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PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Reports from New Orleans, which have been published in the Public Health Reports, show that from the outbreak of plague in that city to August 14, 1914, there had been reported 15 cases of plague in man and 51 cases in rodents.

Since that date the following human cases have been reported by telegraph:

Case 16, A. G., male, aged 52 years, employed at French market; residence, 1817 Carondela Walk; sickened August 8.

Case 17, H. S., male, aged 17 years; residence, 1836 Aberville Street; sickened August 1.

Case 18, C. S., Chinese, employed at 916 Toulouse Street; residence, 911 Toulouse Street; sick four or five days; found dead.

Case 19, M. H., female, aged 40 years; residence, 1905 Bienville Street; sickened August 14, died August 17.

The following cases in rodents have also been reported since the Public Health Reports went to press last week:

Rodent case 52, rat captured August 8 at 2851 Baronne Street.

Rodent case 53, rat captured August 13 at 3225 Dryades Street.

Rodent case 54, rat captured August 10 at 625 Commerce Street.

Rodent case 55, rat captured August 15 at 1535 St. Thomas Street.

Rodent case 56, rat captured August 10 at Harmony Street Wharf.

Rodent case 57, rat captured August 10 at 527 Dumaine Street.

Rodent case 58, rat captured August 17 at 841 Burgundy Street.

RATS, FLEAS, AND PLAGUE.

HOW PLAGUE IS TRANSMITTED FROM RATS TO MAN BY MEANS OF FLEAS.

[The following is taken from a press article furnished by the State Board of Health of North Carolina for the use of newspapers in that State.]

Rats are dangerous. They have no legitimate business nor can they serve any good purpose in any community. Sanitarians are well agreed that rats are a serious menace to health. They are so filthy in their habits as tenants of the sewers and as feeders on every-

thing dirty and diseased that it is no wonder they are carriers of disease, parasites, and plague infection.

* * * * *

Plague is primarily a disease of the rat. It is communicated from the plague-stricken rat to other rats and from rats to man by means of fleas, as the principal agent, and it has been determined many times that handling a rat that has been dead of plague only a few hours gives the infection almost instantly. Two small boys, while playing in an unused cellar, found the body of a dead rat. The corpse was buried with unusual funeral honors. In 48 hours both were ill with bubonic plague. A laborer finding a sick rat on the wharf picked it up with the naked hand and threw it into the bay. He was seized three days later with plague. But the flea is the chief inoculator. Fleas abandon a rat dead of plague and go in search of living beings who still have warm blood circulating in their veins. Biting man, they inoculate into him the living virus which starts the disease.

Since plague is a disease due to rats and rat fleas and not to filth or dirty habits, there is only one thing to do to avoid plague—eradicate the rat. This can be done by making war on them with traps, poison, and starvation and by “rat proofing” against them; that is, by building them out. As a result of the Chinatown plague epidemic in 1907, so efficient was the rat-proof construction that followed that rats and plague were entirely “built out” of that part of the city.

COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

PROVISIONS THEREFOR RECENTLY ENACTED IN ONTARIO, CANADA.

There would seem to be no good reason why a workman should not be compensated for physical injury produced by disease caused by his employment as well as for injuries due to accidents. In this connection the law enacted by the Province of Ontario, Canada, May 1, 1914 (4 Geo. V, chap. 25), is of interest for the reason that it not only provides for compensation in case of accidents but makes specific provision for compensation for industrial or occupational disease contracted in the course of the workman's employment.

The following are the sections of the act referring to this subject:

100. (1) Where a workman suffers from an industrial disease and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed or his death is caused by an industrial disease and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which he was engaged at any time within 12 months previous to the date of his disablement, whether under one or more employments, the workman or his dependants shall be entitled to compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident, and the disablement were the happening of the accident, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, unless at the time of entering into the employment he had willfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease.

(2) Where the compensation is payable by an employer individually it shall be payable by the employer who last employed the workman during such 12 months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due.

(3) The workman or his dependants if so required shall furnish the employer mentioned in the next preceding subsection with such information as to the names and addresses of all the other employers by whom he was employed in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due during such 12 months as such workman or his dependants may possess; and if such information is not furnished or is not sufficient to enable that employer to take the proceedings mentioned in subsection 4, that employer upon proving that the disease was not contracted while the workman was in his employment shall not be liable to pay compensation.

(4) If that employer alleges that the disease was in fact contracted while the workman was in the employment of some other employer, he may bring such employer before the board; and if the allegation is proved, that other employer shall be the employer by whom the compensation shall be paid.

(5) If the disease is of such a nature as to be contracted by a gradual process, any other employers who during such 12 months employed the workman in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due shall be liable to make to the employer by whom the compensation is payable such contributions as the board may determine to be just.

(6) The amount of the compensation shall be fixed with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom the compensation is payable and the notice provided for by section 20¹ shall be given to the employer who last employed the workman during such 12 months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due and the notice may be given notwithstanding that the workman has voluntarily left the employment.

(7) If the workman at or immediately before the date of the disablement was employed in any process mentioned in the second column of schedule 3 and the disease contracted is the disease in the first column of the schedule set opposite to the description of the process the disease shall be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment unless the contrary is proved.

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of a workman to compensation in respect of a disease to which this section does not apply if the disease is the result of an injury in respect of which he is entitled to compensation under this part.

* * * * *

Schedule 3.

Description of disease.	Description of process.
Anthrax.....	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides, and skins.
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ.....	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ.....	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ.....	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ.....	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
Ankylostomiasis.....	Mining.

¹ Section 20 requires the employee to give notice of the injury to his employer, stating "in ordinary language the cause of the injury and where the accident happened."

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**PREVALENCE DURING 1912 IN CITIES OF 10,000 TO 100,000.**

DIPHTHERIA, LEPROSY, MALARIA, MEASLES, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES, SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER—CASES REPORTED, CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES.

In the Public Health Reports of April 3 and July 24, 1914, there were published tables showing for the calendar years 1912 and 1913 the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported in cities of the United States having an estimated population of 100,000 or more.

The data from which the tables were compiled were obtained from the health departments of the respective cities. It is believed that all the municipal health departments which were making a serious effort to obtain information of the occurrence of preventable diseases within their jurisdictions forwarded the data contained in their records.

It was apparent from the tables that some of the cities were much more successful in obtaining reports of the notifiable diseases than were others. This may have been due in certain instances to a greater efficiency on the part of the health departments, and in other instances to a more ready compliance with the law on the part of the practicing physicians.

The tables herewith contain similar data for cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population. The populations used in computing the case rates were those estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1912.

The excellent results being obtained by the health departments in certain cities in securing compliance with the requirements for the notification of communicable diseases are shown in the large numbers of cases reported in some instances as compared with the deaths registered from the same causes, and in the fatality rates computed from the cases notified and the deaths registered.

The reader should keep in mind that in the tables a high case rate, especially when accompanied by a low fatality rate, usually means that the health department is active and that the cases of the disease are being properly reported by the physicians, and not that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in others. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city, that the physicians did not treat it in that city with the usual success, or that the morbidity reports were unduly incomplete. On the other hand an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the morbidity reports were exceptionally complete, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

Similar information of the prevalence of the notifiable diseases by States for 1912 appeared in the Public Health Reports of January 16, 1914, and for 1913 on July 10, 1914.

SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

	Number of cases reported per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.			Fatality rates per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest. ¹
Diphtheria:			Diphtheria:		
Berlin, N. H.	14. 163	.....	Hannibal, Mo.	² 100. 00	.....
Willimantic Conn.	10. 305	.....	Lancaster, Pa.	88. 50	.....
Anderson, Ind.	8. 700	.....	Springfield, Mo.	80. 00	.....
Muskogee, Okla. ....	.....	0. 062	Tampa, Fla. ....	.....	0. 45
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	.....	. 100	West Hoboken, N. J. ....	.....	. 96
Hannibal, Mo. ....	.....	. 102	Washington, Pa. ....	.....	1. 54
Measles:			Measles:		
Clinton, Mass.	43. 595	.....	Hannibal, Mo.	² 100. 00	.....
Bradford, Pa.	28. 328	.....	Pawtucket, R. I.	45. 45	.....
Hagerstown, Md.	26. 750	.....	Harrison, N. J.	14. 29	.....
Galveston, Tex. ....	.....	. 026	Norristown, Pa. ....	.....	. 17
Green Bay, Wis. ....	.....	. 037	Somerville, Mass. ....	.....	. 20
Hannibal, Mo. ....	.....	. 051	Chelsea, Mass. ....	.....	. 24
Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal):			Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal):		
Palestine, Tex.	4. 558	.....	Lexington, Ky. ....	.....	10. 00
Houston, Tex.	2. 085	.....	Somerville, Mass. ....	.....	11. 11
Kansas City, Kans.	2. 085	.....	Anderson, Ind. ....	.....	12. 50
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis):			Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis):		
Riverside, Cal. ....	. 713	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	² 100. 00	.....
Springfield, Mass. ....	. 453	.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	100. 00	.....
Bradford, Pa. ....	. 413	.....	Little Rock, Ark.	100. 00	.....
			Orange, N. J.	100. 00	.....
			Pittsfield, Mass.	100. 00	.....
			Canton, Ill.	100. 00	.....
			Coatesville, Pa.	100. 00	.....
			Fond du Lac, Wis.	100. 00	.....
			Kookuk, Iowa.	100. 00	.....
			Virginia, Minn.	100. 00	.....
			Riverside, Cal. ....	.....	8. 33
			Erie, Pa. ....	.....	10. 00
			Bradford, Pa. ....	.....	16. 67
Scarlet fever:			Scarlet fever:		
Parsons, Kans.	6. 300	.....	Hannibal, Mo.	100. 00	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.	6. 034	.....	Trinidad, Colo.	24. 56	.....
Akron, Ohio.	5. 470	.....	Keene, N. H.	20. 00	.....
Muskogee, Okla. ....	.....	. 031	Nanticoke, Pa.	20. 00	.....
Steeltown, Pa. ....	.....	. 068	Duluth, Minn. ....	.....	. 39
Meadville, Pa. ....	.....	. 076	Somerville, Mass. ....	.....	1. 27
			Carbondale, Pa. ....	.....	1. 30
			Roanoke, Va. ....	.....	1. 35
Smallpox:			Smallpox:		
Marion, Ind.	10. 483	.....	Houston, Tex.	25. 53	.....
Kokomo, Ind.	9. 858	.....	South Bend, Ind.	25. 00	.....
Willimantic, Conn.	7. 409	.....	Pasadena, Cal.	25. 00	.....
Tuberculosis:			Tuberculosis:		
Colorado Springs, Colo.	12. 015	.....	Lansing, Mich. ....	.....	6. 67
Tampa, Fla.	4. 149	.....	Flint, Mich. ....	.....	10. 91
Butler, Pa.	3. 838	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ....	.....	17. 78
Typhoid fever:			Typhoid fever:		
Cumberland, Md.	² 7. 776	.....	Tacoma, Wash.	² 100. 00	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	7. 064	.....	Green Bay, Wis.	100. 00	.....
New Castle, Pa.	6. 315	.....	East Liverpool, Ohio.	100. 00	.....
Newport, R. I. ....	.....	. 035	Grand Island, Nebr.	100. 00	.....
Auburn, Me. ....	.....	. 064	Hannibal, Mo.	100. 00	.....
Berlin, N. H. ....	.....	. 080	Pittsburg, Kans. ....	.....	3. 33
			Galveston, Tex. ....	.....	3. 45
			Lansing, Mich. ....	.....	3. 75
			Chelsea, Mass. ....	.....	5. 00
			Everett, Mass. ....	.....	5. 26

¹ Lowest rates in cities in which at least 1 death was registered as due to the disease.

² These fatality rates of 100 per cent have no significance except to show that the cases were very incompletely reported.

³ These comparatively high case rates were recorded as the result of relatively complete case reports.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	74,957	458	26	6.110	5.68
Allentown, Pa.....	57,090	331	26	5.798	7.83
Altoona, Pa.....	54,491	184	12	3.377	6.52
Binghamton, N. Y.....	50,409	27	3	.536	11.11
Brockton, Mass.....	60,637	48	5	.792	10.42
Camden, N. J.....	98,697	333		3.374	
Canton, Ohio.....	54,000	67	3	1.241	4.48
Des Moines, Iowa.....	91,785	235	19	2.560	8.03
Duluth, Minn.....	84,168	51	1	.606	1.96
Elizabeth, N. J.....	78,135	154	11	1.971	7.14
Erie, Pa.....	69,608	270	18	3.879	6.67
Fort Worth, Tex.....	84,427	42	6	.497	14.29
Harrisburg, Pa.....	66,971	207	22	3.091	10.63
Houston, Tex.....	86,316	44	8	.510	18.18
Johnstown, Pa.....	60,762	457	39	7.521	8.53
Kansas City, Kans.....	86,824	86		.991	
Lawrence, Mass.....	91,108	51	10	.560	19.61
Lynn, Mass.....	93,991	143	4	1.521	2.80
Norfolk, Va.....	83,470	109	6	1.306	5.50
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	83,194	61	4	.733	6.56
Passaic, N. J.....	60,809	101	11	1.661	10.89
Pawtucket, R. I.....	54,391	121	19	2.225	15.70
Reading, Pa.....	99,896	243	40	2.433	16.46
Sacramento, Cal.....	53,340	37	4	.694	10.81
St. Joseph, Mo.....	80,188	8	4	.100	50.00
Schenectady, N. Y.....	82,103	57	3	.694	5.26
Somerville, Mass.....	80,723	101	14	1.251	13.86
South Bend, Ind.....	61,296	60	12	.979	20.00
Springfield, Ill.....	54,979	209	22	3.872	10.53
Springfield, Mass.....	94,933	131	15	1.380	11.36
Tacoma, Wash.....	94,067	95	9	1.010	9.47
Troy, N. Y.....	77,204	130	18	1.684	13.85
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	70,544	156	4	2.211	2.56
Wilmington, Del.....	89,849	65	7	.723	10.77
Yonkers, N. Y.....	86,929	320	27	3.639	8.44
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.....	48,660	77	3	1.582	3.90
Aurora, Ill.....	31,840	55	7	1.727	12.73
Austin, Tex.....	31,622	56	5	1.771	8.93
Bay City, Mich.....	46,153		2		
Berkeley, Cal.....	46,568	36	3	.773	8.33
Butte, Mont.....	40,540	20	1	.493	5.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	24,410	17		.494	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	47,339	139		.824	
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,082	46	1	1.433	2.17
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	30,463	12	3	.394	25.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	30,072	57	10	1.895	17.54
Danville, Ill.....	29,415	58	1	1.972	1.72
Decatur, Ill.....	35,526	89	4	2.505	4.49
Easton, Pa.....	29,234	39	3	1.334	7.69
East Orange, N. J.....	37,245	53	1	1.423	1.89
Elgin, Ill.....	26,767			.411	
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,512	78	7	2.079	8.97
El Paso, Tex.....	44,645	24	2	.538	8.33
Evanston, Ill.....	26,257	68	7	2.590	10.29
Everett, Mass.....	35,529	53		1.492	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	39,233	41	5	1.045	12.20
Flint, Mich.....	44,322	31	1	.699	3.23
Galveston, Tex.....	38,716	31	1	.801	3.23
Green Bay, Wis.....	26,700	74	5	2.772	6.76
Haverhill, Mass.....	45,665	94	6	2.058	6.38
Joliet, Ill.....	35,858		12		
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	42,798	38	4	.888	11.76
Knoxville, Tenn.....	37,174	15	4	.404	26.67
Lancaster, Pa.....	48,517	113	100	2.329	88.50
Lansing, Mich.....	34,526	41	1	1.183	2.44
Lexington, Ky.....	37,051	86	3	2.321	3.49
Lincoln, Nebr.....	44,873	45	7	1.003	15.56
Little Rock, Ark.....	48,710	47	4	.965	8.51
Lynchburg, Va.....	30,720	41	3	1.335	7.32
Malden, Mass.....	46,805	65	4	1.389	6.15
McKeesport, Pa.....	44,413	153	12	3.445	7.84

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Montgomery, Ala.	39,773	58	2	1.458	3.45
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	33,085	99	4	2.992	4.04
Muskogee, Okla.	32,183	2		.062	
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,443	45	1	1.582	2.22
New Castle, Pa.	38,005	247		6.499	
Newton, Mass.	41,195	18	1	.437	5.56
Norristown, Pa.	29,129	46	8	1.579	17.39
Ogden, Utah	27,652	35		1.266	
Orange, N. J.	30,857	89	4	2.884	4.49
Oskosh, Wis.	34,130	26	4	.762	15.38
Pasadena, Cal.	35,848	117	4	.474	23.53
Pittsfield, Mass.	34,435	127	12	3.688	9.45
Portsmouth, Va.	35,465	94	4	2.651	4.26
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	28,808	6	2	.208	33.33
Pueblo, Colo.	47,975	25	1	.521	4.00
Racine, Wis.	42,582	123	8	2.889	6.50
Roanoke, Va.	37,864	95	2	2.509	2.11
Salem, Mass.	45,427	30	1	.638	3.33
San Diego, Cal.	44,470	13	3	.292	23.08
Springfield, Mo.	37,030	5	4	.135	80.00
Superior, Wis.	42,462	94	6	2.214	6.38
Tampa, Fla.	44,587	223	1	5.001	.45
Taunton, Mass.	34,979	50	5	1.429	10.00
Waltham, Mass.	28,806	69	5	2.395	7.25
Waterloo, Iowa	29,847	131	7	4.389	5.34
West Hoboken, N. J.	38,155	104	1	2.726	.96
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,257	274	19	6.484	6.93
Williamsport, Pa.	32,553	45	1	1.382	2.22
Wilmington, N. C.	26,815	57	1	2.126	1.75
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,035	161	3	5.345	1.86
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	12,903	12	1	.930	8.33
Adams, Mass.	13,448	20	4	1.487	20.00
Adrian, Mich.	11,010	7	1	.636	14.29
Alameda, Cal.	24,929	10		.401	
Alton, Ill.	21,243	21	1	.989	4.76
Anderson, Ind.	22,988	200	9	8.700	4.50
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,886	7	1	.470	14.29
Arlington, Mass.	11,764	25	1	2.125	4.00
Asbury Park, N. J.	11,519	24	1	2.084	4.17
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	18	1	1.553	5.56
Ashtabula, Ohio.	19,440	33		1.698	
Auburn, Me.	15,537	23	4	1.480	17.39
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,668	32		2.526	
Beloit, Wis.	16,172	7	1	.433	14.29
Berlin, N. H.	12,427	176	16	14.163	9.09
Bessemer, Ala.	14,164	7		.494	
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,300	32	3	2.406	9.38
Beverly, Mass.	19,715	11	1	.558	9.09
Biddeford, Me.	17,287		5		
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,278	10		.614	
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	9		.619	
Butler, Pa.	23,448	60		2.559	
Canton, Ill.	11,321	15	2	1.325	13.33
Carbondale, Pa.	17,822	28	5	1.571	17.86
Carlisle, Pa.	10,453	3		.287	
Champaign, Ill.	13,163		6		
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	12		.919	
Coatesville, Pa.	12,283	25	3	2.035	12.00
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,675	7		.447	
Concord, N. H.	21,913	17	1	.776	5.88
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	41	3	1.791	7.32
Danville, Va.	19,375				
Dover, N. H.	13,255	26	5	1.962	19.23
Dubois, Pa.	13,349	12	1	.899	8.33
East Liverpool, Ohio.	21,169	77	6	3.637	7.79
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	25	3	2.267	12.00
Escanaba, Mich.	14,009	11	1	.785	9.09
Fargo, N. Dak.	15,126	26		1.719	
Farrell, Pa.	10,390	37	3	3.561	8.11
Findlay, Ohio	14,858	66	3	4.442	4.55

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States Census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	19,621	77	2	3.944	2.60
Freeport, Ill.....	18,467	55	2	2.978	3.64
Galesburg, Ill.....	22,866	30		1.312	
Gary, Ind.....	16,802	50	13	2.976	26.00
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	13,757	4		.291	
Grand Island, Nebr.....	10,944	11		1.005	
Great Falls, Mont.....	13,948	3		.215	
Greenville, S. C.....	16,609	27	1	1.626	3.70
Hagerstown, Md.....	17,159	115	15	6.702	13.04
Hannibal, Mo.....	19,584	2	2	.102	100.00
Harrison, N. J.....	15,370	58	6	3.774	10.34
Helena, Mont.....	12,904	6		.465	
Holland, Mich.....	11,093	2		.180	
Homestead, Pa.....	20,049	116	22	5.786	18.97
Ironton, Ohio.....	13,432		3		
Ishpeming, Mich.....	12,448	8		.643	
Jackson, Tenn.....	16,061	11	2	.685	18.18
Kearney, N. J.....	20,395	55	1	2.697	1.82
Keene, N. H.....	10,269	2	1	.195	50.00
Keokuk, Iowa.....	14,008	18	3	1.285	16.67
Kokomo, Ind.....	18,361	24	4	1.307	16.67
Leavenworth, Kans.....	22,353	19		.850	
Logansport, Ind.....	19,686	19	2	.965	10.53
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	16,479		2		
Mankato, Minn.....	10,365	3		.289	
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	5		.342	
Marion, Ind.....	19,555	38	3	1.943	7.89
Marlboro, Mass.....	14,795	41	4	2.771	9.76
Masillon, Ohio.....	14,514	18		1.240	
Meadville, Pa.....	13,142	4	1	.304	25.00
Medford, Mass.....	24,247	46	3	1.897	6.52
Melrose, Mass.....	16,329	18	1	1.102	5.56
Methuen, Mass.....	12,327	6	1	.487	16.67
Middletown, Conn.....	12,357	45		3.642	
Middletown, Ohio.....	14,031	68	5	4.846	7.35
Millville, N. J.....	12,868	33	1	2.565	3.03
Montclair, N. J.....	23,246	13		.559	
Nanticoke, Pa.....	20,388	22	2	1.079	9.09
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,053	13		.864	
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	20	7	.908	35.00
North Yakima, Wash.....	16,525	6	1	.363	16.67
Norwood, Ohio.....	18,354	26	3	1.417	11.54
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	22,838	11	3	.482	27.27
Palestine, Tex.....	10,970	10	2	.912	20.00
Parsons, Kans.....	13,790	46		3.336	
Peabody, Mass.....	16,660	5	1	.300	20.00
Petersburg, Va.....	24,644	13	2	.528	15.38
Phoenix, Ariz.....	15,081	32	2	2.122	6.25
Pine Bluff, Ark.....	15,890	6		.378	
Pittsburg, Kans.....	15,419	25	4	1.621	16.00
Pomona, Cal.....	11,254	3	1	.267	33.33
Port Huron, Mich.....	18,863	11	2	.583	18.18
Pottstown, Pa.....	16,023	3	1	.187	33.33
Raleigh, N. C.....	19,541	12		.614	
Revere, Mass.....	19,968	29	2	1.452	6.90
Riverside, Cal.....	16,831	6	2	.356	33.33
Rutland, Vt.....	14,003	7	1	.500	14.29
Salem, Oreg.....	16,293	2		.123	
San Bernardino, Cal.....	14,261	10	1	.701	10.00
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,060	17		.847	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13,079	26	3	1.988	11.54
Sharon, Pa.....	16,242	98	5	6.034	5.10
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	14,886	20	2	1.344	10.00
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	21,477	69	9	3.217	13.04
Southbridge, Mass.....	13,166	8		.608	
Staelton, Pa.....	14,705	49	4	3.332	8.16
Traverse City, Mich.....	12,720	9	1	.708	11.11
Trinidad, Colo.....	11,290	9		.797	
Wakefield, Mass.....	11,877	12		1.010	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	21,415		1		
Warren, Ohio.....	11,585	8	1	.691	12.50
Washington, Pa.....	19,790	65	1	3.252	1.54
Waukegan, Ill.....	17,553	42	7	2.393	16.67

¹ United States Census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Webb City, Mo.	12,777	.....	5	.....	.....
Webster, Mass.	12,113	36	4	2.972	11.11
Westfield, Mass.	16,879	19	1	1.126	5.26
West New York, N. J.	15,413	37	.....	2.401	.....
West Orange, N. J.	11,894	44	1	3.699	2.27
Willimantic, Conn.	11,742	121	17	10.305	14.05
Woburn, Mass.	15,542	20	1	1.287	5.00

MALARIA.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	24,929	5	.....
Augusta, Ga.	48,660	.....	27
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	13	.....
Bessemer, Ala.	14,164	.....	3
Camden, N. J.	98,697	1	.....
Canton, Ill.	11,321	8	.....
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	1	1
Galveston, Tex.	38,716	.....	1
Greenville, S. C.	16,609	324	5
Houston, Tex.	86,316	.....	40
Lancaster, Pa.	48,517	2	.....
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	2	.....
Montclair, N. J.	23,246	3	.....
Norfolk, Va.	83,470	.....	6
Norristown, Pa.	29,129	2	.....
North Yakima, Wash.	16,525	1	.....
Petersburg, Va.	24,644	.....	6
Roanoke, Va.	37,864	.....	1
Sacramento, Cal.	53,340	.....	4
Springfield, Mo.	37,030	.....	1
Tampa, Fla.	44,587	591	12
Wilmington, N. C.	26,815	118	12
Winona, Minn.	18,583	1	.....

¹ United States census, 1910.

MEASLES.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	74,957	72	1	0.961	1.39
Allentown, Pa.	57,090	71	.....	1.244	.....
Altoona, Pa.	54,491	.....	1	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	50,409	58	3	1.151	5.17
Brockton, Mass.	60,637	1,246	11	20.549	.88
Camden, N. J.	98,697	44	.....	.446	.....
Canton, Ohio.	54,000	.....	2	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	84,168	17	.....	.202	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	78,135	275	4	3.520	1.45
Erie, Pa.	69,408	1,668	7	9.597	1.05
Fort Worth, Tex.	84,427	17	.....	.201	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	66,971	1,250	5	18.665	.40
Houston, Tex.	86,316	.....	1	.....	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	60,762	240	.....	3.950	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	86,824	53	.....	.610	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Lawrence, Mass.	91,108	139	13	1.526	9.35
Lynn, Mass.	93,991	337	1	3.585	.29
Norfolk, Va.	83,470	51		.611	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	83,194	21		.253	.....
Passaic, N. J.	60,809	¹ 656	10	10.788	1.52
Pawtucket, R. I.	54,391	11	5	.202	45.45
Reading, Pa.	99,896	344	2	3.444	.58
Sacramento, Cal.	53,340	359	9	6.730	2.51
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,188	316	28	3.941	8.86
Schenectady, N. Y.	82,103	909	14	11.071	1.54
Somerville, Mass.	80,723	490	1	6.070	.20
South Bend, Ind.	61,296	¹ 8		.131	.....
Springfield, Ill.	54,979	78		1.419	.....
Springfield, Mass.	94,933	598	9	6.299	1.51
Troy, N. Y.	77,204	652	17	8.445	2.61
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	70,544	1,408	6	19.959	.43
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	48,060	¹ 837	4	17.201	.48
Aurora, Ill.	31,840		3	.....	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	447		9.601	.....
Butte, Mont.	49,540	8		.197	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47,339		1	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	² 32,052	420	1	3.037	.24
Colorado Springs, Colo.	30,493	8		.263	.....
Danville, Ill.	25,415	19		.646	.....
Decatur, Ill.	35,526	12		.338	.....
Easton, Pa.	28,234	16		.547	.....
East Orange, N. J.	37,246	515		8.457	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	57,512	606	4	16.155	.66
El Paso, Tex.	44,645	10		.224	.....
Evanston, Ill.	26,257	138	1	5.256	.72
Everett, Mass.	35,529	268	2	7.544	.75
Fitchburg, Mass.	53,233	77	1	1.963	1.30
Flint, Mich.	44,322	115		2.595	.....
Galveston, Tex.	58,716	1		.026	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	29,700	1		.037	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	45,665	¹ 457	7	10.008	1.53
Joliet, Ill.	35,858		1	.....	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42,798	20		.467	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	37,174	88	1	2.367	1.14
Lancaster, Pa.	48,517	1,158		23.868	.....
Lansing, Mich.	34,526	21		.608	.....
Lexington, Ky.	37,051	163		4.399	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	44,873	58	3	1.293	5.17
Little Rock, Ark.	48,710	23		.472	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	30,720	599	4	19.499	.67
Malden, Mass.	46,835	467		9.978	.....
McKeesport, Pa.	44,413	630	3	14.185	.48
Montgomery, Ala.	59,773	¹ 138	1	3.470	.72
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	33,085	605	6	18.286	.99
Muskogee, Okla.	32,181	2		.062	.....
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,443	90	4	3.164	4.44
Newton, Mass.	41,195	774		18.789	.....
Norristown, Pa.	23,129	596	1	20.461	.17
Ogden, Utah.	27,652	35		1.266	.....
Orange, N. J.	30,857	186		6.028	.....
Pasadena, Cal.	35,848	10		.279	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.	34,435	20		.581	.....
Portsmouth, Va.	35,465	3		.085	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	28,808	109	1	3.784	.92
Pueblo, Colo.	47,975	14		.083	.....
Roanoke, Va.	37,864	588	2	15.529	.34
Salem, Mass.	45,427	58		1.277	.....
San Diego, Cal.	44,470	65		1.462	.....
Springfield, Mo.	37,030	3		.081	.....
Superior, Wis.	42,462		1	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.	34,979	4		.114	.....
Waltham, Mass.	26,806	571	3	19.822	.53
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,257	221		5.230	.....
Williamsport, Pa.	32,553	565		17.356	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	26,815	126		4.699	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	12,903	4		0.310	
Adams, Mass.	13,448	1		.074	
Adrian, Mich.	11,010	20		1.817	
Alameda, Cal.	24,929	249		9.988	
Anderson, Ind.	22,988	30		1.305	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,886	28		1.881	
Arlington, Mass.	11,764	31		2.635	
Asbury Park, N. J.	11,519	52		4.514	
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	257	5	22.167	1.95
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,668	29		2.289	
Beloit, Wis.	16,172	1		.062	
Berlin, N. H.	12,427	2		.161	
Bessemer, Ala.	14,164		6		
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,300	40		3.008	
Beverly, Mass.	19,715	42		2.130	
Biddeford, Me.	17,287		3		
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,278		1	1.966	3.13
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	412		28.328	
Butler, Pa.	23,448	77		3.284	
Canton, Ill.	11,321	54	3	4.770	5.56
Carbondale, Pa.	17,822	202		11.334	
Carlisle, Pa.	10,453	183		17.507	
Champaign, Ill.	13,163		1		
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	570		43.595	
Coatesville, Pa.	12,283	260	5	21.167	1.92
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,675	10		.638	
Concord, N. H.	21,913	321	2	14.649	.62
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	602	4	21.929	.80
Dover, N. H.	13,255	3		.226	
Dubois, Pa.	13,349	34		2.547	
Farrell, Pa.	10,390	107	2	10.298	1.87
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858	72	1	4.846	1.39
Freeport, Ill.	18,467	11		.596	
Gary, Ind.	16,802	101	5	6.011	4.95
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	13,757	1		.073	
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	9		.645	
Greenville, S. C.	16,609	88	8	5.298	9.09
Hagerstown, Md.	17,159	459	9	26.750	1.96
Hannibal, Mo.	19,584	1	1	.051	100.00
Harrison, N. J.	15,370	7	1	.455	14.29
Helena, Mont.	12,904	21		1.627	
Holland, Mich.	11,093	47		4.237	
Homesstead, Pa.	20,049	85	2	4.240	2.35
Ironton, Ohio.	13,432		2		
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448	9		.723	
Jackson, Tenn.	16,061	5		.311	
Kearny, N. J.	20,395	155	1	7.600	.65
Keene, N. H.	10,269	261	2	25.416	.77
Kokomo, Ind.	18,361	12	1	.654	8.33
Leavenworth, Kans.	22,353	4		.179	
Logansport, Ind.	19,686	10		.508	
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,479		2		
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	4		.386	
Marionette, Wis.	14,610	12		.821	
Marion, Ind.	19,555	8		.409	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,795	16		1.081	
Masillon, Ohio.	14,514	4		.276	
Meadville, Pa.	13,142	230	1	17.501	.43
Methuen, Mass.	12,327	38		3.083	
Middletown, Conn.	12,357	67		5.422	
Middletown, Ohio.	14,031		1		
Medford, Mass.	24,247	588		24.250	
Melrose, Mass.	16,329	381	1	23.333	.26
Millville, N. J.	12,868	93		7.227	
Montclair, N. J.	23,246	129		5.549	
Nanticoke, Pa.	20,388	186	2	9.123	1.06
Newburyport, Mass.	15,053	2		.133	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	72		3.270	
North Yakima, Wash.	16,525	88		5.325	
Norwood, Ohio.	18,354	35		1.907	
Parsons, Kans.	13,790	233		16.896	

¹ United States Census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Peabody, Mass.	16,660	18	1	1.080	5.56
Petersburg, Va.	24,644	* 30		1.217	
Phoenix, Ariz.	15,061	* 2		.133	
Pittsburg, Kans.	15,419	200	1	12.971	.50
Pomona, Cal.	11,254	* 3		.267	
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	222	2	11.709	.90
Pottstown, Pa.	16,023	49		3.058	
Raleigh, N. C.	19,541	65		3.326	
Revere, Mass.	19,968	111	1	5.559	.90
Rutland, Vt.	14,008	10		.714	
Salem, Oreg.	10,293	6		.368	
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,060	240		11.964	
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	13,079	* 16		1.223	
Sharon, Pa.	10,242	23		1.416	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	14,886	47		3.157	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	21,477	154	5	7.170	3.25
Southbridge, Mass.	13,166	1		.076	
Steelton, Pa.	14,705	48	2	3.264	4.17
Traverse City, Mich.	12,720	8		.620	
Trinidad, Colo.	11,200	20		1.771	
Wakarusa, Mass.	11,877	13		1.095	
Walla Walla, Wash.	21,415	* 5		.233	
Warren, Ohio.	11,585	70		6.042	
Washington, Pa.	19,790	225		11.369	
Waukegan, Ill.	17,553	* 203	2	11.907	.96
Webster, Mass.	12,113	58		4.800	
Westfield, Mass.	16,879	66		3.910	
West Orange, N. J.	11,894	176	1	14.797	.57
Woburn, Mass.	15,512	162		10.423	

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	74,957	5	5	0.067	100.00
Allentown, Pa.	57,090	2	2	.035	100.00
Canton, Ohio.	54,000		5		
Duluth, Minn.	84,168	1		.012	
Harrisburg, Pa.	66,971	1		.015	
Houston, Tex.	86,316	180	70	2.085	38.89
Johnstown, Pa.	60,762	1	1	.016	100.00
Kansas City, Kans.	86,821	181		2.085	
Lynn, Mass.	93,991	1		.011	
Norfolk, Va.	83,470		5		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	83,194	23	11	.276	47.83
Passaic, N. J.	60,800	1	2	.016	
Pawtucket, R. I.	54,391		2		
Reading, Pa.	90,896	2		.020	
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,188		4		
Schenectady, N. Y.	82,103	* 1	1	.012	100.00
Somerville, Mass.	80,723	9	1	.111	11.11
Springfield, Mass.	94,933	2	* 4	.021	
Troy, N. Y.	77,304	1	1	.013	100.00
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	70,544	1	1	.014	100.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	83,929	4	4	.046	100.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	48,660		3		
Austin, Tex.	31,622	17	8	.538	47.06
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	1	3	.021	
Butte, Mont.	40,540	(*)	6		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	34,410	* 4	1	.116	25.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47,339	* 4	4	.064	100.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	30,072	4	1	.133	25.00
Easton, Pa.	29,234		7		
East Orange, N. J.	37,246	2	2	.054	100.00
El Paso, Tex.	44,645	40	22	.896	55.00
Evanston, Ill.	25,257	5	3	.190	60.00
Everett, Mass.	35,529	1		.028	
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,233	3	1	.076	33.33

* United States census, 1910.

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

* Two deaths occurred in cases imported for treatment.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL)—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Galveston, Tex.	38,716	95	37	2.453	33.95
Green Bay, Wis.	26,700		1		
Haverhill, Mass.	45,665	35	21	.766	60.00
Joliet, Ill.	35,858		14		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42,798	2	2	.047	100.00
Lansing, Mich.	34,526	1		.029	
Lexington, Ky.	37,051	10	1	.270	10.00
McKeesport, Pa.	44,413	3	3	.067	100.00
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	33,085		1		
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,443	6	2	.211	33.33
Ogden, Utah.	27,652	4	4	.145	100.00
Orange, N. J.	30,857	3	3	.097	100.00
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,130		7		
Pittsfield, Mass.	34,435	10	10	.290	100.00
Pueblo, Colo.	47,975	1	1	.021	100.00
Roanoke, Va.	37,804	3	3	.079	100.00
Springfield, Mo.	37,030		19		
Superior, Wis.	42,462		2		
Tampa, Fla.	44,587		7		
Taunton, Mass.	34,979	1	1	.029	100.00
Waltham, Mass.	28,806	2		.069	
Waterloo, Iowa.	29,847	5	1	.168	20.00
West Hoboken, N. J.	38,155	2	1	.052	50.00
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,010	1	1	.091	100.00
Alameda, Cal.	24,929	1	1	.040	100.00
Anderson, Ind.	22,988	8	1	.348	12.50
Arlington, Mass.	11,764		3		
Asbury Park, N. J.	11,519		1		
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	6	3	.518	50.00
Bessemer, Ala.	14,164	3	3	.212	100.00
Beverly, Mass.	19,715	2	1	.101	50.00
Biddeford, Me.	17,287		7		
Canton, Ill.	11,321	6	2	.530	33.33
Carbondale, Pa.	17,822	1	1	.056	
Champaign, Ill.	13,163		4		
Coatesville, Pa.	12,283	3	2	.244	66.67
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	2	2	.087	100.00
Escanaba, Mich.	14,009	3	3	.214	100.00
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858	3	3	.202	100.00
Hannibal, Mo.	19,584	1	1	.051	100.00
Ironton, Ohio.	13,432		6		
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448	3		.241	
Keokuk, Iowa.	14,006	1		.071	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,795	1	1	.068	100.00
Methuen, Mass.	12,327	1		.081	
Middletown, Ohio.	14,031	3	2	.214	66.67
Medford, Mass.	24,247		12		
Montclair, N. J.	23,246	2		.086	
North Yakima, Wash.	16,525	1	1	.061	100.00
Norwood, Ohio.	18,354	2	2	.109	100.00
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,838		3		
Palestine, Tex.	10,970	50	10	4.558	20.00
Peabody, Mass.	16,660	2	2	.120	100.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	15,890	3	2	.189	66.67
Pittsburg, Kans.	15,419	8	3	.519	37.50
Fort Huron, Mich.	18,863	1		.053	
Pottstown, Pa.	16,023		8		
Sharon, Pa.	16,242	1		.062	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	14,886		7		
South Bethlehem, Pa.	21,477	1		.047	
Webster, Mass.	12,113	1	1	.083	100.00

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	74,987	3		0.040	
Allentown, Pa.	57,090	5	1	.088	20.00
Binghamton, N. Y.	50,409	2		.040	

¹ United States census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Camden, N. J.	98,697	2		0.020	
Duluth, Minn.	84,168	3		.036	
Erie, Pa.	69,608	10	1	.144	10.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	66,971	4	2	.060	50.00
Houston, Tex.	86,316	2		.023	
Kansas City, Kans.	86,824	1		.012	
Passaic, N. J.	60,809	1		.016	
Reading, Pa.	99,896	1		.010	
Sacramento, Cal.	53,340	13	4	.244	30.77
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,198	3	1	.087	33.33
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,103	12	2	.024	100.00
Springfield, Mass.	94,933	43	10	.453	23.28
Tacoma, Wash.	94,067	2		.021	
Yonkers, N. Y.	86,929	6		.069	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Angusta, Ga.	48,660	1		.021	
Aurora, Ill.	31,840	5		.157	
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	1		.021	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	34,410	11	1	.029	100.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47,339		2		
Chelsea, Mass.	32,092	1		.031	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	30,072	1		.033	
Decatur, Ill.	35,526	5		.141	
Easton, Pa.	29,234	1		.034	
Haverhill, Mass.	45,665	2	1	.044	50.00
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42,798	3	1	.070	33.33
Lancaster, Pa.	48,517	4		.082	
Lansing, Mich.	34,526	3		.087	
Little Rock, Ark.	48,710	11	1	.021	100.00
Malden, Mass.	46,805	1		.021	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	33,085	1		.030	
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,443	1		.035	
New Castle, Pa.	38,005	18		.210	
Orange, N. J.	30,857	1	1	.032	100.00
Pasadena, Cal.	35,848	13		.084	
Pittsfield, Mass.	34,435	1	1	.029	100.00
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	28,808	12		.069	
San Diego, Cal.	44,470	14	4	.315	28.57
Springfield, Mo.	37,030		1		
Zanesville, Ohio	29,035	11		.034	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	12,903	2		.155	
Alameda, Cal.	24,929	1		.040	
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	2		.173	
Bessemer, Ala.	14,164	2		.141	
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,300	3		.226	
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	6	1	.413	16.67
Canton, Ill.	11,321	2	2	.177	100.00
Champaign, Ill.	13,163		1		
Coatesville, Pa.	12,283	1	1	.081	100.00
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,675	4		.255	
Concord, N. H.	21,913	2	1	.091	50.00
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	2	1	.087	50.00
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,621	1	1	.051	100.00
Keokuk, Iowa	14,008	2	2	.143	100.00
Middletown, Ohio	14,031	3	2	.214	66.67
Medford, Mass.	24,247	1		.041	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	1		.045	
North Yakima, Wash.	16,525	1		.061	
Palestine, Tex.	10,970	1		.091	
Parsons, Kans.	13,790	1	11		
Pine Bluff, Ark.	15,890	2		.126	
Pottstown, Pa.	16,023	1		.062	
Riverside, Cal.	16,831	12	1	.713	8.33
Rutland, Vt.	14,003	3	2	.214	66.67
San Bernardino, Cal.	14,261	3	1	.210	33.33
Sandusky, Ohio	20,060	8	2	.399	25.00
South Bethlehem, Pa.	21,477	2	1	.093	50.00
Southbridge, Mass.	13,166	1		.076	
Virginia, Minn.	12,151	1	1	.082	100.00
Westfield, Mass.	16,879	5	2	.296	40.00

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

RABIES.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
El Paso, Tex.	44,645	1	1	0.022	100.00
Farrell, Pa.	110,390	1	1	.096	100.00
Joliet, Ill.	35,858	1	1	.....	.....
Leavenworth, Kans.	122,353	.....	2	.....	.....
Middletown, Ohio	14,031	9	.....	.641	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	33,085	3	.....	.091	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,130	1	.....	.029	.....
Somerville, Mass.	80,723	4	.....	.050	.....
Tampa, Fla.	44,587	2	1	.045	50.00
Virginia, Minn.	12,151	1	1	.082	100.00
West New York, N. J.	15,413	2	.....	.130	.....

SCARLET FEVER.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	74,957	410	18	5.470	4.39
Allentown, Pa.	57,090	57	.....	.998	.....
Altoona, Pa.	54,491	98	4	1.798	4.08
Binghamton, N. Y.	50,409	29	3	.575	10.34
Brockton, Mass.	60,637	78	3	1.286	3.85
Camden, N. J.	58,697	128	.....	1.297	.....
Canton, Ohio.	54,000	102	.....	1.889	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	91,785	57	.....	.621	.....
Duluth, Minn.	84,168	256	1	3.042	.39
Elizabeth, N. J.	78,135	211	13	2.700	6.16
Erie, Pa.	69,608	221	40	3.175	18.10
Fort Worth, Tex.	84,427	57	.....	.675	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	66,971	23	.....	.343	.....
Houston, Tex.	86,316	99	.....	1.147	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	60,762	82	3	1.350	3.66
Kansas City, Kans.	86,824	42	.....	.484	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	91,108	49	4	.538	8.16
Lynn, Mass.	93,991	180	6	1.915	3.33
Norfolk, Va.	83,470	65	.....	.779	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	83,194	12	.....	.144	.....
Passaic, N. J.	60,809	58	7	.954	12.07
Pawtucket, R. I.	54,391	24	2	.625	5.88
Reading, Pa.	99,896	131	.....	1.311	.....
Sacramento, Cal.	53,340	27	.....	.506	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	82,103	100	.....	1.218	.....
Somerville, Mass.	80,723	157	2	1.945	1.27
South Bend, Ind.	61,296	65	1	1.060	1.54
Springfield, Ill.	54,979	32	.....	.582	.....
Springfield, Mass.	94,933	25	2	.274	3.85
Tacoma, Wash.	94,067	63	1	.670	1.59
Troy, N. Y.	77,204	52	1	.674	1.92
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	70,544	93	2	1.318	2.15
Wilmington, Del.	89,849	26	.....	.289	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	86,929	275	4	3.164	1.45
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	48,660	51	.....	1.048	.....
Aurora, Ill.	31,840	20	.....	.628	.....
Austin, Tex.	31,622	15	.....	.474	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	13	1	.279	7.69
Butte, Mont.	40,540	91	13	2.245	14.29
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	34,410	52	1	1.511	1.92
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47,339	238	1	.803	2.63
Chelsea, Mass.	32,092	46	1	1.433	2.17
Colorado Springs, Colo.	30,463	28	2	.919	7.14
Council Bluffs, Iowa	30,072	53	3	1.762	5.66
Danville, Ill.	29,415	106	5	3.604	4.72
Decatur, Ill.	35,526	56	1	1.576	1.79
Easton, Pa.	29,234	20	.....	.684	.....
East Orange, N. J.	37,246	72	2	1.933	2.78
Elgin, Ill.	26,767	20	.....	.747	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	37,512	10	1	.267	10.00
El Paso, Tex.	44,645	142	12	3.181	8.45
Evanston, Ill.	26,257	61	5	2.323	8.20
Everett, Mass.	35,529	44	1	1.238	2.27

¹ United States census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,233	22	1	0.561	4.55
Galveston, Tex.	38,716	21		.542	
Green Bay, Wis.	26,700	81	2	3.034	2.47
Haverhill, Mass.	45,665	102	2	2.234	1.96
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42,798	120	4	2.804	3.33
Knoxville, Tenn.	37,174	7		.188	
Lancaster, Pa.	48,517	56		1.154	
Lansing, Mich.	34,526	14		.405	
Lexington, Ky.	37,051	35		.945	
Lincoln, Nebr.	44,873	27	2	.602	7.41
Little Rock, Ark.	48,710	51	2	1.047	3.52
Lynchburg, Va.	30,720	109	4	3.548	3.67
Malden, Mass.	46,805	90	2	1.923	2.22
McKeesport, Pa.	44,413	55	2	1.233	3.64
Montgomery, Ala.	39,773	30	1	.754	8.33
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	33,085	53	1	1.602	1.89
Muskogee, Okla.	32,183	1		.031	
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,443	51		1.793	
New Castle, Pa.	38,005	38		1.000	
Newton, Mass.	41,195	50	1	1.214	2.00
Norristown, Pa.	29,129	24		.824	
Ogden, Utah	27,692	43	2	1.555	4.65
Orange, N. J.	30,857	65	1	2.106	1.54
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,130	45	2	1.318	4.44
Pasadena, Cal.	35,848	15		.418	
Pittsfield, Mass.	34,435	63	2	1.830	3.17
Portsmouth, Va.	35,465	28	1	.790	3.57
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	28,808	61	2	2.117	3.28
Pueblo, Colo.	47,975	38	2	.792	5.26
Racine, Wis.	42,582	79	2	1.855	2.53
Roanoke, Va.	37,864	74	1	1.954	1.35
Salem, Mass.	45,427	61		1.343	
San Diego, Cal.	44,470	26	1	.585	3.85
Superior, Wis.	42,462	18		.424	
Taunton, Mass.	34,979	44		1.258	
Waltham, Mass.	28,806	29		1.354	
Waterloo, Iowa.	20,847	15		.503	
West Hoboken, N. J.	38,155	62	1	1.583	1.61
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,257	29	2	.686	6.90
Williamsport, Pa.	32,553	27		.829	
Wilmington, N. C.	26,515	22		.820	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,035	126		.895	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	12,903	11	2	.853	18.18
Adams, Mass.	13,448	2		.149	
Adrian, Mich.	11,010	29		2.634	
Alameda, Cal.	24,929	3		.120	
Alton, Ill.	21,243	46	2	2.165	4.35
Anderson, Ind.	22,988	15	2	.653	13.33
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,886	23		1.545	
Arlington, Mass.	11,764	34		2.890	
Asbury Park, N. J.	11,519	26		2.257	
Ashland, Wis.	* 11,594	12	4	1.035	3.33
Astabula, Ohio.	19,440	21		1.089	
Auburn, Me.	15,537	18		1.159	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,668	33		2.605	
Beloit, Wis.	16,172	16		.989	
Berlin, N. H.	12,427	18		1.448	
Bessomer, Ala.	14,164	5		.353	
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,300	7		.526	
Beverly, Mass.	19,715	41	2	2.080	4.88
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,278	12		.737	
Bradford, Pa.	* 14,544	2		.138	
Butler, Pa.	23,448	8		.341	
Canton, Ill.	11,321	5		.442	
Carbondale, Pa.	17,822	77	1	4.321	1.30
Carlisle, Pa.	10,453	1		.096	
Champaign, Ill.	13,163		1		
Clinton, Mass.	* 13,075	9		.688	
Coatesville, Pa.	12,283	12	1	.977	8.33
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,675	5		.319	
Concord, N. H.	21,913	7		.319	

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

* United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	34	2	1.485	5.88
Dover, N. H.	13,255	10		.754	
Dubois, Pa.	13,349	13		.974	
East Liverpool, Ohio.	21,169	59		2.787	
Elwood, Ind.	¹ 11,028	1		.091	
Escanaba, Mich.	14,009	36	2	2.570	5.56
Eureka, Cal.	12,854	2		.156	
Fargo, N. Dak.	15,126	34		2.248	
Farrell, Pa.	¹ 10,390	22	3	2.117	13.64
Findlay, Ohio.	¹ 14,858	30	1	2.019	3.33
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,621	22		1.121	
Freeport, Ill.	18,467	40		2.166	
Galesburg, Ill.	22,866	8		.350	
Gary, Ind.	¹ 16,802	29	2	1.726	6.90
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	13,757	11		.800	
Grand Island, Nebr.	10,944	58	1	5.300	1.72
Great Falls, Mont.	¹ 13,948	7	1	.502	14.29
Greenville, S. C.	16,609	19		1.144	
Hagerstown, Md.	17,159	87	4	5.070	4.60
Hannibal, Mo.	19,584	6	6	.306	100.00
Harrison, N. J.	15,370	17	1	1.106	5.88
Holland, Mich.	11,993	10		.901	
Homestead, Pa.	20,049	35	1	1.746	2.86
Ironton, Ohio.	13,432		3		
Ishpeming, Mich.	¹ 12,448	7		.562	
Jackson, Tenn.	16,061	8		.498	
Kearny, N. J.	20,395	25		1.226	
Keene, N. H.	10,269	5	1	.487	20.00
Keokuk, Iowa.	¹ 14,008	11		.785	
Kokomo, Ind.	18,361	32	1	1.743	3.12
Leavenworth, Kans.	¹ 22,353	68	11	3.042	16.18
Logansport, Ind.	19,686	17		.864	
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,479		3		
Mankato, Minn.	¹ 10,365	18		1.737	
Marinette, Wis.	¹ 14,610	10		.684	
Marion, Ind.	19,555	10	1	.511	10.00
Marlboro, Mass.	14,765	12		.811	
Massillon, Ohio.	14,514	19	2	1.309	10.53
Meadville, Pa.	13,142	1		.076	
Methuen, Mass.	12,327	19	2	1.541	10.53
Middletown, Conn.	12,357	9		.728	
Middletown, Ohio.	14,031	17		1.212	
Medford, Mass.	24,247	66	1	2.722	1.52
Millville, N. J.	12,868	15		1.166	
Montclair, N. J.	23,243	36	1	1.549	2.78
Nanticoke, Pa.	20,388	5	1	.245	20.00
Newburyport, Mass.	15,053	12		.797	
North Adams, Mass.	¹ 22,019	7		.318	
North Yakima, Wash.	16,526	12		.726	
Norwood, Ohio.	18,354	40		2.179	
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,838	54		2.364	
Palestine, Tex.	10,970	27		2.461	
Parsons, Kans.	13,790	87		6.309	
Petersburg, Va.	24,644	11		.446	
Phoenix, Ariz.	15,081	91	4	6.034	4.40
Pine Bluff, Ark.	15,890	11		.692	
Pittsburg, Kans.	15,419	60	4	3.891	6.67
Pomona, Cal.	11,264	16		1.422	
Port Huron, Mich.	¹ 18,868	5		.265	
Pottstown, Pa.	16,023	14	2	.874	14.29
Raleigh, N. C.	19,541	21		1.075	
Revere, Mass.	19,968	35		1.753	
Riverside, Cal.	16,831	11		.654	
Rutland, Vt.	14,063	6		.428	
Salem, Oreg.	16,293	10		.614	
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,060	8		.399	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,079	4		.306	
Sharon, Pa.	16,242	12		.739	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	21,477	5		.233	
Southbridge, Mass.	13,166	2		.152	
Steelton, Pa.	14,706	1		.068	
Traverse City, Mich.	12,720	59		4.638	

¹ United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Trinidad, Colo.	11,290	57	14	5.049	24.56
Virginia, Minn.	12,151	3		.247	
Wakefield, Mass.	11,877	19		1.600	
Walla Walla, Wash.	21,415	4		.187	
Warren, Ohio	11,585	8		.691	
Washington, Pa.	19,790	16		.808	
Waukegan, Ill.	17,553	46	1	2.621	2.17
Webb City, Mo.	12,777		1		
Webster, Mass.	12,113	1		.083	
Westfield, Mass.	16,879	20		1.185	
West New York, N. J.	15,413	36		2.336	
West Orange, N. J.	11,894	35		2.943	
Willimantic, Conn.	11,742	2		.170	
Woburn, Mass.	15,542	14		.901	

SMALLPOX.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	74,957	1		0.013	
Altoona, Pa.	54,491	1		.018	
Canton, Ohio	54,000	1		.019	
Des Moines, Iowa	91,785	44		.479	
Duluth, Minn.	84,168	147		1.747	
Fort Worth, Tex.	84,427	182	37	2.156	20.33
Harrisburg, Pa.	66,971	1 ³⁵		.523	
Houston, Tex.	86,316	47	12	.545	25.53
Johnstown, Pa.	60,782	8		.132	
Kansas City, Kans.	86,824	26		.299	
Lynn, Mass.	93,991	1		.011	
Norfolk, Va.	83,470	35		.419	
Oklahoma, City, Okla.	83,194	7		.084	
Passaic, N. J.	60,809	1		.016	
Pawtucket, R. I.	54,391	2		.037	
Sacramento, Cal.	83,340	29		.544	
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,188	2		.025	
Schenectady, N. Y.	82,103	1		.012	
South Bend, Ind.	61,296	28	7	.457	25.00
Springfield, Ill.	54,979	16		.291	
Tacoma, Wash.	94,067	17	1	.181	5.88
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	70,544	1		.014	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	48,660	1 ²⁸		.575	
Aurora, Ill.	31,840	2		.063	
Austin, Tex.	31,622	5		.158	
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	3	1	.064	
Butte, Mont.	40,540	17		.419	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	34,410	9		.262	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47,339	14		.296	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,092	5		.156	
Colorado Springs, Colo.	30,463	3		.098	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	30,072	62	1	2.062	1.61
Danville, Ill.	29,415	9		.306	
Dubuque, Iowa	38,984	3		.077	
Elgin, Ill.	26,767	56		2.092	
El Paso, Tex.	44,645	91	18	2.038	19.78
Flint, Mich.	44,322	11		.248	
Galveston, Tex.	38,716	1		.026	
Green Bay, Wis.	26,700	92		3.446	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42,798	47		1.098	
Knoxville, Tenn.	37,174	124		3.336	
Lansing, Mich.	34,526	5		.145	
Lexington, Ky.	37,051	2		.054	
Lincoln, Nebr.	44,873	10		.223	
Little Rock, Ark.	48,710	8		.164	
Montgomery, Ala.	39,773	14		.352	
Ogden, Utah.	27,652	137		4.954	
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,130	13		.381	
Pasadena, Cal.	35,848	8	2	.223	25.00
Portsmouth, Va.	35,465	92		2.594	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Pueblo, Colo.....	47,975	2		0.042	
Roanoke, Va.....	37,864	7		.185	
Salem, Mass.....	45,427	106		2.333	
San Diego, Cal.....	44,470	14		.315	
Superior, Wis.....	42,462	23		.542	
Tampa, Fla.....	44,587	35		.785	
Waterloo, Iowa.....	29,847	20		.670	
West Hoboken, N. J.....	38,155	1		.026	
Wilmington, N. C.....	26,815	65	1	2.424	1.54
Zanesville, Ohio.....	29,035	160		2.066	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	12,903	85		6.588	
Alameda, Cal.....	24,929	1		.040	
Alton, Ill.....	21,243	2		.094	
Anderson, Ind.....	22,988	30		1.305	
Ashland, Wis.....	11,594	2		.173	
Auburn, Me.....	15,537	47		3.025	
Berlin, N. H.....	12,427	2		.161	
Bessemer, Ala.....	14,164	7		.494	
Beverly, Mass.....	19,715	1		.051	
Bloomfield, N. J.....	16,278	1		.061	
Canton, Ill.....	11,321	10		.883	
Carbondale, Pa.....	17,822	82		4.601	
Champaign, Ill.....	13,163		1		
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	1		.076	
Coatesville, Pa.....	12,283	7		.570	
Cumberland, Md.....	22,892	14		.612	
Dover, N. H.....	13,255	1		.075	
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	21,169	3		.142	
Elwood, Ind.....	11,028	2		.181	
Fargo, N. Dak.....	15,126	27		1.785	
Findlay, Ohio.....	14,858	1		.067	
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	19,621	2		.102	
Freeport, Ill.....	18,467	13	1	.704	7.69
Galesburg, Ill.....	22,866	3		.131	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	13,757	12		.872	
Great Falls, Mont.....	13,948	9		.645	
Greenville, S. C.....	16,609	7		.421	
Helena, Mont.....	12,904	2		.155	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	14,008	2		.143	
Kokomo, Ind.....	18,361	181		9.858	
Leavenworth, Kans.....	22,353	5		.224	
Logansport, Ind.....	19,686	9		.457	
Mankato, Minn.....	10,365	5		.482	
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	1		.068	
Marion, Ind.....	19,555	205		10.483	
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,053	10		.664	
North Yakima, Wash.....	16,525	163		3.812	
Norwood, Ohio.....	18,354	2		.109	
Parsons, Kans.....	13,790	1		.073	
Petersburg, Va.....	24,644	17		.690	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	15,081	149		3.249	
Pine Bluff, Ark.....	15,890	5		.315	
Pomona, Cal.....	11,254	6		.533	
Port Huron, Mich.....	18,863	5		.265	
Raleigh, N. C.....	19,541	21		1.075	
Rutland, Vt.....	14,003	8		.571	
Salem, Oreg.....	16,293	37		2.271	
San Bernardino, Cal.....	14,261	30		2.104	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13,079	5		.382	
Trinidad, Colo.....	11,290	6		.531	
Virginia, Minn.....	12,151	13		1.070	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	21,415	4		.187	
Willimantic, Conn.....	11,742	87	1	7.409	1.15

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.					
Akron, Ohio.....	74,957		65		
Allentown, Pa.....	57,090	1 29	60		
Altoona, Pa.....	54,491	1 30	36		
Binghamton, N. Y.....	50,409	108	66	2.142	57.11
Brockton, Mass.....	60,637	177	44	2.919	24.86
Camden, N. J.....	98,697	277		2.807	
Canton, Ohio.....	54,000		37		
Des Moines, Iowa.....	91,785		100		
Duluth, Minn.....	84,168	311	124	3.695	39.87
Elizabeth, N. J.....	78,135	168	123	2.150	73.21
Erie, Pa.....	69,608	1 174	74	2.500	42.53
Fort Worth, Tex.....	84,427	1 18			
Harrisburg, Pa.....	66,971	1 187	85	2.792	45.45
Houston, Tex.....	86,316		144		
Johnstown, Pa.....	60,762	05	72	1.728	68.57
Kansas City, Kans.....	86,824	123		1.417	
Lawrence, Mass.....	91,108	139	133	1.526	95.68
Lynn, Mass.....	93,991	197	80	2.096	40.61
Norfolk, Va.....	83,470		193		
Oklahoma, Okla.....	83,194	1 29	69		
Passaic, N. J.....	60,809	93	67	1.529	72.04
Pawtucket, R. I.....	54,391		7		
Reading, Pa.....	99,896	1 93	71	.931	76.34
Sacramento, Cal.....	63,340	19	125		
St. Joseph, Mo.....	80,188	186	108	2.320	58.06
Schenectady, N. Y.....	82,103	153	101	1.864	66.01
Somerville, Mass.....	80,723	155	78	1.920	50.32
South Bend, Ind.....	61,296	28	7	.457	25.00
Springfield, Ill.....	54,979		75		
Springfield, Mass.....	94,933	166	99	1.749	59.64
Tacoma, Wash.....	94,067		124		
Troy, N. Y.....	77,204	252	157	3.264	62.30
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	70,544	225	40	3.189	17.78
Yonkers, N. Y.....	86,929	196	95	2.255	48.47
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.....	48,660	(1)	84		
Aurora, Ill.....	31,840	(1)	34		
Austin, Tex.....	31,622	1 2	2	.063	100.00
Bay City, Mich.....	46,153	11	38		
Berkeley, Cal.....	46,558	46	42		91.30
Butte, Mont.....	40,540		136		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	34,410		29		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	47,339		117		
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,092	108	48	3.366	44.44
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	30,463	366	165	12.015	45.08
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	30,072		18		
Danville, Ill.....	29,415		64		
Decatur, Ill.....	35,526		42		
Easton, Pa.....	29,234		30		
East Orange, N. J.....	37,246	58	29	1.557	50.00
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,512	1 29	27	.773	93.10
El Paso, Tex.....	44,645		258		
Evanston, Ill.....	26,257	1 27	11	1.728	40.74
Everett, Mass.....	35,529	87	29	2.449	33.33
Fitchburg, Mass.....	39,233	72	22	1.835	30.56
Flint, Mich.....	44,322	55	6	1.241	10.91
Galveston, Tex.....	38,716	97	74	2.505	76.29
Green Bay, Wis.....	26,700	33	12	1.236	36.36
Haverhill, Mass.....	45,665	133	60	2.913	45.11
Joliet, Ill.....	35,858		36		
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	42,798	94	56	2.196	59.57
Knoxville, Tenn.....	37,174	1 102	102	2.744	100.00
Lancaster, Pa.....	48,517	69		1.422	
Lansing, Mich.....	34,526	15	1	.434	6.67
Lexington, Ky.....	37,051	108	81	2.915	75.00
Lincoln, Nebr.....	44,873	1 8	23		
Little Rock, Ark.....	48,710	1 7	94		
Lynchburg, Va.....	30,720	109	65		59.63
Malden, Mass.....	46,805	86	33	1.837	38.37
McKeesport, Pa.....	44,413	1 17	44		
Montgomery, Ala.....	39,773	1 27	69		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	33,085	47	18	1.421	38.30

¹The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.
²United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,443	100	62	3.516	62.00
Newton, Mass.	41,195	45	24	1.092	53.33
Norristown, Pa.	29,129	21	26		
Ogden, Utah	27,652	12	12	.434	100.00
Orange, N. J.	30,857	84	67	2.722	79.76
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,130	14	28		
Pasadena, Cal.	35,848	64	17	1.785	26.56
Pittsfield, Mass.	34,435	59	32	1.713	54.24
Portsmouth, Va.	35,465		46		
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	28,808	77	26	2.673	33.77
Pueblo, Colo.	47,975	120	64		
Racine, Wis.	42,582	183	46	1.949	55.42
Roanoke, Va.	37,864	139	66	3.671	47.48
Salem, Mass.	45,427	96	52	2.113	54.17
San Diego, Cal.	44,470		156		
Springfield, Mo.	37,030		66		
Superior, Wis.	42,462	25	51		
Tampa, Fla.	44,587	185	47	4.140	25.41
Taunton, Mass.	34,979	141	53		
Waltham, Mass.	28,806	44	24	1.527	54.55
West Hoboken, N. J.	38,155	56	17	1.468	30.36
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,257	73	44	1.728	60.27
Williamsport, Pa.	32,553	68	29	2.089	42.65
Wilmington, N. C.	26,815	130	142		
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,035	153	36	1.826	67.92
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	13,448	11	12		
Adrian, Mich.	11,010	3	7		
Alameda, Cal.	24,923	34	24	1.364	70.59
Alpena, Mich.	12,907		17		
Aiton, Ill.	21,243		28		
Anderson, Ind.	22,988	20	7	.870	35.00
Arlington, Mass.	11,764	120	17	1.700	85.00
Asbury Park, N. J.	11,519	20	9	1.736	45.00
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	127	6	2.329	22.22
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,668	16			
Beloit, Wis.	16,172	14	10		
Berlin, N. H.	12,427	5	4	.402	80.00
Bessemer, Ala.	14,164	110	33		
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,300	20	19	1.504	95.00
Beverly, Mass.	19,715	125	8	1.268	32.00
Biddeford, Me.	17,287		27		
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,278	20	5	1.229	25.00
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	18	13	1.237	72.22
Butler, Pa.	23,448	90		3.838	
Carlisle, Pa.	10,453	25	18	2.392	72.00
Champaign, Ill.	13,163		18		
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	31	13	2.371	41.94
Coatesville, Pa.	12,283	45	9	3.664	20.00
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,675	24	12	1.531	50.00
Concord, N. H.	21,913		15		
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	66	31	2.883	46.97
Dover, N. H.	13,255		10		
Dubois, Pa.	13,349	3	10		
East Liverpool, Ohio.	21,169	22	31		
Elwood, Ind.	11,028		25		
Escanaba, Mich.	14,009	11	11	.785	100.00
Eureka, Cal.	12,854	7	7	.545	100.00
Farrell, Pa.	10,390		6		
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858		19		
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,621	14	23		
Gary, Ind.	16,802	12	25		
Grand Island, Nebr.	19,944		5		
Greenville, S. C.	16,809	122	32		
Hagerstown, Md.	17,159		54		
Hannibal, Mo.	19,584	26	26	1.328	100.00
Harrison, N. J.	15,370	196	25	2.342	69.44
Holland, Mich.	11,093		4	.361	100.00
Homestead, Pa.	20,049	13	23		
Ironton, Ohio.	13,432		30		
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448	12	7	.964	58.33

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Jackson, Tenn.	16,061	131	25	1.930	80.65
Kearny, N. J.	20,395	41	18	2.010	43.90
Kokomo, Ind.	18,361	114	32	.....	.....
Leavenworth, Kans.	22,353	25	21	1.118	84.00
Logansport, Ind.	19,696	2	22	.....	.....
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,479	.....	9	.....	.....
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	16	30	.....	.....
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	21	11	1.437	52.38
Marion, Ind.	19,555	11	31	.....	.....
Marlboro, Mass.	14,795	17	17	1.149	100.00
Methuen, Mass.	12,327	8	6	.649	75.00
Middletown, Conn.	12,357	24	.....	1.942	.....
Middletown, Ohio	14,031	.....	36	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.	24,247	28	16	1.155	57.14
Melrose, Mass.	16,329	15	14	.919	93.33
Millville, N. J.	12,868	21	15	1.632	71.43
Montclair, N. J.	23,246	63	23	2.925	33.82
Muscatine, Iowa	16,648	.....	18	.....	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.	20,388	7	7	.343	100.00
Newburyport, Mass.	15,053	38	16	2.524	42.11
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	24	24	1.544	70.59
North Yakima, Wash.	16,525	132	20	1.936	62.50
Norwood, Ohio	18,354	17	19	.....	.....
Ottumwa, Iowa	22,838	.....	27	.....	.....
Parsons, Kans.	13,790	8	.....	.580	.....
Peabody, Mass.	16,660	15	15	.900	100.00
Petersburg, Va.	24,644	69	85	2.394	.....
Pittsburg, Kans.	15,419	12	12	.778	100.00
Pomona, Cal.	11,254	16	2	.533	33.33
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	11	11	.583	100.00
Pottstown, Pa.	16,023	1	29	.062	.....
Raleigh, N. C.	19,541	67	51	2.921	89.47
Revere, Mass.	19,968	40	18	2.003	45.00
Riverside, Cal.	16,831	.....	44	.....	.....
Rutland, Vt.	14,003	.....	8	.....	.....
Salem, Oreg.	16,293	1	7	.....	.....
Sandusky, Ohio	20,060	.....	17	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,079	11	12	.....	.....
Sharon, Pa.	16,242	6	.....	.369	.....
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	14,896	10	10	.672	100.00
South Bethlehem, Pa.	21,477	67	31	3.120	.....
Southbridge, Mass.	13,166	12	.....	.152	.....
Steelton, Pa.	14,705	35	11	2.380	31.43
Traverse City, Mich.	12,720	15	4	.393	80.00
Virginia, Minn.	12,151	2	2	.165	100.00
Walla Walla, Wash.	21,415	.....	12	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio	11,585	8	5	.691	62.50
Washington, Pa.	19,790	44	23	2.223	52.27
Waukegan, Ill.	17,553	.....	33	.....	.....
Webb City, Mo.	12,777	.....	34	.....	.....
Webster, Mass.	12,113	12	7	.991	58.33
Westfield, Mass.	16,879	25	21	1.481	84.00
West New York, N. J.	15,413	49	.....	3.179	.....
West Orange, N. J.	11,894	23	16	1.934	69.57
Willimantic, Conn.	11,742	12	9	1.022	75.00
Woburn, Mass.	15,542	30	19	1.930	63.33

TYPHOID FEVER.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	74,957	36	17	0.480	47.22
Allentown, Pa.	57,060	173	15	3.030	8.67
Altoona, Pa.	54,491	52	7	.954	13.46
Binghamton, N. Y.	50,409	64	6	1.270	9.38
Brockton, Mass.	60,637	44	3	.726	6.82
Camden, N. J.	98,697	45	.....	.456	.....
Canton, Ohio	54,000	.....	8	.....	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	91,785	.....	11	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	84,168	98	19	1.164	19.39

¹The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

²United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Elizabeth, N. J.	78,135	39	12	0.499	30.77
Erie, Pa.	69,608	87	7	1.250	8.05
Fort Worth, Tex.	84,427	103	21	1.220	20.39
Harrisburg, Pa.	66,971	40	9	.597	22.50
Houston, Tex.	86,316		38		
Johnstown, Pa.	60,762	50	6	.763	12.00
Kansas City, Kans.	86,824	123		1.417	
Lawrence, Mass.	91,108	62	11	.681	17.74
Lynn, Mass.	93,991	35	4	.372	11.43
Norfolk, Va.	83,470	65	11	.779	16.92
Oklahoma, Okla.	83,194	97	17	1.166	17.53
Passaic, N. J.	60,809	25	6	.411	24.00
Pawtucket, R. I.	54,391	15	1	.276	6.68
Reading, Pa.	99,895	204	31	2.042	15.20
Sacramento, Cal.	53,340	116	26	2.175	22.41
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,188		11		
Schenectady, N. Y.	82,103	55	3	.670	5.45
Somerville, Mass.	80,723	43	4	.533	9.30
South Bend, Ind.	61,206	63	15	1.028	23.81
Springfield, Ill.	54,979	94	19	1.710	20.21
Springfield, Mass.	94,933	98	15	1.032	15.31
Tacoma, Wash.	94,067	11	11	.117	100.00
Troy, N. Y.	77,204	31	14	.402	45.16
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	70,544	38	8	.539	21.05
Wilmington, Del.	89,849	111	24	1.235	21.62
Yonkers, N. Y.	86,929	34	7	.391	20.59
Youngstown, Ohio.	86,557	52	14	.601	28.92
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Aurora, Ill.	31,840		1		
Austin, Tex.	31,622	13	1	.411	7.60
Bay City, Mich.	46,153	32	28	.693	87.50
Berkeley, Cal.	46,558	17	4	.365	23.53
Butte, Mont.	40,540		2		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	34,410		12		
Chatanooga, Tenn.	47,339	40	20	.845	50.00
Chelsea, Mass.	32,092	20	1	.623	5.00
Colorado Springs, Colo.	30,463	31	3	1.018	9.68
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	30,072	60	4	1.995	6.67
Decatur, Ill.	35,526	32	10	.901	31.25
Easton, Pa.	29,234	51	6	1.745	11.76
East Orange, N. J.	37,246	17	2	.456	11.76
Elmira, N. Y.	37,512	42	6	1.120	14.29
El Paso, Tex.	44,645	68	24	1.523	35.29
Evanston, Ill.	26,257	64	4	2.437	6.25
Everett, Mass.	35,529	19	1	.535	5.26
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,233	15		.382	
Flint, Mich.	44,322	55	6	1.241	10.91
Galveston, Tex.	38,716	58	2	1.498	3.45
Green Bay, Wis.	26,700	3	3	.112	100.00
Haverhill, Mass.	45,665	56	4	1.226	10.71
Joliet, Ill.	35,858		20		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42,798	46	10	1.075	21.74
Knoxville, Tenn.	37,174	11	8	.296	72.73
Lancaster, Pa.	48,517	25		.515	
Lansing, Mich.	34,526	80	3	2.317	3.75
Lexington, Ky.	37,051	27	13	.729	48.15
Lincoln, Nebr.	44,873	317	17	7.064	5.36
Little Rock, Ark.	48,710	56	11	1.150	19.64
Lynchburg, Va.	30,720	68	9	2.213	13.24
Malden, Mass.	46,805	25	3	.534	12.00
McKeesport, Pa.	44,413	41	3	.923	7.32
Montgomery, Ala.	39,773	74	9	.861	12.16
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	33,085	16	3	.484	18.75
Muskogee, Okla.	32,183	10		.311	
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,443	76	11	2.672	14.47
New Castle, Pa.	38,005	240		6.315	
Newport, R. I.	28,200	1		.035	
Newton, Mass.	41,195	10	3	.243	30.00
Norristown, Pa.	29,129	109	11	3.742	10.09
Ogden, Utah.	27,652	8	2	.289	25.00
Orange, N. J.	30,857	18		.583	
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,130	9	7	.264	77.78

1 United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Pasadena, Cal.	35,848	8	1	.223	12.50
Pittsfield, Mass.	34,435	38	7	1.104	18.42
Portsmouth, Va.	35,465	69	6	1.946	8.70
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	28,808	24	4	.972	16.68
Pueblo, Colo.	47,975	12	13	.....	.....
Racine, Wis.	42,582	27	13	.634	48.15
Roanoke, Va.	37,864	103	12	2.720	11.65
Salem, Mass.	45,427	24	4	.528	16.68
San Diego, Cal.	44,470	12	10	.270	83.33
Springfield, Mo.	37,030	.....	22	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	42,462	35	4	.824	11.43
Tampa, Fla.	44,587	235	20	5.271	8.51
Taunton, Mass.	34,979	20	5	.572	25.00
Waltham, Mass.	26,806	15	1	.521	6.67
West Hoboken, N. J.	38,155	4	.....	.105	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,257	157	23	3.715	14.65
Williamsport, Pa.	32,533	25	4	.768	16.00
Wilmington, N. C.	26,815	94	10	3.506	10.64
Zanesville, Ohio	29,035	176	19	6.062	10.80
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	13,448	9	2	.669	22.22
Adrian, Mich.	11,010	10	.....	.908	.....
Alameda, Cal.	24,929	16	1	.642	6.25
Alpena, Mich.	12,907	.....	12	.....	.....
Alton, Ill.	21,243	.....	6	.....	.....
Anderson, Ind.	22,988	11	2	.479	18.18
Arlington, Mass.	11,764	2	.....	.170	.....
Asbury Park, N. J.	11,519	11	1	.955	9.09
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	10	1	.863	10.00
Auburn, Me.	15,537	1	.....	.064	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,668	52	.....	4.105	.....
Beloit, Wis.	16,172	2	.....	.124	.....
Berlin, N. H.	12,427	1	.....	.080	.....
Bessemer, Ala.	14,164	5	6	.....	.....
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,300	37	4	2.782	10.81
Beverly, Mass.	19,715	19	2	.964	10.53
Biddeford, Me.	17,287	.....	2	.....	.....
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,278	20	5	1.229	25.00
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	5	.....	.344	.....
Butler, Pa.	23,448	26	.....	1.109	.....
Canton, Ill.	11,321	5	1	.442	20.00
Carbondale, Pa.	17,822	6	4	.337	66.67
Carlisle, Pa.	10,453	3	.....	.287	.....
Champaign, Ill.	13,163	.....	2	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3	.....	.229	.....
Coatesville, Pa.	12,283	25	3	2.035	12.00
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,675	18	3	1.148	16.67
Concord, N. H.	21,913	15	4	.685	28.67
Cumberland, Md.	22,892	178	10	7.776	5.62
Dover, N. H.	13,255	10	.....	.754	.....
Dubois, Pa.	13,349	20	2	1.498	10.60
East Liverpool, Ohio	21,189	12	12	.567	100.00
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	.....	2	.....	.....
Escanaba, Mich.	14,009	7	3	.500	42.86
Eureka, Cal.	12,854	5	1	.389	20.00
Fargo, N. Dak.	15,126	2	.....	.132	.....
Farrell, Pa.	10,390	25	2	2.406	8.00
Findlay, Ohio	14,858	4	2	.269	50.00
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,621	4	1	.204	25.00
Freeport, Ill.	18,467	57	3	3.087	5.26
Gary, Ind.	16,802	10	7	.595	70.00
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	13,757	14	.....	1.018	.....
Grand Island, Nebr.	10,944	1	1	.091	100.00
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	14	1	1.004	7.14
Greenville, S. C.	16,609	9	1	.542	11.11
Hagerstown, Md.	17,159	86	13	5.012	15.12
Hannibal, Mo.	19,584	8	8	.408	100.00
Harrison, N. J.	15,370	5	.....	.325	.....
Helena, Mont.	12,904	19	2	1.472	10.53
Holland, Mich.	11,063	4	.....	.361	.....
Homestead, Pa.	20,049	10	.....	.499	.....

¹ United States census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Ironton, Ohio.....	13,432		15	-	
Ishpeming, Mich.....	¹ 12,448	3		.241	
Jackson, Tenn.....	16,061	¹⁸	12	1.121	66.67
Kearny, N. J.....	20,395	13	1	.637	7.69
Keene, N. H.....	10,269	2		.195	
Kokomo, Ind.....	18,361	40	10	2.179	25.00
Leavenworth, Kans.....	¹²² 353	21	2	.984	9.52
Logansport, Ind.....	19,686	97	12	4.927	12.37
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	16,479		2		
Mankato, Minn.....	¹⁰ 365	4		.386	
Marion, Ind.....	19,555		4		
Marlboro, Mass.....	14,795	3		.203	
Massillon, Ohio.....	14,514	6		.413	
Meadville, Pa.....	13,142	6	3	.457	50.00
Methuen, Mass.....	12,327	9	1	.730	11.11
Middletown, Conn.....	12,357	13	2	1.052	15.38
Middletown, Ohio.....	14,031	11	4	.784	36.37
Medford, Mass.....	24,247	18		.742	
Melrose, Mass.....	16,329	9	1	.551	11.11
Millville, N. J.....	12,868	18		1.399	
Montclair, N. J.....	23,246	15		.645	
Muscatine, Iowa.....	16,648		2		
Nanticoke, Pa.....	20,388	3		.147	
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,053	20	3	1.329	15.00
North Adams, Mass.....	¹²² 019	12	2	.543	16.67
North Yakima, Wash.....	16,525	27	4	1.634	14.81
Norwood, Ohio.....	18,354	8	2	.436	25.00
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	22,838		6		
Parsons, Kans.....	13,790	1	2		
Peabody, Mass.....	16,660	8	2	.480	25.00
Petersburg, Va.....	24,644	39	9	1.583	23.08
Phoenix, Ariz.....	15,081	7	2	.464	28.57
Pittsburg, Kans.....	15,419	30	1	1.946	3.33
Pomona, Cal.....	11,254	2		.178	
Port Huron, Mich.....	¹⁸ 863	278	24	14.738	8.63
Pottstown, Pa.....	16,023	19	2	1.186	10.53
Raleigh, N. C.....	19,541	70	7	3.582	10.00
Revere, Mass.....	19,968	12		.601	
Riverside, Cal.....	16,831		4		
Rutland, Vt.....	14,003	7	1	.500	14.29
Salem, Oreg.....	16,293	5	2	.307	40.00
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,060	29	5	1.446	17.24
San Bernardino, Cal.....	14,261	12	2	.841	16.67
Sharon, Pa.....	16,242	35	2	2.155	5.72
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	14,886	24	1	1.612	4.17
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	21,477	32	4	1.490	12.50
Southbridge, Mass.....	13,166	1		.076	
Steelton, Pa.....	14,705	7	1	.476	14.29
Traverse City, Mich.....	12,720	29	2	2.280	6.90
Trinidad, Colo.....	11,290	38		3.366	
Virginia, Minn.....	12,151	13	2	1.070	15.38
Wakefield, Mass.....	11,877	2		.168	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	21,415	26	12	1.214	46.15
Warren, Ohio.....	11,585	19		1.640	
Washington, Pa.....	19,790	44	4	2.223	9.09
Waukegan, Ill.....	17,553	189	20	7.67	10.58
Webb City, Mo.....	12,777		4		
Webster, Mass.....	12,113	3	1	.248	33.33
Westfield, Mass.....	16,879	17		1.007	
West New York, N. J.....	15,413	6		.389	
West Orange, N. J.....	11,894	11		.925	
Williamantic, Conn.....	11,742	18	4	1.533	22.2
Woburn, Mass.....	15,542	7	1	.450	14.2

¹ United States census, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for July, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County—						
Berkeley.....	1					1
Oakland.....	1			1		
Humboldt County—						
Fortuna.....	1					1
Los Angeles County.....	1					1
Los Angeles.....	2				2	
Orange County.....	1				1	
Orange.....	1					
Sacramento County—						
Sacramento.....	2		1		1	
San Francisco County—						
San Francisco.....	4			1	1	2
San Joaquin County—						
Stockton.....	1				1	
Santa Barbara County.....	1					1
Stanislaus County.....	1					1
Tulare County.....	1				1	
Total.....	18		1	2	8	7
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:						
Allegany County—						
Westernport.....	1				1	
Pesthouse (Cumberland).....	1				1	
Somerset County—						
Princess Anne R. D.....	2				2	
Loretto.....	2				2	
Washington County—						
Hancock.....	1				1	
Total.....	7				7	
Wisconsin:						
Barron County.....	1					1
Bayfield County.....	3			1	2	
Chippewa County.....	2				1	1
Douglas County.....	8			1	2	5
Dunn County.....	11				11	
Fond du Lac County.....	1					1
Grant County.....	1				1	
Jefferson County.....	2		1			1
Marinette County.....	2			1	1	
Milwaukee County.....	37					37
Monroe County.....	5		5			
Polk County.....	1			1		
Portage County.....	3					3
Racine County.....	13		7	3		3
Sheboygan County.....	2				2	
Walworth County.....	1				1	
Waupaca County.....	2					2
Winnebago County.....	1				1	
Total.....	96		13	7	22	54

SMALLPOX—Continued.
Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona (July 1-31):			Montana (May 1-31)—Con.		
County—			Counties—Continued.		
Maricopa.....	5		Silverbow.....	27	
Connecticut (July 1-31):			Sweet Grass.....	1	
County—			Teton.....	9	
Middlesex.....	5		Valley.....	10	
New Haven.....	1		Yellowstone.....	4	
Windham.....	1		Total.....	118	
Total.....	7		Montana (June 1-30):		
District of Columbia (July 1-31).....	9		County—		
Kansas (July 1-31):			Blaine.....	9	
County—			Cascade.....	16	
Allen.....	3		Chouteau.....	4	
Barton.....	4		Dawson.....	7	
Butler.....	3		Deerlodge.....	4	
Cherokee.....	1		Fergus.....	2	
Coffee.....	1		Flathead.....	1	
Crawford.....	4		Gallatin.....	1	
Leavenworth.....	2		Granite.....	1	
Lincoln.....	2		Hill.....	19	
Montgomery.....	2		Meagher.....	2	
Neosho.....	5		Missoula.....	1	
Republic.....	1		Sanders.....	2	
Sedgwick.....	6		Silverbow.....	36	
Sumner.....	3		Teton.....	4	
Woodson.....	2		Valley.....	3	
Wyandotte.....	11		Total.....	112	
Total.....	50		Texas (June 1-30):		
Montana (Apr. 1-30):			County—		
County—			Bowie.....	20	
Broadwater.....	5		Brown.....	3	
Cascade.....	8		Burnet.....	1	
Chouteau.....	10		Dallas.....	28	
Custer.....	2		Denton.....	4	
Dawson.....	2		Ellis.....	1	
Fergus.....	11		Galveston.....	9	
Gallatin.....	5		Grayson.....	2	
Granite.....	2		Henderson.....	1	
Hill.....	9		Howard.....	5	
Lewis and Clark.....	14		Hunt.....	2	
Lincoln.....	5		Nolan.....	3	
Madison.....	2		Palo Pinto.....	3	
Missoula.....	7		Potter.....	2	
Park.....	8		Reeves.....	1	1
Rosebud.....	1		Tarrant.....	25	
Sheridan.....	1		Travis.....	2	
Silverbow.....	40		Uvalde.....	14	2
Valley.....	6	1	Van Zandt.....	3	
Yellowstone.....	4		Wise.....	5	
Total.....	141	1	Total.....	134	3
Montana (May 1-31):			Virginia (July 1-31):		
County—			County—		
Blaine.....	7		Alexandria.....	1	
Broadwater.....	2		Bedford.....	3	
Carbon.....	2		Botetourt.....	3	
Cascade.....	21		Chesterfield.....	2	
Chouteau.....	8		Giles.....	2	
Fergus.....	1		Henry.....	8	
Flathead.....	3		Isle of Wight.....	12	
Gallatin.....	1		Lancaster.....	1	
Hill.....	2		Mecklenburg.....	4	
Jefferson.....	2		Nelson.....	2	
Lincoln.....	2		Pulaski.....	5	
Meagher.....	3		Rockingham.....	1	
Missoula.....	3		Scott.....	3	
Park.....	7		Smyth.....	4	
Rosebud.....	1		Southampton.....	1	
Sanders.....	1		Spotsylvania.....	1	
Sheridan.....	1		Stafford.....	9	
			Tazewell.....	2	
			Total.....	64	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bellingham, Wash.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	.....
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	8	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	2	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	1	2	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for July, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		California—Continued.	
Alameda County.....	1	Tuolumne County.....	1
Alameda.....	2	Yolo County.....	1
Berkeley.....	4	Yuba County.....	1
Oakland.....	3	Total.....	196
Pleasanton.....	1	District of Columbia.....	37
Amador County—		Kansas:	
Sutter Creek.....	3	Allen County.....	4
Colusa County.....	3	Atchison County—	
Contra Costa County.....	6	Atchison.....	2
Richmond.....	2	Barton County.....	5
Fresno County—		Bourbon County—	
Selma.....	3	Fort Scott.....	4
Imperial County.....	7	Brown County.....	1
Calexico.....	5	Butler County.....	5
Lake County.....	1	Chase County.....	8
Lakeport.....	2	Chataqua County.....	6
Los Angeles County—		Cherokee County.....	4
Glendale.....	2	Coffey County.....	2
Los Angeles.....	26	Comanche County.....	1
Pasadena.....	1	Cowley County.....	35
Madera County.....	1	Crawford County.....	6
Marin County—		Pittsburg.....	3
San Rafael.....	1	Douglas County.....	4
Mariposa County.....	1	Elk County.....	4
Mendocina County—		Ellsworth County.....	4
Willits.....	2	Ford County.....	6
Merced County.....	1	Franklin County.....	3
Merced.....	1	Gray County.....	5
Napa County—		Greenwood County.....	5
Napa.....	1	Harper County.....	1
Orange County.....	3	Harvey County.....	2
Riverside County.....	3	Jackson County.....	1
Banning.....	1	Jefferson County.....	4
Sacramento County—		Kearny County.....	1
Sacramento.....	50	Labette County—	
San Bernardino County.....	2	Parsons.....	1
Colton.....	1	Leavenworth County.....	3
Ontaria.....	3	Lincoln County.....	1
San Bernardino.....	3	Lyon County.....	3
San Diego County—		Marion County.....	1
Chula Vista.....	1	McPherson County.....	1
San Francisco County—		Mitchell County.....	1
San Francisco.....	35	Montgomery County.....	1
San Joaquin County—		Coffeyville.....	6
Stockton.....	2	Neosho County.....	6
Santa Clara County.....	1	Norton County.....	2
Palo Alto.....	1	Osage County.....	1
Siskiyou County—		Rawlins County.....	1
Yreka.....	1	Reno County—	
Montague.....	1	Hutchinson.....	12
Sonoma County.....	1	Republic County.....	1
Santa Rosa.....	1	Riley County.....	1
Stanislaus County.....	1		
Oakdale.....	1		
Tehama County—			
Red Bluff.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for July, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New case reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Kansas—Continued.		Maryland—Continued.	
Sedgewick County.....	1	Harford County—	
Wichita.....	10	Perryman.....	1
Shawnee County.....	1	Havre de Grace.....	2
Stevens County.....	1	Forest Hill.....	1
Summer County.....	23	Howard County—	
Thomas County.....	2	Ellicott City.....	5
Wabaussee County.....	1	Clarksville.....	1
Washington County.....	4	Kent County—	
Wilson County.....	8	Millington.....	2
Woodson County.....	6	Montgomery County—	
Wyandotte County—		Chevy Chase.....	1
Kansas City.....	16	Prince Georges County:	
Total.....	241	Beltsville.....	7
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:		Ammendale.....	1
Alleghany County—		Forestville.....	1
Frostburg.....	1	Mount Rainier.....	1
Westernport.....	13	Laurel.....	2
Franklin.....	1	Near Laurel.....	1
Cumberland.....	11	Queen Annes County:	
Lonaconing.....	2	Near Sudlersville.....	1
Western Maryland Hospital.....	1	Fords Store.....	1
Green Ridge.....	1	Somerset County:	
Westernport R. F. D.....	1	Mount Vernon.....	1
Narrows Park.....	1	Crisfield.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Westover.....	1
Woodwardville.....	1	Princess Anna.....	1
Deale.....	1	Upper Fairmount.....	2
Annapolis.....	3	Talbot County:	
Crownsville State Hospital.....	1	St. Michaels.....	3
Nuttwell.....	1	Cordova.....	1
Davidsonville.....	1	Emergency Hospital (Easton).....	1
Baltimore County—		Washington County:	
Mount Winans.....	1	Bellevue.....	1
S. Agnes Hospital.....	6	Keedysville.....	2
Middle River.....	1	Williamsport.....	1
Bradshaw.....	1	Smithsburg.....	1
Roland Park.....	2	Sharpsburg.....	1
Highlandtown.....	2	Bakersville.....	1
White Marsh.....	1	Downsville.....	1
Govans.....	1	Wicomico County:	
Granite.....	1	Peninsula General Hospital	
Reisterstown.....	1	(Salisbury).....	10
Howard Park.....	1	Salisbury.....	6
Calvert County—		Fruitland.....	1
Sunderland.....	1	Salisbury R. F. D.....	1
Mutual.....	2	Worcester County:	
Willows.....	1	Pocomoke City.....	1
Carroll County—		Campbell.....	1
Woodbine.....	2	Showell.....	1
Mount Airy R. F. D.....	1	Total.....	168
Finksburg.....	1	New Jersey:	
Mount Airy.....	1	Atlantic County.....	3
Tannery.....	1	Bergen County.....	1
Cecil County—		Burlington County.....	3
Warwick.....	1	Carnden County.....	5
Near Perryville.....	1	Cape May County.....	3
Charles County—		Cumberland County.....	7
Port Tobacco.....	1	Essex County.....	111
Indian Head.....	1	Gloucester County.....	4
Waldorf.....	5	Hudson County.....	12
Pisgah.....	1	Merces County.....	4
Dorchester County—		Middlesex County.....	2
Reids Grove.....	1	Monmouth County.....	6
Wingate.....	1	Morris County.....	2
Hills Point.....	1	Ocean County.....	1
Cornersville.....	1	Passaic County.....	6
Linkwood.....	1	Union County.....	6
Cambridge.....	6	Warren County.....	1
Salem.....	1	Total.....	177
Frederick County—		Virginia:	
Thurmont.....	3	Albemarle County.....	13
Middle own.....	1	Alexandria County.....	2
Point of Rock.....	1	Alleghany County.....	4
Knoxville.....	1	Amelia County.....	3
Frederick.....	1	Appomattox County.....	4
Garret County—		Augusta County.....	4
Oakland.....	2		
Altamont.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for July, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Virginia—Continued.		Virginia—Continued.	
Bath County.....	5	Northampton County.....	4
Bedford County.....	11	Nottoway County.....	3
Botetourt County.....	7	Orange County.....	4
Brunswick County.....	4	Page County.....	4
Buckingham County.....	5	Pittsylvania County.....	6
Campbell County.....	1	Powhatan County.....	3
Caroline County.....	4	Princess Anne County.....	3
Carroll County.....	14	Prince Edward County.....	3
Charlotte County.....	1	Roanoke County.....	12
Chesterfield County.....	4	Rockbridge County.....	5
Clarke County.....	1	Rockingham County.....	9
Craig County.....	1	Russell County.....	10
Culpeper County.....	3	Scott County.....	5
Dickenson County.....	5	Shenandoah County.....	4
Dinwiddie County.....	4	Smyth County.....	16
Elizabeth City County.....	1	Southampton County.....	17
Essex County.....	2	Spottsylvania County.....	1
Fairfax County.....	1	Stafford County.....	1
Fauquier County.....	5	Surry County.....	2
Floyd County.....	6	Sussex County.....	2
Fluvanna County.....	1	Tazewell County.....	3
Franklin County.....	1	Washington County.....	12
Frederick County.....	4	Westmoreland County.....	6
Giles County.....	2	Wythe County.....	6
Gloucester County.....	1	York County.....	3
Goochland County.....	2		
Grayson County.....	11	Total.....	416
Greensville County.....	5		
Halifax County.....	6	Wisconsin:	
Hanover County.....	5	Ashland County.....	1
Henrico County.....	4	Clark County.....	1
Henry County.....	8	Dodge County.....	1
Isle of Wight County.....	17	Dunn County.....	1
James City County.....	4	Eau Claire County.....	6
King and Queen County.....	3	Grant County.....	1
King William County.....	2	Green Lake County.....	2
Lancaster County.....	5	La Crosse County.....	1
Lee County.....	13	Milwaukee County.....	18
Loudoun County.....	6	Portage County.....	2
Lunenburg County.....	5	Sheboygan County.....	1
Mecklenburg County.....	11	Trempealeau County.....	1
Middlesex County.....	3	Winnebago County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	9	Wood County.....	6
Nansemond County.....	16		
Nelson County.....	2	Total.....	43
Norfolk County.....	11		

Texas Report for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Texas:		Texas—Continued.	
Aransas County.....	4	Palo Pinto County.....	2
Coleman County.....	1	Parker County.....	1
Coleman.....	4	Potter County.....	1
Dallas County—		Amarillo.....	1
Dallas.....	15	Tarrant County—	
Denton County.....	1	Fort Worth.....	25
Ellis County—		Travis County—	
Ennis.....	3	Austin.....	4
Galveston County—		Waller County.....	8
Galveston.....	5	Williamson County—	
Gonzales County—		Taylor.....	3
Gonzales.....	2	Wise County—	
Hale County—		Bridgeport.....	2
Plainview.....	2		
Henderson County—		Total.....	85
Athens.....	1		
Johnson County—			
Cleburne.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.	2		Louisville, Ky.	6	1
Altoona, Pa.	4		Lowell, Mass.	2	
Atlantic City, N. J.	1		Lynchburg, Va.	4	
Baltimore, Md.	22	2	Lynn, Mass.	2	
Berkley, Cal.	2		Medford, Mass.	1	
Boston, Mass.	5		Milwaukee, Wis.	5	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	4		Mobile, Ala.	2	
Cairo, Ill.		1	Muncie, Ind.	1	
Camden, N. J.	4		Nashville, Tenn.	10	5
Charleston, S. C.	8	5	Newark, N. J.	5	
Chelsea, Mass.	1		New Bedford, Mass.	2	1
Chicago, Ill.	30	2	New Orleans, La.	3	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4		Newport, R. I.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	7		Newton, Mass.	3	
Clinton, Mass.	1		Norfolk, Va.	3	
Coffeyville, Kans.	1		Pasadena, Cal.	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	18	1
Concord, N. H.	1	1	Portland, Oreg.	1	
Cumberland, Md.	2		Providence, R. I.	3	1
Dayton, Ohio.	7	1	Reading, Pa.	5	
Detroit, Mich.	18	1	Richmond, Va.	11	
Erie, Pa.	2		Roanoke, Va.	1	
Evansville, Ind.	4		Rochester, N. Y.	1	
Everett, Mass.	2		Sacramento, Cal.	13	1
Fall River, Mass.	5		Saginaw, Mich.	1	
Florence, S. C.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	14	5
Hartford, Conn.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	8	2
Haverhill, Mass.	1		Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	
Hoboken, N. J.	2		Schenectady, N. Y.	1	
Jersey City, N. J.	2	1	Springfield, Mass.		2
Kansas City, Kans.	8		Taunton, Mass.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	3	1	Toledo, Ohio.	7	1
Kearny, N. J.	1		Waltham, Mass.	1	
Knoxville, Tenn.	2		Wheeling, W. Va.	2	
La Crosse, Wis.		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3	
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Wilmington, N. C.	8	1
Lexington, Ky.	3	1	Worcester, Mass.	3	1
Little Rock, Ark.	3		York, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	3			

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for July, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Maryland, etc.—Continued.	
Los Angeles County—		Carroll County—	
Huntington Park.....	1	Watersville.....	1
Merced County—		Dorchester County—	
Merced.....	1	Church Creek.....	1
Monterey County—		Frederick County—	
Salinas.....	1	Brunswick.....	1
San Francisco County—		Harford County—	
San Francisco.....	1	Carsins.....	1
Tulare County.....	1	Prince Georges County—	
Total.....	5	T. B.....	1
		Total.....	8
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:		Wisconsin:	
Allegany County—		Milwaukee County.....	1
Cumberland.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	3
Anne Arundel County—		Total.....	4
Robinson.....	1		
Baltimore County—			
Lakeland.....	1		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**Texas Report for June, 1914.**

The State Board of Health of Texas reported that during the month of June, 1914, one case of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified at Dallas, Dallas County, Tex.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		2	Muncie, Ind.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2	2	New Orleans, La.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Portland, Oreg.....		
Erie, Pa.....	1		Providence, R. I.....		2
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1			

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

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		New Jersey:	
Alameda County—		Hudson County.....	1
Oakland.....	1	Middlesex County.....	1
Kings County—		Total.....	2
Hanford.....	4	Virginia:	
Los Angeles County.....	1	Albemarle County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	2	Augusta County.....	1
Nevada County—		Campbell County.....	1
Nevada City.....	1	Dinwiddie County.....	1
San Francisco County—		Essex County.....	1
San Francisco.....	3	Floyd County.....	1
Total.....	12	Orange County.....	1
Kansas:		Smyth County.....	1
Chase County.....	1	Tazewell County.....	2
Jackson County.....	1	Warren County.....	3
Lyon County.....	1	Total.....	13
Phillips County.....	2	Wisconsin:	
Sedgwick County—		Green Lake County.....	1
Wichita.....	1	Monroe County.....	1
Total.....	6	Wood County.....	1
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:		Total.....	3
Allegany County—			
Westernport.....	1		

Texas Report for June, 1914.

During the month of June, 1914, one case of poliomyelitis was notified in Harris County and one case in Williamson County, Tex.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Springfield, Mass.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	1				

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	3	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	.....	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	8	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	2
Detroit, Mich.....	.....	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....	3	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	1
Galveston, Tex.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	1	Richmond, Va.....	2	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	1	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	2	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	2			

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

During the period from July 8 to 14, 1914, plague-infected squirrels were found in California as follows: Alameda County, 4; Contra Costa County, 5.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 25, 1914, ground squirrels were collected and examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 192, infected, 4; Contra Costa County, 569, infected, 5; San Benito County, 114; Santa Clara County, 51.

California—Rats Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 25, 1914, 625 rats were collected in San Francisco, Cal. Of this number, 483 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended August 8, 1914, 10,075 rodents were collected in New Orleans, La. Of these, 8,987 were examined for plague infection. Fourteen plague-infected rats were found.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Washington—Seattle—Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 25, 1914, 258 rodents were collected in Seattle, Wash. Of this number 206 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected animal was found.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		5	Los Angeles, Cal.	9	5
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	3	Louisville, Ky.		2
Boston, Mass.		11	Lowell, Mass.		1
Bridgeport, Conn.		2	Lynchburg, Va.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.		3	Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Cambridge, Mass.		1	Nashville, Tenn.		2
Chicago, Ill.	46	29	New Bedford, Mass.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	6	1	New Orleans, La.		2
Columbus, Ohio.		1	Oakland, Cal.		6
Concord, N. H.		1	Pasadena, Cal.	1	
Danville, Ill.		1	Passaic, N. J.		1
Detroit, Mich.		1	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	24
Fall River, Mass.		2	Providence, R. I.		1
Galveston, Tex.		2	Reading, Pa.	1	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1	Richmond, Va.		3
Hartford, Conn.		2	Rochester, N. Y.	1	2
Haverhill, Mass.		1	San Francisco, Cal.		2
Johnstown, Pa.		1	Superior, Wis.		1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	1	Taunton, Mass.		1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	3	Wheeling, W. Va.		1
La Crosse, Wis.		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Wilmington, N. C.	1	1

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	Detroit, Mich.		2
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.		1
Camden, N. J.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	1	
Chicago, Ill.		2	Taunton, Mass.		1

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for July, 1914.

States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California	118	587	140
District of Columbia	25	11	6
Kansas	20	107	25
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City	22	43	59
New Jersey	439		255
Wisconsin	102	178	118

Texas Report for June, 1914.

During the month of June, 1914, 53 cases of diphtheria and 34 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the State of Texas.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 1, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	211	16	1	3		7		26	19
Boston, Mass.	733,802	195	28	2	53	3	11	3	43	17
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	593	85	8	67	2	24	5	162	59
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	180	16		8		6		35	15
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	146	23	2			10		25	17
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	531	20		42	4	9		129	51
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	219	21	3	10		6	3	51	13
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	110	4		10	1	3		30	7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	101	6		2		3		28	20
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	109	8		3		6		47	24
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	93	8	1	3		9		31	15
Newark, N. J.	389,106	114	22		7	1	12	1	35	10
New Orleans, La.	361,221	123	13	2	2				42	24
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	110	7		28		4	1	16	10
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567		5		1		2		8	7
Jersey City, N. J.	239,921	59	10	1	5		7		20	5
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	77							2	7
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	48	1						12	6
Portland, Oreg.	260,601		3				4		1	
Providence, R. I.	245,090	68	6		3	1	6		6	9
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	47			11		2		2	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	21							7	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	43	3				6	1	3	5
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	22	3				2		6	3
Camden, N. J.	102,465				3				1	
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	41	2	1			4		4	3
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	53	2	1	2		3		8	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	25	5		3		3		3	
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	41	6	1			1		2	1
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	31	2		3		1		1	1
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	41	1		1		1		3	2
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	29			1			1	4	
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	45			3	1	2		7	4
Reading, Pa.	103,361	33	2	1			1	1	1	
Richmond, Va.	134,917	51	1							7
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	36	3	1	6				4	1
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	45	7		1				1	3
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	21	1		2		3		5	4
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	41	6		2				3	7
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	11								1
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	14	1		1				3	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271								2	
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	13	1		5					
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	14	1		2				1	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	11	4				1		3	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	37	1						4	4
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	30					1		6	2
Erie, Pa.	72,401	26	1		8				2	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	23	1		1				2	3
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	20	2		1				5	3
Hoboken, N. J.	74,904	3	3				2		14	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	23	7	1						2
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271				1				1	
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	39					1		1	
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	18	1				2		2	2
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	26			3		2			
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	20								
Norfolk, Va.	86,540								1	3
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	21	3		2		2		1	1
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	17	4						2	
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	18	2				5		5	2
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	15					1			
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	10	2						2	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	27	4	1	1				4	

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Hilo, week ended July 11, 1914, 1,720; Honolulu, week ended July 18, 1914, 340. No plague-infected animal was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cholera—Manila.

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports that during the week ended July 11, 1914, 3 cases of cholera, with 2 deaths, had been notified in Manila, P. I. The report also stated that contacts of these cases had been examined and that 10 cholera carriers had been found.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CUBA.

Plague—Santiago.

Acting Asst. Surg. Wilson, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph August 14, 1914, that one case of plague, with 1 death, had been notified at Santiago, Cuba, making a total of 14 cases, with 3 deaths, reported since the beginning of the outbreak about July 1, 1914.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified in Habana as follows:

JULY 21-31, 1914.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Diphtheria.....	9	.....	3
Leprosy.....	.....	.....	259
Malaria.....	1	.....	1
Measles.....	12	.....	30
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	1	2
Scarlet fever.....	3	.....	11
Typhoid fever.....	22	4	43
Varicella.....	.....	.....	8

SPAIN.

Typhoid Fever—Vigo.

A report from Barcelona, dated August 11, 1914, states that 800 cases of typhoid fever have been reported at Vigo, Spain.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 21, 1914.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	June 7-13.....	5	5	
Moulmine.....	do.....	1	1	
Negapatam.....	do.....	2	2	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-May 10: Cases, 125; deaths, 64. May 21-June 20: Cases, 22.
Battambang.....	June 11-20.....	4	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 4-11.....	3	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 14-20.....	9	9	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 21, 1914—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 19-25.....	1	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 12-25.....	4	3	
China:				Still present.
Amoy.....	July 4.....			
Hongkong.....	May 31-June 6.....	92	84	
Do.....	June 21-July 4.....	57	49	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	Aug. 14.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 31-June 6.....	3	3	
Moulmine.....	May 31-June 13.....	9	9	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 10: Cases, 1,249; deaths, 1,114. May 11-June 20: Cases, 121.
Cholon.....	May 11-June 20.....	17		
Pnum Penh.....	do.....	24		

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
Western Australia— Bunbury quarantine station.	May 5-June 12....	8	1	From s. s. Kilchattan from Bombay, including previous report.
New South Wales— Sydney.....				June 26-July 2: Cases, 10 in the metropolitan area and 1 in the country district.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 12-25.....	4		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 1-27.....	86	13	
Canada:				
Quebec.....	Aug. 2-8.....	1		
China:				
Hongkong.....	July 21-Aug. 4....	2	2	
Mexico:				
Monterey.....	July 20-26.....	1		
Tampico.....	May 11-July 10.....		68	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 19-25.....	1		
Spain:				
Valencia.....	do.....	4	1	

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 14, 1914.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	Present in Kumbalagamuwa and the neighboring tea estates.
Uda Pusselawa, district.....	June 7-13.....			
China:				Present.
Chaochow fu.....	July 4.....			
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Sunda Islands.....	June 6-13.....	44	23	In Bali and Lombok.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 14, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 28-May 30....	76	58	
Bombay.....	May 17-July 4.....	43	31	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 27.....		225	
Madras.....	May 31-June 4.....	21	11	
Negapatam.....	May 14-30.....	9	9	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	8	7	
Indo-China.....				
Saigon.....	June 2-22.....	5	4	
Persia:				
Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
Russia:				
Podolia—				
Letichev.....	July 10.....	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13.....		253	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-June 13....	61	52	
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	
				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 48; deaths, 38. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 40.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-July 11....	15	12	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			Present in light form. No cases since.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-July 11....	2	3	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-June 27....	48	41	
China				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokshan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhoi. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 20, improving in the Chaochow and Punning districts.
Amoy.....	June 20.....			Still present.
Kulangsu.....	May 20.....	1		
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	378		
Chinchev.....	May 30-June 6.....			Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-June 20....	705	573	Total, Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 2,034; deaths, 1,580. July 8-14: Cases, 26.
Cuba				Total, Mar. 5-July 7: Cases, 29; deaths, 6.
El Caney.....	Aug. 4.....	2		In vicinity.
Santiago.....				June 30-Aug. 13: Cases, 13; deaths, 2. Including previous reports.
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.....				Total, Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 2,482; deaths, 2,220.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-May 30....	472	454	
Madjoen.....	do.....	173	151	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,699	1,486	
Surabaya.....	do.....	138	129	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	6	3	

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 14, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 13: Cases, 159; deaths, 85
Alexandria.....	June 2-July 11.....	18	7	
Port Said.....	June 9-July 15.....	13	5	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20.....	5	1	
Charkieh.....	July 13.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-July 5.....	7	2	
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24.....	6	3	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1		
Minieh.....	May 23-July 12.....	11	5	
German East Africa:				
Dar es Salaam.....	May 2-June 10.....	7	3	
Muanza.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 18.....	7	5	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8-12.....	9	2	
India.....				Total, Apr. 27-May 30: Cases, 38,124; deaths, 33,374.
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 30.....	25	23	
Bombay.....	May 17-July 4.....	443	372	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 27.....		120	
Karachi.....	May 24-June 13.....	27	26	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 26-May 30.....	38	37	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	397	376	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 1,114; deaths, 817. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 103.
Saigon.....	May 19-June 15.....	41	17	
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 39; deaths, 34. Near Yokobama.
Hodogaya.....	June 9-July 3.....	3		
O-No district.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa)—				
Kagi.....	May 3-June 27.....	246	224	
Tokyo.....	June 22-23.....	2		
Yokobama.....	July 5-11.....	1	2	And vicinity. Total May 23-July 11: Cases, 20; deaths, 17.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2		
Peru:				No report of deaths received. Present.
Ancachs.....				Do.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....			Do.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....			Do.
Samanca.....	do.....			
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Mar. 23-June 7.....	12		
Cahamarca—				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3		
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3		
Guadalupe.....	do.....	1		
Libertad—				
Huacamarca (Otzuco).....	Mar. 23-May 30.....			Do.
Pichipampa (Otzuco).....	Mar. 24-30.....	4		
Salaverry.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	1		
San Pedro.....	do.....	8		From Pacasmayo.
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).....	do.....	16		
Trujillo.....	Mar. 23-June 7.....	16		
Lima—				
Lima.....	do.....	15		
Surco (Matucana).....	Mar. 23-May 30.....	4		July 7, still present.
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3		
Piura.....	Mar. 23-May 30.....	7		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-30.....	3	3	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy, May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy, June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17 a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital.
Cebu.....				May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubi from Hongkong.
Russia:				
Astrakhan, government—				
Archanskoje-Tebe.....	May 25-June 22.....	8	2	
Bulanal.....	do.....	10	10	7 of these cases pneumonic.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 14, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Senegal: Dakar.....	May 15.....	12		May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Siam: Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13.....		9	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia: Basra.....	June 24-July 19.....	16	8	
Beirut.....	June 16-July 6.....	2		
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria: Departments— Algiers.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	7		
Constantine.....	do.....	7		
Oran.....	do.....	57		
Arabia: Aden.....	June 10-16.....		1	
Australia: New South Wales— Sydney.....				Total May 8-June 25: Cases, 103 in the metropolitan area and 29 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia— Bunbury.....	May 25-June 12.....	8	1	
Austria-Hungary: Galicia.....	May 17-23.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3		
Belgium: Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil: Bahia.....	June 1-July 11.....	5		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-June 20.....	360	25	
Canada: Manitoba— Winnipeg.....	June 14-July 25.....	8		
Ontario— Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1.....	1		
Prince Edward Island— Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Quebec.....	July 11-17.....	1		
Canary Islands: Teneriffe— Santa Cruz.....	June 28-July 18.....		2	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	May 19-23.....	1		
Uva district— Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India. May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Choa Chow.
China.....				Present.
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Chungking.....	May 23.....			Endemic.
Dairen.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Hongkong.....	May 10-June 20.....	12	9	Total Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 93; deaths, 65.
Nanking.....	May 23.....			Always prevalent.
Newchwang.....	June 13.....			Do.
Pakhol.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-July 5.....	10	11	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1		
Tsingtau.....	May 19-June 20.....	19	3	
Dutch East Indies: Borneo.....	May 17-June 13.....	215	42	In the western part.
Java.....				In the western part. May 3-June 20: Cases, 754; deaths, 158, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-June 20.....	40	20	

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Aug. 14, 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-July 8.....	8	6	
Cairo.....	May 21-July 15.....	151	56	
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6.....	4		
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11.....		4	
Marseilles.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-July 11.....	23	1	
Germany:				May 31-July 11: Cases, 2.
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5		
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Gibraltar:				
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 18.....	4		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 6-12.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-July 4.....	54	31	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 27.....		173	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 4.....	10	2	
Madras.....	May 17-June 20.....	8	8	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-10.....	7	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
Japan:				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 238; deaths, 55.
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	May 18-July 5.....	50	12	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-June 27.....	12	5	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	June 17-30.....	2	1	
Monterey.....	June 30-July 19.....		6	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-July 25.....	15	6	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-30.....	9		
Peru:				Decreased.
Callao.....	June 22.....			Do.
Lima.....	do.....			
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-July 11.....	4		
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	7		
Moscow.....	May 10-July 4.....	33	7	
Odessa.....	May 10-Aug. 4.....	6		
Riga.....	May 31-July 11.....	12		
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-July 4.....	75	19	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 25.....	92	44	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-July 19.....	12	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 18.....		17	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Valencia.....	June 7-July 13.....	28	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel, Canton.....	May 31-June 20.....	14		
Grisons, Canton.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-27.....	25	10	
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-July 11.....	570	277	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-June 13.....	11		
Smyrna.....	May 13-June 13.....		5	
Trebizond.....	May 19-June 27.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-July 11.....		3	
Saloniki.....	May 31-July 11.....	8	32	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylena.
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MISSISSIPPI.

Regulations of State Board of Health—Required to be Posted in Certain Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

Any person in charge of a public service place—that is, a business coming under the regulations of the Mississippi State Board of Health—shall keep a copy of the regulations pertaining to that particular business posted in a conspicuous place in the building where such business is conducted.

Communicable Diseases—Housing of Patients in Hotels—Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

21. No person suffering from consumption or other infectious or contagious disease shall be housed for more than two nights in any hotel without specific permission from a recognized health officer. When a person so housed is suspected of having a dangerous disease, he or she shall furnish a satisfactory health certificate to the State board of health, or seek lodging outside of said hotel.

* * * * *

3. No parent or others, shall take a child who is suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, or other contagious or infectious disease from the house where the child is suffering from one of the above-named diseases, nor take the child to any house or visit any person, without the permission of the city or county health officer.

4. The minimum period of quarantine for different diseases shall be as follows: Smallpox, 30 days; measles and roseola, 14 days; scarlet fever, 35 days; whooping cough, until the cough has ceased; diphtheria, until two consecutive cultures from the throat are found negative, but such time shall not be less than 2 weeks.

Screening—Required in Hotels, Restaurants, and Rooming Houses. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

5. The owner or keeper of every hotel or restaurant must screen the doors, windows, and all openings of the kitchen and dining room with wire cloth, or wire gauze with 16 mesh to the square inch; and must keep said screen in such use and repair that they will prevent the entrance of flies and other insects the year round.

All bedrooms in hotels and rooming houses must be screened at all openings, including doors, windows, transoms, chimneys, and flues, with well-fitting wire screens with 16 mesh to the square inch. Said screens shall be in use the year round. The mosquito bar will not be allowed in lieu of screens.

Milk—Containers to be Scalded and Sunned—Small-Mouthed Pails to be Used in Milking. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

8. Milk pails and containers must be scalded in hot water and sunned. In handling milk and sunning the vessels they must be kept protected from flies.

* * * * *

10. All dairies shall be provided with and use small-mouth pails for milking.

Meat—Care and Sale—Slaughtering—Feeding of Hogs. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

19. Every meat market shall be free from cats and dogs, nor shall clothing be kept inside rooms where meat is handled.

20. Meat blocks must be without flaws and must be kept clean.

21. Butter and cheese must not be kept in a market refrigerator.

22. Each market proprietor shall be responsible for the purity of the meat handled in his market, hence he shall be held for the condition of the slaughterhouse out of which his meat comes, whether he own the slaughterhouse or not.

* * * * *

9. Any person making it a business to peddle or to sell meat in a market must not do his killing in the open, but must provide a slaughterhouse as described in this chapter.

* * * * *

11. The feeding of hogs or other animals upon the uncooked refuse or offal of a slaughterhouse is prohibited. Such refuse or offal shall be buried or burned in such a manner that it will not be offensive or dangerous. It shall be unlawful to allow others to remove such refuse and offal.

No hogs shall be kept within 200 feet of a slaughterhouse, nor shall any hog be fed on refuse or offal except when said refuse or offal has been thoroughly boiled.

Soda Fountains—Sanitary Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

1. Soda founts must be conducted in a screened inclosure, or be so well protected by fans that it will be at all times free from flies.

2. A fount must not be conducted in a meat market, barber shop, or in connection with any business which might become dangerous to said fount and its patrons.

3. All founts must have two separate and distinct compartments holding water, one for washing glasses the other one for rinsing. The one for washing shall contain a suitable cleansing powder or solution.

4. Glasses must be kept clean, and no soiled glass shall be put away without washing, but shall be washed immediately after using.

5. The fount and all its parts and appurtenances must be clean at all times.

6. The floor about the fount shall be scrupulously clean. The throwing of straws on the floor is prohibited.

7. All water, sirup, fruits, and flavors must be pure and handled in a cleanly manner.

8. Founts handling sandwiches, pies, and other luncheon foods is essentially a restaurant and will be governed accordingly.

9. Founts must handle their slops and waste water in such a manner as not to become dangerous to the community.

Bottling Works—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

1. Bottlers of carbonated or soft drinks shall provide a sanitary building for same. This building must be in a good locality, well drained. The building itself must be constructed of sound material, well screened, whitewashed or painted, free from cobwebs and dust, well lighted, and well ventilated, and well floored.

2. All bottles must be washed in hot water and caustic before being refilled. Concerns washing bottles in cold water will not be permitted to run.
3. Only pure water, sirup, and flavorings shall be used. Saccharin is not a pure food and will not be allowed.
4. Employees must be suitably and cleanly dressed when at work.
5. Cases for bottles must be constructed in such a manner that they will protect the neck of the bottle from the dust and flies while in transit or delivery about town.
6. Every case must bear the owner's name in plain letters.
7. Every bottling establishment must be free from flies and other insects at all times.
8. Clothing, harness, junk, cats, and dogs will not be permitted in the building.

Railway Coaches and Water Coolers—Cleaning of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

2. No railroad coach shall be swept or dusted while occupied by passengers. All railroad coaches and street cars shall at all times be kept in a sanitary condition. Necessary cleaning may be done with a hand brush and dustpan, if no dust is raised thereby.

Dry dusting is not permitted. The seats and woodwork shall be wiped with a damp cloth.

All coaches going from terminal stations must be cleaned before leaving said station.

* * * * *

6. All water coolers must be kept in a clean condition by washing out daily.

Jails—Construction and Care—Supervision by State Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1914.)

1. It shall be unlawful for any board of supervisors, board of aldermen, jail contractor or builder to begin the erection of any new jail, or to repair the jail already constructed when said repairs contemplate change in building without first submitting the plans of the proposed structure or repairs to the State board of health and getting from its authorized representatives a permit for said building operation.

2. The bars, cages, and walls of all jails must be painted white, and renewed as often as is necessary to appear fresh and clean.

3. Jails must be well lighted and ventilated. The walls and floors must be kept free from dirt and plunder.

4. Excelsior and shuck mattresses are not permitted; neither are quilts, but thick, washable blankets must be used instead.

5. All jails must be provided with proper toilet and bathing facilities. A prisoner on entering a jail is required to take a bath, and should be given clean clothes and kept clean.

6. No person suffering from consumption or other contagious or infectious disease shall be imprisoned with other inmates except under the direction of the county health officer, who shall be notified immediately upon the receipt of such a prisoner.

7. When a representative of the State board of health finds that any jail is conducted in such a way that it is dangerous to the occupants, he shall proceed by habeas corpus or other legal method to have such occupants removed to some jail that is in a sanitary condition.

8. When any jail is kept without regard for this chapter, and without regard for the code laws outlining the duties of officials in charge of same, such officials, sheriffs, marshals, supervisors, or aldermen shall be proceeded against as the law and these regulations require.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Water Supplies—Regulations for the Protection of Walker Pond. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 9, 1914.)

1. No privy, pigpen, stable, or other building or structure in which horses, cattle, swine, or other animals or fowls are kept, shall be built, continued, or maintained within 75 feet of Walker Pond (meaning high-water mark), or within 75 feet of any bay, cove, or inlet thereto, or within 75 feet of any stream tributary to said pond, bays, coves, or inlets, except in such cases as the local board of health may permit, upon the approval of the State board of health, and under such regulations as they may require.

2. No sink water, urine, or water that has been used for washing or cleansing either materials, person, or food, shall be allowed to run into said pond, or into any bay, cove, or inlet thereof, or into any stream tributary thereto, or into any excavation or cesspool in the ground or on the surface of any ground within 75 feet of said pond (meaning high-water mark), or of any bay, cove, or inlet, or within 75 feet of any stream tributary thereto, except by consent and under such regulations and conditions as may be given by the local board of health, upon approval of the State board of health.

3. No dead animal, or fish, or parts thereof, or food, or any article perishable or decayable, and no dung, either human or animal, kitchen waste, swill, or garbage shall be thrown into or deposited in said pond, or left or permitted to remain within 75 feet thereof (meaning high-water mark), or into any bay, cove, or inlet of said pond, or into any stream tributary thereto, or within 75 feet of such bay, cove, or inlet, stream, or tributary.

4. No sawdust shall be thrown or be allowed to fall into said pond, or into any stream tributary thereto.

5. No person shall bathe in said pond.

6. No matter, waste, or materials such as are described in sections 2, 3, and 4 shall be thrown, deposited, or allowed to remain upon the ice of the waters of said pond, or upon that of any bay, cove, or inlet thereof, or of any stream tributary thereto.

7. It is the duty of the local board of health to enforce the above regulations, and any person violating any regulation established by the State board of health shall be punished by a fine of \$20 for each offense. Any deviations from the above rules must be by written consent of the State board of health.

Water Supplies—Regulations for the Protection of Beaver Lake. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 9, 1914.)

1. No sewage of any kind, sink water, or water that has been used in washing or cleansing either materials, person, or food, shall be allowed to run into Beaver Lake, in the town of Derry, or into any stream tributary thereto. All excavations made for cesspools for sewage shall be so located or constructed that their contents will not in any manner pollute the said lake or its tributaries.

2. No privy, pigpen, cesspool, or place of deposit upon the surface of the ground for sewage, sink water, or water used for cleansing person or material shall be allowed to exist where it may be reached by high water in the event that the said lake or its tributaries overflow their usual channels, or where rain or melting snow would be likely to wash said material into said lake or its tributaries.

3. No dead animal, or parts thereof, or any article perishable or decayable, and no sewage, waste, or garbage shall be deposited so near said lake or its tributaries as to endanger the purity of the water.

4. None of these things, materials, or conditions mentioned in the foregoing regulations, or anything else that might endanger the purity of the said water or ice supply, shall be permitted to exist in such locality or manner as, in the opinion of the board of health, would be liable to contaminate the water or ice of the said lake or its tributaries.

5. It shall be the duty of the board of health to enforce these regulations, which shall take effect and be in force on and after August 1, 1914.

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

MOBILE, ALA.

Plague—Prevention of the Introduction of—Rat Guards Required on Vessels. (Ord. Aug 4, 1914.)

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the board of commissioners of the city of Mobile, That the provisions of the ordinance heretofore adopted by this board on July 9, 1912, entitled: "An ordinance to prevent rats from coming ashore from vessels from ports infected or declared suspected of being infected with bubonic plague," and prescribing precautions to be taken by certain vessels, be extended so as to include and affect all ships and vessels arriving from sea or the Mississippi Sound, and to the masters and persons controlling such vessels.*

SEC. 2. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its adoption and publication according to law.

The ordinance of July 9, 1912, amended by the above ordinance, reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. All vessels coming from ports infected with bubonic plague, or from ports which are declared suspected of being infected with bubonic plague, shall not lie immediately alongside and against a wharf or dock within the limits of the city of Mobile, but shall maintain such a distance therefrom by the interposition of a raft or other safe appliance that rats can not pass directly from the vessel to the wharf or dock, and that all hawsers, lines, or ropes passing from the vessel to the shore shall be treated or arranged in a manner approved by the city health officer so that rats can not pass along such hawsers, lines, or ropes.

"SEC. 2. Be it further ordained that any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50."

Garbage—Care of—Character of Containers. (Ord. July 21, 1914.)

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the board of commissioners of the city of Mobile, That every householder and every occupant of a house, boarding house, restaurant, shop or store within the boundaries of the city of Mobile, who shall control or be in charge of such house, boarding house, restaurant, shop, or store, upon whose premises there shall be, or arise, or be created any garbage which is not forthwith destroyed by burning as soon as it arises or is created, shall place the same in water-tight metal receptacles with well-fitting covers, and keep such garbage in such receptacles until removed from the said premises or street near thereto; which receptacle shall be provided by each such householder or occupant controlling such house, boarding house, restaurant, shop, or store, and these receptacles shall be kept covered by such person at all times except during the time when the garbage is placed therein or is being removed therefrom for final disposal, and shall be kept in a sanitary condition at all times.*

SEC. 2. That any person, firm, association, or corporation violating this ordinance or any provision thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$50; and that this ordinance shall be published and shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of August, 1914.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Definition of Terms. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ARTICLE 1. SECTION 1. That the terms "board," "this board" and "said board" shall be held to mean "The Bureau of Health of the City of Atlantic City;" that the words "persons," "owners," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "managers" and "officer" shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both severally and jointly each and all persons, owners, part owners, tenants, lessees, occupants, contractors, parties in interest, persons, boards, managers, officers and corporations who may sustain the relations or be in like position of any one or more thereof referred to in any ordinance or regulation; that the words "city," "this city," or "said city," wherever used, shall be held to mean the city of Atlantic City; that the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this bureau, issued according to its ordinances, rules, and regulations.

SEC. 2. That the word "street" when herein used shall be held to include avenues, boardwalk, sidewalks, gutters, and public alleys; and the words "public places" shall be held to include parks, piers, pavilions, docks and wharves, and water, and open spaces thereto adjacent, and also public yards, grounds and areas, and all open spaces between buildings and streets; the word "rubbish" shall be held to include all the loose and decayed material and dirt-like substances that attends dirt or decay, or which accumulates from buildings, storing or cleaning; the word "garbage" shall be held to include every accumulation of animal or vegetable matter which attends the preparation, decay, dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowl, birds or vegetables; and the word "dirt" shall be held to mean natural soil, earth or stone or mixtures of either or any of them.

Nuisances—Enumeration—Abatement. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 2. SECTION 1. Whatever is dangerous to human health, or renders ground, water, air, or food dangerous or injurious to human health, and the following specific acts, conditions, and things are, each and all of them, hereby declared to constitute nuisances:

(a) The deposit or accumulation of any foul, decaying or putrescent substance or other offensive matter, in or upon any lot, street, or highway, or in or upon any public or private place; the storage of such foul, decaying or putrescent matter, in liquid or solid form, in any vault, cesspool or other receptacle; the overflow of any foul liquid or the escape of any gases to such an extent that the same or any of them shall become or be likely to become hazardous to health or shall by reason of offensive odors, become a source of discomfort to persons living in or passing by the vicinity thereof.

(b) A polluted well, spring or stream, or the pollution of any body of water used for drinking purposes.

(c) The maintenance of any privy vault or cesspool, unless by permit of this bureau under conditions hereinafter referred to.

(d) A building or a portion of a building occupied as a dwelling which is not lighted and ventilated by means of, at least, one window in each room, said window opening to the outer air.

(e) A building or portion of a building which is not provided with a plentiful supply of pure water.

(f) A building or portion of a building which is not provided with at least one water-closet (or sanitary privy when no sewer is available) for every two families.

(g) A building or a portion of a building which is not provided with one sink for each family, sink to be connected to the sewerage system or a properly constructed cesspool, if no sewer main is available.

(h) A building or portion of a building which is not provided with plumbing that is kept, at all times, in a sanitary condition.

(i) Renting or occupying any building or portion of a building, dwellings excepted, for any purpose whatsoever except such buildings or a portion of a building be provided with at least one water-closet for every 15 persons or fraction thereof, employed therein.

(j) The accumulation of manure, unless it be in a properly constructed fly-proof pit.

(k) The accumulation of water in which mosquito larvæ may breed.

(l) Any laundry that is used as a sleeping room or that is directly connected with a sleeping room that has not adequate external light or ventilation or that is not separated from living or sleeping rooms by plaster partitions or by other partitions equally impervious to gases.

(m) Any privy vault that is not watertight, as well as fly proof. All existing privy vaults on streets in which there is no sewer shall be changed within 30 days after the enactment hereof to comply with this provision or else a dry-earth system shall within such time be installed, such changes to be in accordance with the rules of the bureau of health.

(n) Any privy vault that is filled to within 1 foot of the top.

(o) Any privy that is not of substantial construction; or that is not fly proof, or that is not provided with a self-closing seat or seats, or that does not comply with all the rules of the bureau of health.

(p) Any premises not provided with a suitable water-closet or sanitary privy vault for all persons working therein.

(q) Any temporary privy vault, the contents of which are not kept covered at all times.

(r) Any full, foul, or leaking privy vault, cesspool, or receptacle for filth; any privy vault, cesspool, or catch basin which is beneath any dwelling or other building, or is attached to the foundation wall of any dwelling or other building.

(s) Allowing or permitting any night soil, garbage, or any offensive or decomposing solid or fluid matter or substance to leak or ooze from any cart, wagon, or vessel in which the same may be conveyed or carried.

(t) The carrying or conveying through any street of any substance which has been removed from any privy vault or cesspool, unless such substance shall be inclosed in an air-tight receptacle.

(u) Any unprotected drip, sink, or water-closet within any building or any other drainage appliance or fixture within any building, from which there shall arise any foul or obnoxious gas or odor.

(v) All sunken lands, marsh lands, and lots below grade, where stagnant water collects or is collected.

(w) The use of animal or vegetable substance, or garbage, or street sweepings, or any material that is offensive to health, or tends to decay, to become putrid or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, for the purpose of filling up, or raising the surface of any lot, wharf, pier, street, or alley in this city, or any ground filled for the purpose of building thereon, unless pursuant to a special permit from this bureau.

(x) The keeping of refuse matter, shells from oysters, clams, or other shell fish for a period of time longer than 24 hours, unless stored in metal or concrete receptacles.

(y) Having in possession clams or oysters taken from waters of the thoroughfare condemned by the State board of health.

(z) The bringing into the city or the storage of rags, bones, scraps, or refuse matter liable to decay, except pursuant to a permit issued by this board, which permit shall be revocable by said bureau at any and all times.

Penalties.—Any person creating or maintaining or aiding in the creation or maintenance of any of the above-defined nuisances shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each offense a penalty of not more than \$100 and not less than \$10.

ART. 12. SECTION 1. If any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to remove any foul, obnoxious, or hurtful matter or thing, or if any person or persons shall refuse or

neglect to abate any nuisance, then this bureau may proceed under the provisions of an "Act to revise, consolidate boards of health in this State," approved March 31, 1887, and amendments and supplements thereto, to remove such nuisances, source of foulness, or cause of sickness, and to recover by action of debt against such person the expense incurred by this bureau in such removal.

Whenever on any premises within this city, anything in violation of any of the preceding sections of this code exists or is maintained, or whenever the condition of any premises is such as to call for the interference of this bureau, notice shall be served on the owner, agent, lessee, tenant, or occupant or other proper person by order of the health officer, which notice shall enable the person served therewith to know wherein any section of this code is violated or what is to be remedied and shall give not less than one day or more than 10 days (excepting sewer connections), for compliance with the provisions of said section or with the requirements of this bureau.

The following shall be the method of serving the notice:

Notice shall be served on the owner or owners personally if residing within the limits of the city of Atlantic City, or by leaving a copy of said notice at his or their usual place of abode with some member of the family over the age of 14. If the owner or owners reside outside of the limits of the city of Atlantic City, then it shall be sufficient notice, if a copy of said notice is posted in some conspicuous part of the premises upon which the alleged nuisance or cause of complaint exists—and by serving a copy of said notice upon the tenant.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 2. (a) Spitting upon the floor, platform, or any other part of a public conveyance, upon the floor, steps, or stairs of any public building, school, hall, church, store, shop, or railway station, upon the Boardwalk, upon the sidewalk of any public or private street, upon the pathway of any park, or in any other public place, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons creating such a nuisance shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$2 nor more than \$10 for each offense.

Domestic Animals—Keeping of, in City. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 3. No corporation, person, or persons shall have or keep upon any premises in the city of Atlantic City any pigeons, ducks, geese, or fowl of any kind unless a permit be obtained from the bureau of health for that purpose, which permit shall be renewable annually, on or before the 1st day of January, and for each and every permit so issued the sum of \$1 shall be paid.

Such fowl shall not be permitted to run or fly at large, but shall be kept in a house or coop, with an inclosed runway, and when so ordered by the bureau of health said house or coop shall be floored beneath the roost with cement or other water-tight flooring.

All buildings or inclosures erected and maintained for the purpose of keeping fowls must be kept in a sanitary condition and under the supervision of the bureau of health.

In the event of offensive or obnoxious odors arising from buildings or inclosures where such fowls are kept, on complaint made to the bureau of health of same the owner of said animals or fowls shall be served with a notice to abate such nuisance within 10 days from date of service of such notice.

Under no conditions shall any person keep or allow to be kept in any dwelling house or part thereof any horse, cattle, swine, goats, or fowls.

Any corporation, person, or persons offending or violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and the permit issued to such corporation, person, or persons so convicted shall, at the discretion of the director of the department of public safety, be revoked.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Disinfection—Burials. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 4. SECTION 1. Every physician shall report in writing to this bureau the name of every patient he or she may have in the city of Atlantic City with cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis in any form, varicella, mumps, whooping cough, trachoma, malaria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or any other communicable disease that may be hereafter declared by this bureau to be dangerous to the public health, together with the precise locality where such patient may be found, within 24 hours after first seeing the case. The physician shall also furnish or supply the data on the blank form supplied by the bureau of health.

SEC. 2. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by this bureau to establish the true character of any disease which is supposed to be communicable, a medical examination of the person or persons affected by such disease may be ordered or made by the health officer. No person or persons shall interfere with or refuse to permit such examination under the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 3. No principal, teacher, or superintendent of any school shall knowingly permit any child sick with any disease mentioned in section 1 of this article, or with any other communicable disease, or any child residing in any house in which scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall exist to attend any school or class under his or her charge until such time as the health officer certifies to such teacher, principal, or superintendent that the said child may attend without danger of communicating the disease to others.

SEC. 4. No person from any dwelling where a disease dangerous to public health exists shall take any book, paper, periodical, or magazine to or from any circulation or public library. The bureau will inform the librarian of all cases of said diseases, and until a written permit is given, said permit to be signed by the health officer, said librarian shall allow no book, paper, periodical, or magazine to be taken to or returned from a dwelling where such cases exist.

SEC. 5. No person shall remove milk bottles from a building wherein a disease dangerous to the public health exists or has existed until he or she shall have first obtained permission in writing from the bureau of health.

SEC. 6. Every person in the city of Atlantic City with any communicable disease shall be isolated as the health officer may direct, and all buildings, clothing, property, premises, and vehicles which may be infected by emanations from such persons shall be disinfected as the health officer may direct. No premises will be disinfected after diphtheria until at least two negative cultures taken on successive days have been obtained from the throat of the patient or from the nose if a case of nasal diphtheria. In the case of scarlet fever disinfection will not be undertaken until at least three weeks after the onset. In case a coach, hack, cab, carriage, or other vehicle shall be used for the conveyance of a patient suffering from a communicable disease, said vehicle shall be disinfected, under the direction of the bureau of health, before being used again.

SEC. 7. Whenever a person with tuberculosis moves out of a house or an apartment, the attending physician, if there be one, or the active head of the family, shall so notify this bureau within 24 hours, and both of the above-mentioned persons shall be held equally responsible for a violation of this section.

SEC. 8. Every veterinarian or other person who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal in the city of Atlantic City having the glanders or farcy, rabies, tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease shall, within 24 hours thereafter, report in writing to the bureau of health the following facts:

1. A statement of the location of such diseased animal.
2. The name and address of both the owner and the custodian thereof.
3. The type and character of the disease.

SEC. 9. That in case infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases occur in the city of Atlantic City the person or persons affected thereby shall, in the discretion of the health officer, be isolated, or said person or persons may be removed to such locality as the health officer may direct; and all buildings, clothing, property, premises, and vehicles which may become infected by any communicable disease shall be disinfected and said disinfection or fumigation shall be made and performed in such a manner and with such materials and within such stated time as the health officer may direct, and the health officer may establish such separation, isolation, or quarantine of the sick from other persons not necessary as attendants and may quarantine such buildings and premises against egress or ingress of unauthorized persons, and also provide and effect such special care, disinfection, and cleansing of property and premises as shall, in his judgment, be required in order to prevent spreading disease to other persons.

SEC. 10. Where contagions occur in a room in the rear of or connecting with a store, or where the operation of tailoring, laundering, or the manufacturing of merchandise is carried on, said store shall be closed until the premises are fumigated by this bureau.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any laundry or any laundryman to accept or take from the family in which any contagious or infectious disease exists any clothing or wearing apparel during the period of quarantine.

SEC. 12. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into this city any person infected with any contagious disease, except the same be a resident of this city, and then only on a permit granted by this bureau; and no person shall bring or cause to be brought into this city any article liable to propagate a communicable disease.

SEC. 13. No person shall within this city, without a permit from this bureau, carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed, any person sick with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or other contagious disease, or remove or cause to be removed any such person from any building or vessel to any other building or vessel, or to the shore, or to or from any vehicle, or to or from the depot of any railroad in any part of the city.

SEC. 14. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, or any contagious disease, but the funeral of such person shall be private; and it shall not be lawful to invite or permit at the funeral of anyone who has died of any of the above diseases, or of any contagious or pestilential disease, or at any service connected therewith, any person whose attendance is not necessary.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of every undertaker having notice of the death of any person within this city of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, measles, or any other communicable disease dangerous to the general health of the community, or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such diseases into this city, to give immediate notice thereof to this bureau, and no undertaker shall retain or expose, or assist in the retention or exposure of the dead body of any such person, except in a coffin or casket properly sealed, nor shall he allow any such body to be placed in any coffin or casket unless the same be immediately permanently sealed. Nor shall he assist in the public or church funeral of any such person.

SEC. 16. Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, or reddened, or show any unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, and no legally qualified practitioner of medicine be in attendance upon such infant at the time, it shall be the duty of the midwife, nurse, attendant, or relation having charge of such infant to report the fact in writing within six hours to this bureau, and this bureau shall direct the parents or persons having charge of such infant suffering from such inflammation, swelling, redness, or unnatural discharge of the eyes to immediately place it in charge of the city physician, if unable to pay for medicinal services.

SEC. 17. *Clothing and house furnishings exposed to communicable diseases not to be removed from dwellings until disinfected.*—It shall be unlawful for anyone to buy, sell, give away, or in any manner dispose of to anyone any rags, clothing, bedclothes, carpets, furniture, or any other article which has been used in any room occupied by any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or which has been exposed to any such contagion or infection, or to send out of any dwelling occupied by any such person any of the above-named articles for the purpose of having the same washed, cleaned, or repaired, unless the same shall have first been disinfected or fumigated in a manner satisfactory to the bureau of health.

The health officer is directed, if he deems it necessary, to cause the destruction of any of the above-named articles which are not or can not be thoroughly disinfected, or to cause any room, house, or part of house in which any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease has been confined to be immediately and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

SEC. 18. *Those sick not to attend school (including Sunday schools).*—It shall be unlawful for any child or person affected with any contagious disease to attend any public or private school or any Sunday school, and persons in charge of such schools are required to report to the health officer any such known case in attendance, and to cause such child or person to return home; nor shall such child or person be returned to any school without permission from the health officer.

SEC. 19. *Sales of diphtheria antitoxin to be reported.*—No person or dealer in diphtheria antitoxin shall sell, deliver, or cause to sell or to be delivered diphtheria antitoxin to any person unless he receives from such person the name and address of the person to whom said diphtheria antitoxin is to be administered.

All persons engaged in the sale of diphtheria antitoxin shall, within 12 hours after the sale of same, notify the bureau of health in writing of such sale, the name of the person to whom sold, and the name and address of the person to whom said diphtheria antitoxin so sold is to be administered.

Every person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 5. SECTION 1. Every barber shop within the city of Atlantic City shall be open to this bureau for inspection at any time and the following rules shall be observed therein:

(a) All barber shops, together with all furniture therein, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) Mugs, shaving brushes, razors, scissors, clipping machines, pinchers, needles, and other instruments shall be sterilized, either by immersion in boiling water or alcohol of at least 60 per cent strength after use on each separate person. Combs and brushes shall be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water after use on each separate person.

(c) Clean towels shall be used for each separate person.

(d) Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied only on a clean towel or other clean cloth. The use of powder puff and sponges is prohibited except that a sponge owned by a customer may be used on him alone.

(e) Every barber shall thoroughly wash his hands immediately before serving each customer.

(f) Every barber shop shall be well ventilated and provided with running hot and cold water.

(g) No barber shop shall be used as a sleeping room.

(h) A copy of this article shall be kept posted in plain view in every barber shop.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

Street Cars—Cleaning and Ventilation. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 6. SECTION 1. All street cars operated in the city of Atlantic City shall be kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition and a sufficient number of ventilators shall be kept open at all times to provide a plentiful supply of pure air. At the end of each trip trolley cars shall be ventilated as follows:

The doors at each end of the car shall be opened wide and shall remain open for at least two minutes.

SEC. 2. Conductors shall be responsible for the condition of their cars, and any conductor or other person in charge violating or offending against any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

Privies and Cesspools—Care and Disposal of Contents—Sewer Connections. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 7. SECTION 1. Whenever the health officer shall so direct all houses and other buildings abutting on streets on which a sewer is laid or shall be laid shall be connected with such sewer by the owner, agent, or lessee of such premises within 30 days after notice so to do.

SEC. 2. Whenever the health officer shall so direct the owner, lessee, or agent of any premises abutting on streets in which there is no sewer shall construct a cesspool on said premises, to be built in accordance with the directions of the bureau of health, and connect the house and other buildings on said premises with the said cesspool.

SEC. 3. All cesspools or water-closets now in course of erection or already erected shall, upon notice from this bureau, be altered to conform to the requirements of the bureau of health within 30 days after the adoption of this code.

SEC. 4. No connection shall be made with any sewer or cesspool on any ground, building, or place of business without a permit for that purpose first obtained from the bureau of health and no alteration or connection between said sewer or cesspool on any ground, building, or place of business shall be made without a like permit.

SEC. 5. No occupied premises shall be disconnected from the sewerage system by any person, persons, or corporation for any reason whatsoever until 10 days after a notice of such intent shall be served upon the bureau of health. Said notice shall be issued in writing and shall contain the name and address of owner of property to be disconnected.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

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ART. 13. SECTION 1. No person shall engage in the business of cleaning, emptying, and removing, or shall clean, empty, or remove the contents of any privy vault or cesspool in the city of Atlantic City except by the permission and under the supervision and control of the bureau of health.

SEC. 2. No permit, as required in the foregoing section, to be issued to any person shall in any case be issued until such person or persons have registered at the office of the bureau of health and deposited the license fee, which shall be \$2 per annum.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25.

Stables, Construction and Care—Manure, Care and Disposal. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 8. SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant or tenant or keeper of any boarding, sales, livery, or other stables, where any horse, mule, or other animal is kept, to remove or cause to be removed all manure from said stables or premises at least twice weekly from March 15 to December 1, or oftener as deemed necessary, and once a week from the 1st of December to the 15th day of March, and said owner

or occupant or tenant or keeper shall be required to store in receptacles not accessible to flies all such manure pending its removal.

SEC. 2. From June 1 to October 1 manure shall not be used as a fertilizer on gardens, lots, or other open areas unless and until thoroughly mixed with soil, and so covered with soil that flies will not be attracted thereto.

SEC. 3. No manure shall be dumped and left on sidewalks, streets, alleys, or open areas or lot in any inhabited section, nor to be used to grade, in whole or in part, any sidewalk, street, alley, open area, or lot in said section. And any site used as a public dump for manure shall not be within 100 feet of any building used in whole or in part for dwelling purposes.

SEC. 4. Manure shall be conveyed through the streets in the city of Atlantic City in such vehicles only as are properly protected against flies by suitable covering.

SEC. 5. All manure stacked or piled for fertilizing purposes on any truck farm or garden in thickly settled neighborhoods shall be so stacked or piled at a distance of not less than 50 feet from any buildings used in part or in whole for dwelling purposes, and shall be stored in a closed bin or screened receptacle, so as to prevent access of flies thereto.

SEC. 6. Whenever the duty is put upon the owner of any premises or stable, or lot or open area, or public place in this ordinance, in the owner's absence it shall be the duty of the agent of said owner to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, and for the purpose thereof any person receiving or collecting rent or attending to said property in any manner shall be deemed to be the agent of the owner.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of every person owning, controlling, operating, or having in charge any stable, barn, or other place where horses, mules, or other live stock is kept to have and maintain at all times upon the premises a fly-tight receptacle of sufficient dimensions and for the purpose of containing the droppings of manure from said stock, and the same shall have a top or lid so arranged as to be fly-tight and to exclude therefrom all flies and therein to promptly deposit all droppings from said stock and to keep the lid thereon (except when necessarily opened for the purpose of depositing therein or removing therefrom) closed in such manner as to prevent the ingress of flies thereto.

SEC. 8. No barn or stable of any kind used for the shelter of any animal contemplated by section 1 of this article shall be used or maintained within 25 feet of any building used wholly or in part by any person for sleeping quarters, or where food is prepared, served, or sold.

SEC. 9. Whenever this bureau shall by written notice so require, every stable or building in which horses or cattle are kept or stabled shall be so constructed and drained that no fluid excrement or refuse liquids or washings from vehicles shall flow upon or into the ground. It may be by written notice required that all of the surface of the ground beneath such stables and buildings and of the yard adjoining shall be covered with a concrete or other water-tight covering, the material and manner of construction of said covering to be subject to the approval of the bureau of health.

SEC. 10. Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 and not more than \$50.

Buildings and Premises—Construction and Care. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 9. SECTION 1. No premises shall be rented, let, leased, or occupied as a dwelling house unless said premises shall have proper sewerage connection and a plentiful supply of pure water suitable for domestic purposes furnished at one or more places in such house, or in the yard thereof, so that the same may be adjacent and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants of said house.

SEC. 2. No privy vault or cesspool shall be cleansed or emptied except by some apparatus approved by the bureau of health.

During the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October no privy vault or cesspool shall be cleansed or emptied except between the hours of 11 p. m. and 4 a. m. No person shall empty or attempt to empty any privy vault or cesspool in this city except pursuant to a permit therefor first received from this bureau. Every privy vault or cesspool shall be excavated or emptied at least once in every year between November 1 and January 1.

SEC. 3. No person being owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any building or premises shall allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of such building or premises upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone, and if such substance is allowed to pass into any street it must reach the same by passage, to be kept at all times adequate and in repair, under or through such flagstone or curbstone; nor shall any person allow any accumulation of such water or liquid or the ice therefrom upon any street or place, but shall at all times cause the same to be removed or to pass along the gutter or some proper passage to the sewer or some other suitable receptacle.

SEC. 4. Every tank for holding water located on the roof or external part of any building shall be kept covered with a tight-fitting cover or with an extra-fine mesh screen to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the water therein; and every such tank shall be ventilated. Every tank from which water is furnished for general use shall be emptied and the inside thoroughly cleansed at least twice a year, and at such other times as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 5. Every water-closet, bathtub, washbowl, sink, wash tray, and every other drainage fixture, also every trap, waste pipe, drainpipe, vent pipe, and every other drainage appliance, and also every catch basin, sand basin, vault, and also every cover of the same which is not constructed in a workmanlike manner or which is damaged, broken, imperfect, or defective, and also every untrapped drainage fixture, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons or corporations who shall cause or maintain any such nuisance, and who shall refuse or neglect to repair and make perfect any defect in any such water-closet, bathtub, washbowl, sink, wash tray, trap, waste pipe, drainpipe, vent pipe, or any other drainage appliance or portion thereof, or in any catch basin, sand basin, or vault, or in the covering thereof, shall, upon the conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

SEC. 6. Whenever any premises shall be connected with a sewer by order of this bureau or voluntarily, or when a privy vault or cesspool shall for any reason be abandoned, such privy vault or cesspool shall be entirely emptied and filled with fresh earth unless otherwise ordered by the bureau of health.

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SEC. 10. Every building shall have the proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for receiving garbage and other refuse matter. No house, nor any portion thereof, shall be used as a place of storage of any article dangerous or detrimental to health.

SEC. 11. The roof of every building shall be kept in good repair, and so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained or conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping on the ground, or causing dampness in the walls, yard, or area.

SEC. 12. Whenever it shall be decided by this bureau or its health officer that any building or premises, or part thereof, is unfit for human habitation, by reason of its being so infected with disease, or by reason of its being in a condition dangerous to health, life, or limb, or to be likely to cause sickness among the occupants, and notice of such decision shall have been affixed conspicuously in the building, or any part thereof, so decided to be unfit for human habitation, and personally served upon the owner, lessee, or agent, if the same can be found in the State, requiring all persons therein to vacate such building or part thereof, for the reasons to be stated therein, as aforesaid, such building or part thereof shall, within 10 days thereafter, be vacated,

or in case of special emergency, within such shorter time as in said notice may be specified.

SEC. 13. No department, agent, officer, or employees of this city, nor any person whatsoever, shall from any sewer or drain, receiving basin or manhole of any sewer or drain in any street or highway in said city, draw off or take out the contents of the same unless they or he shall have at hand and deposit therein such contents in a water-tight and securely covered vehicle or wagon, and in no case allow the same from the time of bringing the same out of said sewer, drain, receiving basin, or manhole to be exposed to the air.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

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ART. 15. SECTION 1. Chapter 61 of the State Laws of New Jersey, session of 1904; entitled "An act to improve the condition of tenement houses in this State and to establish a State board of tenement house supervision," together with supplements of and amendments thereto, is hereby incorporated into and made a part of this code in so far as it relates to light, air space, sleeping quarters, dirt and filth, storage or refuse, sewer connection, plumbing, cesspools, and privies; and any person or persons violating any of the above-mentioned provisions of the said act shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 for each day during which a violation of said act is willfully allowed to exist.

Domestic Animals—Sale and Slaughtering. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 9. SEC. 7. No person shall sell or keep for sale at any place in the city of Atlantic City any dogs, cats, birds, or other small animals without a permit from the bureau of health.

SEC. 8. Every proprietor, owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of any place in said city where cattle, chickens, geese, hogs, or fowls are slaughtered or intended to be slaughtered for sale, shall obtain a permit therefor from this bureau and shall make an application in writing to the bureau for a permit, which application shall be accompanied by a plan and written specifications showing location and construction of the proposed building, or if building is already constructed the proposed alteration therein. The fee for such permit shall be the sum of \$2 annually. Every such permit shall be subject to the rules and regulations adopted by this bureau.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Factories and Public Places. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 9. SEC. 9. The use of a common drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park, street or avenue, public institution, or in any hotel, theater, factory, school, public hall, or in any railroad car, or in any railway station, or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited. The term "public place" as used herein shall be construed to include:

(a) Any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are sold or offered for sale.

(b) Any department, bureau, building, or office of a municipal corporation.

The term "factory" as used herein shall be construed to include any workshop or manufacturing or business establishment where persons are employed at labor.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 10. SECTION 1. That all garbage and offal which shall accumulate anywhere in the city of Atlantic City or which is stored, kept, or retained therein shall be kept in galvanized-iron receptacles. Said receptacles shall be water-tight, and they shall be kept in good repair and covered with closely fitting iron covers. Capacity of said

receptacles shall not exceed 20 gallons, nor shall it be less than 5 gallons. Said receptacle shall have metallic handles. The contents of said receptacle shall be emptied only by depositing it in vehicles authorized by the bureau of health for the transportation of garbage. The owner of each of the garbage receptacles shall cause the same to be kept clean, and no rain water shall be allowed to enter said garbage receptacle.

(NOTE.—The garbage collector is not required to remove garbage if the receptacles contain household waste, such as old bottles, waste paper, oyster shells, cardboard, cardboard boxes, tin cans, old rags, etc.)

SEC. 2. Every receptacle from which garbage is removed by a licensed collector shall be wholly and entirely emptied of its contents, and none of said contents shall be permitted to fall upon the ground. The covers of garbage receptacles shall be replaced upon said receptacles by said collector after the garbage has been removed.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay, for each offense, a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 11. SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation having charge of any public lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station shall maintain in or about such lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station any towel or towels for use in common.

The term "public lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include any such place when belonging to or provided in connection with a railroad station, school, hotel, theater, concert hall, dance hall, department store, café, restaurant, or a beer, wine, or liquor saloon.

The term "for use in common" as used herein shall be construed to mean for use or intended to be used by more than one person.

The term "department store" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale, when persons entering such place are given and allowed access to a lavatory or wash room maintained on or in connection with the store premises.

The term "corporation" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include a municipal corporation.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay, for each offense, a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Burial. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 14. SECTION 1. No person shall retain or allow to be retained unburied the dead body of any human being for a longer time than four days after death of such person without a permit from the bureau of health, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such dead body may be retained unburied. In cases of death from contagious diseases, the body should not be retained unburied longer than 24 hours.

Any persons offending against any of the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 16. SECTION 1. That any person or persons desiring to conduct a rummage sale or sale where secondhand articles of clothing are disposed of shall, before selling or offering for sale any such articles of secondhand clothing, apply to the bureau of health for a permit to conduct said sale, and comply with the terms of this ordinance.

That the applicant for a permit to conduct a rummage sale shall state where the goods are to be sold and the character of articles intended to be disposed of, and shall,

before the same are sold or offered for sale, allow them to be fumigated in such a manner as the bureau of health shall direct.

That upon the applicant complying with the conditions herein, said bureau of health shall issue a permit to the said applicant to conduct said sale, stating therein the number of days the sale is to be authorized and the character of articles which may be disposed of.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, in the discretion of the judge or other proper officer having jurisdiction to hear and determine causes arising under this ordinance.

Foodstuffs; Production, Care, and Sale—Drugs; Adulteration and Sale. (Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.)

SECTION 1. No person shall distribute or sell, or manufacture for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any article of food or drug which under any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded.

SEC. 2. The term "drug" as used in this ordinance, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used internally or externally for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of man or animal; the term "food," as used in this ordinance, shall include every article used for food or drink by man or animal, and every ingredient of such article, and all confectionery and condiments.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In the case of drugs:

First. If when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, or is contained in a bottle, box, or other container, bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container, bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, except any drug sold under or by the name of any preparation of opium, iodine, camphor, ginger, or peppermint, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing the name of any such preparation, shall be deemed to be adulterated under this section if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly and correctly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that laid down in such United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound, or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. 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 an 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 said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Sec. 4. The term "misbranded" as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or 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, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

For the purposes of this ordinance an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded—
In the case of drugs:

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

Second. If 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 the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, acetphenetidine, phenacetin or antipyrin, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing in this subdivision contained shall be construed to apply to such preparations as are specified and recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, which are in accordance therewith, or to the compounding of family or domestic recipes, or the filling of prescriptions furnished by practicing physicians, dentists, or veterinarians, the originals of which recipes and prescriptions are retained and filed by the druggists compounding or filling the same: *And provided further, however*, That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to apply to such drugs or medicines as are personally dispensed by legally licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians in the course of their practice as such physicians, dentists, or veterinarians.

In the case of food:

First. 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 fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, acetphenetidine, or phenacetin or antipyrin, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third. 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.

Fourth. If the package containing it, or its label, shall 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.

SEC. 5. No article shall be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance when specially prepared for export to any foreign country, if such article shall be prepared and packed according to the directions of the foreign purchaser, and if no substance is used in the preparation or packing of such article which is prohibited by the laws of the foreign country for export to which said article was prepared: *Provided*, That if such article shall be sold or offered for sale for use or consumption within the United States of America, then all the provisions of this ordinance with regard to adulteration and misbranding shall apply thereto.

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SEC. 48. No person shall kill, or aid in killing, for human food, any calf less than 4 weeks old. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any calf which has been killed when less than 4 weeks old, or any of the meat of any such calf.

SEC. 49. Every person who shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any article of food or drug, shall, on the request therefor and the tender of the value thereof by any chief or other inspector appointed under the authority of this ordinance, deliver to such chief or other inspector so much of any such article of food or drug as said chief or other inspector may request; if such request shall not be immediately granted said chief or other inspector shall thereupon have the power to demand and take so much of any such article of food or drug as such chief or other inspector may think proper, he at the time of said demand and taking tendering to the person in charge of such article of food or drug what he may deem to be the reasonable value thereof; said chief or other inspector shall, at the time of the delivery to him of such article of food or drug, or of his demanding and taking in the presence of the person from whom the request or demand was made, or of a witness or witnesses, divide it into two or more parts, and shall duly seal two or more of said parts, each in a suitable can, vessel, or package and, at the time of taking such sample, shall tender and, if accepted, shall deliver one part to the person of whom the request or demand was made, with a statement, in writing, signed by said chief or other inspector, that such sample is taken for the purpose of examination; and in any prosecution of any person for the violation of any provision of this ordinance no proof of any analysis thereof shall be given in evidence by the prosecutor unless part of the sample shall have been sealed up and tendered, with such writing as aforesaid, to the person of whom the request or demand was made.

Provided, however, That in any prosecution for the sale of food or drug in violation of the ordinance proof of the analysis of the article so sold may be given in evidence on the part of the prosecutor, notwithstanding the fact that the purchase of such article may have been made by some person other than the chief or other inspector appointed under the authority of this ordinance, if such article so sold in violation of this ordinance shall immediately after such sale be delivered by the person so purchasing said article to the chief or any other inspector appointed under the authority of this ordinance, and said chief or inspector shall, upon such delivery to him, in the presence of the person from whom the request or demand was made, or of a witness or witnesses, which witness may be the person who made the said purchase, divide the said article into two or more parts, and shall duly seal two or more of said parts, each in a suitable can, vessel, or package, and shall tender, and, if accepted, shall deliver to the person who sold the said article one part of such sample, with a statement, in writing, signed by said chief or other inspector, that such sample is taken for the purpose of examination; the chief and every inspector appointed under the authority of this ordinance, whenever he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of this ordinance concerning the sale or distribution of milk or cream, or the offering or exposing of milk or cream for sale, or the having of milk or cream in possession for the purpose of sale, is being violated, shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing such suspected milk or cream, whether the can, vessel, or package be sealed or locked or not;

and whether it be in transit or not; and if, upon inspection, he shall believe that such milk or cream is being distributed or sold, or had in possession with intent to distribute or sell, or offered or exposed for sale, contrary to any of the provisions of this ordinance, he may, in the presence of one or more witnesses take a sample thereof and seal it in a can, vessel, or package, and send the sample thus inclosed and sealed for analysis to the State laboratory of hygiene or to any chemist appointed under the authority of this ordinance; he may also, in any such case, condemn such milk or cream and pour it upon the ground.

SEC. 50. The director of the department of public safety, the health officer, and all chemists and inspectors of the bureau of health, appointed by the commissioners of the city of Atlantic City, shall have full and free access, ingress, and egress to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, carriages, cars, cans, vessels, and containers used in the manufacture, sale, distribution, or transportation of any article or product of food or drug; they shall also have power to examine and open any package, can, or vessel containing, or believed to contain, any article of food or drug which may be manufactured or sold, or exposed for sale, or had in possession with intent to sell, in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, and may inspect the contents therein and may take therefrom samples for examination.

SEC. 51. No person shall obstruct or in anywise interfere with any analyst, chemist, chief, or other inspector or employee of the bureau of health in the performance of any duty under this ordinance.

SEC. 52. Whenever the health officer or any of his assistants shall find any meat, milk, fish, bird, fowl, vegetable, or other food of a perishable nature exposed or offered for sale, or had in possession with intent to sell, in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or in a state of rotteness or putrefaction, or in any condition which renders it in his opinion unwholesome or unfit for use for human food, he shall condemn the same and cause it to be destroyed or disposed of in such a manner as to make it impossible to be hereafter used for human food.

No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this ordinance for distributing or selling, or having in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any article of food or drugs which, under any of said provisions, shall be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded: *Provided*, That said article of food or drugs is distributed or sold, or had in possession with intent to distribute or sell in the original unbroken package in which it was received by said dealer, and that, in case the article was purchased by said dealer from a wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other person residing within the city of Atlantic City, and said dealer can establish a guarantee signed by such wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other person from whom he purchased such article, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance, designating it; or in case said article was purchased by said dealer from a wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other person residing outside the city of Atlantic City, and said dealer can establish a guarantee signed by such wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other person from whom he purchased such article, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs, and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof (Revision of 1907)," approved May 20, 1907; or a guarantee to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of an act of Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, and the supplements and amendments thereof.

Such guarantee to afford protection shall contain the name and address of the person making the sale of such article to such dealer, and in such case said person, if he be

a resident of the city of Atlantic City, shall be amenable to the prosecution, fines, and other penalties which will attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this ordinance. If the guarantee is signed by a person who resides outside of the city of Atlantic City, then the health officer of Atlantic City shall report the facts in the case to the board of health of the State of New Jersey: *And provided further*, That no guarantee that any article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the above-mentioned acts of the State of New Jersey and of the Congress of the United States shall be [sic] provisions of the above-mentioned acts of New Jersey and of the Congress of the United States covering the adulteration and misbranding of such guaranteed article effective to exempt any dealer from prosecution under this ordinance, unless they are identical.

SEC. 53. When any person shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, by manufacturing or producing any article of food or drug for distribution or sale, or by having any such article in possession with intent to distribute or sell, or by offering or exposing any such article for sale, at different manufactories or places of business, or in different wagons or conveyances, on the same day or at the same time, the manufacture or production for distribution or sale, or possession with intent to distribute or sell, or offering or exposing for sale, of any such article in violation of this ordinance at each such manufactory, place of business, or in each such wagon or conveyance, on the same day or at the same time, shall be deemed a separate and distinct violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 54. The word "person" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to import the plural and the singular, as the case may demand, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations, as well as individuals. When construing and enforcing any provision of this ordinance, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any individual, corporation, company, society, or association within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such individual, corporation, company, society, or association, as well as that of the person.

SEC. 55. Whenever any person shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance it shall be lawful for the bureau of health, either before or after the institution of proceedings for the election [sic] of the penalty imposed by this ordinance for such violation, to file a bill in the court of chancery, in the name of the city, for an injunction to restrain such violation and for such other or further relief in the premises as the court of chancery shall deem proper, but the filing of such bill, nor any of the proceedings hereon, shall not relieve any party to such proceedings from the penalty or penalties prescribed by this ordinance for such violation.

SEC. 56. In case for any reason any section or any provision of this ordinance shall be questioned in any court, and shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not be held to affect any other section or provision of this ordinance.

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SEC. 64. The floors of all markets where fish, oysters, clams, and other shellfish shall be stored or sold shall be constructed of some water-tight material; said material shall extend at least 1 foot up the walls of said market or slaughtering house and the construction to be such as to allow perfect flushing, cleansing, and drainage into the sewer. The water-tight material used and plan of construction shall be subject to the approval of the bureau of health.

SEC. 65. No person shall receive, hold, keep, sell, or offer for sale in Atlantic City any fish, oysters, clams, or crabs from any store, stand, stall, wheelbarrow, pushcart, or other hand-propelled vehicle, unless such store, stand, stall, or vehicle has been approved by the director of the department of public safety and a permit issued therefor.

Sec. 66. Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used as a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packing house, slaughterhouse, dairy, creamery, cheese factory, restaurant, hotel, grocery, meat market, or other place or apartment used for the production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, or distribution of food intended for sale or distribution, shall be properly lighted, drained, plumbed, and ventilated, and the operations carried on in such building, room, basement, or cellar shall be conducted in such a manner that the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, sold, or distributed shall not be impaired.

Sec. 67. The floors, side walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements, and machinery of every establishment or place where food intended for distribution or sale is produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, sold, or distributed, and all cars, trucks, and vehicles used in the transportation of such food products, shall at no time be kept in an unclean or insanitary condition. All food intended for distribution or sale in the process of production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation shall be securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and, so far as the same is possible, by the use of all reasonable means, from all other foreign or injurious contamination; the refuse, dirt, and waste products subject to decomposition or fermentation incident to the production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation of food, shall be removed daily. The clothing worn by all operatives, employees, clerks, and other persons while engaged in work in any of the places where food intended for sale or distribution is produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, sold, distributed, or transported shall be in a clean condition at all times. No person shall transport any such food in such a manner that the purity or wholesomeness thereof shall be in any wise impaired.

Sec. 68. The side walls of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel or restaurant kitchen shall be well plastered, wainscoted, or ceiled with metal or lumber, and shall be oil painted, or kept well lime washed, and all interior woodwork in every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel or restaurant kitchen shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paint, and shall be kept washed clean with soap and water; and every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, or distribution of food intended for distribution or sale in which food is exposed shall have a tight floor made of cement, or of tile laid in cement, brick, wood, or other suitable material which can be flushed or washed clean with water.

Sec. 69. All operatives, clerks, employees, or other persons who handle the material from which food intended for distribution or sale is prepared, or the finished product, before beginning work and after visiting the toilet, shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly with clean water and soap, and every owner or manager of any place in which food is produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, distributed, or sold shall provide adequate facilities for such washing, and it shall be the duty of every such owner or manager to take all reasonable means to compel all operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons handling the material from which such food is prepared, or the finished product, to perform such washing as aforesaid. All toilets, lavatories, and wash rooms shall be separate and apart from the room or rooms where any processes incident to the production, manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, sale, or distribution of such food are carried on, and such toilets, lavatories, and wash rooms shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Sec. 70. Cuspidors for the use of operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons, shall be provided wherever necessary, and each cuspidor shall be emptied and thoroughly washed out daily with a disinfectant solution, and at least five ounces of such disinfectant solution shall be left in each cuspidor while the same is in use. No operative, employee, clerk, or other persons shall expectorate anywhere in any building, room, basement or cellar, where the production, manufacture, preparation,

packing, storage, sale or distribution of any food intended for sale or distribution is conducted, except in cuspidors provided for that purpose.

SEC. 71. No person or persons shall be allowed to live or sleep in any room where food intended for sale or distribution is produced, manufactured, packed, distributed or sold.

SEC. 72. No employer shall require, permit or allow any person to work, nor shall any person work in any building, room, basement, cellar, or vehicle, occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution or transportation of food intended for sale or distribution who is affected with any communicable disease.

SEC. 73. When any person or persons shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or shall refuse or fail to comply with any order duly made in writing by this bureau, each day upon which such violation occurs shall be deemed to constitute a distinct and separate violation, and each day elapsing after the expiration of the time limit fixed for the compliance with the said order in writing shall be deemed to constitute a distinct and separate offense.

Penalty.—Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, in the discretion of the judge or other proper officer having jurisdiction to hear and determine causes arising under this ordinance.

Milk and Cream—Care and Sale. (Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.)

SEC. 6. That no person shall sell or deliver, or have in possession for sale or delivery, in the city of Atlantic City, any milk without first obtaining from the bureau of health a permit for such sale or delivery.

That no permit, as required in the section preceding, shall be issued by the bureau of health until there shall be paid to the said bureau for the issuing thereof and for a proper inspection and supervision of the sale of milk, the sum of \$2.

SEC. 7. That each permit to be granted shall expire on the 30th day of September in each year. If said person so licensed as aforesaid, or any of his employes, servants or agents, shall violate any ordinance or rule of the bureau of health relating to the sale, distribution or inspection of, or the supervision of the sale and distribution of milk, such license may, at the discretion of the bureau of health be revoked.

SEC. 8. That any person or persons engaged in the sale of milk within the city of Atlantic City, shall, when so requested by the bureau of health, furnish to said bureau a true statement in writing upon blanks to be supplied by said bureau of health, setting forth the locality from which said milk was procured, and also a full and complete list of the names and addresses of persons from whom said milk was purchased, and the names and addresses of all customers or persons to whom he or they may sell or deliver milk within said city, and said blanks, when filled in as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person selling said milk.

SEC. 9. That any person or persons engaged in the sale of milk within the city of Atlantic City, shall notify the bureau of health, in writing, immediately upon changing the source of supply of the milk so sold by him or them within said city, of such change, and said notice shall also state the name or names of the persons supplying said milk and the locality from which such milk is procured.

SEC. 10. Milk, condensed milk, or cream shall not be sold or stored in any room which is dark, poorly ventilated, or dirty, or in which rubbish or useless material is allowed to accumulate, or in which there are offensive odors.

SEC. 11. Cans containing milk, condensed milk, or cream shall not be allowed to stand on the sidewalk or outside of the store door.

SEC. 12. Milk, condensed milk, or cream must not be transferred from cans to bottles or other vessels on the streets, at docks or wharves, or at railroad depots.

SEC. 13. Cans in which milk, condensed milk, or cream is kept for sale shall be kept either in a milk tub, properly iced, or in a clean ice box or refrigerator in which only these or similar articles of food are stored.

SEC. 14. All containers in which milk, condensed milk, or cream is handled, transported, or sold, must be thoroughly cleaned before filling, but such cleaning shall not be done, nor shall such containers be filled in any stable or in any room used for sleeping or domestic purposes, or in any room having connection with such stable or room, or with water-closet apartments, except when such water-closet apartments are inclosed by a vestibule and are properly ventilated to the external air.

SEC. 15. All dippers, measures, or other utensils used in the handling of milk, condensed milk, or cream must be kept clean while in use, and must be thoroughly cleaned with water and soapsuds directly after each day's use.

SEC. 16. No person shall distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk which contains less than $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of milk solids, or more than $88\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of watery fluids, or less than 3 per cent of milk fats: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be unlawful for any person to distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, in a container having a capacity of not more than 12 fluid ounces, milk especially prepared for infant or invalid feeding by adding thereto pure water, lime water, milk sugar, cereal starches, or other substances which shall not differ in purity, quality, or strength from the standard fixed by this ordinance, or by removing therefrom the sugar or any part thereof, if every such container have blown or molded in it the words "modified milk" in letters which shall not be less than one-quarter inch in height and the several lines of which shall not be less than one-sixteenth of an inch in width: *And provided also,* That the milk in such container before modification shall have been milk of the standard fixed by this ordinance.

SEC. 17. No person shall distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any cream which contains less than 16 per cent of milk fats, unless the amount of milk fat contained therein is plainly and legibly marked on the outside of every can, bottle, vessel, or container in which such cream is kept, stored, shipped, transported, or from which it is sold.

SEC. 18. No person shall distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk or cream which contains any water, drug, chemical, preservative, coloring matter, condensed milk, or any substance of any kind or character which has been added thereto or mixed therewith: *Provided, however,* It shall not be unlawful for any person to distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk or cream modified especially for infant or invalid feeding, by adding thereto or mixing therewith pure water, lime water, milk sugar, cereal starches, or other substances, as provided for in section 16 of this ordinance, if such modified milk shall be in a container having a capacity of not more than 12 fluid ounces, which container shall be marked as provided for in section 16 of this ordinance. No person shall distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk or cream which is the product, in whole or in part, of any animal kept in a crowded, uncleanly, or unhealthy place or condition, or milk or cream which is the product of any dairy having a score under 60 out of a possible 100 per cent—said scoring having been given as a result of an inspection made by an authorized inspector of the State board of health, in accordance with the scoring system in use by the said State board, or which is the product, in whole or in part, of any animal fed on swill or any substance in a state of rotteness or putrefaction, or on any substance of an unwholesome nature, or on any food or substance which may produce diseased or unwholesome milk. No person shall distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk or cream which is produced, in whole or in part, from any animal within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition.

SEC. 19. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been

removed, unless every can, vessel, or package having a capacity less than 40 quarts shall have a metal label or tag of metal distinctly, durably, and permanently soldered in a conspicuous place upon the outside, and not more than 6 inches from the top thereof, with the words "skimmed milk" stamped, indented, or engraved on the label or tag in letters not less than 3 inches in height, and the several lines of which shall not be less than three-eighths of an inch in width: *Provided, however,* That in lieu of the above-mentioned metal label a paper label or tag may be placed in a conspicuous place upon the outside of cans having a capacity of 40 quarts or more, with the words "skimmed milk" printed thereon in letters not less than 1 inch in height, and the several lines of which shall not be less than one-eighth of an inch in width: *And provided further,* That every glass bottle in lieu of such label or tag may have blown in it the words "skimmed milk" in letters which shall not be less than one-eighth of an inch in width, and such milk shall only be sold, or shipped in, or retailed out of a can, bottle, vessel, or package so marked.

SEC. 20. No person having the possession or care of any milk which is intended for sale or distribution shall permit it to be exposed to or contaminated by the emanations, discharges, or exhalations from any person sick with any contagious disease; and no person shall distribute or sell, or offer to distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk which has been so exposed or contaminated.

SEC. 21. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk which has been produced in whole or in part by any animal which is not daily supplied with pure and wholesome water; and no person shall wash or attempt to cleanse any can, bottle, vessel, or utensil used for handling or transporting milk which is intended for distribution or sale in water which is polluted, contaminated, or impure.

SEC. 22. No person having custody of a milk can, bottle, or other vessel used as a container for milk intended for sale or distribution shall place, or permit to be placed, therein any article or substance other than milk or its products, or water or other agent used for cleansing such can, bottle, or vessel.

SEC. 23. No person shall send, ship, return, or deliver, or cause or permit to be sent, shipped, returned, or delivered, to any producer, wholesaler, or retailer of milk any can, bottle, or other vessel used as a container for milk containing any article or substance other than milk or its products.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of every person receiving milk, before returning to the person from whom such milk was received, or to any other person or before delivering for shipment the can, bottle, vessel, or container in which such milk was contained, to remove all milk from such bottle, vessel, or container, and to cleanse such can, bottle, vessel, or container, or cause the same to be done; and it shall be the duty of every person who sells or distributes milk to thoroughly cleanse such can, bottle, vessel, or container used for holding or transporting milk before such milk is placed therein.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.)

SEC. 25. All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors.

SEC. 26. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator. Such box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be kept tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice, and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the bureau of health.

SEC. 27. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employes, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the bureau of health and at the same time shall suspend the

sale or distribution of ice cream until authorized to resume the same by the bureau of health. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such disease shall be used to hold or convey ice cream until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

SEC. 28. All cream, milk, or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall before use be kept at a temperature not higher than 50° F.

SEC. 29. No old or melted ice cream or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from any source shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

SEC. 30. The site for an ice-cream factory should be preferably above ground; the surroundings should be clean and free from all refuse accumulations.

SEC. 31. No building space shall be used for the manufacture of ice cream which is not well lighted and ventilated, and which is not provided with a suitable floor; if such room or space be a cellar or subcellar, or be located in a cellar or subcellar, the floor of the same must be concreted or constructed with similar material and properly graded and drained. The surfaces of the sidewalks and ceilings of all rooms in which ice cream is manufactured shall be smooth and free from ledges, projections, or crevices which may afford lodgment for dirt and dust.

SEC. 32. No ice-cream factory shall be located or maintained within any kitchen, washroom, workshop, or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any privy, cesspool, urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size of construction as to permit the entire separation of all milk and its products, both in the process of handling and storing, from all sources of contamination, either by dirt, noxious gases, infestive organisms or substances, or anything liable to alter unnecessarily the quality of such milk or its products.

SEC. 33. Every person maintaining an ice-cream factory shall have a sufficient number of receptacles made of nonabsorbent material for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, ice cream, and cream, and shall cause them to be kept clean at all times; having delivered any receptacles to a consumer or customer, shall not again use the same for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk, cream, or ice cream, or any other milk product, until it has been, to his personal knowledge, properly cleansed after such use.

SEC. 34. Every person maintaining an ice-cream factory shall provide for the use thereof a supply of pure and wholesome water sufficient for the proper washing of all cans and appliances.

SEC. 35. Every ice-cream factory shall be equipped with adequate facilities for cleansing containers and utensils used in the handling of milk, cream, or the finished product. The surfaces which come in contact with the milk or its manufactured products shall be exposed daily, after a thorough washing, to the application of live steam. If, however, a very small quantity of ice cream is manufactured daily, and the installation of a steam appliance is impracticable, then the heating and washing facilities must be approved by the bureau of health.

SEC. 36. Every factory must be provided with proper draining racks, and the same must be kept thoroughly clean.

All raw materials, pending their manufacture into ice cream, shall be stored in such a way that their wholesomeness will not be impaired.

SEC. 37. The refreezing of milk, cream, or ice cream returned to the factory is prohibited.

In no case must the operator's hands come in contact with the ice cream, and suitable appliances must be provided for removing the finished product from the dasher and interior of the ice-cream freezer.

SEC. 38. All employees must be neat in their habits; their outside garments must be made of material which can be readily cleansed by washing, and such garments must be changed at weekly intervals. Every ice-cream factory shall be equipped with basin, soap, and towel, so that the employees can wash their hands as often as necessary.

SEC. 39. All doors, windows, or other openings shall be thoroughly screened, so as to prevent the entrance of flies or other insects between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October.

Vinegars—Production and Sale. (Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.)

SEC. 40. No person shall in any way or manner erase, cancel, obliterate, deface, cover, remove, or alter any brand, tag, label, or other marking required by any of the provisions of this ordinance to be attached or affixed to any can, vessel, package, or other container.

SEC. 41. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, as cider vinegar or apple vinegar, any vinegar which is not produced exclusively by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation of the juice of apples, or is not levorotatory, or the total amount of acid in 100 cubic centimeters of which, calculated as acetic acid, is less than 4 grams, or which contains less than 1.6 grams of apple solids or less than twenty-five one-hundredths of 1 gram of apple ash in 100 cubic centimeters. The water-soluble ash from 100 cubic centimeters of the vinegar shall require not less than 30 cubic centimeters of decinormal acid to neutralize its alkalinity, and shall contain not less than 10 milligrams of phosphoric anhydride.

SEC. 42. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, as wine vinegar or grape vinegar, any vinegar which is not produced exclusively by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of the juice of the grape, or the total amount of acid in 100 cubic centimeters of which, calculated as acetic acid, is less than 4 grams, or which contains less than 1.4 grams of grape solids, or less than thirteen one-hundredths of 1 gram of grape ash in 100 centimeters.

SEC. 43. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, as malt vinegar, any vinegar which is not made exclusively by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations, without distillation, of an infusion of barley, malt, or cereals whose starch has been converted by malt, or is not dextrorotatory, or the total amount of acid in 100 cubic centimeters of which, calculated as acetic acid, is less than 4 grams, or which contains less than 2 grams of solid or less than two-tenths of 1 gram of ash in 100 cubic centimeters of decinormal acid to neutralize its alkalinity, and shall contain not less than 9 milligrams of phosphoric anhydride.

SEC. 44. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, as glucose vinegar which is not made exclusively by the alcoholic and subsequent fermentations of solutions of starch sugar, glucose or glucose sirup, or is not dextrorotatory, or the total amount of acid in 100 cubic centimeters of which, calculated as acetic acid, is less than 4 grams.

SEC. 45. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, as spirit vinegar, distilled vinegar, or grain vinegar, any vinegar which is not made exclusively by the acetous fermentation of dilute distilled alcohol, or the total amount of acid in 100 cubic centimeters of which, calculated as acetic acid, is less than 4 grams.

SEC. 46. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any vinegar the total amount of acid in 100 cubic centimeters of which, calculated as acetic acid, is less than 4 grams, or which contains any mineral acid, any artificial coloring matter, or any preservative.

SEC. 47. No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any vinegar contained in any barrel, vessel, bottle, or package, unless such barrel, vessel, bottle, or package bears a label or imprint thereon in legible type, designating the name and address of the manufacturer of the vinegar and the name of the particular kind of vinegar contained therein.