A, the health officer shall cause the premises in which said person is located to be properly placarded or otherwise marked as a warning to all persons about to enter the premises. Such placard or other warning when once posted shall not be removed without authority of the health officer. Such warning or placard to be approved and adopted by the board of health.

It shall be the duty of any physician in attendance upon a person suffering from a notifiable disease to instruct the patient and at least one other responsible person in the regulations of the department of health for the prevention of the spread of the disease from which the patient is suffering, and the home of such patient, in the discretion of the health officer, shall be visited by the visiting nurse, whose duty it shall be to see that the proper prophylactic measures and instructions of the physician and of the department of health are being properly carried out, and who shall have authority to enter any or all premises in the proper discharge of her duties.

In all instances where there exists a notifiable disease the head of the house is hereby charged with the responsibility of seeing that all instructions given by the physician and visiting nurse are carried out and, in instances of placarded premises, to see that the placard is not removed, covered, or defaced without proper authority, and should such placard become defaced or removed the health department to be notified and another placard will be posted.

No person who has been suffering from a notifiable disease shall be released from the requirements of the regulations as to isolation and quarantine without the authority of the health officer, and such authority shall be granted only upon the complete recovery as above specified, the receipt of the proper notification, and the removal of all danger of infection by fumigation and other means.

The department of health shall prepare and keep on hand at all times for free distribution to the homes where there exists a notifiable disease, proper and adequate disinfectants.

The health officer shall have power to remove any person suffering from a notifiable disease, should such removal be necessary for the proper protection of the community and provided there is available a suitable place for the care of such patient.

The health officer, with the approval of the board of health, is hereby empowered to make regulations for the proper control of notifiable diseases when such regulations shall become necessary from time to time, and such regulations shall have the full force of law, and any person failing to comply with or violating any of the provisions of such regulations shall be liable to a fine as hereinafter set forth.

A relapse from a notifiable disease, should the patient have been reported as recovered, shall be reported as an original infection.

Any person from whose throat or nose the bacillus of diphtheria is recovered by culture shall be considered as suffering from the disease.

All of the requirements contained in regulations for the control of notifiable diseases shall be enforced by the department of health, and no person is empowered or authorized to modify such regulations.

Upon the recovery, removal, or death of a person suffering from a notifiable disease, such of the rooms of the apartment or house, and such articles therein as are, in the opinion of the health officer, deemed infectious and require fumigation, shall be fumigated by the department of health, and a written statement of the fact of such fumigation shall be issued to the householder and owner of the premises upon request.

The apartment, rooms, or house occupied by a consumptive shall be deemed infectious, and when vacated by recovery, removal, or death shall be fumigated as above required.

No property owner, agent, real estate dealer, or other person having control over and power to let any house, building, or part of building used as a residence shall permit the continued or reoccupancy of such property when same has been vacated by recovery, removal, or death of a person who has suffered from a notifiable disease without first obtaining from the health officer a certificate of fumigation of such premises where such fumigation is required.

No person suffering from a notifiable disease of class A, B, or C, excepting malaria and pellagra, shall attend any school, public or private, or engage in the handling of foodstuffs and beverages, either in manufacture or sale, until complete recovery from the disease from which they have suffered, and then only upon presentation to the superintendent, teacher, or principal of such school attended, or to the superintendent or other authority at such place of employment, of a certificate by the health officer, certifying to the fact that the person referred to has recovered from the disease from which he suffered and is free from the danger of transmitting the disease: *Provided*, That persons suffering from tuberculosis may attend school under such restrictions as the school board may prescribe.

No person who has been exposed to the infection of a notifiable disease, excepting malaria, pellagra, and tuberculosis, shall attend school, public or private, or engage in the handling of foodstuffs and beverages as above mentioned, until a sufficient time has elapsed to demonstrate their freedom from the disease or the danger of their transmitting the disease to which they have been exposed, and then only upon the presentation to the proper person, as mentioned above, of a certificate by the health officer,

certifying to their freedom from the disease and the freedom from danger of their transmitting the disease. Such certificate shall be issued by the health officer upon application, after the submission to him of sufficient evidence to prove that the facts contained in such certificate are true.

Any premises in which is located a person suffering from a notifiable disease of class A or B, on which premises there exists a store or shop in which are manufactured, stored, or sold foodstuffs or beverages, where there is a communication between such store and shop with the portion of the building in which there is a person as above mentioned, such communication shall be at once cut off and remain so cut off until the reestablishment of such communication is authorized by the health officer.

The bodies of those dead of a notifiable disease shall be treated as infectious, and shall be prepared for burial or removed as specified by regulations in the section on vital statistics. [Secs. 17 i-17 m.]

No nurse or other person engaged in the nursing of any patient suffering from a notifiable disease, shall engage in nursing any other patient (unless said patient is suffering from the same disease) until sufficient time has elapsed to demonstrate that such nurse has not and is not liable to develop the disease to which they have been exposed while so engaged.

The board of health shall have all blanks printed that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section at the cost of the city, and also proper forms for the use of this department.

* * * * *

17 i. When a death occurs in the city from a notifiable disease of class A, or from tuberculosis or whooping cough, the undertaker called shall not remove the body from the place of death until proper steps have been taken to safeguard the community from the dangers of the spread of the disease from which the deceased was suffering. Burial of such bodies, or removal for burial in other localities, shall be made within 24 hours from the hour of the death. Bodies of those dead of a notifiable disease, as above stated, to be removed from the city of Cumberland (or the registration district under the control of the health officer of the city), shall be prepared according to rules for the transportation of the dead, as approved by the State department of health.

j. Funerals of those dead from a notifiable disease, as above specified, shall be conducted under the following restrictions:

k. Where the body is prepared by being placed in a coffin or casket only, the body, in the casket, shall be fumigated in the room in which the disease existed, unless otherwise permitted by the health officer in writing, and shall be conveyed to the cemetery in which burial is to be made. No services over the remains shall be permitted in the house in which the disease existed until thorough fumigation of the premises, but services of short duration will be permitted at the grave: *Provided*, Only immediate members of the family shall attend such services.

Where the body is prepared in one of the following manners—

a. By being at once placed in a metal lined and air-tight coffin which shall be at once sealed.

b. By being wrapped in a blanket saturated with an approved disinfecting fluid and placed in a sound coffin, the coffin being at once closed.

c. By being embalmed arterially and by cavities, the closing of all orifices with cotton, and the washing of the body with an approved disinfecting fluid, all of the above three methods to be done by a licensed undertaker, and the coffin fumigated before being removed from the house, if said coffin has been exposed to the infection, such body may be taken to the church, or services held at the grave, without restriction as to attendance: *Provided*, That no member of the family or inmate of the house in which such death occurred shall attend such funeral wearing any clothes that have been exposed to the infection, unless such clothes have been properly fumigated.

Before such a funeral as above mentioned is held, a permit in writing from the health officer shall be obtained by the undertaker, and such permit shall be issued upon the certificate of the undertaker in charge of such arrangements to the effect that all of the above requirements have been fulfilled.

l. In the event a body of a dead person from a notifiable disease as above specified is brought to the city for burial, the above rules shall apply the same as to bodies dead of a notifiable disease within the city.

m. In all instances of deaths from a notifiable disease, no vehicle other than a hearse shall be used for the removal of the body.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

17. a. The health officer shall be the recipient of all reports of births, deaths, and notifiable diseases occurring in the city of Cumberland, and shall issue all permits for the proper disposition of the dead.

b. All births and deaths shall be reported as prescribed by State law.

c. All birth reports shall be acknowledged by a certificate to the parents of the child upon the receipt of the report of the birth.

* * * * *

g. All stillbirths shall be reported as both birth and death.

By a birth shall be understood the termination of a pregnancy at any period of interuterine age and in any manner. To any physician or midwife called to attend a woman, where there are evidences of a recent placenta or secundæ removed or delivered, such evidence shall be prima facie evidence of a birth and shall be reported as such.

* * * * *

p. The superintendent or other person in charge of any hospital, dispensary, or other institution in the city to which persons are admitted for care or treatment shall make a statistical record of all persons under their care who are suffering from a notifiable disease as specified in the section on notifiable diseases, all births and deaths occurring in the institution under their care or control, such records to contain such data as may be required by the department of health of the city, and said superintendent shall forward such records to the health officer the first of each week. Such records to be made immediately the information is obtainable and to refer to the week previous to the week in which the record is forwarded to the health officer.

q. All midwives practicing in the city shall make a monthly report to the health officer not later than the 5th of each month, such report to state the date of birth, name and address of parents where a birth has occurred at which birth they have acted in the capacity of nurse only.

Burial. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

17 d. Proper and necessary permits for the disposition of any dead body shall be issued before such disposition is made.

c. All undertakers practicing their profession in the city of Cumberland shall register their State license with the health officer.

f. The transportation of a dead body from the city of Cumberland on any public train or car or other common carrier, or to any other State, shall be permitted under the rules for the transportation of the dead, and authority for such transportation, as above mentioned, shall be a permit issued from the department of health. Where such rules require the services of a licensed embalmer, such permit shall not be issued to any undertaker who is not registered, as above required, unless such undertaker can display at the time a permit is requested his license as an embalmer.

* * * * *

h. It shall be the duty of a physician, midwife, or other person in attendance upon a mother at the time of a birth, should the birth be a stillbirth or should the infant

die during such attendance, to inform the parents or some other responsible person of the law relative to the disposition of dead bodies, or refer such person at once to the health department for such information.

* * * * *

n. It shall be unlawful to bury a dead body within the limits of the city except in places set apart especially for cemeteries.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to make interment or bury any dead body in the burying ground known as Hook's Graveyard, or in any other place hereafter to be forbidden, and any person or persons who shall dig a grave in, or any undertaker who shall convey a dead body to, a graveyard as above mentioned shall be considered as violating this chapter and shall upon conviction be punished as hereinafter prescribed.

Penalty. (Ord. Dec. 1, 1914.)

18. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter or any person or persons aiding, assisting, or permitting a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, where no other penalty is prescribed, shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or be confined in the city prison or the Allegany County jail for not less than 2 days nor more than 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale—Ice, Cream. (Ord. A153, July 21, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, have in their possession with intent to sell, or deliver within the city of North Yakima any:

1. Milk to which any foreign substance has been added.
2. Milk not of standard quality.
3. Milk produced by diseased cows.
4. Milk produced by cows not tuberculin tested or who have given a positive reaction to such test.
5. Milk from cows fed on unwholesome feed or contaminated water.
6. Milk which has been produced, stored, or handled or transported in an improper, unclean, or insanitary manner.

SEC. 2. *Definition of terms.*—For the purpose of this ordinance:

1. The word "person" shall mean individual, partnership, or corporation, whether acting for themselves or as agents or employees.

2. The word "milk" shall mean, as far as may be applicable, milk, cream, skim milk, buttermilk, and ice cream.

3. The expression "not of standard quality" shall mean:

(a) Milk containing less than 3.25 per cent milk fat: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prohibit the sale of skim milk when it is so labeled in compliance with section 5.

(b) Milk containing less than 8.75 per cent solids not fat.

(c) Skim milk containing less than 9.3 per cent solids not fat.

(d) Buttermilk containing less than 8 per cent solids not fat.

(e) Cream containing less than 18 per cent butter fat.

(f) Ice cream containing less than 8 per cent butter fat.

(g) Milk that contains pathogenic bacteria.

(h) Milk or cream that contains over 200,000 bacteria of all kinds per cubic centimeter.

(i) When any part of it has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease.

4. The term "diseased cows" shall mean cows which show tuberculosis on clinical examination or have reacted to the tuberculin test, or are affected with any other disease which might render milk dangerous for human consumption.

5. The term "unwholesome feed" shall mean any feed in a state of putrefaction or rottenness.

6. The term "contaminated water" shall mean water which is stagnant, filthy, or which has been contaminated with drainage from barnyards, privies, or sewage.

7. Milk which has been produced, stored, handled, transported in an improper, unclean, insanitary manner shall mean:

(a) Milk drawn from animals within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition, or until the cow is in a normal condition.

(b) Milk drawn from dirty cows. "Dirty cows" shall mean when the udders, teats, and flanks have not been wiped clean with a damp cloth previous to each milking, or when manure or any other dirt is allowed to collect upon the sides and bellies of the cows.

(c) Milk drawn from cows in an insanitary barn, shed, or yard.

(d) Milk drawn from cows by insanitary methods of milking. "Insanitary methods" shall mean milkers whose clothes are filthy, whose hands are filthy; milkers who milk wet handed, or milk drawn in pails with an opening over 8 inches in diameter.

(e) Milk that is handled in an insanitary manner. "Insanitary manner" shall mean:

(a) Milk which has not been removed from the stable to a separate room without pouring.

(b) Milk not cooled to a temperature of 60° F. within 30 minutes after being drawn.

(c) Milk which is stored or kept at a temperature higher than 60° F. after its reception at a milk plant, store, creamery, ice-cream factory, or restaurant, or while on any delivery wagon within the city limits of North Yakima.

(d) Milk which has been transferred from one can, bottle, or receptacle to another on any street, alley, thoroughfare, railroad car, railroad platform, railroad station, or in any vehicle, or in any exposed place.

(e) Milk that has been placed in receptacles which have been condemned according to section 7 of this ordinance.

(f) Milk which has come in contact with vessels, utensils, or apparatus which have been washed with water contaminated with pathogenic organisms or contaminated with sewage, or milk which has come in contact with vessels, utensils, pipes, or apparatus that have not been cleaned and subjected to boiling water or live steam.

(g) Milk which has been kept in any store or restaurant at temperature above 60° F. or which has been exposed to dust, flies, or any article which will contaminate or impair the quality of the milk. The word "store" shall mean all places where milk is sold not to be consumed on the premises. The word "restaurant" shall mean all places where milk is sold to be consumed on the premises.

(h) Milk that contains an excessive amount of sediment.

(i) Milk which has been produced on a dairy which does not comply with section 4 of this ordinance.

(j) "Milk transported in an improper, unclean, insanitary manner" shall mean milk transported or stored in a conveyance or in the presence or vicinity of any article which contaminates or impairs the quality of the milk, or which has been transported or stored at a temperature above 60° F.; milk which is conveyed from place to place within the limits of North Yakima in an open conveyance or in a conveyance where the covering comes in contact with the milk containers.

(g) The word "creamery" shall mean and include all places where butter and buttermilk are manufactured.

(h) The term "ice-cream factory" as used in this ordinance shall mean and include all places where ice cream or frozen products of milk and cream are manufactured.

(i) No milk or cream once unwholesome can thereafter be rendered wholesome or salable.

SEC. 3. The term "pasteurized milk" shall mean milk which has been heated to a temperature of 140° F. for 20 minutes and then immediately cooled to a temperature of 50° F. All pasteurizing equipment must have a recording thermometer which will accurately record the temperature and length of time the milk has been heated.

This thermometer must meet the approval of the health officer. The records made by this thermometer shall be kept on file, subject at all times to the inspection of the health officer. All bottles used for distributing pasteurized milk as well as all caps for sealing such bottles shall be sterilized and caps applied in a manner meeting the approval of the health officer. No milk or cream which is labeled "pasteurized" shall contain over 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered to the consumer. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale as "pasteurized" milk which has not been pasteurized according to these requirements.

SEC. 4. No person shall receive, sell, or offer for sale milk from any dairy in which the equipment and methods used in the production, handling, and transportation of milk does not score above 60 by the system of scoring adopted and used by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided, however,* That where milk is bottled or prepared for distribution on the premises where the same has been produced, the equipment and methods used in the dairy shall score at least 70. The word "dairy" shall mean a place where two or more cows are kept and where part of the milk from the same is sold in the city of North Yakima. No person shall be allowed to operate a milk plant in which the equipment used and the methods followed do not score at least 70 by the system of scoring adopted and used by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The term "milk plant" shall mean any place where milk is received and prepared for distribution after it has left the dairy.

SEC. 5. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or have in their possession with intent to sell, milk containing less than 3.25 per cent fat, unless the same is plainly marked "Skim milk." "Plainly marked" shall mean that when the skim milk is in cans, the words "skim milk" shall be firmly attached to the can above the center in letters not less than one-tenth the length of the can. When the skim milk is in bottles, the caps shall be plainly marked "Skim milk."

(b) No buttermilk or sour milk shall be stored, delivered, sold, or offered for sale except in containers plainly stamped in some prominent and conspicuous manner with the words "Sour milk" or "Buttermilk," as the case may be, and no such container shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it is labeled.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to use bottles, cans, or other receptacles in which milk has been received for any other purpose, and it shall be unlawful for any person not to immediately clean all utensils in which milk has been received as soon as empty.

SEC. 7. The health officer shall be empowered to condemn and mark all cans or other vessels which on account of their rusty, battered, or worn-out condition are unfit for the storage or distribution of milk.

SEC. 8. Whenever in the opinion of the health officer or his deputy milk has been produced, manufactured, stored, handled, or transported in an improper, unclean, or insanitary manner, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, the health officer, if it be the first offense, shall notify the owner in writing and shall state wherein said person is not complying with the provisions of this ordinance. On the second offense such milk shall be condemned for human food by the health officer and shall be tagged by the department's contamination tag and shall be rendered unsalable by change of physical quality of said milk, after which it shall be returned to said owner at his expense: *Provided, however,* If the said milk contains, or if the health officer has reason to believe that it contains, any pathogenic organisms, it is his duty to condemn and destroy the same at once.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the city of North Yakima to bring or receive any milk from any dairy, milk plant, or creamery located outside of the limits of said city for the purpose of selling, holding for sale, distributing, or exchanging or delivering, or to have in his possession or receive milk for the purpose of selling or manufacturing into ice cream or fermented milk without first securing from the health officer a written permit authorizing the taking of milk from each and every such dairy, milk plant, or creamery: *Provided, however,* Creamery and cheese factory operators shall not be required to obtain such a permit if the milk they receive

is used exclusively for the manufacture of butter or cheese. No such permit shall be issued until the applicant shall have made written application therefor on a printed form to be provided for this purpose by the health officer.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, dispose of, exchange, or deliver in the city of North Yakima milk from any vehicle without first obtaining permit from the health officer. And it shall be unlawful to operate such vehicle without first having the word "permit" and the number of his permit, together with his name and place of business, conspicuously painted in letters not less than 3 inches in length on the outer sides of each vehicle used in milk delivery.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a milk plant within the limits of the city of North Yakima without first obtaining a permit from the health officer. No permit shall be issued until the applicant shall have made written application on a printed form furnished by the health officer. On receipt of this application the health officer shall score said applicant's milk plant, and if it complies with section 4 of this ordinance he shall issue said applicant a permit to operate said milk plant.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an ice-cream plant without first obtaining a permit from the health officer. No permit shall be issued until applicant shall have made written application on printed form furnished by the health officer. On receipt of this application the health officer shall inspect said ice-cream plant, and if it complies with the requirements of this ordinance he shall issue to said applicant a permit to operate said ice-cream plant.

SEC. 13. No permit for the sale of milk under this ordinance shall be required for grocery stores, bakeries, booths, and similar establishments, provided such milk be sold only in the original unopened package and be the product of a regularly authorized producer or dealer. Milk shall be kept at such stores at a temperature not exceeding 60° F.

SEC. 14. No permit shall be required for the sale of milk at restaurants, hotels, fountains, soft-drink parlors, or at other places where milk is sold to be drunk on the premises, providing such milk shall be served only in single service containers and no such container shall be filled except at the depot or premises of a regularly authorized producer or dealer. No fees shall be charged for the issuance of any permits under this ordinance.

SEC. 15. No milk except skim milk, buttermilk, or sour milk shall be sold in quantities less than 3 gallons except in glass containers or bottles, each container tightly sealed with a cap bearing the name of the dairy or creamery, and no such container shall be filled except at the depot or premises of a regularly authorized producer or dealer.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of every milk producer or dealer to at once notify the health officer in writing of the existence of any communicable disease in any person that is in any way connected with the production or handling of milk, or of the exposure of such person to any communicable disease.

SEC. 17. No milk or cream shall be delivered in bottles, which are to be returned to a dealer, at any quarantined house or at any house where said dealer has been given notice that tuberculosis or any other contagious disease exists.

SEC. 18. No permit shall be issued for the operation of a dairy milk room, milk depot, or ice-cream plant located within 100 feet of a privy or other possible source of contamination, or which has direct communication with a water-closet.

SEC. 19. All vessels or utensils used for transporting milk or cream to any milk depot, bottling plant, or ice-cream factory in the city of North Yakima shall be securely sealed and bear a label or tag on which is clearly written or printed the name of the producer of such milk or cream and the name of the establishment to which it is consigned or transported.

SEC. 20. The health officer shall be empowered to temporarily revoke all permits issued to persons to receive milk within the city of North Yakima from any dairy, milk plant, or creamery outside of the city of North Yakima whenever he shall deem the action necessary: *Provided, however,* A permanent revocation of a permit shall

not be made unless after a hearing and due proof that said person has violated the terms of this ordinance or rules and regulations adopted by the health officer governing the handling, production, sale, or distribution of milk in the city of North Yakima.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the health officer, as often as he deems it necessary, to inspect all dairies, milk plants, creameries, and stores located outside of the city of North Yakima, from which milk is shipped or brought within the limits of said city, and no milk shall be brought into, stored, or sold in the city of North Yakima from any dairy, milk plant, or creamery the owner, operator, or person in charge of which shall interfere with or prohibit such inspection.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the health officer to inspect, as often as he shall deem necessary, all vehicles, dairies, milk plants, creameries, stores, restaurants, and ice-cream factories where milk is handled, sold, or offered for sale, and all vessels, cans, receptacles, refrigerators, platforms, establishments, and places of any kind containing milk within the city of North Yakima to ascertain whether the provisions of this ordinance are being complied with, and for the purpose of making such inspection said health officer shall have the right of admission to any such places and to appropriate sufficient samples of milk for examination or analysis, and it shall be unlawful for any person within the city of North Yakima to refuse to permit or in any way interfere with such inspection and taking of samples, and furthermore, upon such interference, any permit held by such person under this ordinance to maintain any plant, dairy, store, or dispose of milk shall be revoked.

* * * * *

SEC. 24. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or who sells or disposes of milk without obtaining a permit so to do, as provided for by this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$100 or by imprisonment of not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Wiping Rags—Sterilizing and Sale of—Permit Required. (Ord. 630, Mar. 10, 1914.)

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this ordinance the word "person" is defined as including a firm or corporation as well as a natural person.

The words "wiping rags" are defined as meaning cloths, rags, and waste used for wiping and cleaning the surfaces of machinery, machines, tools, locomotives, engines, motor cars, automobiles, cars, carriages, windows, and furniture, and surfaces of articles, appliances, and engines in factories, shops, steamships, and steamboats, and generally used for cleaning purposes in industrial employments, and also used by mechanics and workmen for wiping from their hands and bodies soil incident to their employment. "Health department" is defined as meaning the health department in and for the city of Oakland.

SEC. 2. From and after the date this ordinance takes effect no person shall supply or furnish his employees wiping rags or shall sell or offer for sale for wiping rags any soiled or used cloths, rags, wearing apparel, underclothing, bedding, bedclothes, or any parts of any of these unless the same shall have been sterilized by a process of boiling for 40 minutes in a solution containing 5 per cent of caustic soda, and unless before such boiling the sleeves, legs, and bodies of garments are ripped and made into flat pieces.

SEC. 3. From and after the date this ordinance takes effect no person shall engage in the business of laundering and sterilizing, or in the business of selling or offering for sale, or delivering wiping rags for sale or use within the city of Oakland, or clothing material intended for wiping rags without first having obtained a permit therefor in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Any person desiring a permit to engage in the handling and sterilizing of or the sale or disposal of or delivery of any wiping rags for sale or use within the city of Oakland as provided in section 3 of this ordinance shall first make application

therefor to the health department upon an application blank provided by said department for that purpose. Such application shall state the trade name and business address of the applicant, the character of the business to be conducted or carried on by applicant, and if the applicant be a corporation, then the names and places of residence of the officers of such corporation, and if the applicant is a firm or partnership, then the names and places of residence of its members, and the exact location of the premises where such business shall be conducted or carried on. This application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be filed in the office of the health department.

SEC. 5. Upon receipt of a first application, as provided in section 4 of this ordinance, it shall thereupon be the duty of the health department to issue a permit to launder and sterilize, to sell and expose for sale and deliver, wiping rags for sale and use within the corporate limits of the city of Oakland: *Provided, however,* That if the applicant should have previously held a permit under this ordinance, and said permit shall have been revoked for cause, then, and in this event, it shall be the duty of the health director and his duly authorized inspectors to visit and conduct a sanitary inspection of the various premises where such business shall be conducted or carried on as described in said application.

In the event that it is determined by such inspection that the said premises are maintained in a sanitary and hygienic manner, and that the wiping rags are sterilized by the process required under this ordinance, and that the cause or causes for which the previous permit was revoked have been removed, then, and then only, it shall be the duty of the health department to issue the permit, as in this section previously described.

SEC. 6. Permits issued under the provisions of section 5 of this ordinance shall be numbered consecutively and shall be recorded in the office of the health department, and said permit shall be valid for one year, unless revoked for cause or causes herein-after stated. A record of revocations of issued permits shall also be maintained by the health department.

SEC. 7. Every person granted a permit under the provisions of this ordinance shall keep his permit posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where such business shall be conducted or carried on.

SEC. 8. The health director and his duly authorized inspectors, upon proper demand and notice of their authority, shall be permitted during business hours to enter factories, shops, yards, ships, boats, and premises where wiping rags are used or are kept for sale or offered for sale and inspect such wiping rags, and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to permit such inspection or to impede or to obstruct such officer or officers during such inspection.

SEC. 9. The health director shall have power to revoke permits granted under the provisions of this ordinance for the following causes:

1. The violation of any provision of this ordinance or of chapter 81 of the political code of 1913 of the State of California governing this ordinance.
2. The maintenance of a nuisance or insanitary condition upon the premises covered by the permit.

SEC. 10. Every package or parcel of wiping rags, before being sold or offered for sale, must be plainly marked "Sterilized wiping rags," with the number and date of permits given for the conducting of the laundry in which the rags contained in such package or parcel were laundered and sterilized, together with the words "Health department, Oakland, Cal."

SEC. 11. No person shall wash, cleanse, or launder soiled rags or soiled cloth material for wiping rags in the same building or by the same machinery or appliances in or by which clothing or articles for personal wear or for household use are laundered.

SEC. 12. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. In case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment in the city prison at the rate of one day for every \$2 of the fine so imposed.