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TRACHOMA.

A SURVEY OF ITS PREVALENCE IN THE MOUNTAIN SECTION OF EASTERN KENTUCKY.

By JOHN McMULLEN, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The following is a report of investigations conducted in the eastern or mountainous section of the State of Kentucky for the purpose of determining the prevalence of trachoma.

The Original Survey in 1912.

The original survey in 1912¹ included the counties of Knott, Perry, Leslie, Breathitt, Lee, Owsley, and Clark, all of which are mountain counties, with the exception of Clark, which is in the blue grass region, although bordering on the mountains. In these seven counties 3,974 persons were then examined and 500 of them, or 12½ per cent, found to be suffering from trachoma.

Extent of Present Survey.

The present investigation has included 23 counties, all but 3 of which—namely, Clark, Fayette, and Anderson—are in the eastern or mountainous section of the State.

Scope of the Survey.

A detailed survey was made in all these 23 counties, several sections of each county being visited for the purpose of locating the most heavily infected portions. While the disease has been found widely scattered, it is not evenly distributed, but exists in nests, so to speak, and some sections are comparatively free from it.

A total of 18,016 persons were examined, and 1,280, or practically 7 per cent, were found to be suffering with trachoma. Of this number 16,696 were school children and 1,324 were persons examined outside of the schools.

Only a small number of negroes were examined, since there are very few in the mountains. The census of 1910 gives only about 13,000 blacks in a population of 561,861 in the 35 mountain counties.

(¹) See reprint No. 101 from the Public Health Reports.

In only 5 counties do they exceed 1,000, while in 12 counties they are less than 100. It has also been stated that in only 6 counties do foreigners exceed 100, and in 16 counties there are fewer than 10.

The type of the disease found in this section is very severe and its mutilating effects are seen everywhere. In order to fully appreciate the suffering among the victims of this disease one would have to actually see these cases in Kentucky. The disease untreated remains more or less throughout the lifetime of the individual a constant bodily discomfort to himself, damages his eyesight, and constitutes him a menace to his neighbor.

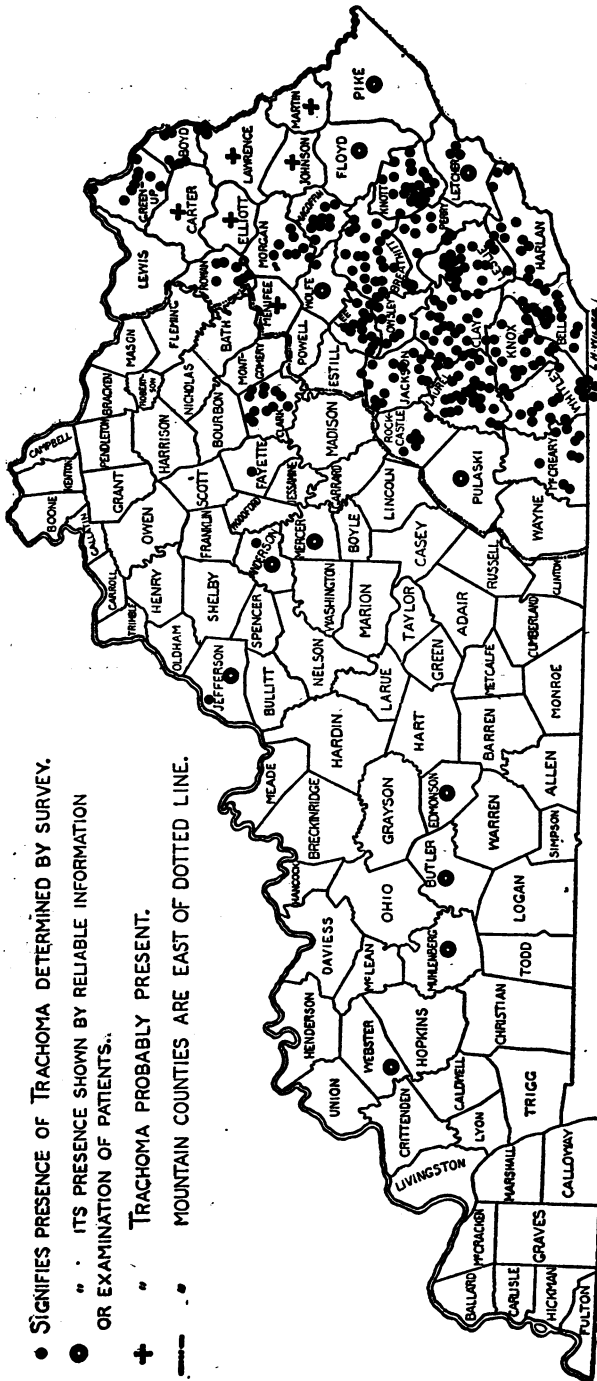
County.	Total number examined.	Number cases trachoma.	Trachoma, per cent.	County.	Total number examined.	Number cases trachoma.	Trachoma, per cent.
Morgan.....	468	45	9.6	Greenup.....	303	31	10.2
Magoffin.....	367	79	21.5	Anderson.....	478	40	8.3
Wolfe.....	45	11	24.4	Fayette.....	3,644	109	2.8
Laurel.....	1,485	53	3.5	Knott.....	1,059	221	20.8
Clay.....	1,209	134	11.0	Perry.....	310	52	16.7
Jackson.....	694	62	8.9	Leslie.....	110	29	26.4
Knox.....	1,007	60	5.9	Breathitt.....	614	77	12.5
Whitley.....	1,001	28	2.7	Lee.....	668	57	8.5
McCreary.....	232	4	1.7	Owsley.....	760	21	3.0
Bell.....	1,057	28	2.6	Clark.....	436	15	3.4
Harlan.....	1,038	62	5.9	Miscellaneous.....	77	25	
Rockcastle.....	367	13	3.5				
Rowan.....	447	24	5.4	Total.....	15,016	1,280	7.1

Preventive Measures.

In making the investigation every opportunity was taken advantage of for making talks in the schools, churches, etc., relative to the communicability of trachoma and the danger to the eyesight. Trachoma literature was also freely distributed. The names of all children found to be suffering with trachoma were given to the teacher with the request that the parents be immediately notified that treatment should be given without delay. They were informed that free treatment would be given at the service trachoma hospitals at Jackson, Hindman, or Hyden. A duplicate list was forwarded by the examining officer to the central office at Lexington, Ky., and literature on "Trachoma, its nature and prevention," was immediately mailed to the parents and guardians and, as a rule, the county health officer was notified of these cases.

Prevalence of Trachoma in Kentucky.

The mountain section of eastern Kentucky includes 35 counties, and of these 20 have been investigated to determine the prevalence of trachoma. In four of the others the disease is known to exist, as cases have been treated at the several trachoma hospitals from these four counties. In six of them, by reason of the proximity to other



U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
 Map of Kentucky, showing prevalence of trachoma.

infected counties, manner of living, etc., it is believed that the disease is present and would be found if actually investigated as in the other 20 counties. While the other five have not been investigated and have not furnished patients to any of the hospitals, it would only be fair to assume that an actual investigation of conditions would show the presence of the disease.

Outside of the mountain sections which have been investigated the disease has been found to exist to a surprising extent in the three blue grass counties in central Kentucky. Reports received from reliable sources indicate that trachoma is also present in the western portion of the State, particularly in the counties of Muhlenburg, Butler, and Edmonson. An investigation made by the service in the winter of 1913-14 of the school children in Jefferson County showed that 805 of them had trachoma. (See reprint No. 196 from the Public Health Reports.) It would not be surprising therefore, to find, upon investigation, that the disease was present in practically every county in the State.

While it is not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of cases of trachoma in the State, or even the eastern section of the State, we have sufficient data to warrant the belief that there are thousands of people suffering with this disease. It must be remembered that the majority of the cases found were among school children, and this can be taken as an index of home conditions. Reference to the accompanying table shows that the total population (Census 1910) of the 20 mountain counties is practically 300,000. The general average of trachoma found among the people examined in these counties was 8 per cent. If the same rate of prevalence would exist among the rest of the population, there would be 24,000 cases of the disease in 20 of the 35 mountain counties. Deducting 25 per cent for possible error, we would have 18,000 trachoma cases in these 20 counties, and this would appear to be a conservative estimate. Estimating that the other 15 mountain counties have 250,000 population and the same amount of infection, this would add 15,000 more trachoma cases, making a total of 33,000 cases of this communicable eye disease in the eastern or mountain section of the State alone.

The following table shows the 20 mountain counties which were investigated to determine the prevalence of trachoma, with the population of each and the estimated number of trachoma cases. The general average of trachoma in the 20 counties was shown by survey to be 8 per cent. Allowing for a possible error of 25 per cent in the estimate, the number of cases has been estimated on the basis of 6 per cent.

Name of county.	Population census 1910.	8 per cent.	6 per cent.	Name of county.	Population census 1910.	8 per cent.	6 per cent.
Bell.....	23,447	2,275	1,708	Leslie.....	8,976	718	538
Breathitt.....	17,540	1,403	1,052	Magoffin.....	13,654	1,092	819
Clay.....	17,889	1,431	1,073	Morgan.....	16,259	1,300	975
McCreary.....	10,159	812	609	Owsley.....	7,974	637	478
Greenup.....	18,475	1,478	1,108	Perry.....	11,255	900	675
Harlan.....	10,596	845	633	Rockcastle.....	14,473	1,157	868
Jackson.....	10,734	858	644	Rowan.....	9,438	755	566
Knott.....	10,791	863	647	Whitley.....	31,982	2,558	1,918
Knox.....	22,116	1,769	1,326	Wolfe.....	9,864	789	591
Laurel.....	19,872	1,589	1,192				
Lee.....	9,531	762	571	Total.....	299,995	23,991	17,989

Preventive Measures Urgently Needed.

As a large number of cases are known to exist in the other sections of the State the urgency of beginning the work of eradication and prevention becomes apparent. There is abundant evidence that trachoma is increasing, and, should history again repeat itself, every condition is present for a repetition of the fearful epidemics of this disease experienced in Europe in the nineteenth century.

These thousands of cases of trachoma known to exist in Kentucky should be given prompt relief, both from a public health standpoint to prevent the further spread of the disease and to save the patient from becoming a burden to himself and to his friends, and often a public charge. The service has demonstrated that trachoma hospitals can be operated at a comparatively small cost. It is now the duty of the State and local authorities to establish a sufficient number of these hospitals in the infected regions to be within easy reach of the trachoma patients.

The investigation in a number of the mountain counties in the northeastern and southeastern section of the State was made by Asst. Surg. Joseph G. Wilson.

The assistance of Acting Asst. Surgs. T. F. Wickliffe, Russell W. Raynor, Joe C. Johnston, Pharmacist Charles G. Carlton, and Head Nurse Mae Hicks are gratefully acknowledged.

Acknowledgment is made of the thorough cooperation and support given in this work by the State board of health. The assistance and cooperation of the county and city officials, local physicians, county school superintendents, school-teachers, and other citizens is gratefully acknowledged.

Prevalence of Trachoma in Each County Surveyed.

MORGAN COUNTY.

There were 468 school children examined in nine schools situated in various sections of the county. Of this number 45, or practically 10 per cent, were found to have trachoma. The heaviest infection was found in a school situated nearly in the center of the county which showed an infection of 17.3 per cent. The least infected school was in a more southerly part of the county with an infection of 1.6 per cent.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY.

A number of patients from this county had already been treated in the Service Trachoma Hospital at Jackson.¹ There were nine schools visited, 367 pupils examined and 79 cases of trachoma found among them. This was one case in every five of those examined, or about 21 per cent. The most heavily infected school showed a trachoma percentage of 48.4, or nearly one half of the pupils examined were suffering from trachoma. This school was situated in the northern part of the county. The least infected school, situated near the center of the county, showed an infection of 4.2 per cent. Some of the worst cases treated at the Jackson hospital came from this county.

WOLFE COUNTY.

Only one school, with 45 pupils, was examined in this county, and 11 of these pupils or about 25 per cent, had trachoma. Although only a limited survey has been made in this county, a number of cases of trachoma from there have been treated in the Service Trachoma Hospital at Jackson, and doubtless the infection is about the same as the neighboring counties.

LAUREL COUNTY.

There were 1,485 school children examined in the 23 schools visited in this county and 53 of them, or 3.5 per cent, had trachoma. The most heavily infected school was found in about the center of the county and showed an infection of 8.6 per cent. Several of the schools in this county showed no infection. At the time of the inspection the attendance at the public schools in the country was considerably below the average on account of the older boys remaining at home to help in harvesting the crops. There is rather a low percentage of trachoma in this county, particularly in the western portion. One of the schools examined was colored, with 44 pupils, among whom no case of the disease was found.

CLAY COUNTY.

The survey of this county extended to practically all sections and 28 schools were visited with a total population of 966. Of this number, 115, or more than 11 per cent, were found to be suffering from trachoma. The most heavily infected school was found in the northern part of the county and showed an infection of 42 per cent. The infection in Clay County is general and heavy.

In the opinion of the examiner the percentage of 11 per cent in this county underestimates the amount of trachoma, as the county superintendent of public schools states that there are a good many children away from school on account of their eyes. He also states that in one school examined, where 100 children were in attendance, 20 cases of trachoma were found, and it appeared that the whole school was contracting the disease. In this school there were a great many cases of acute conjunctivitis which were not included in the 20 cases noted. The evidence would seem to indicate that the disease is rapidly spreading to nearly all the communities. One of these schools was colored, with 30 pupils, and no trachoma was found. Some of the schools in the eastern part of the county were found not to be infected. A house to house canvass on Elk Creek showed 7 cases of trachoma among the 43 persons examined, or 16 per cent. Of 200 people examined on Martin Creek at the Baptist Association meeting, 12, or 6 per cent, were found to have trachoma. More than 7 per cent of the population (census of 1910) were examined.

¹See annual report U. S. Public Health Service, 1914.

JACKSON COUNTY.

There were 627 persons examined in the schools and 58, or 9.2 per cent, were found to be suffering with trachoma. Nineteen schools were visited in this county, all being white, as there are no colored people in Jackson County. While the prevalence of trachoma in Jackson County was found to be about 10 per cent among the school population, it apparently does not represent the gravity of the situation. Many schools were found to be heavily infected. One in the northern part of the county showed 17 cases among the 50 pupils present, with the teacher herself suffering from this disease. In one school 34 per cent of the pupils suffered with trachoma. Several other schools in widely different sections of the county showed an infection of over 25 per cent. In the sparsely settled timberland in the central portion of the county there was not much trachoma found, but every border section of the county was heavily infected. There are only about 72 schools in this county, with an enrollment of 4,000 pupils, and about one-sixth of the total enrollment was seen. Sixty-seven persons were examined in a routine way outside of the schools and 4 cases of trachoma were found among this number. More than 6 per cent of the population (census of 1910) were examined.

KNOX COUNTY.

There were 1,007 persons examined in this county. Of this number, 989 were inspected in schools, where 56 cases of trachoma were found, or 5.6 per cent, in the 28 schools examined. The most heavily infected school was in the northeastern part of the county, where 25 per cent of the pupils had the disease.

Outside of the schools 18 people were examined and 4, or 22 per cent, of them had trachoma. The districts in the neighborhood of Hopper, near the headwaters of Goose Creek, show trachoma infection of about 10 per cent, which is similar to that of the adjoining parts of Clay County. The Stinking Creek section, commencing at Mill School and ending at Old Flat Lick School, and along the Cumberland River section as represented by the schools at Mackey Bend, Swan Pond, and Logan Gap, show a heavy infection. The mining district at Wilton, in the western part, shows little trachoma. Of the 28 schools examined 23 were rural and 5 were in town.

In the rural districts and schools 616 persons were examined and 390 examined in the town. The percentage of persons having trachoma in the rural population was 8.7 per cent, while the percentage found in town population was 1.5 per cent. This is further proof of previous statements to the effect that more trachoma is found in the rural or remote sections than in the towns and villages. All but 6 of these trachoma cases were found in the remote country districts.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

A total of 16 schools were visited and 1,001 pupils examined. Of this number 28, or 2.7 per cent only, were found to have trachoma. The highest percentage in any one school was 15.5 per cent, while in several of the schools no trachoma was found. One colored school with 40 pupils showed no trachoma.

M'CREARY COUNTY.

Only 7 schools, with 232 pupils were examined. Among these there were 4 cases or trachoma or 1.7 per cent. The school showing the highest infection was the Ball School, at Pine Knot, in the southern part of the county, which had 6.8 per cent trachoma.

Doubtless had a larger number of schools been visited and the eyes of the children examined, trachoma would have been found in about the same percentage as in the neighboring counties.

BELL COUNTY.

This is a county that has the distinction of having an all-time health officer. Of the 1,042 school children examined in the 20 schools visited, 26 cases of trachoma; or 2.4 per cent, were found. Outside of the schools 15 persons were examined, 2 of whom suffered with trachoma; there were therefore 28 cases of trachoma among the 1,057 persons examined, or a general average of 4.3 per cent. The mining industry in this county is very well developed. In only one mining region, Ralston on Stoney Creek, was there evidence of serious trachoma infection, but the local doctor was of the opinion that it was not now so common as it was some years ago, as treatment had been afforded. The most heavily infected school in this county showed 18.5 per cent of trachoma, while in a number of schools examined, no trachoma was found.

HARLAN COUNTY.

A total of 1,038 persons were examined in this county; 816 were school children and 19, or 2.3 per cent, suffered from trachoma out of 13 schools visited; 222 people were examined outside of the schools and 43, or 19.3 per cent, had trachoma. The examination in this county indicated that the mining camps and the rural schools were fairly free from the disease. However, on the north side of Pine Mountain there is an isolated community in the neighborhood of the Pine Mountain Settlement, scattered along the waters of Greasy Creek, Laurel Creek, Big Laurel Creek, and Abners Branch, where the disease is very prevalent and affects practically every family in the community. Of the 264 examined in this section 53, or about 20 per cent, had trachoma. The examination was made of all ages and both sexes indiscriminately and it is thought that this represents the condition of the community in reference to trachoma. In this heavily infected section many people were rendered unable to earn a livelihood, and many children were kept from school on account of the disease. The physical discomforts and visual impairment seen in these cases presented a pathetic picture.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

The survey in this county was undertaken principally on account of its location between the blue-grass region on one side and the mountain on the other. Six schools were visited, 319 pupils examined, and 3, or 0.9 per cent, had trachoma. Outside of the schools 48 persons were examined and 10 cases of trachoma, or 20.9 per cent, were found. It appears that the trachoma in this county is mostly found in that part lying nearest to Jackson. There appears to be a trachoma center in the vicinity of Mullen post office and extending in a southeastern direction toward Dango in the edge of Jackson County.

ROWAN COUNTY.

There were 447 school children examined and 24, or 5.3 per cent, had trachoma in the 13 schools examined in this county. The most highly infected school showed 25 per cent of this disease. It appears that there are only about 50 schoolhouses in this county, which are widely scattered, and this, together with the fact that attendance in the rural schools was very small, made it necessary to cover a large area of territory for the purpose of examining a small number of persons. Of the 13 schools visited 11 were rural and 2 were town schools, and, as usual, the percentage of trachoma found in the former was considerably more than in the latter.

GREENUP COUNTY.

There were 9 schools visited and 303 children examined. Of this number 31, or 10 per cent, suffered with trachoma. The most heavily infected school had 28 per cent of trachoma. The western portion of this county was not examined.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

The Lawrenceburg graded school, with 324 pupils, was examined and 8 cases of trachoma were found among them. This was a little more than 2.26 per cent. The Lawrenceburg High School, with 85 pupils, was examined and 2 cases of trachoma, or 2.3 per cent, were found. Of the 409 pupils examined, therefore, 10 of them had trachoma. Besides the 10 positive cases there were 7 which were classed as suspicious, the majority of which were probably acute or beginning cases of trachoma. In the office of the county health officer 55 persons were examined and 15, or 27 per cent, were found to have trachoma. It had been advertised, however, that an eye clinic was to be held on that day, which accounts to a great extent for the high percentage of trachoma found. Of the 464 people examined in and outside of the schools 25 of them, or 3.4 per cent, were found to have trachoma. On a later visit to Lawrenceburg at the invitation of the county health officer 12 additional cases presented themselves for examination and treatment. This county is in the heart of the blue-grass region, which has been supposed to be more or less free from the disease. The people of Lawrenceburg immediately upon learning that trachoma existed among them to this extent established a small hospital. Upon their request I spent several days assisting in opening the hospital and operating on these cases.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The nine graded schools of Lexington, in which 3,844 pupils were examined, showed 109 positive cases of trachoma and 25 suspicious cases. This gives an infection of 3.8 per cent in the graded schools of Lexington. One thousand and fifty-seven of these school children were negroes, among whom only 7 cases of trachoma were found. Of the 2,787 white children, 102 cases of trachoma were found, which shows a percentage of 3.65 of the white children in the graded schools to be suffering from trachoma.

I have been requested by the county school superintendent to examine the country schools, and this will be done as soon as possible. There are about 3,000 children in these schools. At the request of the secretary of the prison commission at Frankfort I will examine the inmates of the State houses of reform at Greendale, Fayette County, for the purpose of determining the prevalence of trachoma there. There are about five or six hundred in the houses of reform.

SANITARY PROGRESS.**COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER AND CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.**

By C. W. STILES, Professor of Zoology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

Attention has been previously invited to the sanitary campaign in New Hanover County, N. C., and its county seat, Wilmington.¹

A few weeks ago it was possible to report that Cape Fear Township, of this county, had a privy at every home and at every school. This township has an area of 63.43 square miles and a population of 1,605 persons.

A second township—namely, Masonboro—is now in the same condition, according to the reports of the sanitary police.

¹ Public Health Reports, Dec. 4, 1915, p. 3251.

Masonboro Township, New Hanover County, has an area of 25.55 square miles, with a total population of 1,032 persons (727 white; 305 negro). On October 1, 1914, 14 per cent of the white families and 47 per cent of the negro families had no privy of any description. For the township now to be able to report that every family has a privy is an indication of real progress, even if it be admitted that some of the privies have not 100 per cent efficiency when compared with a city sewer.

Fortunately, the county holds before its people high ideals of privy construction; and even if these standards are not attained immediately in every instance, it may be said with satisfaction that the temporary makeshift, known as the pit privy (or ostrich privy), is exceptional in New Hanover and that the sanitary foundling, known as the umbrella privy, and found in some localities, is not known in this county.

There are certain striking features in regard to the New Hanover work which are deserving of mention.

First. The people are recognizing the importance of the sanitary disposal of excreta. It is this education that leads a family not only to construct a privy, but more important than that, to maintain and to use the privy after it is constructed. Privy maintenance is just as essential as privy construction, and while people can be driven into privy construction, they must be led into privy maintenance; in other words, their intelligence must be appealed to.

This increased intelligence is the most striking feature of the New Hanover work.

Second. While the planning has been done by professional sanitarians, most of the actual field work has been done by sanitary policemen who were selected from among the people themselves.

The success that is attending the work is a demonstration of the important tactical and administrative point that a lay sanitarian, namely, a sanitary policeman, can get into the confidence of the people and lead them to improvement to a very remarkable degree.

Third. The campaign is being carried out with little or no friction. It is a campaign of education, not of driving and police courts. It shows that educational methods can accomplish results for which some persons believe the exercise of police powers are necessary.

Fourth. The ideals held up to the public are high, and the people are being gradually, steadily, and confidently led toward them. It may be years before these ideals are fully attained, but they should still constantly be held before the public.

One of the striking instances of the intelligence back of the New Hanover campaign is to be found in the progressive and farsighted policy of the board of education in making provision for a modern

sanitary privy with concrete tanks at every rural school in the entire county.

So far as known there is no rural county in the entire South, other than New Hanover, which has made such progress in this phase of school sanitation.

The total rural area of New Hanover County (outside of the limits of the city of Wilmington) is 164.11 square miles, with a total population of 7,055 persons (4,113 white, 2,942 negro).

The two townships which now report every home with a privy (it is self-understood that not all can as yet be classified as sanitary, but none are of the "umbrella type" and very few are of the "pit" type) have a total area of 88.98 square miles and a total population of 2,637 persons.

Work is progressing well in the two remaining townships, namely, Harnett and Federal Point, and it is expected that before many months these also will be able to report that every home has a privy.

The New Hanover campaign is not by any means confined to the four rural townships mentioned. In fact, it is especially in the county seat, Wilmington, that the spirit of sanitary progress is strikingly evident.

According to the most recent local census, Wilmington has a population of 31,361 inhabitants.

In June, 1911, this city had 5,280 privies on the scavengers' list; almost all of these toilets were of the surface type, and it is estimated that the total number was as near 6,000 as 5,000. By actual count, in March, 1914, there were 3,997 privies; these were nearly equally divided in number between the surface type and the can type; on the scavengers' list there were 3,158, of which 1,487 were of the surface type and 1,671 of the can type. On August 31, 1914, this number had been reduced by 1,998 as closely as could be estimated from the scavengers' records.

The local board of health reports that during the calendar year 1914 there were 1,856 new flush closets installed, an average of 154 per month. It is estimated that there are approximately 50 plumbers and helpers at work in the plumbing trade at Wilmington, exclusive of laborers used in digging trenches and for the laying of laterals in the city.

Toward the end of the year there developed a serious complication. There was a distinct reduction in the installation of flush closets, apparently owing to the fact that under present financial conditions the small borrowers experienced difficulty in obtaining loans from the building and loan associations and the banks.

At first thought, this difficulty seemed unfortunate, but events have proved that there is another point of view, for it gave Wilmington an opportunity to set another new example in sanitary policies, namely:

The Wilmington City Council has just voted to make available the sum of \$50,000 on loan for the exclusive purpose of changing privies to flush closets. The conditions of the loan are as follows:

The amount loaned is sufficient to meet the expense of installing the closets, with sewer connection, namely, an average of approximately \$32 per closet; the property owner gives to the city as security his note at 6 per cent and made payable in installments to suit his convenience, and secured by a lien on the property.

By this means the city hopes to induce within the next six months a connection to the sewer for every privy within the sewer area of the city. This appropriation of \$50,000 is in addition to the \$50,000 just voted for the improvements in the water supply, and \$10,000 to be expended in continuing the antimosquito campaign by draining and filling in mosquito-breeding places.

When one considers the geographic location of Wilmington and New Hanover, and the fact that its nearby summer resort, Wrightsville Beach, is visited by persons from the various Southern States, it is clear that the present New Hanover sanitary campaign is of more than local significance. If the present rate of progress continues (and there is in sight no indication to the contrary), the general educative effect of the campaign will be felt in many parts of the South and, further, the improvements will attract to Wilmington an increasing number of visitors.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

ALABAMA—MOBILE.

The following statement of plague-prevention work in Mobile was taken from reports received from Dr. Charles A. Mohr, city health officer:

Examination of rats.

Week ended—	Rats collected.	Rats examined.	Week ended—	Rats collected.	Rats examined.
1914.			1915.		
Nov. 7.....	375	328	Jan. 2.....	164	133
Nov. 21.....	306	239	Jan. 9.....	107	84
Nov. 23.....	322	270	Jan. 16.....	127	112
Total.....	1,003	829	Jan. 23.....	91	76
Dec. 12.....	299	276	Jan. 30.....	48	48
Dec. 19.....	252	221	Total.....	537	453
Dec. 26.....	225	70			
Total.....	776	567			

The total number of rats examined from August, 1914, to January 30, 1915, was 9,022. No plague infection was found.

The total number of premises on which rat proofing was complete on January 30, 1915, was 135. From September 1, 1914, to January 30, 1915, 65 permits to build and notices to rat proof new buildings were issued. In addition, 48 stables west of Royal Street were inspected, and notices to rat proof were served.

On February 20, 1915, Dr. Mohr reported as follows:

Practically all the premises in the rat-proof district having been inspected and corresponding instructions issued, the work has now resolved itself into pushing on to completion such buildings as have not yet complied with the ordinance, viz, 162 now working and 216 yet to begin; 234 already completed. Rat catching and examination have been discontinued.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended February 13, 1915, has been received from Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

San Francisco, Cal.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction..	301
Basements concreted (square feet, 2,066).....	2
Floors concreted (square feet, 12,929).....	22
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 2,956).....	14
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	17,951
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	209
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	1,870
Wire screening used (square feet).....	10,940
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	4,549
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	7,796
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	437
Wooden floors removed.....	30
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	18

RAT PROOFING—continued.

Old buildings—Continued.	
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	3,388
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 27,966).....	31
Basements concreted (square feet, 5,425).....	8
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 7,525).....	25
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	40,916
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 6,793).....	8
Buildings razed.....	18
New garbage cans stamped approved.....	655
Nuisances abated.....	245

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	19
Reinspections made on vessels.....	34
New rat guards procured.....	21
Defective rat guards repaired.....	6
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	2

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamers President and Admiral Farragut, from Seattle:		
120 cases milk, household goods, and halibut.....	O. K.....	None.
700 sacks flour, bran, meal, and potatoes.....	O. K.....	None.
80 tubs lard.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and waterfront.....	25
Rats trapped on vessels.....	21
Traps set on wharves and waterfront.....	221
Traps set on vessels.....	45
Vessels trapped on.....	11
Poisons placed on waterfront (pieces).....	10,000
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	7,200
Bait used on waterfront and vessels—bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning waterfront (loaves).....	34
Pounds of poison used on waterfront.....	17
Vessels searched for dead rats after fumigation.....	1
Dead rats taken from vessels after fumigation.....	12

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Collected.....	217
Examined.....	236
Found infected.....	0

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	86
Mus rattus.....	65
Mus alexandrinus.....	42
Mus musculus.....	24

RATS TAKEN FROM STEAMER.

(Not included above.)

Steamer Keishin Maru:

Mus alexandrinus.....	11
Mus rattus.....	41

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

Contra Costa County.....	133
San Benito County.....	11
Alameda County.....	1
Total.....	145
Found infected.....	0

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Contra Costa County.....	21
San Benito County.....	5
Alameda County.....	1
Total.....	27

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(¹)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(¹)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(¹)	(¹)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(¹)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	(¹)	Oct. 23, 1914	1,565 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(¹)	(¹)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(¹)	(¹)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(¹)	(¹)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(¹)	Sept. 26, 1914	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(¹)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(¹)	(¹)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(¹)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(¹)	(¹)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(¹)	(¹)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

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

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS.

The following report of plague-prevention work at New Orleans for the week ended February 20, 1915, has been received from Surg. Corput, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	32
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	22
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	2
Pounds of sulphur used.....	4,238
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation (pounds).....	33,600
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	152½
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	170
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	184
Clean bills of health issued.....	30
Foul bills of health issued.....	8

OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.

Cars inspected; found in good order; permitted to load.....	1,750
Cars ordered repaired before loading.....	1,098
Total cars inspected.....	2,848

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED FEB. 20.

Alabama.....	97
Arkansas.....	25
California.....	23
Canada.....	1
District of Columbia.....	1
Colorado.....	2
Florida.....	21
Georgia.....	40
Illinois.....	274
Indiana.....	19
Iowa.....	11
Kansas.....	11
Kentucky.....	16
Louisiana.....	1,006
Massachusetts.....	1
Michigan.....	6
Minnesota.....	6
Mississippi.....	344
Missouri.....	67

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED FEB. 20—contd.

Nebraska.....	1
New York.....	33
North Carolina.....	5
Ohio.....	78
Oklahoma.....	4
Oregon.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	16
South Carolina.....	5
Tennessee.....	64
Texas.....	189
Virginia.....	3
Washington.....	1
Wisconsin.....	11

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	6,675
Premises inspected.....	8,454
Notices served.....	1,552

BUILDINGS RAT-PROOFED.

By elevation.....	181
By marginal concrete wall.....	139
By concrete floor and wall.....	332
By minor repairs.....	233
Square yards of concrete laid.....	11,569
Total buildings rat-proofed.....	885
Total buildings rat-proofed to date.....	22,231
Number of abatements.....	304
Number of abatements to date.....	10,355

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents examined.....	3,279
Mus norvegicus.....	1,420
Mus rattus.....	93
Mus alexandrinus.....	125
Mus musculus.....	3,560
Unclassified.....	1,470
Putrid.....	84
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6,665
Number of suspicious rats.....	16
Plague rats confirmed.....	2

Rodent cases.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
230	Stuyvesant Dock, Wharf 6.....	Feb. 17, 1915 ¹	Feb. 18, 1915	Intensive trapping.
231	Stuyvesant Dock, Wharf 7.....	Feb. 12, 1915 ¹	Feb. 19, 1915	Do.

¹ Found dead.

Last case of human plague, October 4, 1914

Last case of rodent plague, February 19, 1915.

Suspicious human cases examined.....	1
Number of human plague cases.....	0
Total number of rodents captured to Feb. 20.....	271,641
Total number of rodents examined to Feb. 20.....	211,836
Total cases of rodent plague to Feb. 20, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	4
Mus rattus.....	16
Mus alexandrinus.....	9
Mus norvegicus.....	202
Total rodent cases to Feb. 20.....	231

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE.

The following report of plague-prevention work at Seattle for the week ended February 13, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		WATER FRONT—continued.	
New buildings inspected.....	59	Fumigation certificates issued.....	5
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 18,270).....		Canal Zone certificates issued.....	2
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 47,280).....	18	Port sanitary statements issued.....	35
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (square feet, 3,570).....	8	LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.	
Sidewalks concreted, new structures (square feet, 49,280).....		Dead rodents received.....	26
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet, 118,400).....		Rodents trapped and killed.....	419
New buildings elevated.....	7	Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	9
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	27	Total.....	454
Buildings razed.....	5	Rodents examined for plague infection.....	372
		Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
		Poison distributed, pounds.....	14
WATER FRONT.		CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.	
Vessels inspected and histories recorded....	15	Mus rattus.....	3
Vessels fumigated.....	5	Mus alexandrinus.....	76
Sulphur used, pounds.....	3,025	Mus norvegicus.....	318
New rat guards installed.....	24	Mus musculus.....	46
		Shrews.....	2

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

Rodents examined in Bellingham.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	27
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	4
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	8
Mus musculus trapped.....	5
Total.....	44
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	44
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0

HAWAII.

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

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 6, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	480	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Rats trapped.....	464	Mus rattus.....	4
Mongoose trapped.....	12	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	4	Cost per rat destroyed, 18½ cents.	
Examined microscopically.....	469	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	206	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, Aug. 17, 1911.	
Mus musculus.....	170		
Mus norvegicus.....	68		
Mus rattus.....	20		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED JAN. 23, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,821	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0
Rats trapped.....	2,744	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats found dead.....	24	Mus norvegicus.....	596
Mongoose taken.....	53	Mus alexandrinus.....	430
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,821	Mus rattus.....	852
		Mus musculus.....	890

WEEK ENDED JAN. 30, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,060	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0
Rats trapped.....	3,009	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats found dead.....	13	Mus norvegicus.....	602
Mongoose taken.....	38	Mus alexandrinus.....	477
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	3,060	Mus rattus.....	1,015
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	1	Mus musculus.....	923
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically.....	1	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug. 29, 1914.	
		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug. 16, 1914.	

PORTO RICO.

The following is a report of the examination of rodents in Porto Rico for possible plague infection:

Period.	Rats.	Mice.	Mongoose.
Nov. 21-28, 1914.....	590	135	
Dec. 5-25, 1914.....	1,165	169	
Dec. 26, 1914-Jan. 29, 1915.....	1,113	249	1
Total.....	2,868	553	1

The rodents examined were collected in 10 localities in the island as follows: Arecibo, Caguas, Carolina, Catano, Ponce, Puerta de Tierra, Rio de Piedras, San Juan, and Santurce. No plague-infected rodent was found.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during January, 1915, to other State or provincial health departments by Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken, of Minnesota.

Disease and place of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Tuberculosis:		
Rochester, Olmsted County.....	Lyons, Boulder County, Colo.....	Ill at Mayo Clinic.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	Sacramento, Sacramento County, Cal.	Left Battle Lake for Minneapolis, and Minneapolis for California.
St. Paul, Ramsey County.....	Danville, Vermilion County, Ill.....	Left St. Paul for Danville.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	Kent, Union County, Iowa.....	Ill in Minneapolis.
Rochester, Olmsted County.....	Maple Hill, Emmet County, Iowa....	Ill at Mayo Clinic.
Do.....	Marcus, Cherokee County, Iowa.....	Do.
Do.....	Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa.	Do.
Do.....	Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa....	Do.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	New Castle, Henry County, Ind.....	Ill in Minneapolis.
Rochester, Olmsted County.....	Paris, Monroe County, Mo.....	Ill at Mayo Clinic.
Do.....	Bear Creek, Carbon County, Mont....	Do.
Do.....	Lewiston, Fergus County, Mont.....	Do.
Do.....	Sternum, Dubuque County, N. Dak....	Do.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	Douglas, Ward County, N. Dak.....	Ill in Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis.
Do.....	Oakdale, Dunn County, N. Dak.....	Left Thomas Hospital for Oakdale, N. Dak.
Rochester, Olmsted County.....	Fairbury, Jefferson County, Nebr....	Ill at Mayo Clinic.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	Madalin, Dutchess County, N. Y.....	Ill in Minneapolis.
Rochester, Olmsted County.....	Springer, Carter County, Okla.....	Ill at Mayo Clinic.
Do.....	Clear Lake, Deuel County, S. Dak....	Do.
Do.....	Newark, Marshall County, S. Dak....	Do.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	Lake Preston, Kingsbury County, S. Dak.	Ill in Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis.
Do.....	Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wis.....	Do.
Battle Lake, Otter Tail County.....	Neenah, Winnebago County, Wis....	Left Otter Tail County Sanatorium for Neenah, Wis.
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.....	New Richmond, St. Croix County, Wis.	Ill in Minneapolis.
Rochester, Olmsted County.....	Rio, Columbia County, Wis.....	Ill at Mayo Clinic.
Do.....	Racine, Racine County, Wis.....	Do.
Do.....	New Richmond, St. Croix County, Wis.	Do.
Do.....	Abelman, Sauk County, Wis.....	Do.
Do.....	Fennimore, Grant County, Wis.....	Do.
Do.....	Black Creek, Outagamie County, Wis.	Do.
Do.....	Shawano, Shawano County, Wis.....	Do.
Diphtheria:		
Fish Lake Township, Chisago County.	Superior, Douglas County, Wis.....	Left Fish Lake for Superior while infectious.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**State Reports for January, 1915.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		Ohio—Continued.	
Franklin County.....	1	Hamilton County—	
Grant County.....	1	Cincinnati.....	5
Knox County.....	1	Hardin County.....	1
Kosciusko County.....	1	Logan County.....	1
Marion County.....	4	Richland County.....	2
Monroe County.....	1	Tuscarawas County.....	1
Pike County.....	1		
Saint Joseph County.....	1	Total.....	14
Washington County.....	1		
Total.....	12	Virginia:	
Iowa:		Accomac County.....	3
Pocahontas County.....	1	Alleghany County.....	2
Wayne County.....	1	Augusta County.....	2
Webster County.....	1	Bath County.....	1
Total.....	3	Botetourt County.....	2
Kansas:		Campbell County.....	1
Butler County.....	2	Dinwiddle County.....	1
		Floyd County.....	1
Minnesota:		Franklin County.....	1
Nobles County—		Grayson County.....	1
Worthington.....	1	Hallfax County.....	2
Stearns County—		Henrico County.....	1
Eden Valley.....	2	Lee County.....	1
Total.....	3	Louisa County.....	4
Ohio:		Pittsylvania County.....	2
Cuyahoga County—		Prince Edward County.....	1
Cleveland.....	4	Rockbridge County.....	1
		Tazewell County.....	1
		Wise County.....	6
		Wythe County.....	2
		Total.....	36

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	3	1	Portland, Me.....	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....	1	3
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Mobile, Ala.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	1
New York, N. Y.....	3	3	Superior, Wis.....	1	2

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 708.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	1
Boston, Mass.....		1	Newark, N. J.....		7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	1	New York, N. Y.....		7
Chicago, Ill.....	26	1	Pasadena, Cal.....	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	2	Passaic, N. J.....	5	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	3
Clinton, Mass.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	19	7
Dayton, Ohio.....		1	Portland, Oreg.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	7	2
Hartford, Conn.....	1	1	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	Trenton, N. J.....		1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	1			

GONORRHEA.**State Reports for January, 1915.**

During the month of January, 1915, gonorrhea was notified in States as follows: Ohio, 163 cases; Vermont, 13 cases.

MALARIA.**Virginia Report for January, 1915.**

During the month of January, 1915, 434 cases of malaria were notified in the State of Virginia.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 708.

PELLAGRA.**Virginia Report for January, 1915.**

During the month of January, 1915, 25 cases of pellagra were notified in the State of Virginia.

PLAGUE.**Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rat Found.**

The finding of a plague-infected rat at New Orleans was reported February 26, 1915. The rat was found dead.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	2	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	14	9
Binghamton, N. Y.....	12	2	Muscatine, Iowa.....	2	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	2	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	3	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	.....	3	Norfolk, Va.....	6	6
Chicago, Ill.....	181	103	Pasadena, Cal.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	52	36	Philadelphia, Pa.....	33	73
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	33	35
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	11	12
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	2	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	7	San Francisco, Cal.....	9	8
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	12	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	4	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	2
Lancaster, Pa.....	3	.....	York, Pa.....	2	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	1	5			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for January, 1915.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		Virginia:	
Carroll County.....	1	Albemarle County.....	1
Minnesota:		Alleghany County.....	2
Watonswan County—		Fairfax County.....	1
Madella.....	1	Henry County.....	1
Ohio:		Highland County.....	1
Huron County.....	2	Lancaster County.....	1
Licking County.....	1	Middlesex County.....	1
Logan County—		Montgomery County.....	3
Bellefontaine.....	1	Nansemond County.....	1
Total.....	4	Powhatan County.....	1
Vermont:		Prince Edward County.....	2
Addison County.....	1	Scott County.....	1
Chittenden County.....	1	Wythe County.....	1
Washington County.....	1	Total.....	17
Total.....	3		

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.

During the week ended February 13, 1915, poliomyelitis was notified by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 2 cases with 1 death; Erie, Pa., 1 case; Haverhill, Mass., 1 case; Lowell, Mass., 1 case.

RABIES.**Illinois—Chicago.**

During the week ended February 13, 1915, a case of rabies was notified at Chicago.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 708.

SMALLPOX.**California—Imperial County.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter reported by telegraph February 27, 1915, that during the week ended that date 10 cases of smallpox were notified in Imperial County, Cal.

Louisiana—Lake Charles.

The health officer of Lake Charles, La., reported that an outbreak of smallpox of a very mild type had occurred at Lake Charles, La., 17 cases of the disease having been notified at the date of the report, February 24, 1915.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the seven days ended March 1, 1915, several new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having

been notified as follows: Cass County, Pine River, 1; Faribault County, Elmore, 3; Freeborn County, Alden Township, 1; Goodhue County, Goodhue Township, 1; Nobles County, Little Rock Township, 1; Pipestone County, Altona Township, 1; St. Louis County, Duluth, 2; Mesaba Mountain Township, 1; Stuntz Township, 1; Sherburne County, Haven Township, 10; Stearns County, Crow Lake Township, 2; Swift County, Edison Township, 1; Todd County, Turtlecreek Township, 2; Maseca, 1; Washington County, South Stillwater, 1; Wright County, Victor Township, 1; Waverly, 1.

North Carolina—Raleigh.

The health officer of Raleigh, N. C., reported that from January 1 to February 23, 1915, 34 cases of smallpox were notified in the city of Raleigh.

Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported that during the period from January 1 to February 26, 1915, 88 cases of smallpox, with 7 deaths, were reported in Laredo, Tex., and that active measures to prevent further spread of the disease were being taken, 4,488 persons having been vaccinated within a few days preceding the date of the report, February 26, 1915.

State Reports for January, 1915.

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.
Kansas:						
Allen County.....	1				1	
Anderson County.....	4				4	
Barber County.....	2				2	
Barton County.....	12				11	1
Butler County.....	26					26
Cherokee County.....	51	1			36	14
Clark County.....	4				3	1
Clay County.....	15				8	7
Comanche County.....	11				9	2
Cowley County.....	2				2	
Crawford County.....	1					1
Pittsburg.....	1				1	
Decatur County.....	1					1
Elk County.....	1				1	
Finney County.....	1				1	
Franklin County.....	2				2	
Gray County.....	1				1	
Harper County.....	71				2	69
Kingman County.....	72			1	6	65
Lyon County.....	2				2	
Marion County.....	1					1
Meade County.....	3				3	
Nemaha County.....	4			1	3	
Osage County.....	8					8
Pawnee County.....	27				16	11
Phillips County.....	9					9
Reno County—						
Hutchinson.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Kansas—Continued.						
Rice County.....	4				4	
Rush County.....	1				1	
Scott County.....	6				5	1
Sedgwick County.....	15			1	3	11
Wichita.....	37					37
Seward County.....	1				1	
Shawnee County—						
Topeka.....	3					3
Sumner County.....	37				14	23
Wilson County.....	1				1	
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City.....	1					1
Total.....	440		1	3	144	292
Minnesota:						
Becker County—						
Detroit.....	2		1		1	
Frazee.....	1				1	
Lakeview Township.....	1			1		
Blue Earth County—						
Lake Crystal.....	1				1	
Mankato.....	8			1	7	
Mapleton.....	4				4	
Rapidan Township.....	6				6	
South Bend Township.....	4				4	
Brown County—						
New Ulm.....	8				6	2
Sleepy Eye.....	3				3	
Springfield.....	7				6	1
Burnstown Township.....	1					1
Carlton County—						
Cloquet.....	7			1	5	1
Cromwell.....	2				1	1
Twin Lakes Township.....	1				1	
Cass County—						
Pine River.....	3				2	1
Chippewa County—						
Montevideo.....	3				2	1
Crate Township.....	1				1	
Kragero Township.....	1				1	
Cottonwood County—						
Highwater Township.....	1				1	
Faribault County—						
Elmore.....	1				1	
Frost.....	2				2	
Goodhue County—						
Pine Island.....	2				2	
Red Wing.....	4			2	1	1
Hennepin County—						
Crystal Bay.....	4				3	1
Minneapolis.....	17			1	16	
Wayzata.....	1		1			
Orono Township.....	1					1
Houston County—						
Yucatan Township.....	2					2
Hubbard County—						
Akeley Township.....	1				1	
Isanti County—						
Cambridge.....	2				2	
Springvale Township.....	1				1	
Le Sueur County—						
Waterville.....	5			1	2	2
Elysian Township.....	3				3	
Waterville Township.....	3				3	
Lincoln County—						
Shookatan Township.....	6				5	1
Lyon County—						
Russell.....	1					1

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
McLeod County—						
Hutchinson.....	1				1	
Meeker County—						
Eden Valley.....	1				1	
Murray County—						
Fulda.....	22			2	20	
Belfast Township.....	3				3	
Bondin Township.....	2				2	
Nicollet County—						
Lafayette.....	1					1
North Mankato.....	3				1	2
Nobles County—						
Wilmont.....	13			1	12	
Larkin Township.....	5			1	4	
Olmsted County—						
Dover.....	3				3	
Eyota.....	1				1	
Pine County—						
Rutledge.....	6				5	1
Pipestone County—						
Jasper.....	4				4	
Pipestone.....	5			1	4	
Elmer Township.....	4			1	2	1
Polk County—						
Crookston.....	1				1	
Pope County—						
Glenwood.....	9				8	1
Reno Township.....	3			1	2	
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	33				33	
Redwood County—						
Lamberton.....	3				3	
Walnut Grove.....	1				1	
Renville County—						
Wellington Township.....	1				1	
Rice County—						
Faribault.....	1				1	
Webster Township.....	1					1
Rock County—						
Hills.....	2				2	
Luverne.....	1					1
Clinton Township.....	3					3
Martin Township.....	4				4	
Rose Dell Township.....	1				1	
Springwater Township.....	1				1	
St. Louis County—				2	6	
Duluth.....	8					
Sibley County—						
Arlington.....	6				4	2
Winthrop.....	5				4	1
Stearns County—						
Belgrade.....	6			1	3	2
Brooten.....	1				1	
St. Cloud.....	5					5
North Fork Township.....	8				8	
Steele County—						
Clinton Falls Township.....	3				3	
Swift County—						
Appleton.....	6				5	1
Todd County—						
Browerville.....	12				7	5
Long Prairie.....	2				1	1
Iona Township.....	1				1	
Washington County—						
Lakeland Township.....	2				2	
Yellow Medicine County—						
Tyro Township.....	1					1
Total.....	326		2	17	261	46

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Ohio:						
Ashland County.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Ashtabula County.....	18	.....	.....	1	1	16
Athens County.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Belmont County.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Columbiana County.....	26	.....	.....	.....	6	20
Crawford County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Darke County.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Defiance County.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Erie County.....	23	.....	.....	1	14	8
Franklin County—						
Columbus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hamilton County—						
Cincinnati.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Hancock County—						
Findlay.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Hardin County.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Highland County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hocking County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Holmes County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Knox County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lake County.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Logan County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lorain County—						
Elyria.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Marion County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Medina County.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Montgomery County—						
Dayton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Muskingum County—						
Zanesville.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ottawa County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paulding County.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Portage County—						
Ravenna.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Richland County.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sandusky County—						
Fremont.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Soneca County.....	16	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Stark County.....	48	.....	1	.....	39	8
Summit County—						
Akron.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Wayne County.....	26	.....	.....	.....	1	25
Wood County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wyandot County.....	18	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Total.....	334	.....	1	5	104	224

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana (Jan. 1-31) Counties—			Indiana (Jan. 1-31)—Contd. Counties—Continued.		
Adams.....	1	.....	Elkhart.....	2	.....
Allen.....	1	.....	Floyd.....	2	.....
Blackford.....	23	.....	Fountain.....	2	.....
Boone.....	1	.....	Gibson.....	10	.....
Clinton.....	20	.....	Grant.....	12	.....
Davies.....	12	.....	Hamilton.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	85	.....	Hancock.....	2	.....
Dubois.....	8	.....	Henry.....	1	.....

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana (Jan. 1-31)—Contd.			Montana (Dec. 1-31)—Contd.		
Counties—Continued.			Musselshell County.....	6	.....
Jackson.....	3	.....	Sheridan County.....	1	.....
Jay.....	41	.....	Silverbow County.....	13	.....
Jefferson.....	26	.....	Butte.....	5	.....
Jennings.....	9	.....	Sweet Grass County.....	2	.....
Johnson.....	1	.....	Valley County.....	1	.....
Knox.....	33	.....	Total.....	90	.....
Lagrange.....	10	1			
Lake.....	5	.....	Montana (Jan. 1-31):		
Laporte.....	1	.....	Blaine County.....	6	.....
Lawrence.....	11	.....	Chouteau County.....	7	.....
Madison.....	27	.....	Fergus County.....	2	.....
Marion.....	5	.....	Gallatin County.....	11	.....
Martin.....	8	.....	Bozeman.....	4	.....
Montgomery.....	8	.....	Hill County.....	1	.....
Orange.....	11	.....	Lewis and Clark County—		.....
Parke.....	1	.....	Helena.....	8	.....
Pike.....	2	.....	Madison County.....	10	.....
Porter.....	11	.....	Meagher County.....	14	.....
Posey.....	58	.....	Missoula County.....	7	.....
Randolph.....	2	.....	Missoula.....	2	.....
Tippecanoe.....	14	.....	Park County—		.....
Vigo.....	18	.....	Livingston.....	4	.....
Washington.....	19	.....	Sanders County.....	2	.....
Wells.....	12	.....	Sheridan County.....	2	.....
Total.....	519	1	Silverbow County.....	31	.....
			Butte.....	10	.....
Iowa (Jan. 1-31):			Teton County.....	3	.....
Counties—			Total.....	124	.....
Boone.....	4	.....	North Dakota (Jan. 1-31):		
Carroll.....	1	.....	Counties—		
Cass.....	26	.....	Bottineau.....	15	.....
Cherokee.....	11	.....	Burke.....	2	.....
Clarke.....	4	.....	Cass.....	3	.....
Clay.....	1	.....	Dickey.....	2	.....
Crawford.....	1	.....	McHenry.....	7	.....
Davis.....	1	.....	Morton.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	6	.....	Nelson.....	3	.....
Dickinson.....	2	.....	Sargent.....	1	.....
Dubuque.....	32	.....	Sheridan.....	10	.....
Fayette.....	6	.....	Ward.....	8	.....
Fremont.....	3	.....	Total.....	52	.....
Guthrie.....	2	.....	Vermont (Jan. 1-31):		
Hamilton.....	1	.....	County—		
Harrison.....	11	.....	Franklin.....	9	.....
Jasper.....	2	.....	Virginia (Jan. 1-31):		
Johnson.....	2	.....	Counties—		
Keokuk.....	17	.....	Accomac.....	19	.....
Linn.....	6	.....	Augusta.....	1	.....
Marion.....	1	.....	Brunswick.....	2	.....
Monroe.....	1	.....	Carroll.....	3	.....
Muscatine.....	1	.....	Dickenson.....	6	.....
O'Brien.....	10	.....	Giles.....	10	.....
Osceola.....	1	.....	Grayson.....	31	.....
Page.....	1	.....	Greensville.....	13	.....
Plymouth.....	2	.....	Louisa.....	1	.....
Polk.....	30	.....	Nansemond.....	4	.....
Pottawattamie.....	2	.....	Nelson.....	6	.....
Poweshiek.....	1	.....	Northampton.....	6	.....
Sac.....	3	.....	Northumberland.....	1	.....
Scott.....	28	.....	Nottoway.....	1	.....
Shelby.....	16	.....	Patrick.....	2	.....
Sioux.....	12	.....	Prince George.....	1	.....
Wapello.....	7	.....	Rappahannock.....	2	.....
Webster.....	1	.....	Smyth.....	1	.....
Winnebago.....	1	.....	Southampton.....	9	.....
Total.....	257	.....	Tazewell.....	31	.....
			Washington.....	1	.....
Montana (Dec. 1-31):			Wythe.....	12	.....
Blaine County.....	1	.....	Total.....	163	.....
Chouteau County.....	6	.....			
Gallatin County.....	1	.....			
Lewis and Clark County—		.....			
Helena.....	2	.....			
Madison County.....	26	.....			
Meagher County.....	3	.....			
Missoula County.....	7	.....			
Missoula.....	16	.....			

SMALLPOX—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brownsville, Tex.....	2	.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	12	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	5	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Covington, Ky.....	4	.....	Phoenix, Ariz.....	2	.....
Danville, Ill.....	2	.....	Racine, Wis.....	6	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	6	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	3	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....

SYPHILIS.**State Reports for January, 1915.**

During the month of January, 1915, syphilis was notified in States as follows: Ohio, 24 cases; Vermont, 17 cases.

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.**

During the week ended February 13, 1915, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Mobile, Ala., 2 deaths; San Francisco, Cal., 1 case, with 1 death; San Juan, P. R., 1 case, with 1 death.

TRACHOMA.**Kansas—Jackson County Schools.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported February 20, 1915, as follows: One hundred and fifty-eight cases of trachoma were reported during the month of January, 1915, after a special investigation of the schools in and adjacent to the Pottawatomie Reservation in Jackson County, Kans., including the city schools of Holton, the county seat. The investigation will continue until the eyes of all the school children in Jackson County shall have been examined. The examination is being conducted by the State Board of Health collaborating with Dr. Van Clevé, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 708.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Montana:		Ohio—Continued.	
Blaine County.....	10	Richland County.....	1
Cascade County—		Sandusky County.....	8
Great Falls.....	6	Ecloto County.....	7
Chouteau County.....	6	Stark County.....	4
Custer County.....	3	Summit County—	
Dawson County.....	3	Akron.....	1
Fergus County.....	1	Vinton County.....	1
Gallatin County.....	1	Warren County.....	1
Meagher County.....	1	Washington County.....	2
Silverbow County—		Wayne County—	
Butte.....	1	Wooster.....	1
Stillwater County.....	2	Williams County.....	3
		Wood County.....	1
Total.....	32	Wyandot County.....	2
		Total.....	287
North Dakota:		Vermont:	
Bowman County.....	1	Addison County.....	4
Burke County.....	1	Lamoille County.....	1
Golden Valley County.....	1	Orange County.....	1
Grand Forks.....	1	Rutland County.....	6
Nelson County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Pierce County.....	4	Windham County.....	1
Ransom County.....	2		
Williams County.....	8	Total.....	14
Total.....	19		
Ohio:		Virginia:	
Ashtabula County.....	2	Accomac County.....	3
Athens County.....	1	Albemarle County.....	1
Anglaize County.....	3	Alleghany County.....	2
Belmont County.....	22	Amherst County.....	8
Brown County.....	3	Appomattox County.....	3
Carroll County.....	2	Augusta County.....	3
Clark County—		Bath County.....	6
Springfield.....	1	Bedford County.....	5
Clermont County.....	1	Bland County.....	2
Columbiana County.....	9	Botetourt County.....	4
Coshocton County.....	2	Campbell County.....	3
Crawford County—		Caroline County.....	2
Bucyrus.....	1	Carroll County.....	2
Cuyahoga County.....	22	Chesterfield County.....	1
Darke County.....	3	Clarke County.....	5
Defiance County.....	2	Dickenson County.....	2
Delaware County.....	2	Dinwiddie County.....	2
Erie County.....	1	Elizabeth City County.....	2
Franklin County.....	4	Essex County.....	3
Gallia County.....	2	Fairfax County.....	3
Greene County.....	1	Fauquier County.....	3
Hamilton County.....	11	Floyd County.....	3
Hancock County.....	4	Franklin County.....	2
Hardin County.....	1	Frederick County.....	1
Harrison County.....	3	Giles County.....	1
Highland County.....	3	Gloucester County.....	1
Huron County.....	1	Goochland County.....	2
Jefferson County.....	25	Grayson County.....	1
Knox County.....	1	Greensville County.....	2
Lawrence County.....	6	Halifax County.....	5
Licking County.....	2	Hanover County.....	3
Logan County.....	4	Henry County.....	1
Lorain County.....	7	Highland County.....	1
Lucas County.....	16	Isle of Wight County.....	3
Madison County.....	1	King George County.....	1
Mahoning County.....	6	King William County.....	1
Medina County.....	3	Lee County.....	11
Mercer County.....	3	Loudoun County.....	9
Miami County.....	1	Louisa County.....	1
Monroe County.....	1	Middlesex County.....	1
Montgomery County—		Montgomery County.....	9
Dayton.....	10	Nansemond County.....	6
Moran County.....	1	New Kent County.....	1
Morrow County.....	1	Norfolk County.....	4
Muskingum County.....	43	Nottoway County.....	1
Ottawa County.....	1	Orange County.....	2
Perry County.....	6	Page County.....	2
Pickaway County.....	5	Pittsylvania County.....	4
Prebble County.....	1	Powhatan County.....	2
Putnam County.....	4	Prince George County.....	2

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Virginia—Continued.		Virginia—Continued.	
Pulaski County.....	3	Tazewell County.....	11
Rosnoke County.....	4	Warren County.....	2
Rockbridge County.....	1	Warwick County.....	1
Rockingham County.....	4	Washington County.....	4
Russell County.....	5	Westmoreland County.....	2
Shenandoah County.....	6	Wise County.....	7
Smyth County.....	12	Wythe County.....	6
Southampton County.....	5		
Spottsylvania County.....	1	Total.....	224
Sussex County.....	1		

Montana Report for December, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Montana:		Montana—Continued.	
Blaine County.....	3	Madison County.....	1
Cascade County.....	1	Meagher County.....	2
Great Falls.....	4	Musselshell County.....	1
Custer County.....	1	Teton County.....	1
Dawson County.....	3	Wibaux County.....	3
Fergus County.....	2	Yellowstone County.....	1
Gallatin County.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	1	Total.....	25

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	9	2	New Bedford, Mass.....	5	.....
Boston, Mass.....	3	1	New Castle, Pa.....	2	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	.....	New Orleans, La.....	4	1
Chicago, Ill.....	10	3	New York, N. Y.....	22	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	.....	North Adams, Mass.....	1	.....
Clinton, Mass.....	1	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	1
Detroit, Mich.....	5	1	Portland, Oreg.....	2	2
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	5	.....
Everett, Mass.....	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	3	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	7	1	Saginaw, Mich.....	4	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	2	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	1
Key West, Fla.....	2	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	1	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	2	Springfield, Mass.....	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....	Waltham, Mass.....	1	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	2	.....	Washington, D. C.....	8	1
Manchester, N. H.....	1	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	4	1
Marquette, Wis.....	2	.....	Wilkesburg, Pa.....	.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	3	.....
Moline, Ill.....	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	14	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.

Massachusetts—Webster—Correction.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts reported that the notification of a case of typhus fever at Webster, Mass., as reported by telegraph February 23, 1915, and noted on page 638 of the Public Health Reports of February 26, 1915, was an error. The notification was intended as that of a case of typhoid fever instead of typhus fever.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for January, 1915.

States.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Indiana.....	300	316	792
Iowa.....	94		116
Kansas.....	195	138	142
Minnesota.....	318	110	440
Montana.....	22	14	72
North Dakota.....	51	41	79
Ohio.....	819	1,056	1,083
Vermont.....	67	6	47
Virginia.....	232	410	270

Montana Report for December, 1914.

The State Board of Health of Montana reported that during the month of December, 1914, 36 cases of diphtheria, 16 cases of measles, and 52 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the State of Montana.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	192	27	2	7	1	39		21	35
Boston, Mass.	733,802	253	59	4	88	1	71	1	48	24
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	729	111	7	194	3	86	4	214	95
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	214	35	1	8		14	3		23
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	155	31	2	4	1	33	1	28	10
New York, N. Y.	5,333,537	1,546	363	33	443	2	288	4	439	201
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	522	58	8	123	3	30		101	54
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	163	32	7	92	3	54		37	14
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	217	69	4	38		18	2	49	19
From 300,000 to 500,000 in- habitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	140	18	1	1		19	2	34	17
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	149	19	1	8	1	5		32	19
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	146	18	1	103		28	1	44	25
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	110	23	3	5	1	17		21	7
Newark, N. J.	289,106	93	40	2	5		15		29	12
New Orleans, La.	261,221	149	24		4		1		44	22
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	157	36	5	137	4	6		32	16
Washington, D. C.	353,378	147	4		23		22	1	18	11

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

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:											
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	68	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....	12	8	
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	73	23	2	4	.....	38	.....	22	10	
Portland, Oreg.....	260,601	44	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	6	
Providence, R. I.....	245,090	70	23	1	5	1	12	.....	2	7	
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	70	3	.....	16	.....	16	.....	5	3	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:											
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,357	32	8	.....	8	.....	4	.....	5	5	
Camden, N. J.....	102,465	.....	5	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Dayton, Ohio.....	123,794	44	2	1	27	.....	15	.....	5	4	
Fall River, Mass.....	125,443	50	7	1	23	1	7	1	5	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	123,227	40	6	1	6	.....	3	.....	7	2	
Hartford, Conn.....	107,038	47	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	13	5	
Lowell, Mass.....	111,004	33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	
Nashville, Tenn.....	114,899	43	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	5	5	
New Bedford, Mass.....	111,230	.....	1	.....	10	.....	2	.....	11	7	
Oakland, Cal.....	183,002	8	2	.....	31	.....	1	.....	6	4	
Reading, Pa.....	103,961	33	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	
Richmond, Va.....	134,917	73	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	6	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	109,530	32	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	2	
Spokane, Wash.....	135,657	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Springfield, Mass.....	100,375	18	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	2	
Toledo, Ohio.....	184,126	58	6	1	11	.....	3	.....	9	6	
Trenton, N. J.....	106,831	49	3	1	3	.....	7	.....	5	8	
Worcester, Mass.....	157,732	47	6	2	1	.....	3	.....	10	7	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:											
Altoona, Pa.....	56,553	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,952	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	
Bayonne, N. J.....	65,271	21	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	
Berkeley Cal.....	52,101	10	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	52,191	20	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	
Brockton, Mass.....	64,043	11	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	
Charleston, S. C.....	60,121	31	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	57,077	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Covington, Ky.....	55,896	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	58,331	.....	4	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	
Erie, Pa.....	72,401	42	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	
Evansville, Ind.....	71,284	19	1	.....	94	.....	6	.....	6	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	69,493	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	64,642	24	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
Kansas City, Kans.....	94,271	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
Little Rock, Ark.....	53,811	26	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Lynn, Mass.....	98,207	25	3	.....	1	.....	9	.....	7	4	
Manchester, N. H.....	75,635	20	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	
Mobile, Ala.....	55,573	25	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	
New Britain, Conn.....	50,612	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	
Norfolk, Va.....	86,540	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	
Passaic, N. J.....	66,276	21	4	1	.....	.....	6	.....	4	3	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	56,901	18	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
Portland, Me.....	62,161	21	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
Schenectady, N. Y.....	90,503	22	3	.....	86	1	6	1	2	.....	
South Bend, Ind.....	65,114	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Springfield, Ill.....	57,972	25	3	.....	72	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	73,660	19	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.....	26,330	2	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Auburn, N. Y.....	36,509	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Aurora, Ill.....	33,022	10	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Brookline, Mass.....	31,138	7	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Butte, Mont.....	41,781	21	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	2	
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	11	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	1	
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,567	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	
Danville, Ill.....	30,847	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
East Orange, N. J.....	39,552	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,816	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Everett, Mass.....	37,381	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	
Everett, Wash.....	32,048	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 13, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	8	7	1			10		2	1	
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	24					3			1	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	15			4		7		4	3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	12	2						1	1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	5					1				
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		6						1		
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	16			1		4		3	3	
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	17							3	4	
Medford, Mass.	25,240	3	1		35						
Moline, Ill.	26,402				25				1	1	
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		3				10		1		
Newport, Ky.	31,517	17					5	1	2	2	
Newport News, Va.	20,446	4	1						2	1	
Newton, Mass.	42,455	3					4		2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	14									
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	8								1	
Orange, N. J.	31,968	10	1		3		2		5	2	
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	18	1	2	28		5		2	3	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	9	5		4		1		3	3	
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	30	2		24		4		7	2	
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	9	2				1			2	
Racine, Wis.	44,528	13									
Superior, Wis.	44,344	12	3								
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	22			1				3	2	
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	7					5		1	2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	13	4		1		2		2	2	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	7							2	1	
York, Pa.	49,430		1				1		5		
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	3	1				3		6		
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100		1								
Braddock, Pa.	20,935						2		1		
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	7			1		1				
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3									
Concord, N. H.	23,291	8									
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	3					1		3		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	5			1						
Florence, S. C.		3									
Harrison, N. J.	16,160		1						1		
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	8	3		1		5		1		
Key West, Fla.	21,150	3			2						
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	7	1				1				
Marquette, Wis.	14,610	3					3				
Massillon, Ohio	14,912	2								1	
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	5	1		1				1		
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	3	2		1				2	1	
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	1	1		2		2				
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	5	1				3				
Muscatine, Iowa	17,074	7									
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	4			2						
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	7									
New London, Conn.	20,557	7	1		3				2	1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	6	2								
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	8			1				1	1	
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	6									
Palo Alto, Cal.					7						
Pascagoula, Miss.		1									
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	15	1		2		2			7	
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	5			9		2		1		
Rome, Ga.	14,146	4			2					1	
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	3	1								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	6	1		1		2		1	1	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840				1		2				
Vineyard Haven, Mass.					1						
Wilkesburg, Pa.	21,701	7			1				3	1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	3									

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

During the week ended January 30, 1915, 24 cases of cholera were notified in Austria-Hungary. Four of the notified cases occurred in Vienna.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Hongkong.

During the week ended January 9, 1915, 1,781 rats were examined at Hongkong for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

Plague-Infected Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended January 16, 1915, 219 rats were examined at Shanghai. Three plague-infected rats were found.

COLOMBIA.

Mortality Statistics, 1899-1910, and Year 1914—Cartagena.

The death rate in the city of Cartagena has decreased noticeably during the past 15 years. Of a total of 594 deaths during the year 1914, deaths of children under 6 years of age numbered 342, representing 57.58 per cent of the total number of deaths. This percentage is considerably higher than that for the period from 1899 to 1910, inclusive, when the total number of deaths recorded, was 7,755, of which 3,490, or 45 per cent, were of children of 5 years or less.

The population of Cartagena is estimated at approximately 30,000, and on this basis the death rate for the year 1914 would be 19.8 per 1,000. This rate is in accord with the official estimates of the central government.

Fevers, tuberculosis, gastroenteritis, dysentery, infantile tetanus, syphilis, and intestinal diseases are the principal prevailing diseases in this community.

During the twelve-year period from 1899 to 1910 there were 3,679 recorded deaths—an average of 307 a year—caused by the following-named diseases:

Diseases.	Total. 1899-1910.	Annual average.
Fevers (various).....	1,748	146
Tuberculosis.....	608	51
Gastroenteritis.....	517	43
Dysentery.....	369	31
Infantile tetanus.....	276	23
Smallpox.....	103	8
Yellow fever.....	58	5
Total.....	3,679	307

The above total number of deaths from specified causes (3,679) represents 47.43 per cent of the total number of recorded deaths during the 12 years, which was 7,755.

During the year 1914 the principal causes of death were as follows:

Intestinal diseases.....	141
Tuberculosis.....	72
Fevers.....	45
Stillborn.....	37
Tetanus and meningitis.....	33
All other causes.....	266
Total.....	594

Classified by ages and sexes, the recorded deaths for 1914 were:

Persons 5 years of age and under: Males, 187; females, 155; total, 342; 57.58 per cent.

Persons from 6 to 60 years: Males, 77; females, 99; total, 176; 29.63 per cent.

Persons 60 years and over: Males, 24; females, 52; total, 76; 12.79 per cent.

Total: Males, 288, 48.48 per cent; females, 306, 51.52 per cent.

Of the present estimated population of 30,000 persons within the municipality of Cartagena, 60 per cent, or 18,000, are females, and 40 per cent, or 12,000, are males. (Quoted from consular statement.)

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana for the period February 1 to 10, 1915, as follows:

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	7	2	6	Scarlet fever.....	4	.....	4
Leprosy.....	.....	.....	257	Tetanus in the new- born.....	2	1	.....
Malaria.....	13	.....	3	Typhoid fever.....	11	2	51
Measles.....	4	.....	4	Varicella.....	17	.....	4
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	.....	7				
Plague.....	1	1	.....				

¹ 1 from Guantanamo, 1 from Manzanillo, and 1 from Santiago de Cuba.

EGYPT.**Plague.**

On January 28, 1915, 5 cases of pneumonic plague were notified at Assiout. The total number of plague cases notified in Egypt from January 1 to 28, 1915, was 7.

Quarantine Measures.

Quarantine measures on account of plague were declared at Egyptian ports January 26 against arrivals from the island of Mauritius and January 28 against arrivals from Calcutta.

Typhus Fever—Alexandria.

Typhus fever was reported present at Alexandria during the week ended January 21, 1915.

PERU.**Plague.**

Plague was notified in Peru from November 16, 1914, to January 3, 1915, as follows:

Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing Jan. 3, 1915.	Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing Jan. 3, 1915.
Callao.....	1	.....	Lima (country).....	4	3
Catacaos.....	25	2	Mollendo.....	16	10
Chiclayo.....	8	3	Pacasmayo.....	1	(*)
Chocope.....	(1)	.....	Piura.....	7	5
Ferrenafe.....	2	2	Salaverry.....	4	(*)
Lambayeque.....	5	4	San Pedro.....	20	.....
Lima (city).....	6	7	Trujillo.....	34	10

¹ Chicama Valley. Present. ² At the lazaretto at San Pedro. ³ At the lazaretto at Trujillo.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 5, 1915.¹****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....	Jan. 24-30.....	24	3	
Austria—				
Vienna.....	do.....	4	.....	
Hungary—				
Fiume.....	Jan. 25-31.....	1	1	
India:				
Madras.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon.....	Jan. 4-10.....	69	40	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2....	1	1	

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

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 5, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bahrein (in Persian Gulf).....	Dec. 29.....	.....	.....	Present.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	15	15	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	Dec. 20-26.....	18	18	Surabaya city, 17; Surabaya district, 1.
Egypt.....				Total Jan. 1-28: 7 cases, 6 deaths.
Assiout.....	Jan. 28.....	5	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 10-16.....	4	2	
Karachi.....	do.....	2	2	
Indo-China:				
Cochin China—				
Saigon.....	Jan. 4-10.....	3	2	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 17.....	32	.....	
Peru:				
Callao.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....	1	.....	
Catacaos.....	do.....	25	.....	
Chiclayo.....	do.....	8	.....	
Chocope.....	do.....	.....	.....	Present.
Ferrenafe.....	do.....	2	.....	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	5	.....	
Lima (city).....	do.....	6	.....	
Lima (country).....	do.....	4	.....	
Mollendo.....	do.....	16	.....	
Pacasmayo.....	do.....	1	.....	
Piura.....	do.....	7	.....	
Salaverry.....	do.....	4	.....	
San Pedro.....	do.....	20	.....	
Trujillo.....	do.....	34	.....	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 5.....	12	8	
Do.....	Jan. 12-19.....	11	7	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Prague.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1	.....	
Vienna.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 31.....	97	.....	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	99	22	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Windsor.....	Feb. 13-20.....	1	.....	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	21	11	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	.....	British.
Shanghai.....	Jan. 10-23.....	11	11	Deaths among natives.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 15-21.....	10	3	
Germany:				Jan. 10-16; 11 cases.
Greece:				Epidemic.
Patras.....	Jan. 31.....	.....	.....	
Saloniki.....	Jan. 17-23.....	.....	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 10-16.....	10	3	
Madras.....	do.....	1	.....	
Indo-China:				
Cochin China—				
Saigon.....	Jan. 3-10.....	3	2	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 25-31.....	.....	1	
Mexico:				
Mexicali.....	Feb. 14-20.....	3	.....	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 18-Feb. 7.....	26	22	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1	.....	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	74	27	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 5, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	.....	9	
Madrid.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Jan. 17-23.....	8	4	

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 3,467; deaths, 937.
Do.....				Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 741; deaths, 133.
Bohemia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 176; deaths, 56.
Coast land—				
Trieste.....	Nov. 15-21.....	5		
Galicia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 2,047; deaths, 793.
Kracow.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 5.....	109	4	
Lisko.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 7.....	355	186	
Przemysl.....	Nov. 1-14.....	132	3	
Lower Austria.....				Total Sept. 1-Dec. 5: Cases, 473; deaths, 67.
Vienna.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 5.....	386	42	
Moravia.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 362; deaths, 93.
Brunn.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 21.....	18	3	
Silesia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 288; deaths, 39.
Styria.....				Sept. 23-28: Cases, 55; deaths, 18.
Gratz.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 14.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 7.....	3		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....				Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1.
Croatia-Slavonia.....				Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1; death, 1.
Hungary.....				Total Sept. 15-Nov. 30: Cases, 3,024; deaths not yet reported.
Do.....				Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 452; deaths not reported.
Budapest.....	Dec. 25-31.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 5.....	1	1	
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-21.....			Present.
Wuchow.....	Nov. 27.....			Do.
Dutch East Indies:				
Banca—				
Muntok.....	Dec. 6-12.....	11	7	
Celebes—				
Menado.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 5.....	425	409	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	361	343	
Sumatra—				
Lamong.....	Nov. 8-14.....	27	7	
Mengels.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7.....	65	69	
Palembang.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19.....	175	147	
Telok Betong.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 12.....	47	44	
Germany:				
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		Total Nov. 8-Jan. 16: Cases, 54. Vicinity of Frankfort on the Oder.
Torgau.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		At Birnbaum.
Posen.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		
Zirka.....	Jan. 5-16.....	5		
Silesia.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....	46		In 23 localities.
Rosenberg.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	9	3	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 1-28.....		42	Oct. 25-31: Deaths, 17. Not previously reported.
Madras.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 9.....	155	111	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	5	2	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Feb. 26, 1915—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 259; deaths, 148. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 18; deaths, 15.
Cambodia— Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....	.....
Cochin China— Baria.....	do.....	6	6	And vicinity, Nov. 2-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.
Cholon.....	do.....	9	7	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 20: Cases, 154; deaths, 79.
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 3.....	108	65	.....
Laos— Pakse.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	.....
Japan: Kyoto fu.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	.....
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 2.....	49	25	.....
Russia: Moscow.....	Nov. 8-14.....	.....	1	.....
Siam: Bangkok.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 28.....	.....	8	.....
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 5.....	2	2	.....

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil: Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 13-26.....	2	1
Ecuador: Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Venezuela: Caracas.....	Dec. 31.....	1	.....

PLAGUE.

Brazil: Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 9.....	13	11
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 11-Nov. 30.....	.....	5
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 5.....	2	.....
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	32	29
China: Canton.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	1	1
Shanghai.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2.....	.....	3
Cuba: Habana.....	Feb. 9-16.....	3	3
Dutch East Indies: Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....
Kediri.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	730	678
Madioen.....	do.....	128	110
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,405	1,211
Surabaya.....	do.....	299	279
Do.....	Dec. 13-19.....	11	11
Ecuador: Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	4
Guayaquil.....	do.....	236	91
Millagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1
Sanborondon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	3
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria.....	Nov. 5-28.....	1	1
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 18.....	8	7
Greece.....	.....	.....	.....
Piraeus.....	Jan. 17-27.....	1	.....
India: Basscin.....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5.....	13	10
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	9	8
Karachi.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 9.....	11	8
Madras.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 12.....	6	6
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	99	91
Japan: Tokyo.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1

June 12-July 12: Cases, 325.
Chinese.
Among natives.

Total, Oct. 1-Nov. 30: Cases, 2,562; deaths, 2,278.

Surabaya city, 10; Surabaya district, 1.

Total, Jan. 1-Nov. 28: Cases, 218; deaths, 110.

Jan. 1-Dec. 18: Cases, 44.
Sept. 12, present in Drama and Kavala.

Not previously reported.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 1,780; deaths, 1,413. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 155; deaths, 121.
Anam—				
Phanrang.....	Aug. 1-31.....	8	7	
Phanitet.....	do.....	4	1	
Cambodia—				
Pnum Penh.....	do.....	41	39	
Cochin China—				
Cholon.....	do.....	26	11	
Saigon.....	do.....	23	15	And vicinity Nov. 3-30: Cases, 5.
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan.....	do.....	45	45	
Libia (Tripoli).....				Present in Derna and Marsa-Susa among native laborers.
Mauritius.....	Nov. 6-12.....	14		
Persia:				
Belessavar.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 9.....	80	80	On Caspian coast.
Kasri Shireen.....	Dec. 12.....	1		
Peru:				
Salaverry.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	Nov. 17-23: Cases, 2; deaths, 1. Dec. 14: Cases, 10 in hospital at Trujillo.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 6-26.....	4		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 5.....			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 19.....	9	6	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 3.....	11	9	
Union of South Africa:				
Queenstown.....	Feb. 5.....			Do.
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 25-31.....	2	3	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 6.....	12	14	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Penrith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	1		
Sydney.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 14.....	11		Total Nov. 13-19: Cases, 7 in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country districts.
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....				Nov. 19, in Colmslie quarantine station, 1 case from s. s. Kano Na from Melbourne, via Sydney.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 9.....	44	15	
Hungary—				
Fiume.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 24.....	4	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....		40	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26.....	636	193	
Sao Paulo.....	Nov. 9-15.....	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	June 30-Nov. 28.....	121	2	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Sarnia.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6.....	5		
Toronto.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 13.....	15	1	
Windsor.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 13.....	2		Jan. 13: Cases, 4 from Grand Trunk ferryboat Lansdowne.
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 9.....	4		
Quebec.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 16.....	3		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Dec. 6-26.....		2	

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26....	106	23	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 22-28.....	1	1	
Newchwang.....				Nov. 22, present.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 9.....	14	43	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Dec. 6-12.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	Nov. 8-14.....	50	30	Oct. 18-24: Cases, 112, deaths, 44, mainly in Pontianak.
Java:				In the western part, including
Batavia.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21....	166	44	Batavia, Oct. 18-Nov. 21:
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		Cases, 2,007; deaths, 424.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 7....	61	16	
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-31.....	4	1	
France:				
Havre.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Paris.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26....	4	2	
Germany:				Nov. 15-Dec. 19: Cases, 14.
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5....	5		
Liverpool.....	Dec. 19.....	1		
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 16....	7		
Patras.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 24....		16	Jan. 24: Epidemic.
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 16....	69	49	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	89	27	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28....		37	
Karachi.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	12	7	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 10....	4		
Japan:				Jan. 1-Nov. 30: Cases, 468; deaths, 108, exclusive of Taiwan.
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 18-24.....	3		
Nagasaki-ken.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	43	10	
Taiwan.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5....	8		
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 7.....		12	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 26....	19	10	
Juarez.....	Dec. 4.....			Prevalent.
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 26....	22	13	
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-20.....		2	Feb. 10: Epidemic.
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1		
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-31.....		6	Prevalent among the military.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 17....		16	Jan. 5: Epidemic.
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		
Norway:				
Christiansand.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7	2	Including report, vol. 29.
Stavanger.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		From steamship Ixion.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 30....	15		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26....	36	6	
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 18....	10	1	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 19....	53	7	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26....	313	63	
Riga.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 12....	69		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 22....		32	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	5	4	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Valencia.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 30....	468	22	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 19....	12	3	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 13-19.....		1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 23....	39		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16....	63	20	
Haifa.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 6.....	14	6	
Jaffa.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14-21.....		7	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Superintendent of Health and City Employees—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Act R. I. Gen. Assembly, May 1, 1914.)

SECTION 1. The city of Pawtucket may elect a superintendent of health, who shall be a practicing physician or a person familiar with sanitary science and the science of public health, who shall be a board of health for said city of Pawtucket.

SEC. 2. Said superintendent of health shall be elected annually by the city council of the city of Pawtucket, at the annual election of officers in the month of February in each year, and shall hold his office until the next annual election and until his successor is qualified to act: *Provided*, That he may at any time be removed by a concurrent vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each branch of the city council. The city council shall fix the compensation of said superintendent and shall provide suitable office room for the duties of his office.

SEC. 3. Upon the passage of this act said city council may elect a superintendent for the term ending on the annual election of the city officers in February, 1915.

SEC. 4. The superintendent of health shall have power to engage clerical assistance and to appoint one or more sanitary inspectors, fixing their compensation and defining their duties.

SEC. 5. The milk inspector, the inspector of beef and pork, the city physician, the vaccinating physicians, and the medical inspector of the school department of the city of Pawtucket, in addition to their duties as provided by law, shall from time to time, and as often as the superintendent of health requires, make and present to him a report of their duties in their respective offices, and shall at all times be answerable to said superintendent of health as to the conduct of their respective offices, and shall carry out the provisions of this act and all other duties imposed upon them by all lawful rules and regulations in such manner as the superintendent of health shall approve; and said superintendent may at any time suspend any of said officers from the exercise of their respective duties and appoint a temporary officer to take their place, reporting his action, with his reasons therefor, in the form of charges against said officer, to the next meeting of either branch of the city government (except in the event of the suspension of the medical inspector of the school department), who, after notice and hearing of such officer upon such charges, may remove said officer from his said position.

If the charges be against the medical inspector of the school department, he shall report said charges to the chairman of the school committee, who shall give notice thereof to said medical inspector and require his attendance to answer said charges at a special meeting of the school committee to be called by him within 10 days thereafter to consider said charges.

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SEC. 13. The superintendent of health shall from time to time make and publish such general rules and regulations as may be necessary for the public health, providing the manner of slaughtering within the limits of said city of any and all animals to be used for food, and no slaughtering shall be done other than at a place to be designated by said superintendent.

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SEC. 17. The superintendent of health is hereby authorized and empowered to grant and issue milk licenses, applications, and recommendations for the same to be made as already provided by law; and he is empowered to grant and issue licenses for the removal of night soil, and to make such rules and regulations regarding same as he deems proper.

SEC. 18. The city sergeant of the city of Pawtucket, or any of the police constables of said city, is hereby authorized to make service of the orders provided for under the terms of this act, and to make return of such service, in writing, to the authority which may have issued the same.

SEC. 19. The authority and powers conferred by law on town councils and boards of aldermen in relation to health matters are hereby conferred upon said superintendent of health, and said superintendent of health may make such reasonable rules and regulations not repugnant to law as he shall judge proper for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of said city of Pawtucket; the prevention and abatement of nuisances; the promotion of cleanliness; the removal of the cause and the prevention, introduction, and spread of any contagious or infectious disease therein by forbidding or regulating ingress or egress of persons to and from said city, or any parts thereof, or otherwise. Said superintendent of health may also establish such regulations as he may deem necessary in reference to cattle or other animals coming from without this State by railroad, for the health and safety of such cattle and other animals, for preventing the obstruction of the public highways by them for the safety of the people who may have occasion to use such highways.

SEC. 20. The superintendent of health may make complaint of any violation of the provisions of this act, or of any violation in the city of Pawtucket of any of the statutes of the State relating to public health, or of any ordinances of the city of Pawtucket, or rules and regulations of said superintendent of health, relating to public health, and shall not be required to give surety for costs, and any and all fines paid for such violation shall inure to the use of the said city of Pawtucket.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the city solicitor of the city of Pawtucket to act as prosecuting attorney in all complaints brought by said superintendent of health, or any authorized agent of said superintendent of health, at any trial or hearing in any court in the State of Rhode Island.

SEC. 22. The superintendent of health shall make an annual report to the city council of the conduct of its department during the previous year embodying such facts as said superintendent may deem of benefit or interest to the public, and such report shall contain such other matter as the city council of the city of Pawtucket may from time to time direct, and said superintendent shall make a special report on any matter at any time the city council may demand.

SEC. 23. The city council of the city of Pawtucket shall have power to appropriate from time to time a sum or sums as said city council deems sufficient to provide for the expenses of maintenance and administration of the board of health of said city under the provisions of this act or under the general laws of Rhode Island or the ordinances of said city; and said superintendent of health may, in the duties of his office, expend a sum not exceeding the amount so appropriated in any one year: *Provided*, That in case of emergency, arising from pestilence or presence of contagious disease, requiring any greater expenditure than the amount appropriated, he may expend a sum not exceeding \$500 in excess of said appropriation; and shall immediately give notice to the mayor of said city of his action in the premises, and if greater expenditure is required of the necessity therefor.

SEC. 24. Neither said city of Pawtucket, nor said superintendent of health, nor any of his officers or agents shall be liable civilly or criminally for any act done in good faith under the provisions or by authority of this act, or by authority of the general laws of Rhode Island, or by authority of any of the ordinances of said city of Pawtucket, or of any of the rules, regulations, or orders of said superintendent of health.

Foodstuffs—Condemnation of Unwholesome—Slaughtering—License Required. (Act of R. I. Gen. Assembly, May 1, 1914.)

SEC. 6. The superintendent of health shall have power to inspect, or cause to be inspected by himself or his authorized officers or agents, in addition to any inspection otherwise provided for by law, all meats, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, nuts, and food products of every nature offered or intended to be offered for sale to the inhabitants of said city, and all places, shops, stores, bakeries, buildings, storehouses, premises, and vehicles used for the storing, keeping, selling, or offering for sale of all or any kinds of food, and if upon inspection the said superintendent, his officers or agents, shall find and determine that any such food is diseased, decayed, or in condition unfit for the public health to be used, such superintendent, his officers or agents may seize and destroy the same, and shall keep a record of all food so seized and destroyed in the office of the said superintendent: *Provided*, That such superintendent, his officers or agents, shall upon the request of the owner of the same, his agents or servants, permit a sample of the food seized to be taken by the party from whom it is seized, and shall retain the food seized in his possession for a period of one hour for further examination.

SEC. 7. Any person knowingly and willfully offering or exposing for sale, within the city of Pawtucket, any food so seized, as provided in said preceding section, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 for each offense, to be recovered to and for the use of the city by a complaint and warrant before the district court having jurisdiction in said city.

* * * * *

SEC. 14. No person, firm, copartnership, or corporation shall slaughter or kill any animals within the limits of said city without first obtaining a license from the superintendent of health so to do; nor shall any person, persons, firm, copartnership, or corporation, within the limits of said city, dress any animals which have been slaughtered or killed outside the limits of said city, without having first obtained from said superintendent a license so to do. Said license when granted shall contain the name of the person to whom granted, the place where slaughtering or dressing is permitted to be done, and may contain such condition or other limitation as the superintendent may

deem best to protect the public health and secure the enforcement of all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to such business. Said licenses may be revoked at any time by the superintendent of health in his discretion.

SEC. 15. Any person, firm, copartnership, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be fined not more than \$20, to be recovered by complaint and warrant in the district court in said city.

Buildings and Premises—Nuisances—Filling of Privies and Cesspools. (Act R. I. Gen. Assembly, May 1, 1914.)

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall exist in any building, yard, or premises within the city of Pawtucket any dirt, offal, animal or vegetable matter, or other filth which in the opinion of the superintendent of health is dangerous to the health of any occupant of the whole or any part of such premises or to the public health, the superintendent of health may issue an order in writing, directed to the owner or occupant of such building, yard, or premises, directing him to remove such matter dangerous to the public health forthwith and to cleanse such building, yard, or premises in such manner as said order shall prescribe.

SEC. 9. In case the owner or occupant, whichever it may be, to whom such order shall be directed shall neglect or refuse to comply fully therewith within 24 hours after the service thereof upon him, such owner or occupant shall forfeit and pay to and for the use of the city a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for such refusal or neglect, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a fine to be recovered upon complaint and warrant for each subsequent 24 hours during which he shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order. The district court of said city is hereby given jurisdiction of said complaint.

SEC. 10. The superintendent of health, his officers and agents are further authorized, notwithstanding the recovery of any fine provided in the preceding section, to proceed and remove any and all such dirt, offal, animal or vegetable matter, or other filth and to cleanse such premises in the manner prescribed in said order. The city treasurer shall pay the expense of carrying out the terms of said order, and the owner or occupant, either or both of them, upon whom said order has been served shall be severally liable for the same, to be collected by suit in the name of the city treasurer to and for the use of the city of Pawtucket before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 11. The owner of such lands or buildings, or his authorized agent, shall comply with the directions and orders of said superintendent of health and shall connect the drainage of such lands or buildings or shall fill up or destroy any cesspool, privy vault, or other arrangement for the reception of such drainage within 15 days after notice of such direction or order shall be served upon him as hereinafter provided. Notice of such direction or order shall be given to such owner or authorized agent by leaving an attested copy thereof in the hands and possession of such owner or authorized agent or at the last and usual place of abode of such owner or authorized agent with some person there living.

SEC. 12. If the owner or authorized agent upon whom such notice shall be so served shall neglect or refuse to comply therewith within 15 days after such service upon him, such owner shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each subsequent 24 hours during which he shall neglect or refuse to comply therewith. And if said neglect or refusal shall continue for 30 days after such service of such notice, the said superintendent of health may cause any cesspool, privy vault, or other arrangement for the reception of said drainage upon the premises of such owner, to be filled up and destroyed; and the pendency of any

appeal from a sentence by the courts of the State, or from the directions, order, and doings of said superintendent of health shall not affect the power of said superintendent under the provisions of this chapter, after the expiration of said period of 30 days, to cause the same to be forthwith filled up and destroyed, the foregoing provisions being in the interest of the public health of said city of Pawtucket. The costs of filling up or destroying any such cesspool, privy vault, or other arrangement for the reception of said drainage, as provided for in the preceding sections of this chapter, may be recovered by the city of Pawtucket of the owner of such premises, in an action of assumpsit, to be brought in such court as may have jurisdiction thereof.

Vessels—Removal and Cleaning of. (Act R. I. Gen. Assembly, May 1, 1914.)

SEC. 16. Whenever, in the opinion of the superintendent of health, the presence of any vessel or hulk, in any particular locality within the city of Pawtucket, whether the same be used for navigation or otherwise, shall be prejudicial to the public health, it shall be lawful for the superintendent of health to issue an order in writing, directed to the owner, master, or occupant of such vessel or hulk, ordering him to remove the same immediately to such place as shall be designated in the said order and to cleanse such vessel or hulk in such manner as shall be in such order prescribed.

In case the owner, master, or occupant of such vessel or hulk shall neglect or refuse to remove and cleanse the same within 24 hours after such order shall have been served upon him, such owner, master, or occupant shall forfeit and pay, to and for the use of the city, a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 for each subsequent 24 hours during which he shall neglect or refuse so to comply therewith, and the superintendent of health is hereby authorized to remove and cleanse the same; and the expense of such removal and cleansing shall be paid by the city treasurer, and shall be recovered from the owner, master, or occupant of such vessel or hulk, by suit in the name of the city treasurer, to the use of the city of Pawtucket, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Bakery Products—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 24, 1914.)

That article 7 of the sanitary code be amended by adding a section to be known as section 21, and to read as follows:

"All bakers' goods, such as bread, rolls, cake, pastry, etc., offered or intended for sale at retail shall be securely wrapped before delivery, and every person or persons, firm or corporation selling or delivering such bakers' goods at retail shall provide a closed receptacle for the storage of all said bakers' goods and shall not at any time allow the said bakers' goods to remain exposed for a longer time than is necessary incident to the sale thereof, nor shall they allow any such bakers' goods to be handled by any person other than the dealer or their agents."

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Health Officer—Powers and Duties. (Ord. 1, Apr. 16, 1914.)

(m) The city health officer shall be a licensed physician, and shall have supervision and control over the public health and sanitation of the city.

He shall make and enforce all needful rules and regulations for the prevention of and to prevent the spread of any and all contagious or infectious diseases among persons and domestic animals.

He shall have power to establish quarantine and isolate any person or persons affected with any contagious, infectious, epidemic, or endemic disease; to isolate, quarantine, kill, or remove any animal or animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease when necessary to protect public health; to remove or cause to be removed any dead, decayed, or decaying body or any decayed or decaying substance, or any other noxious or offensive substance or thing which may endanger the health or safety, or interfere with the comfort of the public; to condemn and cause to be destroyed any impure or diseased article of food that may be offered for sale or held for consumption.

He shall examine into all nuisances, sources of offense and discomfort, and causes and sources of sickness and disease, and shall make such regulations regarding the same as in his judgment shall be necessary for the preservation and promotion of the public health, safety, and comfort of the city.

He shall have power to enter upon all public and private property or premises to examine into any nuisance, source of filth, or cause or source of sickness, or disease found therein or thereon, and may require the owner or occupant thereof at his own expense to remove the same.

He shall inspect as often as he shall deem necessary, and oftener if required so to do by the commission or city manager, all food products sold, offered for sale, or held or designed for consumption or use by persons or animals, and shall inspect all water and water supplies used or designed for use within the city, and shall do and perform all things necessary or proper to prevent the contamination thereof.

He shall inspect the condition of all sewers, lavatories, urinals, sinks, privies, vaults, sewer connections, fixtures and appliances, and sewage effluent, and do any and all things necessary or proper to place and keep the same in a sanitary condition, and shall, whenever he may deem it necessary and oftener when required by the commission or city manager, inspect all buildings and premises, public and private, within the city, and make necessary and proper rules and regulations for the placing and maintaining of the same in a sanitary condition, and shall have power to enforce all such rules and regulations.

He shall have power to destroy or cause to be destroyed all food products determined by him to be unfit or improper for consumption by persons or animals, and shall have power to summarily abate any and all nuisances and sources or causes of food or water contamination endangering the health or safety or interfering with the comfort of the public.

He may provide a temporary hospital or place of reception and detention for persons exposed to or infected with infectious or contagious diseases and may require the removal of any person or persons exposed to, infected with or suffering from any contagious or infectious disease thereto, and cause his or their detention therein until all danger to the public therefrom is removed.

He shall gather, compile, and tabulate full and accurate vital statistics and data, showing all births, deaths, accidents, and contagious or infectious diseases within the city and the time and location thereof.

He shall promptly turn over to the city treasurer any and all moneys of or belonging to the city collected or received by him, and take receipt therefor.

He shall keep full and accurate books, records, and accounts showing in detail all inspections and examinations made by him or under his direction, and the time, place, and result thereof, all rules and regulations issued or promulgated by him, all moneys collected or received by him, and when, from whom, and on what account received, and the disposition made thereof, and of all other acts and proceedings done, had or taken by him in his official capacity, and shall at least once in each month, and oftener if so required by

the commission or the manager, render to the commission and the manager a written statement and report of all his transactions and proceedings for the then preceding month.

He shall have and exercise such further and additional powers and shall do and perform such other and further duties as may be granted to or required of him by the constitution of Arizona, the laws of Arizona, the city charter, and the commission. He shall at all times be subject to the supervision and direction of the city manager, and he shall also do and perform such additional duties as may from time to time be required of him by the city manager.

Burial—Prohibited Within City. (Ord. 15, June 29, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person to bury the body of a human being within the corporate limits of the city of Phoenix.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$300, or shall be imprisoned in the city jail not to exceed 300 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment.

PITTSBURG, KANS.

Privies—Care and Disposal of Contents—City Scavenger. (Ord. 1336, Feb. 18, 1914.)

SECTION 1. The owner, agent, lessee, occupant, or person having the care or charge of any property in the city of Pittsburg, Kans., upon which is situated any privy not connected with a sewer shall provide or cause to be provided for such privy a box or some suitable receptacle for excrement, other than a vault, to prevent the said excrement from escaping or being exposed to public view, but no vault shall be dug, sunk, or constructed in the ground or earth for such purpose. All privies not connected with a sewer shall be located within not more than 5 feet of an alley, so that the scavenger may have easy access to said privies, and said privies shall be provided with easily removable or easily opened trapdoors. Every person owning, using, or occupying, or having the care or charge of any property upon which a privy is situated, which privy does not comply with the provisions of this ordinance, shall, within 30 days from the taking effect of this ordinance, place and construct such privy in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The owner, agent, lessee, occupant, or person having the care or charge of any property within the city of Pittsburg, Kans., upon which is situated a privy not connected with a sewer shall clean and disinfect, or cause to be cleaned and disinfected, such privy of all excrement at the following times: Privies used in connection with private residences shall be cleaned and disinfected during the months of March, June, July, August, October, and December of each year, or oftener if necessary; privies used in connection with boarding, rooming, or apartment houses shall be cleaned every 15 days during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, and once each month during the other months of the year, or oftener if necessary.

SEC. 3. The board of commissioners of the city of Pittsburg, Kans., are hereby authorized to employ a city scavenger, whose duty it shall be to clean and disinfect the privies in the city of Pittsburg, Kans., as provided in this ordinance. Said city scavenger shall, before entering upon his duties, give to the city a

good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500 for the faithful discharge of his duties, said bond to be approved by the board of commissioners. The said city scavenger shall be entitled to receive for his services such amount as may be agreed upon by the board of commissioners and the said city scavenger, but he shall not receive more for his services than the amount collected for cleaning said privies. The city scavenger shall collect the fees for cleaning and disinfecting privies and shall give a receipt therefor. He shall account for all money collected and shall, on the first day of each month, file with the city clerk an itemized statement of the amounts collected during the preceding month, giving the date of collection, the amount, from whom collected, and short descriptions of the property upon which the privies are located. The amounts collected by said city scavenger shall be retained by him or paid to the city treasurer as may be decided by the board of commissioners.

SEC. 4. The following amounts shall be charged for cleaning and disinfecting privies in the city of Pittsburg, Kans., which amounts shall be payable in advance by the owner, agent, lessee, occupant, or person in charge of premises before the city scavenger shall be required to clean and disinfect said privies: For cleaning and disinfecting privies situated on property used as residences, the sum of \$2 per year for each privy; for cleaning and disinfecting privies situated on property used for boarding, rooming, or apartment houses, when there is not more than 8 rooms, \$5 per year for each privy; when there are more than 8 rooms and less than 12 rooms, the sum of \$10 per year for each privy; when there are 12 rooms or more, the sum of \$12 per year for each privy. The owner, agent, lessee, or occupant or person having the care or charge of any property in the city of Pittsburg, Kans., shall supply a sufficient quantity of lime or other disinfectant and keep the same in easy access to the privy, so that the city scavenger may use it at the time he cleans and disinfects said privy. When the fees for cleaning and disinfecting privies have been paid, it shall be the duty of said city scavenger to clean and disinfect said privies at the times specified in this ordinance: *Provided*, Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as depriving any person of the right to clean and disinfect his own privy or to hire some other person to do the same provided the same is cleaned and disinfectd in the manner and at the time specified in this ordinance.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said city scavenger whenever he ascertains that a privy which he is not required to clean and disinfect has not been cleaned and disinfectd as required by this ordinance, or that the same has become offensive to persons residing in said city, or which may be injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the city, to serve a written notice on the owner, agent, lessee, occupant, or person having the care or charge of the property upon which said privy is located, to clean and disinfect said privy within three days after the receipt of said notice. If the person upon whom said notice is served shall not comply with the requirements of said notice within three days after the receipt of the same, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished as hereinafter set out.

SEC. 6. If any person on whom notice to clean and disinfect a privy has been served shall not clean and disinfect said privy within three days, as provided in said notice, then the said city scavenger shall clean and disinfect said privy. The city scavenger shall keep an account of his expenses in cleaning and disinfecting said privy, which expenses shall include \$2 for his services, and said account shall be filed with the city clerk. The board of commissioners may, by ordinance, assess the cost of cleaning and disinfecting said privy against the property where the same is located in the same manner as the cost for abating a nuisance is assessed.

SEC. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$100.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Garbage and Refuse—Separate Containers Required. (Ord. May. 6, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That from and after the approval of this ordinance all residents, householders, tenants, hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers, retail dealers, and all persons occupying dwellings within the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of aiding in the removal and disposal of garbage and rubbish, shall carefully separate the same, placing in the garbage tank only garbage defined as follows:

Every refuse accumulation, animal, fruit or vegetable matter, liquid or otherwise, that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowls, fruits or vegetables, and meat, fruit, vegetable or other food-containing cans.

Rubbish shall be placed separately in a suitable receptacle, where possible, with proper covering to keep out snow or rain. Rubbish, within the meaning of this ordinance, is defined as follows:

All paper, pasteboard, rags, mattresses, worn-out furniture, old clothes, old shoes, old rubbers, leather, carpets, broken glass, crockery, bottles, straw, excelsior, floor sweepings, old metal, packing boxes and barrels, broken parts thereof, tin cans, and household refuse generally, excepting any kind of garbage.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine for the first offense of not less than \$1 nor more than \$2, and for the second offense not less than \$2 nor more than \$5, to be recovered in a proceeding for summary conviction before any police magistrate of the city: *Provided*, That before any person shall be subject to fine, such person shall be first notified in writing of violation of ordinance.

PITTSTON, PA.

Buildings and Premises—Removal of Offensive Matter—Connections with Sewers. (Ord. Feb. 26, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That for sanitary purposes the owners of every lot and premises situate on sewered street in said city, in which there shall be a manufactory, or a dwelling house, or any other building having rooms for the occupation of tenants, shall have in connection herewith a suitable closet, or privy, or privies, fixed to discharge into the public sewer.

SEC. 2. Every occupant of any house, building, or tenant in said city shall keep the same and the yard or premises connected herewith in a clean condition and free from substances likely to infect the air of the neighborhood, and shall collect in one place in such yard or premises all the house dirt, manure, or offal, and before the same shall become offensive shall cause the same to be removed at the cost of the owner.

SEC. 3. Council may, after notice to all companies, corporations, persons, and owners affected, and in default of compliance therewith, cause pipes to be laid, renewed, or repaired, and said connections made, and collect the cost of sewerage and repairing all pipes and pipe connections from the companies, corporations, or persons owning or operating the said pipes or conduits, with interest; and the cost of the new sewer connections shall be a first lien against the land for whose benefit such connections are made, and a specification of lien shall be filed therefor and the lien and the proceedings thereon shall be as in case of other municipal liens.

Garbage—Care and Disposal—Receptacles—Licensed Collectors. (Ord. Apr. 29, 1914.)

SECTION 1. For the better preservation of health in the city of Pittston, it shall, after the passage of this ordinance, be illegal for any housekeeper, boarding-house keeper, hotel keeper, butcher, storekeeper, or any other person in the city of Pittston to keep kitchen garbage, house refuse, or other offal on the premises occupied by them for a longer period than 24 hours, and any such person keeping such garbage, refuse, or offal for a longer period than 24 hours shall be guilty of maintaining a nuisance.

SEC. 2. The council shall have the power to issue annual licenses to any person or persons to engage in the business of collecting and removing garbage, refuse, and other offal: *Provided, however*, That before issuing any such license the council shall be satisfied that the applicant is responsible and supplied with facilities such as they may deem necessary for the prosecution of the business with the least offensiveness and danger to the public: *And provided further*, That a bond in the sum of \$250 be required of each licensee for the faithful performance of the work and in the manner prescribed in this ordinance.

SEC. 3. No person shall engage in the business of collecting and removing garbage, refuse, or other offal without first having obtained a license from the council in accordance with section 2 aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The owners, tenants, and occupants of all buildings within said city shall provide proper covered receptacles for their kitchen garbage, refuse, and offal, if any there be, said receptacles to be not larger in size than a half barrel, and shall keep said receptacles in some convenient place for the collection of garbage, but said receptacles shall not be placed upon the sidewalk or street but be kept upon the premises of the person whose garbage is deposited therein, and each receptacle shall be thoroughly cleaned and rinsed out by the collector after the same has been emptied by him.

SEC. 5. No person shall, within the city of Pittston, mingle ashes, store sweepings, rubbish, or other indestructible waste with such garbage. The word garbage as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean all kinds of house garbage, offal, swill, and other refuse or waste liable to decay.

SEC. 6. All garbage collected under the provisions of this ordinance shall be deposited at such place or places as shall be approved by the council.

SEC. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the city of Pittston a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and a like fine of \$5 for every day's violation thereof thereafter.

Health Officer—Appointment and Salary. (Ord. Jan. 2, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance council shall appoint a competent person as health officer, having all the powers and duties now prescribed by law. The health officer shall execute the orders of council, and for that purpose the said health officer shall have and exercise the powers and authority of a policeman of the city.

SEC. 2. The health officer's salary shall be \$70 a month, and he shall hold office during the pleasure of the council. He shall give a bond in the sum of \$500 for the faithful discharge of his duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath required by council.

SEC. 3. All fees which shall be collected or received by said officer in his official capacity shall be paid over into the city treasury monthly, together with all penalties which shall be received for the violation of any regulation of the council.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Ord. Apr. 14, 1914.)

That from and after the passage and approval of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, in any store or on the streets in the city of Pittston, any fish, fresh or salted, dressed meats, poultry, candies, figs, fruits, dates, shelled peanuts, pop corn, or any other foodstuff that may become contaminated, tainted, or otherwise rendered unwholesome by contact with air, water, or dust from the street, unless such fish, meats, poultry, candies, fruits, peanuts, and corn, and other foodstuffs be properly inclosed in suitable covered cases, carts, or wagons, to be approved by the bureau of health of the city of Pittston.

Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the mayor or police magistrate of the city of Pittston, be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$20, and in default of the payment of such fine it shall be the duty of the said mayor or such magistrate to commit every such person having been convicted as aforesaid to the county jail in Luzerne County, there to be imprisoned until such fine shall be paid, not exceeding, however, a period of 20 days.

PORTLAND, ME.**Milk and Cream—Bacteriological Standard for. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 29, 1914.)**

No person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as a servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation shall bring into the city of Portland for the purpose of sale, exchange, or delivery or sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk, skimmed milk or cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which has a temperature higher than 50° F.

Bakeries, Restaurants, Dairies, Hotels, etc.—Registration Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 13, 1914.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall, either by himself, his servant or agent, conduct or carry on a bakery, restaurant, hotel, lunch cart, ice-cream or candy or pop corn manufactory, or milk business within the limits of the city of Portland, until he shall have first registered at the office of the board of health as hereinafter provided.

On or before October 1, 1914, and thereafter on or before April 1 in each and every year such person, firm, or corporation shall file in the office of the board of health of the city of Portland, on blanks to be provided therefor, the following information: The name of the owner, the location, the number of rooms occupied, and the number of persons employed, male and female.

SEC. 2. From and after the 1st day of October, 1914, no person shall conduct, maintain, or carry on a bakery in any part of a building, below the ground floor.

SEC. 3. All persons violating the provisions hereof shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each offense.

Meat—Inspection of Carcasses Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 30, 1914.)

Carcasses of neat cattle, sheep, or swine, wherever slaughtered, shall not be sold or offered for sale in the city of Portland unless they have been inspected at the time of slaughter by an official inspector and bear the stamp of

approval of said inspector in like manner as those inspected by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for interstate trade.

Any person violating any of the provisions hereof, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each offense.

PORTLAND, OREG.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 29270, July 29, 1914.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation in control of or in charge of any railroad station, public school, public building, hotel, saloon, restaurant, theater, armory, or any public place of amusement, or in any lavatory maintained for or used by the general public shall place, furnish, or keep any common drinking cup or common towel for public use or permit their use.

SEC. 2. The term "common drinking cup" as used herein is defined to be any vessel or utensil used in conveying water to the mouth and available to common use by the public or to guests, patrons, or inmates of the places mentioned in section 1. The term "common towel" as used herein shall be construed to mean roller towel or a towel intended or available for common use by more than one person without being laundered after such use.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof in the municipal court, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200.

Rabies—Muzzling of Dogs Required. (Ord. 28872, Apr. 24, 1914.)

SECTION 1. All dogs within the city of Portland not kept or controlled within a sufficient inclosure, led or secured by a line, rope, or chain, or muzzled so effectually as to prevent the animal from biting persons or animals are hereby declared to be a nuisance and a menace to health and safety.

SEC. 2. All persons owning or having control of any dogs within the city of Portland not kept within a sufficient inclosure, led or secured by a line, rope, or chain shall so muzzle the animal as to effectually prevent it from biting persons or animals. The said muzzle shall be of a wire design and shall at all times be properly adjusted so as to cover the dog's nose, mouth, and head and fasten around the neck or to the collar.

SEC. 3. All dogs within the city of Portland which shall be allowed to run at large without being muzzled as provided by section 2 of this ordinance shall, immediately upon the taking effect of this ordinance, be confined within the city pound by the poundmaster or any of his deputies. Any dog so confined by the poundmaster may be reclaimed by the owner thereof within five days after the taking up of such dog, provided such owner shall pay to the poundmaster the sum of \$3 and furnish a muzzle to be placed on such dog. All dogs not so reclaimed by the owner thereof shall be retained for five days within the city pound and then disposed of in the manner provided by law.

POMONA, CAL.

Domestic Animals—Keeping of. (Ord. 408, June 23, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, to keep or permit to be kept at or upon any premises owned, controlled or occupied by him, them, or it in the said city of Pomona, any chicken coop, yard,

cow house, or inclosure, hogpen, rabbit pen, goat pen, stable, cellar, vault, drain, pool, sewer, sink, or cesspool, in a foul, noxious, or filthy condition.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, to keep or maintain within the city of Pomona, any cow or cattle, unless the same shall be provided with an open inclosure which shall contain not less than 625 square feet of surface for each animal so kept, and the said inclosure shall not be less than 40 feet from the nearest residence other than the residence occupied by owner of said cow or cattle. "An open inclosure" referred to in this section shall be construed to mean a space inclosed with a fence with no top or covering thereon, or thereover.

SEC. 3. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, to keep or maintain more than two head of cattle within the district bounded as follows: Beginning at Grand Avenue and Hamilton Boulevard; thence easterly on Grand Avenue to Garey Avenue; thence northerly on Garey Avenue to Ninth Street; thence easterly on Ninth Street to San Antonio Avenue; thence northerly on San Antonio Avenue to San Bernardino Avenue; thence westerly, southwesterly, and northwesterly on San Bernardino Avenue to Orange Grove Avenue; thence southwesterly on Orange Grove Avenue to Garey Avenue; thence northerly on Garey Avenue to Walnut Street; thence northwesterly on Walnut Street to Park Avenue; thence southwesterly and southerly on Park Avenue to Preciado Street; thence westerly on Preciado Street to Park Drive; thence southwesterly on Park Drive to Orange Grove Avenue; thence southwesterly on Orange Grove Avenue to Hamilton Boulevard; thence southerly on Hamilton Boulevard to Grand Avenue, the place of beginning.

SEC. 4. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, to keep or permit to be kept any hog or hogs at or upon any premises within the district described in section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, to slaughter or cause or permit to be slaughtered, any cattle, sheep, goats, or hogs, within the district described in section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, to keep, or permit to be kept, at or upon any premises owned, controlled, or occupied by him, them, or it, within the district as hereinabove described in section 3, any cattle or horses, unless the manure be cleaned from the premises at least once each day, and placed securely in a box.

The said animal manure shall be removed from the box at least once every two weeks.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, who or which shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 and not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every judgment or fine for violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall direct that in default of the payment of such fine or any part thereof, the person shall be imprisoned in the city jail of the city of Pomona until the fine is satisfied in the proportion of one day's imprisonment for every \$2 of such fine remaining unpaid.

SEC. 8. Ordinance No. 406, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.**Milk Inspector—Duties of. (Ord. July 2, 1914.)**

Rule 2 of chapter 3 of the rules of the board of aldermen is hereby amended to read as follows:

"**RULE 2.** The inspector of milk shall make in print quarterly reports to the board of aldermen in January, April, July, and October in each year, for the quarter calendar year next preceding, of the number of milk licenses issued, the number of samples of milk taken, the number of tests or analyses of milk made, and the names of any persons prosecuted for any alleged violations of the milk laws in the city, and the nature of the complaints against them, respectively, and such other information in regard to the operation of his office as may be desirable. Each such report shall include a statement of the names of all milk dealers from whom milk samples have been taken, and opposite the name of each such dealer the results of the test or analysis of each such sample taken from him made by any officer or employee of the milk department."

Deputy Superintendent of Health and Deputy City Registrar—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Act R. I. Gen. Assembly, May 4, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 1002 of the Public Laws, entitled "An act providing for the appointment of certain officers in the city of Providence," passed at the May session, 1872, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"**SECTION 1.** The superintendent of health of the city of Providence as soon as may be after the passage hereof, and thereafter on the first Monday of January, biennially, beginning A. D. 1915, shall appoint, subject to the approval of the city council of said city, a deputy superintendent of health of said city, who shall assist the superintendent of health in the performance of the duties of his office, and who in the absence or disability of said superintendent shall have all his powers and duties, but not including therein any powers or duties of any other office held by said superintendent ex officio. Such deputy superintendent shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall receive such salary as may be fixed by said city council. Said superintendent at any time in his discretion may remove any such deputy, and said superintendent shall fill any vacancy occurring for any cause in the office of such deputy by appointing, subject to said approval, another person in his stead for the unexpired term."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said chapter 1002 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"**SEC. 2.** The city registrar of the city of Providence as soon as may be after the passage hereof, and thereafter on the first Monday of January, biennially, beginning A. D. 1915, shall appoint, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen of said city, a deputy city registrar, who shall assist the city registrar in the performance of the duties of his office, and who in the absence or disability of said city registrar shall have all his powers and duties. Such deputy city registrar shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall receive such salary as may be fixed by the city council of said city. Said city registrar at any time in his discretion may remove any such deputy, and said city registrar shall fill any vacancy occurring for any cause in the office of such deputy by appointing, subject to said approval, another person in his stead for the unexpired term."

PUEBLO, COLO.**Meat and Meat Products—Inspection and Sale—Slaughtering. (Ord. 917, Apr. 6, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. No meat shall be sold or offered for sale within the corporate limits of the city of Pueblo which has not been previously inspected and stamped by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry until inspected and passed by the health department of the city of Pueblo.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall slaughter cattle, calves, sheep, or hogs for sale in the city of Pueblo except in a building suitable for that purpose and previously inspected and approved by the department of health. Such buildings and surroundings shall be sanitary in every respect and maintained in a clean and healthful condition and shall be provided with an ample supply of steam for cleaning, a refrigerator for cooling, a good water supply, and adequate sewers. All offal and waste shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner and in accordance with the direction of the department of health, but under no circumstances shall such offal or waste be fed to animals.

SEC. 3. All trucks, racks, tables, tools, covers, wagons, machines, appliances, or other articles that come in contact with the meats shall be kept clean and sanitary. When meats are being conveyed from place of slaughtering to the markets they shall be protected from the weather, dust, and heat and kept clean and wholesome.

SEC. 4. The proprietor of each slaughterhouse shall notify the department of health, inspection, and sanitation when slaughtering is to be done, so that the inspector can be present, and no cattle, calves, hogs, or sheep are to be slaughtered unless the inspector be present or unless he gives permission for the same.

SEC. 5. All places where meats, meat food products, fish, poultry, eggs, game, and oysters are kept for sale or sold shall be equipped to care for and handle all such articles in a sanitary manner and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and such places shall be open to inspection by the inspectors of the health department at all times. The proprietors and employees of such establishments shall aid the inspectors when requested and obey their orders promptly and fully.

SEC. 6. All meats slaughtered without the city of Pueblo and intended for sale within the city of Pueblo and which have not been inspected at place of slaughtering must be brought to a place and at a time designated by the department of health for inspection and stamping and all such carcasses shall have the head and all viscera except the stomach, intestines, and bladder held in place by their natural attachments.

SEC. 7. The rules and regulations for the inspection of meats, the condemnation of diseased carcasses, the equipment, and sanitary requirements for the handling of meats and meat products shall be the same as adopted by the United States Department of Animal Industry, except as is otherwise provided by the ordinances of the city of Pueblo or rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall bring into the city of Pueblo, or sell or offer for sale any meat-food products, poultry, game, eggs, fish, or oysters that are diseased, decomposed, unwholesome, or that for any other reason are unfit for human food, and all such articles shall be seized and destroyed by the meat inspector or his assistants.

SEC. 9. No person, firm, or corporation shall bring into the city, or sell or offer to sell or give to the proprietor or agent of any packing or slaughtering house, or to any butcher or person in the city of Pueblo, any cattle, calves, hogs, or sheep that are diseased, injured, crippled, immature, under weight, badly emaciated, or that for any obvious reason might be unfit for human food without reporting the facts known to him relating to the animal or animals to the department of health, inspection, and sanitation and receiving written permission to do so from said department.

SEC. 10. The department of health, inspection, and sanitation shall have power to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of this ordinance.

SEC. 11. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the ordinance or of any rules or regulations adopted by or pursuant hereto shall be fined in a sum not to exceed \$300. Each day during which any such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

QUINCY, MASS.

Nuisances—Cesspools—Privies—Swill—Offal—Grease—Rubbish—Water Courses—Domestic Animals. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REGULATION 1. No person shall collect, remove, or carry in or through any of the streets, lanes, avenues, places, or alleys within the city of Quincy, or deposit on any land thereon, the contents of any cesspool, vault, privy, or privy well, the drainage of any stable, dwelling house, slaughterhouse, or other building in the city.

REG. 2. No cesspool for the retention of waste water shall be within 10 feet of any house or any abutting premises, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health. No privy vault shall be constructed on any premises which can be connected with the city water. No privy vault or cesspool that is not water-tight, shall be maintained within two rods of any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for drinking purposes.

REG. 3. No person shall keep swill or other house offal except in a closely covered receptacle.

REG. 4. No person, unless expressly licensed therefor by the board of health, shall collect, transport, or convey swill, fat, grease, bones, or any decaying, putrefying, or offensive animal matter, or vegetable substance through any of the public streets or ways of the city. All vehicles and vessels for the transportation of the above-named substances shall be made and kept in such condition as will prevent the escape of any of their contents, or the odor thereof, and each wagon shall, in addition, be covered with a clean and sound heavy canvas, fastened securely to the wagon so as to entirely conceal the same from view. Every vehicle so used shall have the initials of the owner and the number of the wagon, in letters and figures 3 inches in size, painted on the outside of each side thereof. Persons licensed by the board shall keep all carts, equipments, and implements used therefor, disinfected and free from all obnoxious or offensive odors when not in immediate use, and shall not allow the same to become obnoxious or offensive to the public or to the owners or occupants of premises adjoining those where the same are kept or stored.

REG. 5. No person shall place, or cause to be placed, or empty, or cause to be emptied, upon any street, way, lane, or sidewalk, any house dirt, offal, or rubbish, any sewage, or the draining of any sink or stable, or the contents of any cesspool, vault, privy, or privy well. No person shall cast any decayed vegetable or dead animal substance, house dirt, offal, or rubbish, ashes, or cans into any cesspool, privy vault, or into any well, cistern, reservoir, pond, or

water within the city, nor drown, nor cause to be drowned, any animal in any of said waters. And the carcasses of animals dead of disease or killed for any cause shall be buried at such distance from dwelling or wells or other source of water supply that no danger of nuisance can result; and no person shall establish or maintain any stable, swine pen, privy, or privy vault, cesspool, or sink drain within 10 feet of any stream, watercourse, or pond, or allow any overflow from such stable, swine pen, privy well, cesspool, or sink drain to enter any stream, watercourse, or pond in this city.

REG. 6. No person, firm, or corporation shall obstruct, cover, or change the grade, course, or width of any stream, brook, or other watercourse on public or private land in the city of Quincy without written permission of the board of health after petition, with diagram showing the proposed change, has been filed with the said board. No person, firm, or corporation shall allow to flow from his or their premises into any stream, brook, or other watercourse in the city of Quincy any refuse or other objectionable material.

REG. 7. The keeping of swine, goats, cows, or poultry in any part of the city where such keeping shall be held by the board of health detrimental to the public health or offensive to the neighborhood is hereby prohibited, and after due notice by said board to the owner or person in charge he shall forthwith remove the same or cause the same to be removed from any place at which the keeping thereof shall be prohibited by the board.

REG. 8. No person shall burn, boil, try, or decompose any refuse substances, either animal or vegetable, in such a manner that the same shall evolve odors or gases obnoxious or offensive to the public or to the owners or occupants of adjoining premises.

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REG. 67. No person shall pollute or cause to be polluted by dumping or placing of any vegetable or other waste matter upon a watershed or the shores of any pond or stream which is the source of any water or ice supply of this city.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. Spittoons—Required in Factories. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 9. The board of health hereby adjudges that the deposit of sputum in public places is a nuisance, source of filth, and cause of sickness, and it is hereby ordered that spitting upon the floor, platform, or steps of any railroad or railway station, car, public building, hall, church, theater, market, or any sidewalk be, and hereby is, prohibited.

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REG. 62. In accordance with section 2 of chapter 503, of the acts of 1907, that "All factories and workshops shall be well lighted, well ventilated, and kept clean. Suitable receptacles for expectoration shall be provided in all factories and workshops by the proprietors thereof, the same to be of such form and construction and of such number as shall be satisfactory to the board of health of the city or town in which the factory or workshop is situated." A cuspidor of enameled iron or steel, 10 inches across the top with perpendicular sides and removable top will be satisfactory to the board of health. There should be at least one such cuspidor for every five or less males and one for every 20 or less females, under ordinary conditions. This number should be increased whenever it is found necessary for the convenience of the operatives. The cuspidor should contain an inch of water while in use, be cleaned every day with hot water, and the contents flushed into a sewer, if possible, otherwise upon ground fully exposed to sunshine.

Buildings and Premises—Cleanliness—Ventilation—Overcrowding—Water-Closets and Privies. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 10. Every occupant or owner of any dwelling house, tenement, or other building in this city shall keep such house or building and the yard belonging to the same free from all filth and from all substances having offensive odors.

REG. 11. Whenever a vault, cesspool, barn, or cellar or any building on premises of any description becomes offensive the same shall be satisfactorily cleaned, ventilated, and disinfected by the occupant or owner within such reasonable time as the board of health may in a notice thereof prescribe.

REG. 12. When vaults, privies, or cesspools are hereafter abandoned they shall within 10 days (unless otherwise permitted) be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and filled with earth or other suitable material and left in a proper condition satisfactory to the board of health.

REG. 13. Whenever the board of health is satisfied, on due examination, that a cellar, tenement, or building within the city occupied as a dwelling house has become, by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, the occupants shall correct the specified insanitary condition or remove therefrom within 48 hours after written notice has been given them. The board of health may conspicuously post in any room a card stating the number of adults or children who may sleep within it at one time. This card shall not be removed without the permission of said board. shall be used for sleeping purposes unless it contains 400 cubic feet of air space for each adult sleeping therein or 300 cubic feet of air space for each child under 12 years of age.

REG. 14. No rags, old paper, or other refuse material collected from dumping grounds, streets, or recovered from any source shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

REG. 15. No person shall remove from a public dump matter of any sort without permission from the board of health.

REG. 16. No person shall store or keep or allow to be stored or kept in any living room in the house of which he is the owner or occupant, any fruit for merchandise.

REG. 17. The waste pipe of every sink now in use shall be furnished with a 4-inch round trap, unless there is already some trap connected thereto, approved by the board of health.

REG. 18. All dwelling houses shall have a separate water-closet or privy for each family.

REG. 19. Every inclosure containing one or more water-closets shall be provided with adequate ventilation to the outer air, either by window or by suitable light shaft.

REG. 20. No water-closet shall be located in any sleeping room. It shall be separated therefrom by plastered walls, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Disinfection—Placarding—School Attendance—Vaccination—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 21. The board of health considers the following diseases as dangerous to the public health, within the meaning of the statute: Actinomycosis, Asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trichinosis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, chicken pox, whooping cough, yellow fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, mumps, and anterior poliomyelitis.

REG. 22. If a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous

to the public health, or if one or both eyes of any infant whom or whose mother he is called to visit become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after the birth of such infant, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature to the board of health, and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice he shall forfeit not less than \$50 or more than \$200 for each offense.

REG. 23. Any person sick with actinomycosis, asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, typhoid fever, typhus fever, chicken pox, yellow fever, and anterior poliomyelitis, and all articles infected by the same, shall be immediately separated from all persons liable to contract or communicate such diseases, and none but nurses and physicians shall have access to persons sick with said disease. No person sick with any of the said diseases shall be removed at any time except by permission and under the direction of the board of health. Every child or person living or boarding in a family in which any of the above diseases exist, and who has been removed from such family, shall be considered in quarantine until two weeks after such removal.

REG. 24. Any home in which any of the diseases referred to in regulation 23 shall occur may be declared in quarantine by the board of health or its authorized agent or agents.

REG. 25. All persons residing in a house that has been declared in quarantine shall confine themselves to said house or its immediate grounds and shall not hold communication with well persons. Communication with said house shall be limited to physicians, nurses, and undertakers, and such persons as may be needed to supply its inmates with the necessities of life and in such manner as the board of health may direct.

REG. 26. When in the opinion of the board of health or its agent the necessity for quarantine has passed, it shall declare the quarantine raised, and disinfect the house.

REG. 27. Every dwelling where diphtheria, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, and smallpox is known to exist shall, and in case of any other disease dangerous to the public health may, be conspicuously labeled at its entrance with a card properly specifying the disease; such card there to remain until removed by the board or its agent or by permission of said board. Whoever obstructs the board of health or its agents in using such means, or willfully removes, obliterates, defaces, or handles such red flags or other signals, shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

REG. 28. No child shall be allowed to attend the public schools while any member of the family to which said child belongs is sick with actinomycosis, Asiatic cholera, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trichinosis, typhus fever, yellow fever, trachoma, and anterior poliomyelitis, or during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal of such sick person; and any pupil coming from such family shall be required to present to the teacher of the school the pupil desires to attend a certificate from the attending physician and indorsed by a member of the board of health, or if no physician has been in attendance, from the school inspector of the school of the facts necessary to entitle such child to admission in accordance with the above regulation. In cases of mumps, measles, and chicken pox only the patient or those not having had the disease shall be excluded, and in cases of whooping cough, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis only the patient shall be excluded. Cases of mumps and chicken pox shall be excluded for two weeks and measles for three weeks. Certificates as provided above will be required for admission to school.

REG. 29. No person from any dwelling wherein a disease dangerous to the public health exists shall take any book or magazine to or from the public library without a permit from the board of health. The board will inform the librarian of all cases of said diseases, and until a written permit is given the librarian shall allow neither books nor magazines to be taken to or returned from the dwellings where such cases exist.

REG. 30. All bedding and personal clothing or property exposed to contagion or infection by any of the diseases dangerous to the public health shall be at once properly cleansed, fumigated, or destroyed, as the board of health may direct.

REG. 31. No patient affected with any disease referred to in regulation 23 will be considered well and free from quarantine until the attending physician, the school inspector, or a physician employed by the board of health certifies that he has personally inspected the patient and found that he is no longer a source of danger. No such certificate will be received by the board of health in case of scarlet fever until at least four weeks have elapsed from the reporting of the illness, and desquamation is complete, or in a case of diphtheria until a culture from the throat of such case shall have been pronounced negative by the State board of health. No certificate of recovery, unless indorsed by a member of the board of health, will admit said patient to attend any school in the city.

REG. 32. When a person who has been sick with any of the diseases specified in regulation 23 has recovered or died the board of health, upon notification in writing by the physicians in attendance that the house is ready for disinfection, may proceed to disinfect said house in such a manner as it may deem proper, provided that in case of scarlet fever at least four weeks have elapsed since the reporting of the sickness.

REG. 33. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk shall immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of disease dangerous to the public health, either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees or within the building or premises where milk is sold, stored, or distributed, notify the board of health, and may be made to suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the board of health. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such diseases shall be used to hold or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

REG. 34. Any undertaker or other person having in his care or possession the body of a person who has died of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall give immediate notice to the board of health, and shall cause such body, including the face, to be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate not less than $\frac{1}{100}$ in strength, or a $\frac{1}{100}$ solution of formaldehyde, and shall immediately place it in a sealed coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened. He shall notify the said board or its agents of time when body is to be removed, and shall sign a certificate containing a true statement of the fact that he has complied with the foregoing provision of this section, and he, and every person having charge or custody or right of disposal of the body, shall cause the burial to take place in all cases within 24 hours after the time of death unless further time shall be allowed by the board of health. A private funeral shall be held, at which none but the immediate adult relatives and clergymen shall be present. The body shall in no case be removed in any carriage used in conveying passengers.

REG. 35. The use of "wall draperies" in any room or place used for the preparation or retention of any human body before a funeral is hereby forbidden.

REG. 36. No person shall buy, sell, exchange, take in exchange, or give away a mattress or pillow that has been used by any person, without first notifying the board of health and having the said mattress or pillow disinfected or fumigated by or under the directions of the inspector of said board, or by some process approved by it. Whenever said article has been so disinfected or fumigated a certificate to that effect shall be attached thereto by said inspector, and whenever after being so disinfected or fumigated said article has been used by a person it shall not be again bought, sold, exchanged or taken in exchange, or given away until again disinfected or fumigated as aforesaid.

REG. 37. A parent or guardian who neglects to cause his child or ward to be vaccinated before the child or ward attains the age of 5 years, except as provided in section 139, Revised Laws, shall forfeit \$5 for every year during which such neglect continues.

Sec. 137, as amended by acts of 1902, chap. 190, sec. 1.—The board of health of a city or town, if in its opinion it is necessary for the public health or safety, shall require and enforce the vaccination and revaccination of all inhabitants thereof and shall provide them with the means of free vaccination. Whoever refuses or neglects to comply with such requirements shall forfeit \$5.

Sec. 139, as amended by acts of 1902, chap. 190, sec. 2, further amended by acts of 1902, chap. 544, sec. 10.—Any person over 21 years of age who presents a certificate signed by the register of a probate court that he is under guardianship shall not be subject to the provisions of section 137; and any child who presents a certificate signed by a registered physician designated by the parent or guardian, that the physician has at the time of giving the certificate personally examined the child and that he is of the opinion that the physical condition of the child is such that his health will be endangered by vaccination shall not, while such condition continues, be subject to the provision of the three preceding sections of this chapter, and the parent or guardian of such child shall not be liable to penalties imposed by section 136 of this chapter, section 6 of chapter 44 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 371 of the acts of the year 1906, as further amended by chapter 215 of the acts of the year 1907. A child who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public school except upon presentation of a certificate granted for cause stated therein, signed by a regular practicing physician that he is not a fit subject for vaccination.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Isolation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 38. Whoever has knowledge of or has good reason to suspect the existence of a contagious disease among any species of domestic animals, whether such knowledge is obtained by personal examination or otherwise, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the board of health.

REG. 39. No person, except as ordered or directed by the board of health, shall drive or cause to pass through said city from place to place or from place to place therein, animals diseased or infected with pleuropneumonia, farcy, glanders, or rabies, or any other contagious or infectious disease.

REG. 40. Persons having the care and custody of animals diseased or infected with pleuropneumonia, farcy, glanders, or rabies, or any other contagious or infectious disease, whether their own property or otherwise, and having received an order for their isolation, shall neither sell, swap, trade, give, nor in any way dispose of such animals; nor drive, nor work, nor move, nor allow them to be moved away from the place of isolation, nor allow other animals, not already exposed, to come in contact with them until otherwise ordered by the Board of Health of the City of Quincy or the State cattle commissioners.

Whoever violates any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations 38, 39, and 40 shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 41. No milk shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the city of Quincy which was drawn from cows within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition, nor from cows suffering from retained placenta, nor unless the cows from which it was derived, have within one year, been examined by a competent authority and shown to be free from diseases dangerous to the public health. No license to sell milk shall be granted until the stable in which such milk is drawn complies with stable rules.

REG. 42. Every person having a license to sell, deliver, or distribute milk in the city of Quincy shall keep a copy of the same constantly posted in a conspicuous place on his premises, and shall have his name, the number of his license, and his place of business marked in plain, uncondensed gothic letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, on all vehicles used by him in the conveyance and sale of milk.

REG. 43. No milk kept for sale or distribution shall be stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses, cows, or other animals, or for the storing of manure, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the storage room for milk is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the inspector of milk.

REG. 44. No person engaged in the business of producing milk for sale, or in the business of storing, selling, or delivering milk in said city, shall store, cool, strain, or mix said milk in any room which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals. All rooms in which milk is stored, cooled, strained, or mixed shall be provided with tight walls and floor and kept constantly clean. The walls and floors of said rooms shall be of such construction as to allow easy and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms aforesaid shall contain proper appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils actually employed in the storage, mixing, or cooling, sale, or distribution of milk, and all such apparatus and utensils shall be washed with boiling water or sterilized with steam regularly after being so used.

REG. 45. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms called for in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

REG. 46. All milk produced for the purpose of sale shall be strained, cooled, or stored as soon as it is drawn from the cow.

REG. 47. Milk kept for sale in any store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator. No vessel containing milk for sale shall be allowed to stand outside said cooler, box, or refrigerator, except while a sale of said milk is being made. Every such cooler, box, or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of milk or ice, and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the inspector of milk.

REG. 48. All cans, bottles, or other vessels of any sort used in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk shall be cleansed and sterilized before they are again used for the same purpose, and all wagons used in the conveyance of

milk for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors. No person shall use a milk vessel as a container for any other substance than milk.

REG. 49. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation shall, in the city of Quincy, sell, exchange, or deliver or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter or which has a temperature higher than 50° F.

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REG. 65. No person or corporation shall sell or offer, expose, or keep for sale in any shop, store, or other place milk or cream unless the same is sold or offered, exposed, or kept for sale in tightly closed or capped bottles or receptacles. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the sale of milk or cream from cans, crocks, coolers, or other receptacles in restaurants, hotels, barrooms, or at soda fountains when the milk or cream is to be consumed on the premises by guests or patrons ordering the same. Whoever violates any provision of any kind of this regulation shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Stables—License Required—Construction. Manure—Care. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 50. No person shall hereafter erect, occupy, or use for a stable any building in the city of Quincy unless licensed by the board of health, and in such case only to the extent so licensed.

REG. 51. The stable shall be erected and completed in all its appointments according to plans and specifications submitted to and accepted by the board of health subject to the stable rules.

REG. 52. The erection of all the stables for which a permit is granted shall begin within 90 days from date said permit is granted, otherwise the permit becomes null and void. No permit for a barn or stable will be granted until after a hearing is held on the application. All abutters shall be notified of such hearing.

REG. 53. All manure shall be kept in a suitable pit or receptacle made for the purpose, properly covered and ventilated by a shaft 12 inches square, inside dimensions, the said shaft to extend at least 2 feet above the roof; the manure pit or receptacle not to contain more than 2 cords of manure at one time. The accumulation and storage of manure outside of such pit or receptacle is prohibited.

REG. 54. The underfloor of the stable shall be constructed of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick board, this to be covered with two thicknesses of tarred paper carried up 6 inches on sides and front of stalls, the same to be mopped over with hot pitch tar and over this to be a floor of 2-inch thick plank.

REG. 55. *Drainage.*—There shall be an iron or concrete gutter behind the stalls or cattle platform for the urine, the said gutter to be connected by properly trapped drain to public sewer, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.

REG. 56. *Ventilation and lighting.*—Slat-work ventilator on roof, at least 3 feet square. One thousand cubic feet of air space for each animal.

REG. 57. No stable for which a permit is granted shall be occupied until all the conditions are complied with and reported upon by an officer of the board of health.

REG. 58. Whosoever occupies a building as a stable without first obtaining a permit from the board of health shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each day that such occupancy continues.

REG. 59. No building now or hereafter used as a stable shall be enlarged or moved nor shall alterations be made without a special permit from the board of health.

REG. 60. A permit granted by the board of health may be revoked whenever in the opinion of the board the public health demands its revocation; the permit is only for the person named therein, is not transferable, and does not follow the real estate, and terminates whenever the person to whom it is granted ceases to occupy the building as a stable.

Medical and Surgical Chests—Required in Factories. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 61. In compliance with chapter 164 of the acts of 1907, the following list of medical and surgical appliances for the use of all factories where machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose is hereby required, the same to be contained in a suitable case kept for that purpose: 2 triangular bandages; 12 gauze bandages 2 inches wide; 6 gauze bandages 3 inches wide; 6 cotton bandages 2 inches wide; 6 packages sterile gauze, each to contain 1 yard; 1 package iodoform gauze; 6 packages absorbent cotton, each to contain 4 ounces; 1 spool "Z. O." adhesive plaster 1 inch wide; 1 jar carbolized petrolatum; 1 ounce bottle creoline or other antiseptic solution; 1 bottle antiseptic tablets; 1 bottle hydrogen peroxide; 1 bottle liquid soap; 1 bottle aromatic spirits ammonia; 1 pair of scissors; 1 pair forceps; 1 tourniquet; 12 safety pins.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 63. The presence of flies near or upon foodstuffs which may be eaten without thorough cooking shall be considered dangerous to the public health, and is hereby deemed a nuisance. Ordered, that such foodstuffs be forfeited and destroyed by the inspector of food and provisions or the inspector of milk. All manure piles or other places where flies are found to be breeding shall be immediately covered with kerosene or other substance which will prevent their breeding therein.

REG. 64. That meat, poultry, game, fish, sea food, dried or preserved fruits, dates, figs, cherries, grapes, berries, cut fruits, cut melons, cracked nuts or nut meats, candies, maple sugar, confectionery, or bakers' products shall not be kept, sold, or offered for sale in or near an open window or doorway, outside of a building, or in any street, private way, or public place of the city of Quincy unless so covered or screened as to be protected from dust and flies or from contact with animals. No article intended to be used as food shall be exposed or displayed in any street or way or in front of any place of business unless the bottom of the box or other receptacle containing such articles is raised at least 24 inches above the sidewalk, platform, or landing upon which such receptacle rests. Meats or other products as named above shall not be carried through any street, private way, or public place unless properly protected or screened from dust and flies. Every person being the occupant or lessee of any room, stall, building, or place where any meat, poultry, game, fish, sea food, milk, vegetables, butter, fruit, confectionery, bakers' products, or other articles intended for human food shall be kept, stored, sold, or offered for sale shall maintain such room, stall, building, or place and its appurtenances in a clean and wholesome condition. Every peddler of foodstuffs from wagons or carts,

in addition to the covering or screen provided for in this order, shall keep in his wagon or cart a suitable receptacle for the wastes of his business, such wastes to be disposed of in a manner that shall not create a nuisance. No person or corporation, individually or by its agents, servants, or employees, shall transport meat or poultry of any description through the public streets or ways of the city of Quincy except in wagons or vehicles which have been thoroughly washed at least once in every 24 hours.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 66. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses or other animals or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the manufacturing and storage room for ice cream is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with tight walls and floors and kept constantly clean. The walls and floors of said rooms shall be of such construction as to permit rapid and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms aforesaid shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale, or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be employed as containers for other substances than ice cream. All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of operatives and all persons immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream, or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them clean during such manufacture and handling. All persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in the manufacture and handling of ice cream. No urinal, water closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding section or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

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. 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 board of health. 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 among his employees or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed shall notify the board of health and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of ice cream until authorized to resume the same by the said board of health. No 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. 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° Fahrenheit. No old or melted ice cream or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

RICHMOND, VA.**Milk and Cream—Tuberculin Test of Cows Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 30, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. On and after September 1, 1915, no person, firm, or corporation shall sell, or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of within the city of Richmond, or shall transport or carry for the purpose of sale in said city, or shall have in his or their possession with intent to sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of in said city, any milk or cream produced in whole or in part from cows which have not been demonstrated by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis, said test to have been made within one year.

SEC. 2. No test as required under section 1 will be accepted by the Richmond health department unless made by (1) a representative of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, (2) a representative of the Virginia State Dairy and food commissioner, (3) the Virginia State veterinarian, (4) a veterinarian approved by the Virginia State veterinarian, or (5) a qualified and approved official of the Richmond health department.

SEC. 3. For the satisfactory carrying out of section 1, every person, firm, or corporation as provided for in said section shall file with the Richmond health department a certificate signed by the person by whom, or under whose authority, the test has been applied, which certificate shall cover the following points: (1) Date of test, (2) maker of the tuberculin used, (3) amount of tuberculin injected into each animal, (4) breed, color, distinctive markings, and age of each animal tested, and (5) temperature readings of each animal before and after the injection of tuberculin. For the further identification of each animal not reacting to the tuberculin test, there shall be attached to each such animal an indestructible tag with a distinctive number, and this tag shall not thereafter be removed from said animal. The number on each tag thus used shall be the permanent identification number under which each animal shall be registered with the Richmond health department.

SEC. 4. The chief health officer of the Richmond health department shall have the power to require the retesting of any animal where in his opinion the same is advisable.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation sending milk or cream into the city of Richmond in violation of the preceding sections, or having in his or their possession within the city of Richmond milk or cream produced in violation thereof, shall be reported to the police justice of the city of Richmond, and said milk or cream shall be condemned and destroyed by the food inspector or one of his assistants.

Bacteriologist—Duties and Salary. (Ord. Aug. 18, 1914.)

1. That subsection (3) of section 3-a of chapter 25 of Richmond City Code, 1910, and section 9 of said chapter be amended to read as follows:

3-a—(3). City bacteriologist, at a yearly salary of \$2,000.

9. That the city bacteriologist shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall make such examinations, including milk and foodstuffs, as shall be required of him by the board of health; and that in view of the technical training and peculiar qualifications demanded for the proper discharge of the highly important duties of the office, the board of health be, and they hereby are, authorized to employ temporarily any qualified person, whether or not such person resides in the city of Richmond, in the event of their being otherwise unable at any time to fill this position in a satisfactory manner.