

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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## THE HARRISON ANTINARCOTIC LAW.

### THE EFFECT OF ITS ENFORCEMENT ON THE DRUG ADDICT.

By MURRAY GALT MOTTER, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

As was to be expected, the coming of March 1, 1915, with its attendant restrictions upon traffic in "opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations," has brought numerous comments and criticisms, not to say protests. It is interesting to note that, prior to this date, a very extensive campaign of education was conducted by members of the drug trade, for the purpose of informing their fellow members, members of the medical, dental, and veterinary professions, and all concerned, as to the workings of this law and the steps to be taken to keep within its bounds. In many instances there was at first a rather widespread resentment at this extension of governmental control, and its consequent limitation of individual and professional rights and practices. Some physicians even protested that they would not register under the act, but would continue to practice as heretofore, being licensed thereto by the recognized State authorities. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and it was realized that none of these narcotics could lawfully be "produced, imported, manufactured, compounded, sold, dispensed, or given away" until all the forms and formalities of the law had been complied with.

It has long been recognized that every restrictive measure must, of necessity, impose hardships upon some one; and that, not infrequently, the hardship is most irksome to those whose sense of right and justice would alone prohibit the proscribed practices, without legal enactment. It may be conceded that the taking of inventories, the annual tax, the registration, the special-tax stamps, the recording of certain additional data, and the keeping of these records for a period of two years, subject to official inspection, are, to say the least, annoyances. At the same time, it is significant that the urgent need of some effective means of staying the increasing ravages of drug habits has been equally well recognized. Those members of the medical and allied professions, whose experience and observation best qualify them to speak, are heartily in favor of the law. They admit that, prior to its enactment, the case of the "dope fiend" was well-nigh hopeless, because any method of treatment was nullified by the fact

that the "fiend" could get his "dope" without difficulty; whereas now there is fair prospect of effective control, both of the "dope" and of the "fiend."

Just here, however, another factor enters which is of great and urgent importance. Whatever the beginnings of his or her downward course, the confirmed victim of the narcotic habit is a pitiable object, who may well excite the sympathy of all humanity. An outcast, an Ishmaelite, often depraved, always deplorable, against whom the doors of the general hospital have been closed, he is a disgrace to his family and friends, a nuisance to his medical adviser, and sometimes a menace to the community. A mental, moral, and physical wreck, obsessed with his desire for his "dope," full of deceit, intrigue, and trickery, which have enabled him to get it, he has been preyed upon by human harpies who for gain have, despite the law, supplied him with the means of self-destruction. Sympathy for these "sufferers" has already given voice to an appeal for some alleviation of the law's restrictions in their behalf. In some instances these appeals have been almost hysterical, going even to the extent of a demand for the repeal of the law itself. Naturally, this line of argument will be taken advantage of by the makers and vendors of dope-laden patents, proprietaries, and household remedies, who have hitherto eluded all previous laws on this subject, and whose revenues will be enormously curtailed if this new law be strictly enforced. Appeals have been made for the throwing open of certain Federal hospitals for the benefit of the victims of the drug habit; others that a home cure be placed in the hands of physicians.

After all, the remedy for the present condition lies well within the hands of the medical profession, and the really reputable hospitals and institutions already organized. If the law be strictly enforced, and the supply of "dope," through other than proper channels, absolutely cut off, the medical practitioner has an opportunity such as he has never before had.

Whether institutional or home treatment will prove the more practicable is a question which must be determined by actual trial in each individual case, guided by the particular conditions therein appearing. Just because these conditions do vary in each case, no rule-of-thumb method can be adopted. The general principles which can be applied in any case are (1) to gain, if possible, the confidence of the patient and secure his obedience to instructions; (2) to eliminate any drug which may remain in his system; (3) to repair the wreck caused by the drug, through hygienic, dietetic, and perhaps medicinal measures adapted to the special needs of the particular case. Whether in any given case the drug can at once and finally be withdrawn is a question which the attending physician alone can determine. Granted that the law is enforced, the supply is

wholly within his control, and none can gainsay nor interfere with his right to administer any narcotic when and where he deems it necessary.

The so-called "cures" are legion, and in their very multiplicity is the surest evidence of their futility. The drug habit, long maintained, produces profound changes in the economy. The very hopelessness of the task, so long as the cause of the trouble was widely distributed and easily accessible, led to a certain indifference and carelessness in the application of remedial measures. The problem must now be attacked from a new vantage point. Hospitals hitherto closed to this class of patients are already realizing their responsibilities in the premises, and rules as to admission have been modified. Too much stress can not be laid upon the principle, so clearly outlined by Dr. Alexander Lambert,<sup>1</sup> that "Each individual case has its own separate problems"; and his methods and results are worthy of study and trial.

Whatever else be done, care should be taken that in discussion or action nothing be said or done which shall weaken the law or strengthen quackery, whether individual or institutional. Time must be allowed in which to put the machinery of the law in smooth running order. When this is effected and everyone fully informed, a careful survey of its workings in a dozen or more large centers of population, followed, if necessary, by ruthless infliction of penalties upon its violators will have a most enlightening and salutary effect. Then and not until then will there be any real hope for the drug addict. No sentimentalism, no greedy commercialism, should be allowed to deprive him of this chance.

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### QUININE TO BE SOLD AT COST IN VENEZUELA.

The following extract from a statement regarding a decree of the president of Venezuela, dated December 19, 1914, is taken from the daily Commerce Reports, issued by the United States Department of Commerce:

"In order to extend the use of quinine, and to secure a good quality at a reduced price, the national health office shall establish stores in which quinine will be sold at cost; charitable institutions (public or private), the regular army, and wholesale and retail drug stores may also be supplied at cost. The distribution and inspection of the quinine which is imported, distributed, and sold for the Government, shall be regulated by the Department of the Interior (Relaciones Interiores)."

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<sup>1</sup>J. Am. Med. Assoc. 1913, 60: 1933. For an extended bibliography, see also *Ibid.*, 1915, 64: 1022.

## STATE AND INSULAR HEALTH AUTHORITIES.<sup>1</sup>

Directories of the State and insular health authorities of the United States for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 have been published in the Public Health Reports<sup>2</sup> for the information of health officers and others interested in public-health activities.

The following directory for 1915 has been compiled from data furnished by the respective State and insular health officers:

### Alabama.

Board of censors of the State medical association acting as a committee of public health:

W. H. Sanders, M. D., chairman, Montgomery.  
 I. L. Watkins, M. D., Montgomery.  
 S. W. Welch, M. D., Talladega.  
 Chas. A. Mohr, M. D., Mobile.  
 V. P. Gaines, M. D., Mobile.  
 D. F. Talley, M. D., Birmingham.  
 Louis W. Johnston, M. D., Tuskegee.  
 R. M. Cunningham, M. D., Birmingham.  
 Glenn Andrews, M. D., Montgomery.  
 S. G. Gay, M. D., Selma.

Executive health officer:

W. H. Sanders, M. D., Montgomery.

Registrar:

H. G. Perry, M. D.

Laboratory:

P. B. Moss, M. D., director.

Fiscal year ends September 30.

### Arizona.

Board of health:

George W. P. Hunt, governor, president, Phoenix.  
 Wiley E. Jones, attorney general, vice president, Phoenix.  
 Robert N. Looney, M. D., secretary, Prescott.

Executive health officer:

Robert N. Looney, superintendent of public health, Prescott.

Chemist and bacteriologist:

Charles A. Meserve, M. D., Tucson.

Appropriation for health department:

\$2,800 for current year.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

### Arkansas.

Board of Health:

S. A. Southall, M. D., president, Lonoke.  
 W. F. Smith, M. D., Little Rock.  
 B. A. Fletcher, M. D., Augusta.  
 C. F. Crosby, M. D., Heber Springs.  
 H. R. Webster, M. D., Texarkana.  
 L. A. Buckner, M. D., Dermott.

<sup>1</sup> Data for Idaho and Maine not received.

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Reports June 7, 1912, reprint No. 83; April 25, 1913, reprint No. 123; May 8, 1914, reprint No. 190.

**Executive health officer:**

C. W. Garrison, M. D., State health officer, Little Rock.  
Fiscal year ends March 31.

**California.****Board of health:**

George E. Ebright, M. D., president, San Francisco.  
James H. Parkinson, M. D., vice president, Sacramento.  
Donald H. Currie, M. D., secretary, Sacramento.  
F. F. Gundrum, M. D., Sacramento.  
W. Le Moyne Wills, M. D., Los Angeles.  
Adelaide Brown, M. D., San Francisco.  
Edward F. Glaser, M. D., San Francisco.

**Executive health officer:**

Donald H. Currie, M. D., Sacramento.

**Bureau of administration:**

John F. Leinen, director, Sacramento.

**Bureau of tuberculosis:**

Burt F. Howard, M. D., director, Sacramento.

**Bureau of registration of nurses:**

Anna C. Jamme, R. N., director.

**Bureau of the hygienic laboratory:**

Wilbur A. Sawyer, M. D., director, Berkeley.

**Bureau of foods and drugs:**

Myer E. Jaffa, M. S., director, Berkeley.

**Bureau of sanitary engineering:**

Charles Gilman Hyde, C. E., acting director, Berkeley.

**Bureau of vital statistics:**

George D. Leslie, Ph. B., director and statistician, Sacramento.

**Appropriations for health department, annual:**

Statutory salaries.....	\$22, 100
Support of food and drug laboratory.....	22, 500
Support of hygienic laboratory.....	10, 000
Traveling and contingent expenses.....	3, 750
Printing.....	4, 000
Occupational diseases.....	1, 000
Contagious diseases.....	100, 000
Tuberculosis.....	3, 750
Antirabic virus.....	2, 500
Office equipment.....	1, 100

**Other sources of revenue:**

Nurses' registration fees, \$10 a fee.

Fees for certified copies of births, marriages, and deaths, 50 cents a certificate.

Cold-storage licenses, \$50 a year.

Pure-food fines—one-half of what is collected.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Colorado.****Board of health:**

Sherman Williams, M. D., president.

Jacob Campbell, M. D., vice president, Boulder.

Paul S. Hunter, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Denver.

Crum Epler, M. D., treasurer, Pueblo.

S. R. McKelevy, Denver.

**Board of health—Continued.**

H. F. Merryweather, Denver.  
L. G. Crosby, M. D., Ouray.  
A. W. Scott, Fort Collins.

**Connecticut.**

**Board of health:**

Edward K. Root, M. D., president, Hartford.  
Albert W. Phillips, M. D., Derby.  
Lewis Sperry, South Windsor.  
Arthur J. Wolff, M. D., Hartford.  
Louis J. Fons, M. D., Milford.  
J. Frederick Jackson, Hamden.  
Joseph H. Townsend, M. D., secretary, Hartford.

**Executive health officer:**

Joseph H. Townsend, M. D., Hartford.

**Bacteriologist and director of laboratory:**

Herbert W. Conn, Ph. D., Middletown.

**Sanitary inspector:**

George C. Ham., Ph. B., Naugatuck.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$46,000 for two years ending September 30, 1915.

Fiscal year ends September 30.

**Delaware.**

**Board of health:**

William P. Orr, M. D., president, Lewes.  
J. W. Clifton, M. D., Smyrna.  
A. E. Farrantz, M. D., Wilmington.  
W. F. Haines, M. D., Seaford.  
J. A. Draper, M. D., Wilmington.  
E. R. Steele, M. D., Dover.  
C. A. Ritchie, M. D., Wilmington.

**Executive health officer:**

A. E. Farrantz, M. D., secretary, Wilmington.

**Pathologist and bacteriologist:**

H. J. Watson.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**District of Columbia.**

**Executive health officer:**

William C. Woodward, M. D.

**Assistant health officer:**

John L. Norris, M. D.

**Chief contagious disease service:**

William C. Fowler.

**Bacteriologist:**

J. J. Kinyoun, M. D.

**Chemist:**

R. L. Lynch, M. D., Phar. D.

**Chief sanitary inspector:**

C. R. Holman.

**Chief food inspector:**

R. S. Wilson.

## Appropriation for health department:

For salaries of regular force.....	\$64, 540
For enforcement of the provisions of the act of Congress to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, \$12,000 for personal services and \$13,000 for supplies for the smallpox hospital.....	25, 000
For the maintenance of disinfecting service, which includes compensation for personal services, purchase and maintenance of horses, wagons, harness, etc.....	6, 000
For the enforcement of the act to provide for the drainage of lots.....	1, 500
For special services in connection with the detection of the adulteration of drugs and foods.....	100
For the purchase and installation of new apparatus, bacteriological laboratory.....	2, 000
For the replacement of apparatus and supplies, bacteriological laboratory.....	1, 000
For maintaining and keeping in good order, and for purchase of reference books and scientific periodicals, bacteriological laboratory.....	300
For the contingent expenses for the enforcement of an act of Congress to regulate the sale of milk.....	1, 000
For the necessary inspection of dairy farms, including \$240 per annum each to the health officer, assistant health officer, medical inspector in charge of contagious diseases, and six inspectors of dairy farms for maintenance of vehicles, also \$150 per annum to three sanitary inspectors for maintenance of motor cycle and bicycles.....	6, 000
For isolating wards of Garfield and Providence Hospitals, \$7,000 and \$5,000 per annum, respectively.....	12, 000
For maintenance, including personal services, of public crematory.....	2, 000
For one motor vehicle for the sanitary and food inspection service, at a cost not exceeding \$800, and for the maintenance thereof, \$400.....	1, 200
For completion of pound and stable, as follows: For metal folding shutter for the wagon shed \$1,000, painting inside walls, \$50; erecting flagpole, \$75; screens and awnings, \$100; fire hose, \$100.....	1, 325
Total.....	123, 965
Fiscal year ends June 30.	

## Florida.

## Board of Health:

F. J. Fearnside, president, Palatka.

C. G. Memminger, Lakeland.

S. R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D., Pensacola.

## Executive health officer:

Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., State health officer, Jacksonville.

## Senior bacteriologist:

Henry Hanson, M. D., Jacksonville.

## Veterinarian:

Charles F. Dawson, M. D., D. V. S., Jacksonville.

## Appropriation for health department:

One-half mill tax levy, estimated to amount from June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1915, to \$120,000.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

## Georgia.

## Board of health:

Howard J. Williams, M. D., president, Macon.

Thomas J. McArthur, M. D., vice president, Cordele.

H. F. Harris, M. D., secretary, Atlanta.

**Board of health—Continued.**

- W. W. Owens, M. D., Savannah.
- A. D. Little, M. D., Thomasville.
- James H. McDuffie, M. D., Columbus.
- Hon. Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta.
- W. L. Funkhouser, M. D., Rome.
- Giles Hathcock, M. D., Lula.
- W. H. Doughty, jr., M. D., Augusta.
- J. L. Walker, M. D., Waycross.
- M. S. Brown, M. D., Fort Valley.
- Peter F. Bahnsen, M. D., State veterinarian (ex-officio) Atlanta.
- Prof. M. L. Brittain, State school commissioner (ex-officio) Atlanta.
- J. D. Weaver, M. D., Eatonton.

**Executive health officer:**

- H. F. Harris, M. D., Atlanta.

**Laboratories:**

- H. F. Harris, M. D., director, Atlanta.
- K. R. Collins, M. D., assistant director.

**Director of field sanitation, in charge of Rockefeller Hookworm Commission work in Georgia:**

- A. G. Fort, M. D.

**Director of publicity department:**

- E. R. Park, M. D.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Hawaii.**

**Territorial board of health:**

- J. S. B. Pratt, M. D., president, Honolulu.
- Ingram W. Stainback, attorney general, Honolulu.
- W. C. Hobdy, M. D., Honolulu.
- A. R. Keller, Honolulu.
- G. R. Carter, Honolulu.
- C. J. Campbell, Honolulu.
- D. Kalauokalani, Honolulu.

**Secretary Territorial board of health:**

- K. B. Porter, Honolulu.

**Executive health officer:**

- J. S. B. Pratt, M. D., Honolulu.

**Chief sanitary inspector, Oahu:**

- C. Charlock, Honolulu.

**Chief sanitary inspector, Hawaii:**

- D. S. Bowman, Hilo.

**Chief sanitary inspector, Maui:**

- J. L. Osmer, Wailuku.

**Chief sanitary inspector, Kauai:**

- F. B. Cook, Waimea.

**Bacteriologist:**

- A. N. Sinclair, M. D., Honolulu.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Illinois.**

**Board of health:**

- John A. Robison, M. D., president, Chicago.
- T. A. Freeman, M. D., Mattoon.
- A. Szwajkart, M. D., Chicago.
- R. D. Luster, M. D., Granite City.
- E. S. Spindel, M. D., Springfield.



**Board of health—Continued.**

T. B. Lewis, M. D., Hammond.

C. St. Clair Drake, M. D., secretary.

**Executive health officer:**

C. St. Clair Drake, M. D., Springfield.

**Bacteriologist:**

George F. Sorgatz, M. D., Springfield.

**Chief inspector lodging-house department:**

George Delvigne, Chicago.

Fiscal year ends September 30.

**Indiana.****Board of health:**

T. Henry Davis, M. D., president, Richmond.

James S. Boyers, M. D., vice president, Decatur.

J. L. Freeland, M. D., Indianapolis.

H. H. Sutton, M. D., Aurora.

J. N. Hurty, M. D., Phar. D., secretary, Indianapolis.

**Executive officer:**

J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis.

**Epidemiologist:**

William F. King, M. D., assistant secretary.

**Bacteriological laboratory:**

William Shimer, A. B., M. D., superintendent.

**Food and drug commissioner and chemist:**

H. E. Barnard, B. S.

**Engineer and water chemist:**

Mr. J. C. Diggs.

**Sanitary Engineer:**

R. L. Sackett, C. E.

**Statistician:**

Charles A. Carter, M. D.

**Sources of revenue in addition to appropriation:**

The Pasteur Laboratory is supported by 5 per cent of the dog tax for the whole State. This amounts to \$7,032 annually. There is also available about \$430 annually, derived from licenses issued to cold-storage establishments.

Fiscal year ends September 30.

**Iowa.****Board of health:**

G. W. Clarke, governor, Des Moines.

W. S. Allen, secretary of state, Des Moines.

Frank S. Shaw, auditor of state, Des Moines.

W. C. Brown, treasurer of state, Des Moines.

Walter L. Bierring, M. D., president, Des Moines.

George F. Severs, M. D., Centerville.

John L. Tamisiea, M. D., Missouri Valley.

H. A. Dittmer, M. D., Manchester.

Lafayette Higgins, C. E., Des Moines.

Guilford H. Sumner, secretary, Des Moines.

**Executive health officer:**

Guilford H. Sumner, M. D., Des Moines.

**Sanitary engineer:**

Lafayette Higgins, Des Moines.

**Bacteriologist:**

Henry Albert, M. D., Iowa City.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Kansas.**

**Board of health:**

- J. S. Cummings, M. D., vice president, Bronson.
- J. H. Winterbotham, M. D., Salina.
- B. J. Alexander, M. D., Hiawatha.
- C. H. Lerrigo, M. D., Topeka.
- O. S. Rich, M. D., Wichita.
- W. D. Hunt, M. D., Emporia.
- E. J. Lutz, Kansas City.
- Jessie T. Orr, M. D., Olathe.
- V. C. Eddy, M. D., Colby.
- Otis S. Allen, attorney, Topeka.
- S. J. Crumbine, M. D., secretary, Topeka.

**Executive health officer:**

- S. J. Crumbine, M. D., Topeka.

**Advisory board:**

- J. J. Sippy, M. D., epidemiologist, Topeka.
- C. A. Haskins, B. S., sanitary engineer, Lawrence.
- C. C. Young, M. S., director of water survey, Lawrence.
- E. H. S. Bailey, Ph. D., chemist, Lawrence.
- J. T. Willard, M. S., food analyst, Manhattan.
- L. E. Sayre, Ph. M., drug analyst, Lawrence.
- R. S. Magee, M. D., pathologist, Topeka.
- Sara E. Greenfield, M. D., bacteriologist, Topeka.
- F. W. Blackmar, sociologist, Lawrence.
- W. J. V. Deacon, statistician, Topeka.

**Division of epidemiology:**

- J. J. Sippy, M. D., epidemiologist, Topeka.

**Division of vital statistics:**

- W. J. V. Deacon, registrar, Topeka.

**Division of food and drugs:**

- Leon A. Congdon, assistant chief food and drug inspector, Topeka.

**Division of water and sewage:**

- Prof. C. A. Haskins, civil engineer, Lawrence.

**Division of bacteriology:**

- S. E. Greenfield, M. D., bacteriologist, Topeka.

**Water laboratory at University of Kansas:**

- Prof. C. C. Young, director, Lawrence.

**Food laboratory at University of Kansas:**

- Prof. E. H. S. Bailey, director, Lawrence.

**Drug laboratory:**

- Prof. L. E. Sayre, director, Lawrence.

**Food laboratory at agricultural college:**

- Prof. J. T. Willard, director, Manhattan.

**Division of publicity and general education:**

- S. J. Crumbine, M. D., director, Topeka.

**Sources of revenue in addition to appropriation:**

Salaries of directors of laboratories, laboratory analysts and helpers, laboratory maintenance and salaries of three engineers of the State board of health, and other expert special workers are borne by the budget of the University of Kansas and State Agricultural College at Lawrence and Manhattan, respectively, which total an aggregate sum estimated to be about \$30,000 per annum.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Kentucky.****Board of health:**

John G. South, M. D., president, Frankfort.  
 C. A. Fish, M. D., Frankfort.  
 O. C. Robertson, M. D., Owensboro.  
 Charles Z. Aud, M. D., Cecilian.  
 I. A. Shirley, M. D., Winchester.  
 George T. Fuller, M. D., Mayfield.  
 W. W. Richmond, M. D., Clinton.  
 A. T. McCormack, M. D., secretary, Bowling Green.

**Advisory board:**

J. W. Newman, secretary live stock sanitary board, Frankfort.  
 J. H. Kastle, director experiment station, Lexington.  
 R. M. Allen, head pure food and drug division, Lexington.  
 J. W. Gayle, M. D., secretary, State board of pharmacy, Frankfort.  
 James B. McCreary, governor, president State tuberculosis commission, Frankfort.  
 Roy L. French, secretary State tuberculosis commission, Frankfort.  
 John Mass, secretary State board of embalmers, Louisville.

**Executive health officer:**

A. T. McCormack, M. D., Bowling Green.

**State sanitary engineer and chief bureau water analysis:**

E. H. Mark, M. D., Bowling Green.

**Chief bureau of bacteriology and of bacteriological laboratory:**

L. H. South, M. D., Bowling Green.

**State registrar:**

W. L. Heizer, M. D., Bowling Green.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$30,000 annually.

**Other sources of revenue:**

International Health Commission—  
 \$5,000 for health work.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Louisiana.****Board of health:**

Oscar Dowling, M. D., president, New Orleans.  
 A. H. Gladden, M. D., vice president, Monroe.  
 T. T. Tarlton, M. D., Grand Coteau.  
 Charles F. Gelbke, M. D., New Orleans.  
 H. B. White, M. D., Gueydan.  
 B. A. Ledbetter, M. D., New Orleans.  
 Thomas A. Roy, M. D., New Orleans.

**Executive health officer:**

Oscar Dowling, M. D., New Orleans.

**State registrar of vital statistics:**

G. Farrar Patton, M. D., New Orleans.

**Bacteriologist:**

W. H. Seemann, M. D.

**Sanitary engineer:**

J. H. O'Neill.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Maryland.****Board of health:**

William H. Welch, M. D., president, Baltimore.  
 Nathan R. Gorter, M. D., commissioner, Baltimore.

**Board of health—Continued.**

Edgar Allan Poe, attorney general, Baltimore.

William W. Ford, M. D., Baltimore.

John S. Fulton, M. D., secretary, Baltimore.

**Executive health officer:**

John S. Fulton, M. D., Baltimore.

**Bureau of communicable diseases:**

C. W. G. Rohrer, M. D., acting chief, Baltimore.

**Bureau of vital statistics:**

Frederic V. Beitler, chief, Baltimore.

**Food and drug commissioner:**

Charles Gaspari, jr., Baltimore.

**Bureau of chemistry:**

W. B. D. Penniman, chief, Baltimore.

**Bureau of sanitary engineering:**

Robert B. Morse, chief, Baltimore.

**Bureau of bacteriology:**

Wm. Royal Stokes, chief, Baltimore.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$142,500 per year.

**Fiscal year:**

From April 1 to March 31.

**Massachusetts.**

**Commissioner of health:**

Allan J. McLaughlin, M. D., Brookline.

**Public health council:**

Allan J. McLaughlin, M. D., chairman, Brookline.

William T. Sedgwick, Ph. D., Sc. D., Boston.

David L. Edsall, M. D., Milton.

George C. Whipple, S. B., Cambridge.

William J. Gallivan, A. B., M. D., Boston.

Joseph E. Lamoureux, M. D., Lowell.

**Division of sanitary engineering:**

X. H. Goodnough, C. E., Boston.

**Division of sewage and water laboratories:**

H. W. Clark, North Andover.

**Division of records and accounts:**

William O. Hanson, M. D., Boston.

**Division of communicable diseases:**

Eugene R. Kelley, M. D., Boston.

**Division of antitoxin and vaccine laboratories:**

Milton J. Rosenau, M. D., Boston.

**Division of food and drugs:**

Hermann C. Lythgoe, S. B., Boston.

**Engineer in charge Neponset River construction:**

E. M. Blake, Brookline.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$192,300 for the year 1914.

**Other sources of revenue; Neponset Valley fund:**

Approximately \$85,000 for the protection of the public health in the valley of the Neponset River.

**Fiscal year ends November 30.**

**Michigan.****Board of health:**

Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., president, Ann Arbor.  
 Thomas M. Koon, M. D., vice president, Grand Rapids.  
 John L. Burkart, M. D., secretary, Lansing.  
 Wm. D. Farley, Battle Creek,  
 John H. Kellogg, M. D., Battle Creek.  
 Edward T. Abrams, M. D., Hancock.  
 Andrew P. Biddle, M. D., Detroit.

**Executive health officer:**

John L. Burkart, M. D., Lansing.

**Laboratory:**

M. L. Holm, M. D., bacteriologist.

**Sanitary engineering division:**

E. D. Rich, C. E.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Minnesota.****Board of health:**

W. A. Jones, M. D., president, Minneapolis.  
 B. J. Merrill, M. D., vice president, Stillwater.  
 W. C. Chambers, M. D., Blue Earth.  
 C. W. More, M. D., Eveleth.  
 C. Graham, M. D., Rochester.  
 O. J. Hagan, M. D., Moorhead.  
 C. L. Greene, M. D., St. Paul.  
 Frank Burton, M. D., Minneapolis.  
 Egil Boeckmann, M. D., St. Paul.

**Executive health officer:**

H. M. Bracken, M. D., St. Paul.

**Division of preventable diseases:**

A. J. Chesley, M. D., director, Minneapolis.

**Division of sanitation:**

R. H. Mullin, M. D., director, Minneapolis.

**Tuberculosis advisory commission:**

H. L. Taylor, M. D., chairman, St. Paul.  
 Robinson Beswerth, M. D., executive secretary, St. Paul.  
 Patrick A. Smith, M. D., secretary, Faribault.  
 C. F. McComb, M. D., Duluth.  
 Charles L. Schofield, M. D., Benson.  
 Pearl M. Hall, M. D., Minneapolis.

Fiscal year ends July 31.

**Mississippi.****Board of health:**

C. E. Catchings, M. D., president, Woodville.  
 S. W. Glass, M. D., Lyon.  
 N. C. Womack, M. D., Jackson.  
 John Darrington, M. D., Yazoo City.  
 T. E. Ross, M. D., Hattiesburg.  
 E. A. Check, M. D., Arcola.  
 I. W. Cooper, M. D., Newton.  
 Theodore Borroum, M. D., Corinth.  
 S. E. Eason, M. D., New Albany.

**Board of health—Continued.**

- J. Sidney Sharp, M. D., Grenada.
- W. W. Reynold, M. D., Meridian.
- W. W. Hall, M. D., Lumberton.
- J. R. Jiggitts, M. D., Canton.

**Executive health officer:**

- E. H. Galloway, M. D., Jackson.

**Director of public health:**

- W. S. Leathers, M. D., University.

**Chief sanitary inspector:**

- Willey Walley, M. D., Jackson.

**Director of the laboratory:**

- C. R. Stingily, M. D., Jackson.

**Deputy State registrar:**

- F. L. Watkins, M. D., Jackson.

**Sources of revenue in addition to appropriation:**

**Rockefeller Sanitary Commission:**

\$13,000 per year for the eradication of hookworm disease, 1915.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Missouri.**

**Board of health:**

- F. H. Matthews, M. D., president, Liberty.
- G. O. Cuppaidge, M. D., vice president, Moberly.
- J. A. B. Adcock, M. D., secretary, Jefferson City.
- G. B. Schulz, M. D., Cape Girardeau.
- R. L. Wills, M. D., Neosho.
- Ira W. Upshaw, M. D., St. Louis.
- T. H. Wilcoxon, M. D., Bowling Green.

**Executive health officer:**

- J. A. B. Adcock, M. D., Jefferson City.

**Chief statistician:**

- C. J. Kaiser, Jefferson City.

**State bacteriologist:**

- George H. Jones, M. D., Jefferson City.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Montana.**

**Board of health:**

- D. J. Donohue, M. D., president, Glendive.
- W. J. Butler, M. D., vice president, Helena.
- W. F. Cogswell, M. D., secretary, Helena.
- Samuel V. Stewart, governor, Helena.
- D. M. Kelly, attorney general, Helena.
- C. E. K. Vidal, M. D., Great Falls.
- E. F. Maginn, M. D., Butte.

**Executive health officer:**

- W. F. Cogswell, M. D., Helena.

**Bacteriologist:**

- Emil Starz, Helena.

**Chemist:**

- Prof. W. M. Cobleigh, Bozeman.

Fiscal year ends February 28.

**Nebraska.****Board of health:**

John H. Morehead, governor, Lincoln.  
 Willis E. Reed, attorney general, Lincoln.  
 A. O. Thomas, superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln.

**Board of secretaries:**

P. F. Dodson, M. D., president, Lincoln.  
 E. Arthur Carr, M. D., vice president, Wilber.  
 C. T. Burchard, M. D., treasurer, Falls City.  
 H. B. Cummins, M. D., secretary, Seward.

**State health inspector:**

W. H. Wilson, M. D., Lincoln.

**Department of bacteriology:**

William F. Wild, M. D., director.

**Department of vital statistics:**

W. H. Wilson, director.

Fiscal year ends April 30.

**Nevada.****Board of health:**

W. H. Hood, M. D., president, Reno.  
 O. P. Johnstone, M. D., Reno.  
 S. L. Lee, M. D., secretary, Carson.

**Executive health officer:**

S. L. Lee, M. D., Carson.

**State hygienic laboratory:**

W. B. Mack, M. D., director.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**New Hampshire.****Board of health:**

Rolland H. Spaulding, governor, Rochester.  
 James P. Tuttle, attorney general, Manchester.  
 Robert Fletcher, C. E., president, Hanover.  
 Geo. C. Gilmore, M. D., Manchester.  
 D. E. Sullivan, M. D., Concord.  
 Irving A. Watson, M. D., secretary, Concord.

**Executive health officer:**

Irving A. Watson, M. D., Concord.

**Laboratory of hygiene:**

Irving A. Watson, M. D., director, Concord.  
 Charles D. Howard, B. S., chemist, Concord.  
 H. N. Kingsford, M. D., bacteriologist, Hanover.  
 Chas. Duncan, M. D., bacteriologist, Concord.

**New Jersey.****Board of health:**

Richard C. Newton, Montclair.  
 William H. Chew, vice president, Salem.  
 Herbert W. Johnson, Haddonfield.  
 Oliver Kelly, Oak Tree.  
 Jacob C. Price, M. D., secretary, Branchville.

**Executive health officer:**

Jacob C. Price, M. D., Branchville.

**Bureau of contagious diseases and sanitary inspection:**

A. Clark Hunt, M. D., chief.

**Bureau of vital statistics:**

David S. South, registrar and chief.

**State laboratory of hygiene:**

R. B. Fitz-Randolph, director.

**Bureau of food, drugs, water, and sewerage:**

R. B. Fitz-Randolph, chief.

**Bureau of creamery and dairy inspection:**

George W. McGuire, chief.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$132,625 for current year.

Fiscal year ends October 31.

**New Mexico.****Board of health:**

L. G. Rice, M. D., president, Albuquerque.

W. T. Joyner, M. D., vice president, Roswell.

W. E. Kaser, M. D., secretary and treasurer, East Las Vegas.

J. A. Massie, M. D., Santa Fe.

W. R. Lovelace, M. D., Fort Sumner.

C. W. Gerber, M. D., Las Cruces.

G. V. Hackney, San Marcial.

**Executive health officer:**

W. E. Kaser, M. D., Las Vegas.

**Appropriation for health department:**

None.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**New York.****Public health council:**

Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., Albany.

Simon Flexner, M. D., New York.

Henry M. Ogden, C. E., Ithaca.

Mrs. Elmer Blair, Albany.

Homer Folks, Yonkers.

Wilhelm Gaertner, Buffalo.

T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., New York City.

**Executive health officer:**

Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., commissioner of health, Albany.

**Deputy commissioner of health:**

Linsly R. Williams, M. D., Albany.

**Consulting staff:**

Frederick C. Curtis, M. D., Albany.

Prof. Walter F. Wilcox, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Wm. H. Park, M. D., New York City department of health.

L. Emmett Holt, M. D., Columbia University, New York City.

E. A. Moree, Albany.

**Division of sanitary engineering:**

Theodore Horton, chief engineer, Albany.

**Division of laboratories and research:**

Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D., director, Albany.

**Division of vital statistics:**

Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., director, Albany.

**Division of communicable diseases:**

Fred. M. Meader, M. D., director, Albany.



## Division of child hygiene:

Henry L. K. Shaw, M. D., director, Albany.

## Division of publicity and education:

C. E. A. Winslow, director, Albany.

## Appropriation for health department:

\$286,985 for current year.

Fiscal year ends October 1.

**North Carolina.**

## Board of health:

J. Howell Way, M. D., president, Waynesville.

Richard H. Lewis, M. D., Raleigh.

J. L. Ludlow, C. E., Winston-Salem.

W. O. Spencer, M. D., Winston-Salem.

Thomas E. Anderson, M. D., Statesville.

Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, M. D., Greenville.

Edward J. Wood, M. D., Wilmington.

A. A. Kent, M. D., Lenoir.

Cyrus Thompson, M. D., Jacksonville.

## Executive health officer:

W. S. Rankin, M. D., Raleigh.

## Bureau of education and engineering:

Warren H. Booker, C. E.

## Bureau of hookworm disease:

W. P. Jacocks, M. D.

## Bureau of vital statistics:

J. R. Gordon, M. D.

## Other sources of revenue:

From the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, \$5,333.33.

From the State treasurer for tuberculosis sanatorium, \$20,000.

From patients to sanatorium, \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Fiscal year ends November 30.

**North Dakota.**

## Board of health:

H. J. Linde, attorney general, president, Bismarck.

A. M. Call, M. D., vice president, Rugby.

C. J. McGurran, M. D., secretary, Devils Lake.

## Executive health officer:

C. J. McGurran, M. D., Devils Lake.

## Bacteriologist:

L. D. Bristol, M. D.

## Pure food commissioner:

Prof. E. F. Ladd.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Ohio.**

## Board of health:

H. T. Sutton, M. D., president, Zanesville.

Wm. T. Miller, M. D., vice president, Cleveland.

R. H. Grube, M. D., Xenia.

Angus MacIvor, M. D., Marysville.

Homer C. Brown, D. D. S., Columbus.

Oscar Hasencamp, M. D., Toledo.

J. Morton Howell, M. D., Dayton.

Edward C. Turner, attorney general, Columbus.

**Executive health officer:**

E. F. McCampbell, Ph. D., M. D., secretary board of health, Columbus.

**Assistant secretary:**

James E. Bauman, attorney at law, Columbus.

**Division of communicable diseases:**

F. G. Boudreau, M. D., C. M., director, Columbus.

**Division of sanitary engineering:**

W. H. Dittoe, director, Columbus.

**Division of laboratories:**

E. F. McSherry, M. D., director, Columbus.

**Division of public health, education, and tuberculosis:**

R. G. Paterson, Ph. D., director, Columbus.

**Division of occupational diseases:**

E. R. Hayhurst, M. D., director, Columbus.

**Division of plumbing inspection:**

William C. Groeniger, director, Columbus.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Oklahoma.**

**State commissioner of health:**

John W. Duke, M. D., Oklahoma City.

**Oregon.**

**Board of health:**

E. A. Pierce, M. D., president, Portland.

E. B. Pickel, M. D., Medford.

A. C. Seely, M. D., Roseburg.

Andrew C. Smith, M. D., Portland.

W. B. Morse, M. D., Salem.

M. B. Marcellus, M. D., Portland.

Calvin S. White, M. D., secretary, Portland.

**Executive health officer:**

Calvin S. White, M. D., Portland.

J. Shelley Saurman, M. D., director of State bacteriological laboratory.

**Bacteriologist:**

Miss Emma Howe.

**Clerk of vital statistics:**

Miss A. L. McBride.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$15,000.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Pennsylvania.**

**Executive health officer:**

Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., L. L. D., commissioner of health, Harrisburg.

**Assistant to commissioner:**

J. W. Warren, M. D., Harrisburg.

Harry Lindley, secretary, Hcsford.

**Advisory board:**

Adolph Koenig, M. D., Pittsburgh.

Lee Masterton, C. E., Johnstown.

Charles B. Penrose, M. D., Philadelphia.

B. H. Warren, M. D., West Chester.

George W. Guthrie, M. D., Wilkes-Barre.

Clarence J. Marshall, V. M. D., Harrisburg.

## Division of medical inspection:

B. Franklin Royer, M. D., chief medical inspector, Harrisburg.

## Laboratories and experimental station:

J. B. Rucker, jr., M. D., chief of the laboratories, Philadelphia.

## Division of sanatoria:

F. C. Johnson, M. D., medical director, Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, No. 1, Mont Alto.

W. G. Turnbull, M. D., medical director, Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, No. 2, Cresson.

T. H. A. Stites, M. D., medical director, Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, No. 3, Hamburg.

## Division of tuberculosis dispensaries:

Carl Schaffle, M. D., medical inspector, Harrisburg.

## Division of distribution of biological products:

J. Moore Campbell, M. D., chief, Harrisburg.

## Division of sanitary engineering:

C. A. Emerson, jr., acting chief engineer.

## Bureau of vital statistics:

Wilmer R. Batt, M. D., State registrar, Harrisburg.

## Division of accounting and purchasing:

E. I. Simpson, chief, Philadelphia.

## Division of supplies:

Charles Hartzell, superintendent, Harrisburg.

## Appropriation for health department:

\$4,204,280 for two years, June 1, 1913, to June 1, 1915.

Fiscal year ends June 1.

### Philippine Islands.

## Director of health:

John D. Long, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Manila.

## Assistant director of health:

Vicente de Jesus, M. D., Manila.

## Baguio Hospital division:

Frank W. Vincent, M. D., chief, Baguio, Benguet.

## Bontoc Hospital division:

Henry Pick, M. D., acting chief, Bontoc, Mountain Province.

## Butuan Hospital division:

Florentine Ampil, M. D., chief, Butuan, Agusan.

## Clerical division:

D. W. Egner, chief, Manila.

## Culion leper colony division:

Paul Clements, M. D., chief, Culion.

## Inspection division:

Vicente de Jesus, M. D., chief, Manila.

## Iwahig penal colony division:

José Marfori, M. D., acting chief, Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

## Philippine General Hospital division:

John E. Snodgrass, M. D., superintendent, Manila.

## Philippine Training School for Nurses:

Miss Elsie P. McCloskey, chief nurse and superintendent, Manila.

## Prison sanitation division:

J. W. Smith, M. D., chief, Manila.

## Property division:

B. D. Burnham, chief, Manila.

**Sanitary engineering division:**

George H. Guerdrum, chief, Manila.

**San Lazaro Hospital division:**

Almon P. Goff, M. D., chief, Manila.

**Southern Islands Hospital division:**

Arlington Pond, M. D., chief, Cebu.

**Statistical division:**

Manuel Gomez, M. D., chief, Manila.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$867,234.17. In addition there is available approximately \$100,000 for new construction and repairs.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Porto Rico.**

**Board of health:**

Francisco del Valle Atilas, M. D., president, San Juan.

José N. Carbonell, M. D., San Juan.

Jorge Dominguez, San Juan.

Eliseo Font y Guillot, M. D., San Juan.

José J. Monclova, San Juan.

Gustavo Muñoz y Diaz, M. D., San Juan.

José Lugo-Viña, M. D., San Juan.

Francis W. Dalrymple, San Juan.

**Executive health officers:**

William F. Lippitt, M. D., director of sanitation, San Juan.

Atilio Gaztambide, M. D., assistant director of sanitation, San Juan.

William R. Watson, M. D., medical secretary, San Juan.

**Appropriation for health department:**

Sanitation service proper.....	\$232, 948. 00
Leper colony.....	12, 951. 00
Quarantine hospital.....	4, 430. 00
Suppression of anemia.....	10, 000. 00
Emergency fund, control and suppression of epidemics.....	31, 801. 09
Suppression of trachoma.....	10, 000. 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>302, 130. 09</b>

Fiscal year ends June 30, 1915.

**Rhode Island.**

**Board of health:**

Alexander B. Briggs, M. D., president, Ashaway.

Rev. George L. Locke, Bristol.

Rufus E. Darrah, M. D., Newport.

James O'Hare, Phar. D., Providence.

John H. Bennett, M. D., Pawtucket.

Robert M. Smith, M. D., Riverpoint.

William L. Harris, M. D., Providence.

Gardner T. Swarts, M. D., secretary, Providence.

**Executive health officer:**

Gardner T. Swarts, M. D., Providence.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$17,500 for 1914.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**South Carolina.****Board of health:**

The State board of health consists of the South Carolina Medical Association together with the attorney general and comptroller general of the State.

**Executive committee:**

Robt. Wilson, jr., M. D., chairman, Charleston.  
 D. B. Frontis, M. D., Ridge Spring.  
 C. C. Gambrell, M. D., Abbeville.  
 E. A. Hines, M. D., Anderson.  
 W. J. Burdell, M. D., Lugoff.  
 Wm. Egleston, M. D., Hartsville.  
 W. M. Lester, M. D., Columbia.  
 Thos. H. Peeples, attorney general, Columbia.  
 A. W. Jones, comptroller general, Columbia.  
 James A. Hayne, M. D., State health officer, Columbia.

**Executive health officer:**

James A. Hayne, M. D., Columbia.

**Laboratory:**

F. A. Coward, M. D., director, Columbia.

**Appropriation for health department:**

\$54,676.25 for current year.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Tennessee.****Board of health:**

R. E. Fort, M. D., president, Nashville.  
 A. M. Gamble, M. D., vice president, Maryville.  
 V. A. Biggs, M. D., Martin.  
 T. F. Peck, Nashville.

**Executive health officer:**

R. Q. Lillard, M. D., Lebanon.

**Director of rural sanitation:**

Olin West, M. D., Nashville.

**Bacteriologist:**

William Litterer, M. D., Nashville.

**Pure-food and drug inspector:**

Lucius P. Brown, Nashville.

**Registrar of vital statistics:**

H. H. Shoulders, M. D., Nashville.

Fiscal year ends March 19.

**Texas.****Board of health:**

W. B. Collins, M. D., president, Austin.  
 L. W. Hollis, M. D., Abilene.  
 L. M. Weinfeld, M. D., San Antonio.  
 Hugh L. McLaurin, M. D., Dallas.  
 W. D. Littler, M. D., Fort Worth.  
 H. J. Childress, M. D., Gilmer.  
 E. M. Wood, M. D., Georgetown.  
 W. A. Davis, M. D., Austin, secretary.

**Executive health officer:**

W. B. Collins, M. D., health officer, Austin.

**State bacteriologist:**

G. M. Graham, M. D., Austin.

**Registrar of vital statistics:**

W. A. Davis, M. D., Austin.

**Utah.**

**Board of health:**

- F. S. Bascom, M. D., president, Salt Lake City.
- T. B. Beatty, M. D., secretary, Salt Lake City.
- W. R. Calderwood, M. D., Salt Lake City.
- Fred Stauffer, M. D., Salt Lake City.
- C. E. McDermid, M. D., Winter Quarters.
- A. F. Doremus, Salt Lake City.
- H. K. Merrill, M. D., Logan.

**Executive health officer:**

- T. B. Beatty, M. D., Salt Lake City.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Vermont.**

**Board of health:**

- Charles S. Caverly, M. D., president, Rutland.
- Henry D. Holton, M. D., Brattleboro.
- F. Thomas Kidder, M. D., treasurer, Woodstock.
- Charles F. Dalton, M. D., secretary, Burlington.

**Executive health officer:**

- Charles F. Dalton, M. D., Burlington.

**Laboratory of hygiene:**

- B. H. Stone, M. D., director, Burlington.

**Sanitary engineer:**

- J. W. Votey, C. E., Burlington.

**Inspector:**

- Henry A. Ladd, M. D., Burlington.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

**Virginia.**

**Board of health:**

- W. M. Smith, M. D., president, Alexandria.
- S. W. Hobson, M. D., vice president, Newport News.
- J. B. Fisher, M. D., secretary, Midlothian.
- A. G. Crockett, M. D., Max Meadows.
- T. C. Firchaugh, M. D., Harrisonburg.
- Lewis E. Harvie, M. D., Danville.
- George Ben Johnston, M. D., Richmond.
- George B. Lawson, M. D., Roanoke.
- Stuart McGuire, M. D., Richmond.
- L. T. Royster, M. D., Norfolk.
- Reid White, M. D., Lexington.
- O. C. Wright, M. D., Jarratts.

**Executive health officer:**

- Ennion G. Williams, M. D., commissioner of health, Richmond.

**Bureau of rural sanitation:**

- A. W. Freeman, M. D., assistant commissioner, in charge.

**Laboratory:**

- J. O. Fitzgerald, M. D., bacteriologist.

**Bureau of sanitary engineering:**

- Richard Messer, C. E., sanitary engineer.

**Bureau of inspections:**

- Roy K. Flannagan, M. D., director.

**Bureau of vital statistics:**

- W. A. Plecker, M. D.

**Catawba Sanatorium:**

J. J. Lloyd, M. D., in charge.

**Appropriation for health department:**

Exclusive of Catawba Sanatorium.....	\$46,000
Catawba Sanatorium.....	45,000

**Other sources of revenue:**

From Rockefeller Sanitary Commission: \$14,000 for hookworm work. Fees for inspecting hotels, about \$1,800.

Fiscal year ends March 1.

**Washington.****Board of health:**

F. S. Hedges, M. D., president, Everett.  
 Elmer E. Heg, M. D., Seattle.  
 Wilson Johnston, M. D., Spokane.  
 Mrs. R. C. McCredie, Sunnyside.  
 Fred S. Hedges, M. D., Everett.  
 H. T. Graves, M. D., Olympia.

**Executive health officer:**

Thomas D. Tuttle, M. D., commissioner of health, Seattle.

**Bacteriologist:**

Edward P. Fick, M. D., Seattle.

**Assistant registrar:**

Miss Myrtle V. Goodman, Seattle.

Fiscal year ends March 31.

**West Virginia.****Board of health:**

W. W. Golden, president, Elkins.  
 S. L. Jepson, M. D., secretary, Wheeling.  
 J. L. Pyle, Chester.  
 J. H. Shipper, Gerrardstown.  
 J. E. Robins, Charleston.  
 J. A. Rusmisell, Buckhannon.  
 H. M. Rymer, Harrisville.  
 W. J. Davidson, Parkersburg.  
 H. A. Barbee, Point Pleasant.  
 H. A. Brandebury, Huntington.  
 G. D. Lind, Greenwood.

**Executive health officer:**

S. L. Jepson, M. D., commissioner of health, Wheeling.

**Hygienic laboratory:**

John N. Simpson, M. D., director.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

**Wisconsin.****Board of health:**

W. F. Whyte, M. D., president, Watertown.  
 E. S. Hayes, M. D., Eau Claire.  
 C. H. Sutherland, M. D., Jancsville.  
 H. A. Meilike, M. D., Clintonville.  
 Otho Fiedler, M. D., Sheboygan.  
 J. M. Furstman, M. D., Lacrosse.  
 C. A. Harper, M. D., secretary, Madison.

**Executive health officer:**

C. A. Harper, M. D., Madison.

Bureau of education:

Bureau of contagious diseases:

C. A. Harper, M. D., Madison.

Bureau of sanitary engineering:

W. G. Kirchoffer, Madison.

Bureau of vital statistics:

L. W. Hutchcroft, statistician, Madison.

Laboratory:

W. D. Stovall, M. D., bacteriologist.

E. J. Tully, chemist.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

Wyoming.

Board of health:

Herbert T. Harris, M. D., president, Basin.

Anna C. Hurd, M. D., Sheridan.

W. A. Wyman, M. D., secretary, Cheyenne.

Executive health officer:

W. A. Wyman, M. D., Cheyenne.

Appropriation for health department:

\$4,700 for two years.

Fiscal year ends April 1.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended March 6, 1915, was 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..	259
Basements concreted (square feet, 39,941)	67
Floors concreted (square feet, 6,875).....	22
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 15,860).	51
Total area of concrete laid (square feet, 62,676).	
Classes A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	259
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	3,185
Wire screening used (square feet, 15,990)	
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	9,662
Side-alk lens lights replaced.....	5,910
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	929
Wooden floors removed.....	84
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	31

RAT PROOFING—continued.

Old buildings—Continued.	
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.	6,445
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 56,154).....	55
Basements concreted (square feet, 20,050).	19
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 18,375).....	81
Total area concrete laid (square feet, 94,539).	
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 16,688).....	16
Buildings razed.....	17
New garbage cans stamped "Approved"....	1,047
Nuisances abated.....	441

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	27
Reinspections made on vessels.....	25
New rat guards procured.....	19
Defective rat guards repaired.....	14
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	2



AMOUNT OF CARGO INSPECTED AND DESCRIPTION OF SAME.

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
<b>Steamers Governor and Admiral Dewey from Seattle:</b>		
20 bundles rags.....	O. K.....	None.
130 cases milk, candy, household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
1,340 sacks flour, wheat, potatoes, and peanuts.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front....	25
Rats trapped on vessels.....	13
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	451
Traps set on vessels.....	59
Vessels trapped on.....	10
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,800
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	7,200
Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	13
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	6½

**RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.**

Collected.....	234
Examined.....	184
Found infected.....	0

**RATS IDENTIFIED.**

Mus norvegicus.....	113
Mus rattus.....	54
Mus alexandrinus.....	34
Mus musculus.....	33

*Squirrels collected and examined for plague.*

Contra Costa County.....	170
San Benito County.....	23
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>193</b>

*Ranches inspected and hunted over.*

Contra Costa County.....	18
San Benito County.....	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24</b>

*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.
<b>Cities:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties:</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909	Aug. 7, 1914	236 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. 23, 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.

<sup>1</sup> None.

<sup>2</sup> Wood rat.

The work is now 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—PLAGUE-ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended March 6, 1915, was received from Surg. Corput, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	54
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas.....	4
Pounds of sulphur used.....	14,940
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	341
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	410
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	374
Clean bills of health issued.....	33
Foul bills of health issued.....	6

OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.

Cars inspected, found in good order, permitted to load.....	1,755
Cars ordered repaired before loading.....	1,552
Total cars inspected.....	3,307

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED MAR. 6, 1915.

Alabama.....	112
Arizona.....	1
Arkansas.....	10
California.....	18
Carolina, North.....	2
Carolina, South.....	4
Colorado.....	40
Florida.....	51
Georgia.....	36
Illinois.....	260
Indiana.....	32
Iowa.....	9
Kansas.....	2
Kentucky.....	37
Louisiana.....	989
Maryland.....	1
Michigan.....	32
Mississippi.....	387
Missouri.....	64
Nebraska.....	10
New Jersey.....	1

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED MAR. 6, 1915—CON.

New Mexico.....	3
New York.....	21
Ohio.....	113
Oklahoma.....	12
Oregon.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	15
Tennessee.....	87
Texas.....	224
Virginia.....	3
West Virginia.....	1
Washington.....	2
Wisconsin.....	6
Canada.....	3

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	6,994
Number of premises inspected.....	10,369
Notices served.....	984

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation.....	134
By marginal concrete wall.....	136
By concrete floor and wall.....	341
By minor repairs.....	249
Square yards of concrete laid.....	20,025
Total buildings rat proofed.....	860
Total buildings rat proofed to date.....	23,978
Number of abatements.....	199
Number of abatements to date.....	10,804

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents examined.....	3,667
Mus norvegicus.....	1,796
Mus rattus.....	195
Mus alexandrinus.....	200
Mus musculus.....	3,626
Unclassified.....	1,061
Putrid.....	70
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6,873
Number of suspicious rats.....	7
Plague rats confirmed.....	2

Rodent cases.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
233	1535 Terpsichore Street.....	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Intensive trapping. Rat proofing initiated.
234	5238 Laurel Street.....	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	See case 233.

Last case of human plague, Oct. 4, 1914.

Last case of rodent plague, Mar. 3, 1915.

Total number of rodents captured to Mar. 6.....	285,086
Total number of rodents examined to Mar. 6.....	219,012

## Total cases of rodent plague to Mar. 6 by species:

Mus musculus.....	4
Mus rattus.....	16
Mus alexandrinus.....	9
Mus norvegicus.....	205

Total rodent cases to Mar. 6, 1915..... 234

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended March 20, 1915,<sup>1</sup> was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

## OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	41
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	4
Pounds of sulphur used.....	11,371
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	341
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	440
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	344
Clean bills of health issued.....	28
Foul bills of health issued.....	9

## OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.

Cars inspected, found in good order; permitted to load.....	1,955
Cars ordered repaired before loading.....	1,380
Total cars inspected.....	3,335
Rodents killed in cars.....	2

## DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED MAR. 20, 1915.

Alabama.....	125
Arkansas.....	15
California.....	14
Carolina, North.....	5
Carolina, South.....	3
Colorado.....	1
Connecticut.....	1
Florida.....	24
Georgia.....	54
Illinois.....	249
Indiana.....	19
Iowa.....	11
Kansas.....	10
Kentucky.....	17
Louisiana.....	957
Maine.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3
Michigan.....	10
Minnesota.....	7
Mississippi.....	371
Missouri.....	36
Nebraska.....	7
New Hampshire.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
New York.....	26
Ohio.....	73
Oklahoma.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	4

## DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED MAR. 20, 1915—con.

Tennessee.....	79
Texas.....	172
Virginia.....	4
West Virginia.....	1
Washington.....	3
Wisconsin.....	7

## FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	7,289
Premises disinfected.....	25
Premises inspected.....	10,972
Notices served.....	227

## BUILDINGS RATPROOFED.

By elevation.....	209
By marginal concrete wall.....	176
By concrete floor and wall.....	372
By minor repairs.....	435
Square yards of concrete laid.....	26,417
Total buildings ratproofed.....	1,192
Total buildings ratproofed to date.....	26,550
Number of abatements.....	225
Number of abatements to date.....	11,348

## LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents examined.....	3,664
Mus norvegicus.....	1,791
Mus rattus.....	92
Mus alexandrinus.....	170
Mus musculus.....	4,162
Wood rats.....	1,161
Putrid.....	77
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,376
Number of suspicious rats.....	6
Plague rats confirmed.....	0
Last case of human plague, Oct. 4, 1914.....	
Last case of rodent plague, Mar. 9, 1915.....	
Total number of rodents captured to Mar. 20.....	300,373
Total number of rodents examined to Mar. 20.....	226,636
Total cases of rodent plague to Mar. 20, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	4
Mus rattus.....	16
Mus norvegicus.....	207
Mus alexandrinus.....	9
Total rodent cases to Mar. 20, 1915.....	236

<sup>1</sup> For report for week ended Mar. 13, 1915, see Public Health Reports, Mar. 26, 1915, p. 924.

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended February 27, 1915, has been received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		WATER FRONT—continued.	
New buildings inspected.....	43	Fumigation certificates issued.....	1
Basements concreted, new buildings, 5 square feet.....	8,960	Canal Zone certificates issued.....	1
Floors concreted, new buildings, 28 square feet.....	67,280	Port sanitary certificates issued.....	34
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings, 4 square feet.....	2,260	LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.	
Sidewalks concreted, square feet.....	26,470	Dead rodents received.....	20
Total concrete laid, new structures, feet.....	104,970	Rodents trapped and killed.....	312
New buildings elevated.....	6	Total.....	332
Premises rat proofed, concrete, new buildings.....	33	Rodents examined for plague infection.....	275
Buildings razed.....	4	Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
WATER FRONT.		Poison distributed, pounds.....	14
Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	8	Human bodies examined for plague infection.....	1
Vessels fumigated.....	1	Bodies found plague infected.....	0
Sulphur used, pounds.....	250	CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.	
New rat guards installed.....	18	Mus rattus.....	9
Defective rat guards repaired.....	6	Mus alexandrinus.....	49
		Mus norvegicus.....	234
		Mus musculus.....	40

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

*Rodents examined in Everett.*

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	24
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	1
Mus musculus trapped.....	1
Total.....	26
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	26
Rodents found plague infected.....	0

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

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

**Honolulu.**

WEEK ENDED FEB. 27, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	425	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats trapped.....	419	Cost per rat destroyed.....	20¢
Mongoose trapped.....	5	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	1	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	338	Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, Aug. 17, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	157		
Mus musculus.....	143		
Mus norvegicus.....	87		
Mus rattus.....	32		
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	1		

## Hilo.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 20, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,585	Classification of rats trapped and found	
Rats trapped.....	2,554	dead—Continued.	
Rats found dead.....	2	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	410
Mongoose taken.....	29	<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	869
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,585	<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	729
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0	Last case of rat plague Paauhau Sugar Co.,	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		Aug. 29, 1914.	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	548	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar	
		Co., Aug. 16, 1914.	

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for February, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>Ohio:</b>	
Merced County—		Ashtabula County.....	1
Los Banos.....	3	Cuyahoga County—	
San Francisco County—		Cleveland.....	4
San Francisco.....	2	Franklin County—	
San Joaquin County—		Columbus.....	4
Stockton.....	1	Greene County.....	1
Total.....	6	Hancock County.....	1
<b>Indiana:</b>		Muskingum County—	
Brown County.....	1	Zanesville.....	2
Clark County.....	3	Summit County—	
Lake County.....	1	Akron.....	1
Marion County.....	6	Total.....	14
Vanderburg County.....	1	<b>Virginia:</b>	
Washington County.....	2	Accomac County.....	1
Total.....	14	Augusta County.....	1
<b>Iowa:</b>		Dixwiddle County.....	1
Boone County.....	1	Fairfax County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	Floyd County.....	1
Scott County.....	1	Fluvanna County.....	1
Total.....	3	Hanover County.....	1
<b>New York:</b>		Lee County.....	1
Eric County.....	4	Mecklenburg County.....	2
Monroe County.....	1	Norfolk County.....	1
Nassau County.....	1	Orange County.....	2
Oneida County.....	1	Pittsylvania County.....	2
Orange County.....	1	Princess Anne County.....	3
Schenectady County.....	1	Rappahannock County.....	1
Westchester County.....	2	Russell County.....	3
New York City.....	14	Scott County.....	1
Total.....	25	Wise County.....	1
		Wythe County.....	2
		Total.....	26
		<b>Washington:</b>	
		King County—	
		Seattle.....	1

### City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 13, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Newport News, Va.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	3	New York, N. Y.....	5	5
Dallas, Tex.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	1
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	2	South Bend, Ind.....	2	2
Newark, N. J.....	1	2	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	1

**DIPHTHERIA.**

**California—San Francisco.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 27, 1915, 33 new cases of diphtheria, with 3 deaths, were notified in San Francisco, Cal.

The following summary shows the numbers of cases and deaths from diphtheria as reported by months since July 1, 1914: July, 32 cases, 3 deaths; August, 29 cases, 1 death; September, 82 cases, 15 deaths; October, 72 cases, 13 deaths; November, 115 cases, 9 deaths; December, 199 cases, 15 deaths; January, 162 cases, 15 deaths; February, 156 cases, 20 deaths; March 1 to 27, 156 cases, 7 deaths.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1018.

**ERYSIPELAS.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 13, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	10	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	.....	9
Chelsea, Mass.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	35	2
Chicago, Ill.....	33	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	14	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	.....	Reading, Pa.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	2	Rochester, N. Y.....	4	2
Cumberland, Md.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	13	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....			

**GONORRHEA.**

**State Reports for February, 1915.**

During the month of February, 1915, cases of gonorrhoea were reported by States as follows: California, 21; Ohio, 171; Vermont, 6.

**MALARIA.**

**State Reports for February, 1915.**

During the month of February, 1915, cases of malaria were reported by States as follows: California, 4; Ohio, 1; Virginia, 445.

**MEASLES.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1018.

**PELLAGRA.**

**State Reports for February, 1915.**

During the month of February, 1915, cases of pellagra were reported by States as follows: California, 1; Virginia, 33.

## PELLAGRA—Continued.

## City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 13, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C. ....		2	Norfolk, Va. ....	1	1
Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	1		Roanoke, Va. ....	1	
Haverhill, Mass. ....		1	Shreveport, La. ....		1
Nashville, Tenn. ....		1	Salt Lake City, Utah. ....	6	3
New Orleans, La. ....	1				

## PNEUMONIA.

## City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 13, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	2		Manchester, N. H. ....	8	8
Auburn, N. Y. ....	4	4	New Castle, Pa. ....	1	
Binghamton, N. Y. ....	9	5	Newport, Ky. ....	3	3
Bradnock, Pa. ....	3		Norfolk, Va. ....	1	1
Canton, Ohio. ....	2	8	Norristown, Pa. ....	1	
Chicago, Ill. ....	247	141	Northampton, Mass. ....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	62	29	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	81	43
Danville, Ill. ....	3		Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	35	37
Detroit, Mich. ....	2	10	Reading, Pa. ....	2	3
Dubuque, Iowa. ....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y. ....	1	7
Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	12	5	Rock Island, Ill. ....	2	2
Jackson, Mich. ....	4		Salt Lake City, Utah. ....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich. ....	5	1	Schenectady, N. Y. ....	5	4
Kansas City, Mo. ....	4	11	South Bend, Ind. ....	1	
Lancaster, Pa. ....	2		Steubenville, Ohio. ....	2	
Lorain, Ohio. ....	1	1	Toledo, Ohio. ....	1	5
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	10	10	York, Pa. ....	2	

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## State Reports for February, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Ohio—Continued.	
Marin County—		Williams County. ....	1
San Anselmo. ....	1	Total. ....	8
San Francisco County—		Virginia:	
San Francisco. ....	1	Amelia County. ....	1
Total. ....	2	Augusta County. ....	1
Indiana:		Buckingham County. ....	1
Clinton County. ....	4	Fauquier County. ....	1
Iowa:		Franklin County. ....	2
Madison County. ....	1	Hanover County. ....	1
New York:		Highland County. ....	1
Clinton County. ....	1	Lancaster County. ....	1
Columbia County. ....	1	Madison County. ....	1
Montroe County. ....	1	Montgomery County. ....	2
Suffolk County. ....	1	Nansemond County. ....	1
Yates County. ....	1	Orange County. ....	1
New York City. ....	3	Powhatan County. ....	1
Total. ....	8	Prince Edward County. ....	2
Ohio:		Rockingham County. ....	2
Allen County. ....	1	Russell County. ....	2
Cuyahoga County—		Southampton County. ....	1
Cleveland. ....	3	Washington County. ....	1
Paulding County. ....	1	Wise County. ....	1
Pickaway County. ....	1	Wythe County. ....	1
Summit County—		Total. ....	24
Akron. ....	1	Washington:	
		Whatcom County. ....	1

## SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1018.



**SMALLPOX.**

**California—Imperial County.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 27, 1915, 5 new cases of smallpox were notified in Imperial County, Cal.

**Kansas.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 27, 1915, cases of smallpox were reported in counties of Kansas as follows: Anderson 4, Barber 3, Brown 2, Chase 3, Cherokee 1, Comanche 19, Crawford 1, Franklin 2, Greenwood 1, Harper 1, Jewel 4, Lane 3, Lyon 1, Montgomery 2, Morton 14, Pawnee 2, Phillips 5, Republic 1, Rice 1, Saline 3, Sedgwick 8, Shawnee 4, Sumner 11, Wyandotte 14.

**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 27, 1915, several new foci of smallpox infection had been reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Dakota County, Farmington, 1; McLeod County, Hutchinson, 1; Olmsted County, Viola Township, 2; Washington County, Afton Township, 1, Woodbury Township, 5; Watonwan County, Riverdale Township, 4.

**Texas—Laredo.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported that during the week ended March 13, 1915, 17 new cases of smallpox, with 2 deaths, were notified at Laredo, Tex., making a total of 124 cases reported since January 16, 1915.

**State Reports for February, 1915.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>California:</b>						
Imperial County .....	21			2	19	
Calexico .....	9				9	
Holtville .....	1				1	
Los Angeles County .....	1				1	
Santa Monica .....	1					1
Long Beach .....	2				2	
Madera County .....	1				1	
Merced County .....	1					1
Orange County .....	7				7	
Santa Ana .....	2				2	
San Bernardino County .....	7				7	
Redlands .....	2				2	
San Bernardino .....	10				10	
San Diego County .....	2				2	
National City .....	1				1	
East San Diego .....	1				1	
San Diego .....	4				3	1

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>California—Continued.</b>						
San Joaquin County—						
Stockton.....	2					2
Santa Clara County.....	3				3	
Riverside County—						
Corona.....	1				1	
Total.....	79			2	72	5
<b>New York:</b>						
Cattaraugus County.....	2				1	1
Chautauque County.....	1					1
Chenango County.....	1			1		
Erie County.....	2					2
Herkimer County.....	1				1	
Monroe County.....	9		6		3	
Orleans County.....	13			3	10	
Steuben County.....	7				1	6
Total.....	36		6	4	16	10
<b>Ohio:</b>						
Ashland County.....	16				4	12
Ashtabula County—						
Conneaut.....	1				1	
Auglaize County.....	30			1	29	
Butler County—						
Hamilton.....	1				1	
Carroll County.....	1					1
Clark County—						
Springfield.....	1				1	
Columbiana County.....	31					31
Crawford County—						
Bucyrus.....	1					1
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	2					2
Erie County.....	44		1	2	39	2
Fayette County.....	1				1	
Franklin County.....	1					1
Hamilton County—						
Cincinnati.....	10				8	2
Hancock County.....	2					2
Hardin County.....	47					47
Hocking County.....	7					7
Holmes County.....	1					1
Jackson County.....	7					7
Knox County.....	2					2
Lake County.....	1				1	
Logan County.....	2				1	1
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	8				7	1
Marion County.....	6					6
Medina County.....	4				4	
Paulding County.....	23				6	17
Seneca County.....	15				6	9
Stark County.....	31			3	22	6
Summit County—						
Akron.....	1				1	
Tuscarawas County.....	4					4
Wayne County.....	6				1	5
Williams County.....	1					1
Wood County.....	7			1	3	3
Wyandot County.....	27					27
Total.....	342		1	7	136	198

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Indiana (Feb. 1-28):</b>			<b>Iowa (Feb. 1-28)—Contd.</b>		
<b>Counties—</b>			<b>Counties—Contd.</b>		
Blackford.....	4		Webster.....	6	
Clark.....	23		Winnebago.....	1	
Clinton.....	56		Wright.....	3	
Daviess.....	6		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1</b>
Dearborn.....	3		<b>Montana (Feb. 1-28):</b>		
Delaware.....	62		<b>Carbon County.....</b>		
Dubois.....	1		<b>Cascade County—</b>		
Floyd.....	2		<b>Great Falls.....</b>		
Fountain.....	11		<b>Fergus County.....</b>		
Gibson.....	3		<b>Gallatin County.....</b>		
Greene.....	2		<b>Bozeman.....</b>		
Hancock.....	9		<b>Granite County.....</b>		
Henry.....	3		<b>Jefferson County.....</b>		
Huntington.....	3		<b>Meagher County.....</b>		
Jay.....	33		<b>Missoula County.....</b>		
Jefferson.....	8		<b>Missoula.....</b>		
Johnson.....	3		<b>Madison County.....</b>		
Knox.....	37		<b>Park County.....</b>		
Lagrange.....	2		<b>Livingston.....</b>		
Lake.....	3		<b>Sanders County.....</b>		
Madison.....	7		<b>Sheridan County.....</b>		
Marion.....	10		<b>Silver Bow County.....</b>		
Martin.....	1		<b>Butte.....</b>		
Miami.....	1		<b>Sweet Grass County.....</b>		
Montgomery.....	1		<b>Toole County.....</b>		
Newton.....	2		<b>Total.....</b>		
Parke.....	1		<b>87</b>		
Putnam.....	18	1	<b>North Dakota (Feb. 1-28):</b>		
Ripley.....	33		<b>Counties—</b>		
Shelby.....	1		<b>Bottineau.....</b>		
Switzerland.....	2		<b>Cass.....</b>		
Tippecanoe.....	14		<b>Dickey.....</b>		
Vanderburgh.....	18		<b>Eddy.....</b>		
Vigo.....	15		<b>Logan.....</b>		
Wabash.....	12		<b>McHenry.....</b>		
Warrick.....	1		<b>McLean.....</b>		
Washington.....	4		<b>Morton.....</b>		
White.....	1		<b>Mountrail.....</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Ramsey.....</b>		
<b>Iowa (Feb. 1-28):</b>			<b>Sargent.....</b>		
<b>Counties—</b>			<b>Ward.....</b>		
Benton.....	2		<b>Wells.....</b>		
Boone.....	16		<b>Williams.....</b>		
Bremer.....	3		<b>Total.....</b>		
Buena Vista.....	24		<b>101</b>		
Carroll.....	1		<b>Texas (Feb. 1-28):</b>		
Cass.....	11		<b>Bowie County.....</b>		
Cedar.....	1		<b>Burnet County—</b>		
Clarke.....	8		<b>Burnet.....</b>		
Clay.....	1		<b>Calhoun County.....</b>		
Clinton.....	21		<b>Cameron County—</b>		
Dallas.....	1		<b>Brownsville.....</b>		
Delaware.....	5		<b>Coleman County.....</b>		
Dubuque.....	12		<b>Coleman.....</b>		
Fayette.....	4		<b>Colorado County.....</b>		
Framont.....	1		<b>Comal County.....</b>		
Hamilton.....	1		<b>Dallas County.....</b>		
Hancock.....	1		<b>Dallas.....</b>		
Hardin.....	2		<b>Dimmit County.....</b>		
Humboldt.....	2		<b>Ellis County.....</b>		
Jasper.....	3		<b>El Paso County—</b>		
Keokuk.....	4		<b>El Paso.....</b>		
Linn.....	8		<b>Fisher County.....</b>		
Lyon.....	2		<b>Galveston County—</b>		
Mahaska.....	2		<b>Galveston.....</b>		
Marshall.....	1		<b>Guadalupe County.....</b>		
Monroe.....	1		<b>Sequin.....</b>		
Muscatine.....	1		<b>Hardin County.....</b>		
O'Brien.....	2		<b>Harrison County.....</b>		
Palo Alto.....	1		<b>Haskell County.....</b>		
Pocahontas.....	2		<b>Rule.....</b>		
Polk.....	42	1	<b>Hidalgo County.....</b>		
Pottawattamie.....	80		<b>Hill County.....</b>		
Poweshiek.....	7		<b>15</b>		
Scott.....	70		<b>1</b>		
Van Buren.....	1		<b>16</b>		

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas (Feb. 1-28)—Contd.			Virginia (Feb. 1-28)—Con.		
Johnson County—			Counties—Continued.		
Cleburne.....	10		Greensville.....	40	
Llano County.....	7	1	Lancaster.....	1	
Motley County.....	50		Madison.....	10	
Navarro County—			Mathews.....	1	
Corsicana.....	8		Mecklenburg.....	2	
Nolan County—			Nelson.....	3	
Sweetwater.....	6		Norfolk.....	1	
Palo Pinto County	2		Northumberland	1	
Mineral Wells	2		Patrick.....	3	
Parker County.....	1		Pittsylvania.....	2	
Runnels County—			Powhatan.....	3	
Ballinger.....	2		Prince George.....	2	
Tarrant County—			Princess Anne.....	1	
Fort Worth.....	27		Russell.....	1	
Taylor County.....	12		Southampton.....	14	
Throckmorton County	4		Tazewell.....	8	
Travis County—			Washington.....	1	
Austin.....	1		Wythe.....	2	
Trinity County.....	20		Total.....	176	
Williamson County	3		Washington (Feb. 1-28):		
Granger.....	2		Clark County.....	1	
Taylor.....	1		King County.....	1	
Total.....	355	4	Seattle.....	2	
Vermont:			Mason County.....	6	
County—			Pierce County—		
Franklin.....	26		Tacoma.....	1	
Virginia (Feb. 1-28):			Spokane County—		
Counties—			Spokane.....	6	
Accomac.....	17		Walla Walla County	1	
Carroll.....	14		Whitcomb County—		
Frederick.....	8		Bellingham.....	8	
Goochland.....	3		Yakima County.....	1	
Grayson.....	38		Total.....	27	

## City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 13, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		La Crosse, Wis.....	3	
Butte, Mont.....	1		Lincoln, Nebr.....	4	
Canton, Ohio.....	7		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	2		Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1		Muncie, Ind.....	4	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	3		Ogden, Utah.....	7	
Dallas, Tex.....	2		Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	2		Racine, Wis.....	3	
Davenport, Iowa.....	15		St. Louis, Mo.....	6	
Detroit, Mich.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah	4	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1		Seattle, Wash.....	8	
El Paso, Tex.....	2	1	Sioux City, Iowa.....	8	
Evansville, Ind.....	7		Spokane, Wash.....	6	
Galesburg, Ill.....	3		Springfield, Ill.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Superior, Wis.....	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Tampa, Fla.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	6				

1 Including West Tampa.

## SYPHILIS.

## State Reports for February, 1915.

During the month of February, 1915, cases of syphilis were reported to State health departments as follows: California 20, Ohio 63, Vermont 8.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended March 13, 1915.

During the week ended March 13, 1915, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Charleston, S. C., 2 deaths; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 case with 1 death; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1 case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1018.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for February, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>Montana:</b>	
Alameda County—		Beaverhead County.....	1
Alameda.....	2	Blaine County.....	3
Berkeley.....	1	Dawson County.....	1
Hayward.....	1	Flathead County.....	1
Oakland.....	4	Fergus County.....	1
Colusa County.....	2	Gallatin County.....	1
Contra Costa County—		Hill County.....	3
Hercules.....	1	Lewis and Clark County—	
Fresno County—		Helena.....	2
Clovis.....	1	Meagher County.....	1
Coalinga.....	1	Madison County.....	2
Los Angeles County.....	2	Yellowstone County.....	2
Long Beach.....	2	Billings.....	1
Los Angeles.....	24	Lincoln County.....	3
Sacramento County.....	1		
Sacramento.....	24	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>
San Bernardino County—			
San Bernardino.....	1	<b>New York:</b>	
San Diego County—		Albany County.....	18
East San Diego.....	1	Broome County.....	1
San Francisco County—		Cayuga County.....	2
San Francisco.....	11	Clinton County.....	5
San Joaquin County—		Cortland County.....	2
Stockton.....	1	Delaware County.....	1
San Luis Obispo County—		Dutchess County.....	1
San Luis Obispo.....	1	Eric County.....	7
San Mateo County—		Franklin County.....	1
San Bruno.....	1	Genesee County.....	1
San Mateo.....	1	Greene County.....	2
		Herkimer County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>83</b>	Jefferson County.....	4
		Livingston County.....	1
<b>Indiana:</b>		Monroe County.....	4
Cass County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	3
Clark County.....	3	Niagara County.....	6
Dearborn County.....	1	Oneida County.....	7
Decatur County.....	1	Onondaga County.....	3
Delaware County.....	1	Ontario County.....	2
Elkhart County.....	2	Orange County.....	4
Floyd County.....	2	Oswego County.....	2
Greene County.....	2	Otsego County.....	1
Harrison County.....	1	Putnam County.....	2
Howard County.....	1	Rensselaer County.....	6
Jackson County.....	2	St. Lawrence County.....	1
Jay County.....	1	Saratoga County.....	3
Jefferson County.....	2	Schenectady County.....	3
Kosciusko County.....	1	Seneca County.....	1
Lake County.....	20	Steuben County.....	4
Marion County.....	5	Suffolk County.....	1
Morgan County.....	1	Sullivan County.....	1
Parke County.....	4	Tioga County.....	1
Perry County.....	1	Tompkins County.....	3
Pike County.....	5	Ulster County.....	15
St. Joseph County.....	3	Washington County.....	18
Tippecanoe County.....	1	Wayne County.....	1
Vanderburg County.....	4	Westchester County.....	10
Vermillion County.....	1	New York City.....	84
Vigo County.....	1		
Washington County.....	3	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71</b>		

**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**  
**State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>North Dakota:</b>		<b>Virginia:</b>	
Barnes County.....	1	Accomac County.....	4
Golden Valley County.....	1	Albemarle County.....	2
Grand Forks County.....	1	Allegheny County.....	6
Hettinger County.....	1	Appomattox County.....	2
Pierce County.....	4	Augusta County.....	2
Ransom County.....	2	Bath County.....	1
Sargent County.....	1	Bedford County.....	4
Ward County.....	2	Botetourt County.....	2
Williams County.....	4	Brunswick County.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17</b>	Buchanan County.....	2
		Campbell County—	
<b>Ohio:</b>		Lynchburg.....	1
Athens County.....	1	Clarke County.....	5
Belmont County.....	27	Dickerson County.....	3
Brown County.....	4	Dinwiddie County.....	2
Champaign County—		Elizabeth City County.....	1
Urbana.....	1	Essex County.....	1
Clark County—		Fairfax County.....	1
Springfield.....	1	Fauquier County.....	3
Clermont County.....	1	Floyd County.....	3
Columbiana County.....	5	Franklin County.....	4
Cuyahoga County.....	11	Frederick County—	
Darke County.....	3	Winchester.....	2
Defiance County.....	4	Giles County.....	1
Erie County—		Goochland County.....	3
Sandusky.....	2	Grayson County.....	2
Franklin County.....	7	Greensville County.....	4
Fulton County.....	1	Halifax County.....	12
Gallia County.....	1	Hanover County.....	2
Guernsey County—		Henrico County—	
Cambridge.....	3	Richmond.....	2
Hamilton County.....	5	Henry County.....	3
Harrison County.....	1	Isle of Wight County.....	2
Henry County.....	1	James City County.....	1
Highland County.....	1	Lancaster County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	7	Lee County.....	13
Lake County.....	1	Loudoun County.....	4
Lawrence County.....	4	Louisiana County.....	2
Lorain County—		Lunenburg County.....	2
Lorain.....	1	Madison County.....	2
Lucas County.....	2	Mathews County.....	1
Mahoning County—		Mecklenburg County.....	3
Youngstown.....	6	Montgomery County.....	4
Monroe County.....	1	Nansemond County.....	3
Montgomery County—		Norfolk County.....	3
Dayton.....	8	Northampton County.....	2
Muskingum County.....	26	Page County.....	3
Perry County.....	3	Pittsylvania County—	
Pike County.....	1	Danville.....	1
Preble County.....	1	Prince Edward County.....	1
Ross County.....	1	Prince George County.....	1
Sandusky County.....	2	Prince William County.....	1
Scioto County—		Pulaski County.....	3
Portsmouth.....	3	Roanoke County.....	1
Stark County.....	3	Rockingham County.....	2
Summit County.....	4	Russell County.....	6
Trumbull County—		Scott County.....	5
Warren.....	2	Shenandoah County.....	2
Tuscarawas County.....	1	Smyth County.....	6
Van Wert County.....	1	Southampton County.....	1
Washington County.....	1	Tazewell County.....	8
Wayne County.....	2	Wise County.....	13
Wood County.....	1	Wythe County.....	1
Wyandot County.....	3	York County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>184</b>
		<b>Washington:</b>	
<b>Vermont:</b>		Chelan County.....	1
Bennington County.....	1	Columbia County.....	6
Caledonia County.....	1	King County.....	2
Franklin County.....	3	Seattle.....	1
Lamolle County.....	2	Pierce County—	
Orange County.....	3	Tacoma.....	3
Rutland County.....	5	Spokane County—	
Washington County.....	1	Spokane.....	4
Windsor County.....	2	Stevens County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16</b>	Walla Walla County.....	20
		Yakima County.....	1
		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>39</b>

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 13, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	.....	Manchester, N. H.....	1	.....
Alameda, Cal.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	2	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	1
Baltimore, Md.....	5	1	New Britain, Conn.....	1	.....
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	2	1
Boston, Mass.....	3	.....	Newport, R. I.....	1	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	27	4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2	.....
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	26	4	Pascagoula, Miss.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Concord, N. H.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	4	.....	Providence, R. I.....	3	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	1	Pueblo, Colo.....	.....	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	1
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	1	.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	3	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	10	1	South Bend, Ind.....	.....	1
Hamilton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	2	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Steubenville, Ohio.....	3	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	Trenton, N. J.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	2	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	4	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for February, 1915.

States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California.....	338	2,394	326
Indiana.....	251	831	824
Iowa.....	51	.....	72
Montana.....	25	10	45
New York.....	1,940	3,473	1,821
North Dakota.....	33	52	56
Ohio.....	555	1,167	814
Vermont.....	40	10	30
Virginia.....	193	754	196
Washington.....	40	201	83

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 13, 1915.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	235	33	2	16	.....	32	.....	41	34
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	270	86	.....	168	.....	70	4	62	20
Chicago, Ill.....	2,383,325	847	138	16	448	5	1	1	232	91
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	192	38	.....	29	.....	22	1	33	21
Detroit, Mich.....	537,650	196	45	.....	.....	.....	24	1	29	9
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,537	1,622	388	28	1,006	6	329	7	478	164
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	514	64	.....	309	2	.....	.....	145	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,873	191	19	.....	105	.....	34	.....	25	6
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	215	60	.....	133	.....	13	.....	48	13

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

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

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	155	19	4	3	19	3	25	13	
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,175	142	16		15	15		29	20	
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	147	23		298	15		52	25	
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	154	22	3	5	17		25	16	
Newark, N. J.	389,106	142	32	2	11	13		46	32	
New Orleans, La.	361,221	164	21	4	6			37	27	
Washington, D. C.	353,378	167	9		38	28		26	21	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio	204,567	68	3		14	4		9	5	
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	87	24	2	10	23		27	11	
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	87	14	2	3	1		1	9	
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	36	1		3	4		9	5	
Providence, R. I.	245,090	105	16	1	2	12	3	10	12	
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	76	5		16	9	1	12	3	
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	68	3		4	4		11	2	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	38	4	1	1			7	3	
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	38	4		25	7		8	4	
Camden, N. J.	102,465	5	5		17			3		
Dallas, Tex.	111,986				1	4		1	3	
Dayton, Ohio	123,794	35	2		24	7		2	4	
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	38	6	2	6	8		3	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	41	2		1	5		4	3	
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	38	12	1	1	11		1	1	
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	44	5	1	1	3		6	3	
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	43				1		2	5	
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	34	4	1	23	12		14	3	
New Haven, Conn.	144,505	4	4		21	10		7	1	
Oakland, Cal.	183,062	4	4		20	2		3	1	
Reading, Pa.	103,361	28	3			4		4		
Richmond, Va.	134,917	67			1	8		7	8	
Salt Lake City, Utah	109,530	33	3	1	4	2				
Spokane, Wash.	135,657				4	2		1	1	
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	36	1		11	5		5	1	
Toledo, Ohio	184,126	73	7	1	8	5		11	8	
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	45	4		1	5		9	5	
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	52	6			3		9	4	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio	80,291		10			6			3	
Allentown, Pa.	60,297		3	1	1					
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952		2		15					
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271	9	2			3		6		
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	12	1		18	1		1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	24	8			1		1		
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	14	4		4	1		3	1	
Canton, Ohio	57,426	26	4		3	15		1	1	
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	30							3	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,077		1							
Covington, Ky.	55,896		1					1		
Duluth, Minn.	89,331		1			9		2	2	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	23	2		96	5		4	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	19	5	2		1		4	3	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	22	1	1	1	1		4	1	
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	3	3		2	4		6	1	
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	19	1		9	4				
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	24	2			4		7	1	
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	32	2	1	1	1				
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	22							1	
New Britain, Conn.	50,612								2	
Norfolk, Va.	85,540		1		13			5	5	
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	22	2		1	10		3		
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	19	4						1	
Portland, Me.	62,161	21	2			7	1		3	
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218				3	1		1		
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	31	2		51	1		5	3	
Sioux City, Iowa	54,098		1							
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	19	3	1	38	5		3	2	
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	11				2			2	
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	22	7		110				3	
Troy, N. Y.	77,560		3			5		5	4	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,060	24	5		5	1		6	1	
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	20	3		10	1		4	3	



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

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

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330				6				2	1
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	16								
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	9	2							
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	8			10			1		
Butler, Pa.	25,543				1		4			
Butte, Mont.	41,781	15					1			2
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	17	5		2		3	1	3	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	11							1	1
Danville, Ill.	30,847	12	3		1		1			1
Davenport, Iowa.	46,340		1		5		1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,428		1						1	1
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		1		1		3		1	1
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	4								
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816		6		11		2		3	
El Paso, Tex.	49,505		5		7		1			10
Everett, Mass.	37,381		2	1	18		3		3	
Everett, Wash.	32,048	7								
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	13	3	1	1		6		1	1
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	18					2			
Hamilton, Ohio.	38,814								3	1
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	17			10		18	2	4	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	17			1				3	3
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	8					1		1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685									
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	11			4		1		5	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	14	1		87					
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	19							1	3
Malden, Mass.	48,979	16	7		3		3		4	
Medford, Mass.	25,240	6	1		43		1			1
Moline, Ill.	26,402	3			2		2			
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		2				3		1	
Newport, Ky.	31,517	11	2				3		1	1
Newport, R. I.	29,154	3								
Newton, Mass.	42,455	9	2		9					
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	22	2	1						3
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	6	4							
Orange, N. J.	31,968	16	1						1	3
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880		1		29		2		2	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	9	7		10		1		1	2
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	9			104	2	1			1
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	8			2					1
Racine, Wis.	44,528	22	1						1	3
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	20	2				1		2	2
Rock Island, Ill.	26,945	7			10					
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	12	1		5				1	3
San Diego, Cal.	48,500	4	6						4	4
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	2								
Superior, Wis.	44,344	11	6							
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	21					1		3	
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	10			1					1
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	18	3				2	1		2
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	10								
York, Pa.	49,430		3				2		9	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949		1				1			
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	7	2				3		6	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100		1		1		1			
Braddock, Pa.	20,933		1		1		1			
Calro, Ill.	15,392	3					1			1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3			1		1			
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982		1							
Concord, N. H.	22,291	6			1					
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	8	1				1		1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	6			1				1	
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	7								
Grand Haven, Mich.		1								
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	6	1		1		2		1	
Key West, Fla.	21,150	4					1			
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	6			1					
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	4	2				4			
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	12			7		4			1
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	10	3							

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

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

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Less than 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.</b>										
Morristown, N. J.....	13,033	4			1					
Muncie, Ind.....	24,969		3							
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,074	3							1	
Nanticoke, Pa.....	21,756	4			5		1			
Newburyport, Mass.....	16,147	9								1
New London, Conn.....	20,557	11					2			
Newport News, Va.....	20,446	9								
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	5								
Northampton, Mass.....	19,766	12							1	1
Palmer, Mass.....	8,955	2								
Palo Alto, Cal.....					1					
Pascagoula, Miss.....		1								
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16,870	7					3			3
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,755	7	1		10				2	1
Rockland, Me.....	8,182	1					1			
Rutland, Vt.....	14,417	6					1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,813	10			6				2	1
Steelton, Pa.....	15,126									1
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....		1								
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	21,701	10					2		1	

# FOREIGN REPORTS.

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## AUSTRALIA.

### Smallpox—New South Wales.

During the period from February 5 to 11, 1915, 17 cases of smallpox were notified in New South Wales. Of these, 2 occurred in the metropolitan area of Sydney and 15 in country districts.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary, as follows:

*Austria*.—January 31–February 13, 1915, 14 cases.

*Bosnia-Herzegovina*.—January 24–February 6, 1915, 48 cases with 28 deaths.

*Hungary*.—January 18–February 7, 1915, 92 cases with 32 deaths. Of these, 57 cases occurred among the military.

### Smallpox.

During the two weeks ended February 6, 1915, 364 cases of smallpox were notified in Austria.

### Typhus Fever.

During the period from January 21 to February 13, 1915, 1,537 cases of typhus fever were notified in Austria.

## CHINA.

### Plague—Examination of Rats—Hongkong.

During the week ended February 6, 1915, a fatal case of plague was notified at Hongkong. During the same period 1,745 rats were examined. No plague-infected rat was found.

### Plague-Infected Rat—Shanghai.

During the week ended February 13, 1915, 115 rats were examined at Shanghai. One plague-infected rat was found.

### Smallpox Among Foreigners—Shanghai.

Eight foreigners in Shanghai succumbed to smallpox during the month of January, while 16 cases were reported. This marked prevalence of smallpox among foreigners caused the health authorities of the International Settlement to extend the benefit of free vaccination to foreigners as well as Chinese. The increase in the number of foreign victims of smallpox was unaccompanied by a similar increase among the native population. Five of the foreigners who died of smallpox were residents of Shanghai, while three were nonresidents.

**CUBA.**

**Communicable Diseases—Habana.**

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the 10-day period ended March 10, 1915, as follows:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment Mar. 10, 1915.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment Mar. 10, 1915.
Diphtheria.....	16	1	8	Scarlet fever.....	9	.....	7
Leprosy.....	.....	2	254	Smallpox.....	1	.....	1
Measles.....	2	.....	4	Typhoid fever.....	25	3	50
Paratyphoid fever.....	3	.....	5	Varicella.....	8	.....	9

**EGYPT.**

**Plague—Assiout.**

A case of pneumonic plague was notified at Assiout February 21, 1915.

**Typhus Fever—Cairo.**

Typhus fever has been notified at Cairo as follows: December 23, 1914, 3 deaths; January 21–28, 1915, 3 cases with 2 deaths.

**GERMANY.**

**Cholera.**

During the two weeks ended February 27, 1915, 42 cases of cholera were notified in Germany. The cases occurred in prison camps.

**Typhus Fever.**

During the two weeks ended February 27, 1915, 39 cases of typhus fever were notified in Germany.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Examination of Rats—Liverpool.**

During the two weeks ended February 27, 1915, 440 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague-infected rat was found. The total number of rats examined from July 25, 1914, to February 27, 1915, was 6,549. No plague infection was found.

**ITALY.**

**Cerebrospinal Meningitis.**

Cerebrospinal meningitis was reported March 3, 1915, to be prevalent among soldiers in garrison at Capua, Naples, and Salerno.

### Quarantine Against Mitilene.

According to information dated February 17, 1915, quarantine has been ordered to be enforced at Italian ports against Mitilene, Turkey in Asia, on account of plague.

#### JAVA.

#### Plague.

Plague was notified in east Java during the month of December, 1914, as follows:

Districts.	New cases.	Deaths.	Districts.	New cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	155	141	Surabaya.....	64	63
Madioen.....	22	21			
Paseroean.....	730	640	Total.....	971	865

The total number of cases notified during the year 1914 was 15,745, with 13,938 deaths.

#### MEXICO.

#### Smallpox—Campeche—Vera Cruz.

Virulent smallpox was reported present March 20, 1915, in the States of Campeche and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

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

#### Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 2, 1915.<sup>1</sup>

#### CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13....	2	2	
India:				
Madras.....	do.....	5	5	
Madura District.....	Feb. 7-13.....	160	105	
Rangoon.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	3	
Indo-China:				
Annam—				
Binh-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	84	42	
Cambodia—				
Phnompenh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Cochin China—				
Cantho.....	do.....	2		
Cholon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	61	42	
Saigon.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 1-7.....	54	18	
Tonkin—				
Ninh-Binh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11	2	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Jan. 17-23.....		2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 17-30.....	2	1	

<sup>1</sup> 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 Apr. 2, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE.<sup>1</sup>

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 24-30.....	3	4	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	Jan. 24-30.....	19	18	Surabaya city, 14 cases, 14 deaths; Surabaya district, 5 cases, 4 deaths.
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13....	10	8	
Karachi.....	do.....	3	2	
Madras District.....	Feb. 7-13.....	157	112	
Rangoon.....	Dec. 1-31.....	26	26	
Indo-China:				
Annam—				
Phanrang.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	4	3	
Phanri.....	do.....	2	1	
Cambodia—				
Kompong Speu.....	Nov. 1-30.....	5	3	
Pnompenh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	47	45	
Stung-Treng.....	do.....	4	3	
Cochin China—				
Cantho.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	.....	
Cholon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	13	3	
Giadinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Saigon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	23	.....	
Do.....	Feb. 1-7.....	11	5	
Thudaumot.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	1	
Techeou-Wan—				
Kouang.....	do.....	25	25	
Tonkin—				
Tong-San.....	do.....	25	25	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13....	2	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 17-30.....	1	2	

## SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 4-17.....	7	7	
Muttra.....	Feb. 7-13.....	.....	.....	Present.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Jan. 34-Feb. 13....	117	.....	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 7-13.....	1	.....	
Ontario—				
Toronto.....	do.....	3	.....	
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Mar. 14-20.....	2	.....	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 24-30.....	5	2	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6....	1	1	
Shanghai.....	do.....	4	5	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 4....	75	23	In western part.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 12-18.....	13	.....	
Cairo.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 4....	3	1	
Great Britain:				
London.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6....	5	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13....	31	5	
Karachi.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6....	1	.....	
Madras.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13....	13	1	
Rangoon.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Annam—				
Binh-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	3	.....	
Phanrang.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	1	

<sup>1</sup> The report that plague was present at Tampico, Mexico, which appeared in the Public Health Reports of Mar. 26, 1915, p. 947, was an error.

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

**Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 2, 1915—Continued.**

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Indo-China—Continued.</b>				
<b>Cambodia—</b>				
Pnompenh.....	Oct. 1–Nov. 30....	2	1	
<b>Cochin China—</b>				
Bac-Lien.....	Nov. 1–30.....	1		
<b>Laos—</b>				
Pakse.....	do.....	1		
<b>Tonkin—</b>				
Haiduong.....	do.....	4		
Haiphong.....	Oct. 1–Nov. 30....	13	1	
Hanoi.....	Nov. 1–30.....	1		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Monterey.....	Jan. 1–Feb. 28....	38		
Tampico.....	Feb. 11–Mar. 10..		12	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 21–27.....	16	16	
<b>Persia:</b>				
Teheran.....	Feb. 14–20.....			Present.
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 21–27.....	3		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow.....	Jan. 17–23.....	19	2	
Do.....	Jan. 31–Feb. 13..	31	4	
Petrograd.....	Jan. 24–Feb. 6....	86	15	
<b>Santo Domingo:</b>				
Santo Domingo	Feb. 1–15.....		2	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	Jan. 24–30.....	2	1	
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Basel.....	Feb. 14–27.....	8		
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Beirut.....	Feb. 8–14.....	7	2	
Jerusalem.....	Oct. 1–31.....	3		

**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 26, 1915.**

**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
<b>Austria.....</b>				
Do.....				Total Sept. 15–Dec. 5: Cases, 3,467; deaths, 937. Total Jan. 4–30: 124 cases.
Bohemia.....				Total Nov. 18–Dec. 22: Cases, 741; deaths, 133.
Coast land—				Total Sept. 23–Dec. 5: Cases, 170; deaths, 56.
Trieste.....	Nov. 15–21.....	5		
Galicja.....				Total Sept. 23–Dec. 5: Cases, 2,047; deaths, 793.
Kracov.....	Oct. 4–Dec. 5....	109	4	
Lisko.....	Sept. 23–Nov. 7..	355	186	
Przemysl.....	Nov. 1–14.....	132	3	
<b>Lower Austria.....</b>				
Vienna.....	Sept. 1–Jan. 30..	390	42	Total Sept. 1–Dec. 5: Cases, 473; deaths, 67.
<b>Moravia.....</b>				
Brunn.....	Sept. 15–Nov. 21..	18	3	Total Sept. 15–Dec. 5: Cases, 362; deaths, 93.
<b>Silesia.....</b>				
Silesia.....				Total Sept. 23–Dec. 5: Cases, 288; deaths, 39.
<b>Styria.....</b>				
Gratz.....	Oct. 3–Nov. 14....	10		Sept. 23–28; Cases, 55; deaths, 18.
Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4–Nov. 7....	3		
<b>Bosnia-Herzegovina.....</b>				
Do.....	Jan. 4–23.....	51	32	Total Oct. 4–10: Case, 1.
<b>Croatia-Slavonia.....</b>				
Do.....	Dec. 31–Jan. 31..	427	160	Total Oct. 4–10: Case, 1; death, 1.
<b>Hungary.....</b>				
Do.....	Dec. 31–Jan. 17..	406	125	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–Jan. 23..	20	2	
Fiume.....	Jan. 25–Feb. 7....	3	1	

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

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

**CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 5.....	1	1	
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-21.....			Present. Do.
Wuho.....	Nov. 27.....			
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—				
Lampung.....	Nov. 8-14.....	27	7	
Mengals.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7.....	65	69	
Palembang.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19.....	175	147	
Pencoulen district.....	Oct. 25-31.....	88	32	
Telik Betong.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 12.....	47	44	
Germany.....				Total Nov. 8-Jan. 16: Cases, 54.
Do.....	Feb. 21-27.....	12	1	In two prison camps.
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		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. 30.....	163	117	
Madura district.....	Jan. 17-30.....	115	84	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	5	2	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 250; deaths, 148. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 18; deaths, 15.
Cambodia—				
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Cochin China—				
Baria.....	.....do.....	6	6	And vicinity, Nov. 3-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.
Cholon.....	.....do.....	9	7	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 20: Cases, 154; deaths, 79.
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 31.....	351	229	
Laos—				
Pakse.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 5 cases, 4 deaths.
Kyoto fu.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 30.....	66	37	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16.....		2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 28.....		8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 4-Jan. 9.....	3	4	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 13-26.....	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
French Guiana:				
St. Jean du Maroni.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 10.....	15	8	At the penal station.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 31.....	1		

**PLAGUE.**

Bahrein (in Persian Gulf).....	Dec. 29.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 9.....	13	11	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 31.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 5.....	2		



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

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 23....	56	51	
China:				
Canton.....				June 12-July 12: Cases, 325.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	1	1	Chinese.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2.....		3	Among natives.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 25....	4	4	
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.....				Total, Oct. 1-Nov. 30: Cases,
Kediri.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	730	678	2,562; deaths, 2,278.
Madioen.....	do.....	128	110	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,405	1,211	
Surabaya.....	do.....	299	279	
Do.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 23....	76	75	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	10	4	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	310	119	
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Sanborondon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	4	3	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1, 1914-Jan. 28, 1915:
Alexandria.....	Nov. 5-28.....	1	1	Cases, 225; deaths, 116.
Assiout.....	Jan. 28.....	5		
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 24....	9	7	Jan. 1-Dec. 18: Cases, 44.
Greece.....				Sept. 12, present in Drama and
Piraeus.....	Jan. 17-27.....	1		Kavala.
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5.....	13	10	Not previously reported.
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 30....	16	12	
Karachi.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 21....	16	12	
Madras.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 12....	6	6	
Madras presidency.....	Jan. 17-30.....	299	211	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30....	99	91	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 1,780;
				deaths, 1,413. Aug. 1-3
				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.
Do.....	Jan. 4-31.....	18	7	
Kouang-Techeou-Wan.....	Aug. 1-31.....	45	45	
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 485 cases;
				110 deaths.
Chiba-ken—				
Komikawa.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914	6	6	
Moriyama.....	do.....	5	4	
Ibaraki-ken—				
Isahaya.....	do.....	1	1	
Kagi.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 13....	10	8	
Kanagawa-ken—				
Hodogaya.....	do.....	8	6	Including reports previously
Kawasaki.....	do.....	1	1	published in P. H. H.
Ohno-mura.....	do.....	9	8	
Tijima-mura.....	do.....	5	4	
Yokohama.....	do.....	1	1	Do.
Taiwan (Formosa).....	do.....	303	275	Do.
Tokyo-fu.....	do.....	47	29	Do.
Tokyo.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Libya (Tripoli).....				Present in Derna and Marsa-
				Susa among native laborers.
Mauritius.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 14....	74		
Persia:				
Belessavar.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 9....	80	80	On Caspian coast.
Kasri Shireen.....	Dec. 12.....	1		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31....	8	2	
Cataccas.....	do.....	35	3	
Chiclayo.....	do.....	30	15	
Chochope.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3....			Present.
Ferrenafe.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31....	6		
Guadaloupe.....	Jan. 4-31.....	1	1	
Huancayo.....	do.....	1	1	
Lam' ayeque.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31....	14	5	
Lima (city).....	do.....	16	2	

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

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

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Lima (country).....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31...	9	1	
Mollendo.....	.....do.....	20		
Pacasmayo.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....	1		
Piura.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31.....	24	7	
Salaverry.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....	4		
San Pedro.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31.....	23		
Trujillo.....	.....do.....	55	8	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 30.....	7		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 5.....			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.....	12	9	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 3.....	11	9	
Do.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5.....	12	8	
Do.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 10.....	81	11	
Union of South Africa:				
Queenstown.....	Feb. 5.....			Do.
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 25-31.....	2	3	

**SMALLPOX.**

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 3.....	16	18	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Newcastle.....	Jan. 22-28.....	2		
Penrith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	1		
Sydney.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 4.....	14		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.
South Australia.....	Jan. 3-16.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Prague.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		
Vienna.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 9.....	141	15	
Do.....	Jan. 17-30.....	211	56	
Hungary—				
Fiume.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 7.....	4	2	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....		57	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	735	215	
Sao Paulo.....	Nov. 9-15.....	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	June 30-Nov. 28.....	121	2	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Feb. 8-14.....	3		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Sarnia.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6.....	5		
Toronto.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 6.....	41	1	
Windsor.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 27.....	4		Jan. 13: Cases, 4 from Grand Trunk ferryboat Landsdowne
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 9.....	4		
Quebec.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 16.....	3		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Dec. 6-26.....		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 23.....	139	41	

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

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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 23...	3	1	
Nanking.....				Present Jan. 23.
Newchwang.....				Nov. 22, present.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 30...	27	63	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Dec. 6-12.....		1	
Cuba:				
Guayos.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 10...	7	1	
Habana.....	Mar. 8.....	1		Mar. 15; 1 case on steamship Morro Castle.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	Nov. 8-14.....	50	30	Oct. 18-24: Cases, 112; deaths, 44, mainly in Pontianak.
Java.....	Jan. 8-28.....	287	99	In the western part, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21...	166	44	
Do.....	Jan. 8-28.....	59	17	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Sumatra— Tepanodi district.....	Dec. 5-29.....	6	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 11...	84	24	
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 23...	14	1	
France:				
Havre.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Paris.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26...	4	2	
Germany.....				Nov. 15-Dec. 19: Cases, 14. Jan. 10-16: 11 cases.
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	5		
Liverpool.....	Dec. 19.....	1		
London.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 27...	13	3	
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 6.....	8		
Patras.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 7.....		17	Jan. 31: Eptlemic.
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 13...	73	60	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 30.....	110	38	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 23...		37	
Karachi.....	Jan. 3-24.....	2	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 30.....	16	7	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Turin.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 10...	4		
Japan.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 485; deaths 110, exclusive of Taiwan.
Kagi.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	3	3	
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 18-31.....	3	1	
Nagasaki-ken.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	60	12	
Taiwan.....	Oct. 25-Feb. 13...	16	3	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 7-Mar. 7.....		19	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 30-Feb. 15...	24	15	
Juarez.....	Dec. 4.....			Prevalent.
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 23...	37	22	
Mexicali.....	Feb. 14-20.....	3		
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 7.....	5	2	Feb. 10: Epidemic.
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 6.....	5	2	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 23...		9	Prevalent among the military.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 20...	60	59	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 20...	4	1	
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-Feb. 20...	21		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 30...	81	24	
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 18...	10	1	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 2...	68	9	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 9...	387	0	
Riga.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 12...	69		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 26, 1915—Cont'ued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 18....		44	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	5	5	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....		4	
Valencia.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 20....	671	31	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 10-Jan. 16....	15	4	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 13-19.....		1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 7-Feb. 13....	47		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 6....	79	24	
Haifa.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 6....	14	6	
Jaifa.....	Jan. 10-23.....		2	
Tripoli.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9....	8		
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14-21.....		7	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

## COURT DECISIONS.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

#### New Orleans Rat-Proofing Ordinances<sup>1</sup> Held to be Valid.

MRS. WID. JOHN G. KUHLMAN, et als., v. DR. W. C. RUCKER, et als. (No. 15207.  
Mar. 13, 1915.)

The allegations of the bill in this case held to sustain the jurisdiction of the United States court on the ground that the case is one arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

A municipality, through its health officers and other proper agents, may enact measures for the safety and to preserve the health of its inhabitants, and it could not be considered unreasonable of itself to provide for the construction of buildings according to certain specifications to effect that end. And it is not unreasonable of itself that the mechanical work be done subject to the approval of some one in authority, such as the health officer, as some one must necessarily have supervision of the work in order to insure the proper observance of the law.

In view of the danger to the community from plague and the migratory habits of rats, it is reasonable to make rat-proofing ordinances apply throughout a city instead of restricting their operation to limited areas around known foci of infection.

On the facts presented to the court and for the purposes of a motion for a preliminary injunction, the court held that the New Orleans ordinances requiring rat proofing are reasonable, necessary, and appropriate. The allegation that inspectors charged with the enforcement of ordinances are overzealous, arbitrary, and exceed their authority, even if true, does not furnish ground for an injunction stopping the entire work throughout the city.

The fact that compliance with ordinances requiring the rat proofing of buildings will work hardship to the owners of specific property is not sufficient cause for declaring the ordinances null and inoperative, as in matters affecting the health of the entire community the convenience of the individual must yield to the necessity of the whole people.

FOSTER, J.: This is a bill brought by five property owners of the city of New Orleans, on behalf of themselves jointly and severally and on behalf of some 200 other persons similarly situated, against surgeons of the United States Public Health Service; against the board of health of the city of New Orleans and its officers; and against the city of New Orleans, its mayor and various other officers.

The bill is long, with much specification and detail. Its material allegations, logically arranged, are as follows: That the various plaintiffs are owners of certain real estate and improvements in the city of New Orleans, described at length in the bill; that the buildings were erected prior to July 25, 1914, in conformity with the requirements and specifications of the then existing building laws of the city of New Orleans; that on July 25, 1914, on the pretense that an epidemic of human, and an epizootic of rodent, bubonic plague existed in New Orleans, the said board of health adopted certain ordinances, amended on September 8, 1914, designed to prevent the introduction and spread of bubonic plague in the city of New Orleans by providing for the rat proofing of all buildings and premises in the said city; that while the existence of some cases is not denied, said disease was not in fact either epidemic or epizootic in

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports Aug. 7, 1914, p. 2091 et seq., and Feb. 19, 1915, p. 597 et seq.

New Orleans on July 25, 1914; that the prevalence of bubonic plague was abated on or about September 15, 1914; that cases of human infection are easily isolated and cured by the use of serums and other specific treatment known to the science of medicine; that the foci of infection could be controlled by intensive rat catching and poisoning; that the ordinances are designed to compel the rat proofing of the whole city of New Orleans and the total cost of compliance therewith to the residents will be several million dollars, out of all proportion to the value of the property and beyond the means of most residents; that the plaintiffs have been notified by the defendants to rat proof the buildings owned by them; that no case of alleged bubonic plague, either human or rodent existed or appeared upon or near the property of plaintiffs at any time prior to the issuance of said unlawful notices; that the ordinances are unreasonable, unnecessary, and arbitrary, and their enforcement would cause the taking of plaintiffs' property without due process of law; that the defendants, in the enforcement of the said ordinances, are wrongfully exceeding their authority under the laws of the United States and the State of Louisiana and are guilty of gross discrimination; that the amount of property owned by each of plaintiffs is more than \$15,000; that the value of their vested rights in same is inestimable in money but is of value far exceeding \$5,000; that the penalties and fines for each alleged offense threatened against each of them at the minimum would exceed \$3,000, with possible imprisonment on default of payment; that the cost of compliance with the ordinances would in each case exceed \$3,000; that plaintiffs are threatened with a multiplicity of suits growing out of the adoption of the ordinances.

The bill prays that the ordinances be declared unconstitutional, null and void, and of no effect; that the defendants be restrained perpetually from executing, or attempting to execute, or enforce the same; that a temporary injunction issue; and for general and equitable relief.

Annexed to the bill are copies of the ordinances and the form of notice issued by the board of health through the United States officers. The ordinances provide for maximum fines of \$25 for each day's violation by noncompliance after notices have been received.

To this the defendants have answered, denying generally and specifically the allegations of the bill, and setting up the reasonableness of the ordinances and the necessity for their enactment. Further, the answer challenges the jurisdiction of the court on the grounds that the matter in controversy does not exceed in value \$3,000, exclusive of interest and costs, that the suit does not arise under the Constitution or laws of the United States, and that there is want of equity in the bill and misjoinder of parties plaintiff. Defendants also moved to dismiss the bill and prayed for a separate trial of the question of jurisdiction raised by the answer.

No restraining order was made on the filing of the bill, but a rule nisi issued on the application for a preliminary injunction, and this rule and the motion to dismiss were heard at the same time on ex parte affidavits.

At the outset, it is suggested by counsel that the case is one requiring the consideration of three judges under the provisions of article 266 of the Judicial Code. With regard to this, I have no doubt of my jurisdiction to sit in the case without the assistance of other judges. Article 266 of the Judicial Code should be strictly construed and it will be noted that it is only invoked when the proceeding is against a State officer. None of the defendants named in the bill is a State officer. They are either municipal officers or officers of the United States, and, furthermore, they are acting directly by virtue of city ordinances and not State laws. (Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. v. Memphis, 198 Fed., 955.)

Taking up the objections to the jurisdiction in inverse order, it is well settled that two or more plaintiffs may join in a bill where their interests are identical and such procedure is to be favored. It is alleged that officers of the United States, acting in their official capacity by virtue of the laws of the United States, are enforcing the ordinances

and proceeding arbitrarily in excess of their authority. This of itself presents a Federal question as to those defendants. It is further alleged that the ordinances complained of are unnecessary and unreasonable and are being arbitrarily and unequally enforced so as to violate the plaintiffs' constitutional rights. It is well settled that, while a municipality has great latitude in adopting and enforcing ordinances designed to protect the public health and insure the public safety, such ordinances must be reasonable, necessary, and appropriate, and if not, their enforcement may be enjoined. The allegations of the bill are to be taken as true for the purpose of the motion to dismiss and are ample to sustain the jurisdiction on the ground that the case is one arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. (*Dobbins v. Los Angeles*, 195 U. S., 223.) With regard to the amount involved, the bill alleges, in addition to the fictitious value set up of the rights involved, that in each instance plaintiffs will be compelled to expend an amount exceeding \$3,000 in complying with the ordinances, which expenditures will be otherwise unnecessary and will be of no value to plaintiffs. The answer challenges the correctness of these allegations, but, while they are without detail, the amount is stated in each instance, and they can not be treated as mere legal conclusions. In support of the answer defendants have filed affidavits of persons having knowledge of the work necessary to be done, showing that the amount of expenditure in each instance to comply with the ordinances would be less than \$3,000, and plaintiffs have filed counteraffidavits. It would be unsafe to determine this question on these *ex parte* affidavits. It has been suggested in argument that the expense to the owners of the property would not be merely the doing of the work necessary to comply with the strict letter of the ordinances, but that chimneys would have to be rebuilt, plumbing altered, and other repairs made to put the buildings in habitable condition and to conform to the state of repair in which they were before the alterations. Furthermore, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that fines, exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$3,000, might be imposed on each of the plaintiffs. Therefore, on the face of the papers and proof before me, I must conclude that there is more than \$3,000 involved as to each of the plaintiffs.

This brings up the consideration whether or not the preliminary injunction should issue. There is no prayer that defendants be restrained from proceeding against the plaintiffs individually on the ground that the ordinances are being improperly enforced against them, but relief is asked for on the broad ground that the ordinances are utterly null and void.

The affidavits of eminent doctors and scientists filed establish beyond question that there was enough bubonic plague, both human and rodent, in the city of New Orleans at the time the ordinances were adopted to make necessary drastic measures for its eradication. It is shown that bubonic plague is a disease of rats and is communicated by them to humans by the bite of fleas; that it is practically impossible to eradicate the disease in the rats; that the only means known to science of eradicating rats and of keeping them away from the vicinity of humans is to rat proof all buildings in the community, this in order to destroy the breeding places and harborages of rats and to prevent their obtaining food. It is further shown that certain rats become immune and become carriers of the disease, thereby affecting other rats, causing the germs to spread and multiply, and therefore as long as any rats remain in the community and there is a possibility of their coming in contact with humans there is danger of reinfection and of an epidemic in humans; that the mortality from the disease is about 60 per cent under the most favorable conditions; that isolation of human cases and treatment by serums is of little effect in stamping out the disease; that in places where no preventive measures are taken and no rat proofing of buildings is done the disease recurs annually and great numbers of cases develop with consequent large loss of life; that where effective rat proofing has been done the disease does not recur; that in the opinion of the medical experts, who are familiar with the ordinances in question and general conditions in the city of New Orleans, the ordinances are reasonable and

necessary and are calculated to be highly efficacious in preventing a recrudescence of the disease.

It is well settled that a municipality, through its health officers and other proper agents, may enact measures for the safety and to preserve the health of its inhabitants, and it could not be considered unreasonable of itself to provide for the construction of buildings according to certain specifications to effect that end. And it is not unreasonable of itself that the mechanical work be done subject to the approval of some one in authority, such as the health officer, as some one must necessarily have supervision of the work in order to insure the proper observance of the law. It is contended by the plaintiffs, and urged with great earnestness, that as no case of infection, either human or rodent, has developed in the vicinity of their respective properties, the ordinances as applied to them are unreasonable on their faces, as they require rat proofing to be done throughout the length and breadth of the city without restricting it to limited areas around known foci of infection. With regard to communicable diseases proximity is a merely relative term. Quarantines are established and maintained against points thousands of miles away. It is shown that rats travel far in search of food, that they always leave the vicinity of a sick rat and most probably all rats that have been in contact with an infected rat are themselves affected. Therefore there is no telling to what locality and to what distance infection may be carried. It is shown that the known foci of infection are widely scattered throughout the city so that it is possible for affected rats to have sought refuge in the buildings owned by plaintiffs as well as in every other building in the city of New Orleans where they could find safe harborages.

In the light of the facts before me the danger from bubonic plague in New Orleans is still apparent and real, as much so, in fact, as would be the danger from a similar number of cases of yellow fever if no preventive measures were taken. Of course the general public of New Orleans is well acquainted with the disease of yellow fever, and it is not probable that any intelligent person could be found in the city who would now protest against the ordinances heretofore enacted, requiring the screening and oiling of cisterns and their subsequent demolition to prevent the breeding of the *Stegomyia* mosquito or who would consider such ordinances unreasonable because no case of infection had developed in close proximity to his particular property. I can see no difference whatever in the danger from infection of yellow fever and the danger from infection of bubonic plague in the absence of effective preventive measures, except, perhaps, that it is less in the former case, owing to the advance of medicine in the scientific treatment of the disease.

On the facts before me, for the purposes of the motion for a preliminary injunction, I am constrained to hold that the ordinances are reasonable, necessary, and appropriate.

It would appear from the affidavits of plaintiffs that in some instances the inspectors charged with the enforcement of the ordinances have been overzealous and arbitrary, and have exceeded their authority. It is only fair to say this is strenuously denied; but, if true, in a work of such magnitude, while to be deplored, such incidents are to be expected and would furnish no ground for an injunction stopping the entire work throughout the city. Also, there can be no doubt that in many instances compliance with the ordinances will work real hardship to the owners of specific property, but neither is this sufficient cause to declare the ordinances null and inoperative, as in matters affecting the health of the entire community the convenience of the individual must yield to the necessity of the whole people.

The motion for a preliminary injunction will be denied.



**STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO  
PUBLIC HEALTH.**

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**KANSAS.**

**Child Hygiene—Division Created in State Board of Health. (Act Mar. 6, 1915.)**

**SECTION 1.** That there is hereby created in the Kansas State Board of Health a division to be known as the division of child hygiene, to be under the general supervision and direction of the State board of health.

**SEC. 2.** That the general duties of this division of the State board of health shall include the issuance of educational literature on the care of the baby and the hygiene of the child, the study of the causes of infant mortality and the application of preventive measures for the prevention and the suppression of the diseases of infancy and early childhood, and such other duties as are prescribed by the State board of health.

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

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### **ORANGE, N. J.**

#### **Children's Homes and Nurseries—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 25, 1914.)**

1. At no time shall more babies or children be kept in a boarding home than, in the opinion of the nurse or health officer, can be well and sufficiently cared for.

2. No child shall be taken for board or nurse for whole or part time until it has been examined by the nurse and physician in charge of the nearest weighing station.

3. Each child under 2 years of age shall be brought to the nearest weighing station at least once in two weeks to be weighed and examined.

4. In case of a contagious disease or other illness a physician shall be called in attendance and the health department notified at once.

5. No child suffering from any form of venereal disease shall be admitted for care or nursing at any such home.

6. A room shall be maintained for the proper isolation of any case of contagious or infectious disease.

7. The caretaker must be physically examined by a physician from the health department at least once a year—oftener if deemed necessary.

8. All rooms in which the children are kept either during the day or night shall be above the street level unless there is a cellar underneath the room so occupied.

9. Adequate ventilation, lighting, and heating shall be provided. Except in extremely cold weather, adequate ventilation shall be maintained by means of open windows.

10. A minimum of 200 cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each child, and beds or cribs shall be at least 2 feet apart.

11. Separate beds or cribs shall be provided for all children under 2 years of age.

12. The premises shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, with proper toilet facilities, and all doors and windows screened from April 1 to October 31.

13. No soiled diapers or other clothing shall be allowed to accumulate, but must be thoroughly washed and boiled after each use.

14. No milk or water shall be used except such as has been approved by this department.

15. Such care must be taken of the milk, bottles, and nipples used in infant feeding, as shall be recommended by the nurse.

16. No medicine shall be administered to any child except by a physician's prescription, or after consulting the nurse.

17. Every infant boarding home shall be open at all times to the inspectors and nurse from this department, and a full and accurate report of any case shall be submitted, either verbally or in writing, upon the request of the nurse or health officer.

Failure to observe these rules may result in the revocation of the permit.

**STOCKTON, CAL.****Domestic Animals—Fowls—Keeping of. (Ord. 605, Nov. 11, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** It is hereby declared unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep any ducks, geese, chickens, or pigeons or other fowls in any inclosure in the city of Stockton unless the exterior boundaries of said inclosure are more than 20 feet from any dwelling, church, or school; or to permit the accumulation of offal or manure in any coop or inclosure in which such fowls may be kept.

**SEC. 2.** Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$100, and in case said fine be not paid then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for each \$2 of such fine so imposed.

**SEC. 3.** The terms of this ordinance shall not be construed to apply to fowls kept in any inclosure within 20 feet from any dwelling with the written consent of the owner thereof, or to fowls kept in a bona fide produce market.

**Foodstuffs—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 601, June 19, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** It shall be the duty of the food inspector to visit at frequent intervals each public and private market, stall, shop, store, warehouse, cannery, factory, restaurant, and storehouse in the city of Stockton, and to inspect each and all wagons, carts, and vehicles of vendors or street hawkers in or about which meat, dairy products, vegetables, fruit, bread, or other provisions are kept, made, held, or carried for sale or other disposition for human food, and to examine and carefully inspect all such food stuffs and provisions.

**SEC. 2.** Every person keeping, maintaining, or being in charge of any public or private market, stall, shop, store, bakery, ice cream or candy factory, storehouse, warehouse, cold storage, cart, wagon, or other vehicle in, on, or about which any meat, fish, oysters, birds, fowls, vegetables, fruit, milk, bread, candies, cakes or other provisions are kept, held, or stored, or offered for sale or other disposition as human food, shall keep such public or private market or stall, shop, store, bakery, candy factory, ice-cream factory, storehouse, warehouse, cold storage, cart, wagon, or other vehicle in a clean, pure, and wholesome condition, and if any such person shall allow or permit the same to become or remain unclean, impure, or unwholesome, he shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be unlawful to keep meat, game, fish, vegetables, fruit or other prepared foodstuffs in an open receptacle less than 2 feet above the floor. It shall also be unlawful to keep meat, vegetables, fruit, fish, dairy products, cooked meats, figs, dates, dried fruit, olives, sauerkraut, mince meat, lard, butter, butterine, candy, crackers, cakes, bread, or any prepared food exposed for sale in the open air, to the action of moisture, soot, dust, and flies in the front of any shop, store, or other place.

Every manager of a store, market, or other place where food is prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold shall cause the same to be screened effectually so as to prevent flies and other insects from obtaining access to such food, and prevent the handling of same by patrons or prospective purchasers.

All fruits, vegetables, meats, and other food kept or sold or offered for sale shall be kept in receptacles free from decayed matter of all kinds.

**SEC. 4.** Every person who shall bring into, hold, keep, offer or expose for sale, or sell or deliver for sale or consumption within the city of Stockton any milk or milk products, meat, fish, or bread in any wagon, cart, or other vehicle shall provide such wagon, cart, or other vehicle with a suitable cover which shall be used at all times.

**SEC. 5.** It shall be unlawful to prepare, keep for sale, or sell any kind of meat, milk products, fish, or game, vegetables, fruit, bread, cakes, candies, or other foods in any room in which a toilet is located nor in any room opening directly into a toilet room, unless there is outside ventilation to such toilet room.

SEC. 6. All dealers in meats, fowls, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other human food shall maintain at least one water faucet, connected by pipes with a suitable water supply. Sanitary lavatory conveniences must be provided for the use of employees.

SEC. 7. The baking of bread, cakes, pies, the manufacture of candy, or the cooking of other food, is prohibited from being done in a cellar or basement or other room where there is no direct ventilation to the outer air.

SEC. 8. Any person or persons, owning or managing or in charge of any canning establishment, or other place where meats, fish, oysters, fowls, fruits, or vegetables are canned or preserved for human food, who shall keep or conduct said place in an unclean, unwholesome, or unsanitary manner; and any person canning, curing, or otherwise preserving any meats, fish, oysters, fowl, fruits, or vegetables for human food who shall utilize in this way any diseased, tainted, or unwholesome meat, fish, oysters, fowl, or any fruit or vegetables from filthy boxes, baskets, or other container, or use any chemical therein deleterious to health, shall be deemed guilty of violating this ordinance.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any restaurant, hotel, or boarding house, or other place where food is sold or served in the cooked or raw state, to keep such place in an unclean or unsanitary condition, and all persons employed in or about such places shall keep themselves and their clothing in a clean and healthful condition.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person maintaining, or in charge of any restaurant, hotel, boarding house, or other place where meals or lunches are served in a cooked state or otherwise, to serve or cause to be served, any tainted or diseased meat, fish, oysters, fowl, or any diseased, decayed or partially decayed, or unwholesome fruit, vegetables, or any unwholesome food whatever, to any person or persons, either at said place or sent to any person or persons at any other place.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep live chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, or other live fowl in any cellar or basement. It shall also be unlawful for any person or persons to keep any live chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, or live fowl of any kind in any room where any kind of food stuffs are kept, prepared for sale or sold. Slaughterhouses and other places where fowl are killed and prepared for sale or storage shall be constructed with water-tight flooring with properly trapped sewer connections and these connected with the sewer and immediately after each killing the floor shall be thoroughly washed and the place at all times kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

SEC. 12. If the food inspector shall find any public or private market, stall, shop, store, bakery, storehouse, cold storage warehouse, stock yard, slaughterhouse, boat, cart, wagon, or other vehicle, in an unclean or unwholesome condition, notice shall be given to the person in charge thereof, to clean and purify the same, so as to put the same in a clean, wholesome, and proper sanitary condition, within 24 hours from the time of such notice, and if any person so in charge shall not put the same in a clean, wholesome, and proper sanitary condition within such time, then such person shall be guilty of violating this ordinance and subject to punishment provided therefor.

SEC. 13. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

### SYRACUSE, N. Y.

#### Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. Apr. 30, 1914.)

CHAPTER 13. SECTION 1. The commissioner of public works, with the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment, shall have power to take such measures as he shall deem effectual for the removing of garbage, ashes, and rubbish from the city or any portion thereof.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of these ordinances the term "garbage" is hereby declared to mean every accumulation of both animal and vegetable matter, liquid or other-

wise, which accumulates in the preparation of food, and all sorts of meats, fish, fowls, or vegetables which are stored or dealt in and are subject to decay. The term rubbish is declared to mean papers, rags, empty cans, bottles, and similar refuse and waste, but does not include grass, leaves, cuttings, and shrubbery, or trees, pieces of wood, boxes, barrels, packages, packing, or similar materials.

SEC. 3. Every householder living in any tenement or dwelling house in the city and the keeper of any hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding house, or other place where meals are furnished in said city shall cause his or her garbage to be placed in water-tight covered metal cans, which shall not weigh more than 100 pounds when filled, and place the same in some part of his or her premises convenient for removal or in some place designated by the commissioner of public works at such time as the same shall be called for: *Provided, however,* That any person may be excepted from the requirements of this section upon obtaining a permit to that effect from said commissioner of public works. Garbage after having been put in cans for removal shall not be allowed to get wet or freeze.

SEC. 4. Every householder living in any tenement or dwelling house in the city and the owner or occupant of any store, office, or factory building in the said city shall cause his or her ashes to be placed in fireproof receptacles, which shall be filled not higher than within 4 inches of the top, and which when filled shall weigh not more than 100 pounds, and place the same in some convenient place for removal or in some place designated by the commissioner of public works at such time as the same may be called for: *Provided, however,* That any person may be excepted from the requirements of this section upon obtaining a permit to that effect from the commissioner of public works. Ashes, after having been put in receptacles for removal, shall not be allowed to get wet or freeze.

SEC. 5. No person shall place in any vessel used for the deposit of garbage, or mix or mingle with such garbage, any ashes or other matter not designated as garbage by section 2 of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. No person shall place in any vessel used for the deposit of ashes any rubbish or other substance, but rubbish shall be deposited in a separate vessel. All rubbish in the form of paper, rags, and similar materials shall be tied in bundles. Not more than four barrels of rubbish will be removed from any one place in any one week. Vessels containing rubbish shall be deposited in some place convenient for removal or in some place designated by the commissioner of public works: *Provided, however,* That any person may be excepted from the requirements of this section upon obtaining a permit to that effect from the commissioner of public works.

SEC. 7. In case of complaint or dispute arising as to the place where vessels containing garbage, ashes, or rubbish awaiting removal shall be put, the commissioner of public works, or some subordinate in his office designated by him for such purpose, shall forthwith designate the place or places where such vessels shall be set aside while awaiting such removal, and such decision shall be final.

SEC. 8. No person shall engage in the business of collecting and transporting garbage without first having obtained a permit from the common council authorizing such person to engage in the said business in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 9. All garbage being removed shall be carried through said city in water-tight covered wagons or carts, or in water-tight covered vessels placed in wagons or carts, and shall be so loaded and transported that no part thereof shall fall, spill, or leak from such vessel; and every such wagon or cart used for the purpose aforesaid shall be kept clean and well painted and shall be marked with the words "Department of public works," with the number of the cart or wagon, when such cart or wagon is in use, and no cart or vehicle shall be used for the purposes aforesaid unless the same shall have first been inspected and approved by the commissioner of public works or some subordinate from his office appointed by him for such purpose.

**SEC. 10.** No person engaged in collecting garbage or ashes shall do anything in connection therewith that will be needlessly offensive to any person.

**SEC. 11.** All garbage removed shall be disposed of in such manner as not to create a nuisance and the covers of all carts, wagons, or vessels used for the purpose of removing such garbage shall be kept tightly closed while they are being transported through the streets of the city.

### **TACOMA, WASH.**

#### **Milk and Cream—Tuberculin Test Required. (Ord. 5969, Nov. 11, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the production or distribution of milk or cream, to sell or offer for sale in the city of Tacoma, any milk or cream produced from any cow or cows which have not, within one year prior thereto, been subjected to a subcutaneous injection of tuberculin in the manner approved by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, by the State veterinarian, a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the milk inspector of the city of Tacoma, or by any veterinary surgeon regularly licensed under the laws of the State of Washington under the direction and supervision of said milk inspector, and have been found to be free from tuberculosis. When such test is made by the milk inspector the charge for such service shall not exceed \$1 per head of cattle tested, and all moneys so received by said inspector shall be by him turned over to the treasurer of the city of Tacoma.

**SEC. 2.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the production or distribution of milk or cream to sell or offer for sale in the city of Tacoma, any milk or cream produced from any cow or cows contained in any herd from which all cattle known as reactors, or cattle afflicted with tuberculosis, have not been removed.

**SEC. 3.** Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, and each day's violation shall be considered a separate offense.

#### **Foodstuffs—Screening of Kitchens in Restaurants, etc.—Protection. (Ord. 5787, June 10, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** That sections 3 and 9 of ordinance No. 4913, passed March 27, 1912, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

**SEC. 3.** The kitchens of all restaurants and hotels, all candy factories, fish markets, meat markets, bakeries, grocery stores, and all places where food is prepared or offered for sale, shall have good and proper screens at all openings therein for the purpose of excluding flies and other insects from said places.

**SEC. 9.** It shall be unlawful to store, prepare, or offer for sale any foodstuffs in any room containing a toilet, or which is used by any person as their sleeping quarters. Every person delivering bakery products from any wagon or cart shall wear while handling such products, clean gloves of canvas or similar material, and said gloves shall be used for no other purpose.

### **TOLEDO, OHIO.**

#### **Foodstuffs—Use of Tobacco Prohibited Where Foodstuffs are Manufactured, Prepared, etc. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 25, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** That no person shall chew or smoke any tobacco or expel the juice thereof in any room which is used or occupied for the manufacturing, preparing, preserving, packing, or canning of any bread, breadstuffs, cake, candy, confection, lard, butterine, milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, or other dairy product, meat, sausage, fowl, fish, vegetable, fruit, or other food article or food product.

SEC. 2. That no owner, manager, foreman, or person in responsible charge of any room used or occupied for the purpose recited in section 1 of this order and regulation shall knowingly permit or suffer any person to chew or smoke any tobacco or expel the juice thereof in any room used or occupied for the purpose of manufacturing, preserving, preparing, packing, or canning any article of food or food product recited in section 1 of this order and regulation.

SEC. 3. Any person described in section 1 or 2 of this order and regulation who shall violate any provision recited in section 1 or 2 of this order and regulation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or imprisoned in the workhouse not less than 5 days nor more than 20 days, or both.

### TOPEKA, KANS.

#### Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale—Milk Inspector—Ice Cream. (Ord. 4361, July 8, 1914.)

SECTION 1. *Inspector, qualification, salary.*—There is hereby created the office of milk inspector of the city of Topeka, Kans. Such milk inspector shall be appointed by the board of commissioners of said city. He must be a competent man and he shall prove his proficiency by passing an examination, both oral and written, which shall be prepared and given under the direction of the State dairy commissioner and the professor of dairy husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a physician to be selected by the commissioner of parks and public buildings of the city of Topeka. The milk inspector shall receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum, payable monthly. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall give a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 2. *Permit, applicant.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or keep for sale, or offer for sale, any milk, cream, or ice cream, or any other product of milk or cream, within the city of Topeka, without procuring a permit therefor from the milk inspector of said city. Said permit shall expire on the 1st day of January of each year, but shall be subject to revocation as herein provided, and shall be granted upon the following conditions, to wit:

First. That, upon an inspection by the milk inspector of the cows and dairy or dairies from which applicant obtains his milk and cream supply, said milk inspector shall find that such cows are free from disease and such dairy or dairies are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

Second. That the applicant shall make written application to the milk inspector for said permit, setting out the following:

A. The name and residence of applicant, or, if a firm, the name and residence of each of the members of said firm, or, if a corporation, the name and residence of the president and secretary of said corporation.

B. The location of the business place or places of the applicant, giving the street and number of the same, and the number, name, and residence of the person in charge of each place of business if applicant maintains a place of business.

C. The number of cows owned or controlled by the applicant, and the location of applicant's dairy, if applicant has a dairy.

D. The name of the owner or owners of, and the location of, the dairy or dairies of all persons from whom applicant obtains milk or cream supplies, and the number of cows owned or controlled by each, if applicant does not furnish milk or cream from his own dairy.

E. An agreement by applicant that the milk inspector may at any time inspect applicant's dairy herd or herds, dairy or dairies, and the dairy herd or herds and dairy or dairies of all persons from whom applicant obtains milk or cream, wherever located;

and if upon such inspection any dairy be found to be in an insanitary condition, or the method of handling the milk or cream be insanitary, or any dairy herd be found to be diseased, upon written notification thereof to the said applicant, said applicant hereby agrees to discontinue immediately his supply of milk or cream from such dairy or dairy herd, and if such supply of milk or cream be not so discontinued said applicant agrees that his permit may be suspended or revoked by said milk inspector; and that all cows from which applicant obtains his supply of milk or cream shall, at least once a year, be tested for tuberculosis and a certificate showing the result of such test furnished to said milk inspector from a recognized veterinarian, who has a commission from the State live-stock sanitary commissioner; and that applicant will furnish to the milk inspector, at the milk inspector's request, a sample of milk or cream, or their products, offered for sale by applicant sufficient to enable the milk inspector to make the necessary tests that he may desire to make; and that applicant will comply with all the provisions and requirements of this ordinance; and that upon applicant's failure to comply with any of the provisions of such agreement, his said permit may be suspended or revoked by the milk inspector.

SEC. 3. *Permit issued.*—If the foregoing conditions are found to be complied with, the milk inspector shall register such applicant and grant him such permit to do business until the 1st day of January following the date of issue of same, subject to revocation as is herein provided.

SEC. 4. *Permit to be posted.*—Said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in applicant's place of business; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, procuring from the milk inspector of said city a permit to sell, keep for sale, or offer for sale, milk, cream, or ice cream, or other products of milk or cream in said city to fail, neglect, or refuse to post said permit in a conspicuous place in said place of business of said person, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 5. *Name of vendor.*—Each vendor of milk, cream, or ice cream, shall, before engaging in the sale of milk, cream, or ice cream, cause his name and place of business to be placed, and to remain, in letters not less than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height on each outer side of all wagons or other vehicles used by such vendor in the conveyance or sale of milk, cream, or ice cream.

SEC. 6. *Unwholesome milk defined.*—Milk produced from cows kept in an insanitary, poorly lighted, or poorly ventilated stable, or produced by cows not kept clean, or any milk obtained from cows that are fed on city slop or refuse matter from any starch factory, decomposed feed, stable manure, bedding, or any article of food which is fermenting or fermented, other than clean, well-cured silage; or milk stored in an insanitary place or milk kept or delivered in vessels not properly cleaned, or vessels which are rusted or in wooden vessels, or milk in which a sediment collects on standing shall be deemed to be unwholesome milk. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, or exchange milk known as "unwholesome milk." The milk inspector shall have authority to condemn unwholesome milk for food purposes.

SEC. 7. *Skimmed milk.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to exchange or sell any milk from which any cream has been removed, or from which any strippings have been kept back or removed, unless the utensils from which said milk is stored and sold are marked in clear letters showing the per cent of fat which such milk contains, or be marked "skimmed milk."

SEC. 8. *Milk defined.*—Milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 5 days after calving, and contains not less than 8.5 per cent of solids not fat, and not less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat, and contains no preservative, added water, or other foreign substance.

SEC. 9. *Modified milk defined.*—Modified milk is milk modified in its composition so as to have a definite and stated percentage or one or more of its constituents.



SEC. 10. *Skimmed milk defined.*—Skimmed milk is milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed, and contains not less than 9.25 per cent of milk solids.

SEC. 11. *Pasteurized milk defined.*—Pasteurized milk is milk that has been maintained at a temperature of 149° F. for 20 minutes, or 158° F. for 10 minutes, and immediately cooled to 50° F. or lower.

SEC. 12. *Sterilized milk defined.*—Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated at the temperature of boiling water or higher for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present.

SEC. 13. *Condensed milk, evaporated milk, defined.*—Condensed milk, evaporated milk, is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

1. It is prepared by evaporating the fresh, pure, whole milk of healthy cows, obtained by complete milking and excluding all milkings within 15 days before calving and 7 days after calving, provided at the end of this 7-day period the animals are in perfectly normal condition.

2. It contains such percentages of total solids and of fat that the sum of the two shall be not less than 34.3 per cent and the percentage of fat shall be not less than 7.8 per cent.

3. It contains no added butter or butter oil incorporated either with whole milk or skimmed milk or with the evaporated milk at any stage of manufacture.

SEC. 14. *Sweetened condensed milk defined.*—Sweetened condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated and to which sugar (sucrose) has been added.

1. It is prepared by evaporating the fresh, pure, whole milk of healthy cows, obtained by complete milking and excluding all milkings within 15 days before calving and 7 days after calving, providing at the end of this 7-day period the animals are in perfectly normal condition.

2. It contains such percentage of total milk solids and of fat that the sum of the two shall be not less than 34.3 per cent and the percentage of fat shall be not less than 7.8 per cent.

3. It contains no added butter or butter oil incorporated either with whole milk or skimmed milk or with the evaporated milk at any stage of manufacture.

SEC. 15. *Condensed skimmed milk defined.*—Condensed skimmed milk is skimmed milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

SEC. 16. *Buttermilk defined.*—Buttermilk is the product that remains when butter is removed from milk or cream in the process of churning.

SEC. 17. *Homogenized milk and cream defined.*—Homogenized milk or cream is pure; clean milk or cream to which has been added condensed milk or other material to thicken same.

SEC. 18. *Cream defined.*—Cream is that portion of milk rich in milk fat which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force; is fresh and clean, contains not less than 18 per cent of milk fat, and contains no preservative or other foreign substance.

SEC. 19. *Evaporated cream, clotted cream defined.*—Evaporated cream, clotted cream, is cream from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

SEC. 20. *Imitation milk.*—All milk or cream except raw milk or cream, pasteurized milk or cream, and sterilized milk or cream, shall be labeled "imitation milk or cream," respectively. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or offer for sale, within the city of Topeka any milk or cream, except raw milk or cream, pasteurized milk or cream, or sterilized milk or cream, unless such milk or cream shall be labeled imitation milk or cream, respectively.

The presence of machinery or ingredients, used in manufacturing imitation milk or cream, on the premises where such imitation milk or cream is found, shall be prima facie evidence that such imitation milk or cream is being produced by such machinery or ingredients.

SEC. 21. *Bacteria*.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk or cream within the city of Topeka containing over 300,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. The milk inspector's bacterial count shall be final.

SEC. 22. *Infection; contamination; temperature*.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk, cream, or ice cream which has been milked or handled by any person suffering from or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or milk, cream, or ice cream handled in utensils washed in water from creeks, springs, or other places liable to contamination from surface draining, or milk having a temperature of more than 50 degrees one hour or longer after it is drawn.

SEC. 23. *Where handled*.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any milk or cream bottled in any barn, living room, wagon, general store, or in any other room used for any purpose other than the handling of milk and its products.

SEC. 24. *Closed containers*.—It shall be unlawful for general stores to sell, offer for sale, or have in their possession with intent to sell, milk or cream in any but closed containers, and such containers must not be opened within such stores, or for any retailers of milk or other person, firm, or corporation to have for sale milk or cream on any street in any but closed containers, and such containers must not be opened for the delivery of milk or cream or for any purpose other than procuring samples by the milk inspector.

SEC. 25. *Physician, duties*.—Any physician finding a case of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or scarlet fever within the city shall ascertain the name of the dairyman furnishing milk to the family in which the disease occurs and report at once to the milk inspector the location of the disease and the name of the dairyman furnishing milk to the family. But nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to regularly conducted hospitals. Any veterinarian finding any communicable disease in any cows furnishing milk sold or used in the city of Topeka shall ascertain the name of the dairyman owning or keeping such cows and report the same to the milk inspector.

SEC. 26. *Infectious diseases*.—Whenever typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other malignant, infectious disease exists among people living in a family where milk or cream or any product of milk or cream is produced or handled for sale in the city of Topeka, the sale of such milk or cream or product of milk or cream shall immediately cease, and shall not be resumed until an approved physician's certificate is furnished to the milk inspector, showing that all danger of infection from such disease is over.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or offer to sell, any milk or cream, or any product of milk or cream, in the city of Topeka, that has been produced or handled by any person who has typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other malignant, infectious disease, or that has been produced or handled by any person who has recently been exposed to any such disease, until an approved physician's certificate shall have been furnished to the milk inspector showing that all danger of infection from such disease is over.

SEC. 27. *Sanitary places and utensils*.—Every person, firm, or corporation handling milk or cream or ice cream for sale in the city of Topeka, shall keep such milk or cream or ice cream in a clean, well ventilated and sanitary place, and it shall be the duty of said person, firm, or corporation to cause all cans, bottles, and other receptacles used in the handling of milk or cream or ice cream to be thoroughly washed and then sterilized with boiling water or live steam each time they are used, as soon as they are empty. Cans used for delivery of milk or cream to depots shall be treated as above at the depot and be returned empty to the shipper. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons handling milk or cream to use any of the milk or cream utensils for storing or transporting any substance other than milk or cream.

SEC. 28. *Ice cream—Regulation.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, ice cream that has been placed in cans not properly cleaned or in rusted cans, or ice cream made from unwholesome cream, or ice cream containing less than 14 per cent of butter fat: *Provided*, That fruit ice cream may contain as low as 12 per cent butter fat.

SEC. 29. *Frozen custard.*—Frozen custard, or any other frozen product of milk other than ice cream shall bear a label stating the percentage of butter fat which said frozen product of milk contains. Such label shall be placed on the outside of the packer containing said frozen product of milk.

Keepers of hotels, restaurants, drug stores, ice-cream parlors, and other places of business where frozen custard or other frozen product of milk other than ice cream is sold shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in their place of business a sign stating that they sell such frozen product of milk and the percentage of butter fat which it contains.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation selling or keeping for sale frozen custard or any other frozen product of milk other than ice cream in the city of Topeka to fail, neglect, or refuse to place a label on the outside of the packer containing such frozen product of milk stating the percentage of butter fat which such frozen product of milk contains, or to fail, neglect, or refuse to post in a conspicuous place in their place of business a sign stating that they sell a frozen product of milk and the percentage of butter fat that such frozen product of milk contains.

SEC. 30. *Unhealthy cows.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, trade, or exchange milk or cream produced by unhealthy cows or by cows milked or handled in the same stable, corral, or place of milking where such diseased cows are kept. The health of the cow shall be determined by the milk inspector, whose decision shall be final unless reversed by the State veterinarian.

SEC. 31. *Tuberculin test.*—It shall be unlawful for an person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk or cream within the city of Topeka, unless the cows producing such milk or cream shall have passed the tuberculin test administered under the direction of the State live-stock sanitary commissioner, and shall be subsequently tested under the same authority as frequently as may in the judgment of the milk inspector be necessary. The milk inspector shall have the authority to administer, whenever he deems it advisable, any approved test for tuberculosis to any cow producing milk or cream for sale within the city of Topeka, and his findings shall be final unless reversed by the State live-stock sanitary commissioner.

SEC. 32. *Notice to milk inspector of tuberculin test.*—Every person making a tuberculin test of any cow or cows producing milk sold or used within the city of Topeka shall notify the milk inspector of said city at least 48 hours before making such test, stating to said milk inspector the day when and the place where such test is to be made and the name of the party who is to make such test.

It shall be unlawful for any person to make any tuberculin test on any cow or cows producing milk sold or used within the city of Topeka without first notifying the milk inspector of said city at least 48 hours prior to making such test, of the day when and the place where such test is to be made, and of the name of the party who is to make such test.

SEC. 33. *Labels on cows standing tuberculin test.*—Every cow that has successfully stood the tuberculin test must have a label stating such fact fastened to her right ear; and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove from the ear of any cow any label showing that such cow has successfully stood the tuberculin test.

SEC. 34. *Preservatives.*—Any milk, or the products made therefrom, found to contain any form of preservatives shall be condemned for food by the milk inspector and any person, firm, or corporation offering for sale or selling any such milk or milk products, or trade or exchanging the same, in the city of Topeka shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 35. *Inspector to visit; score cards.*—It shall be the duty of the said inspector to visit, or cause to be visited as frequently as he deems necessary, all dairies and inspect and score the same according to the score card authorized and used by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and he shall have the authority to revoke the permit of anyone maintaining an unsatisfactory dairy, and of anyone selling milk from such dairy. A copy of the score card shall be left with the owner, and such information given as will assist the producer to improve the sanitary conditions or remedy such defects as the score card indicates. A copy of the score card shall be filed in the inspector's office. The said inspector shall make reports to the city clerk annually or oftener, as the commissioner of parks and public buildings may direct.

SEC. 36. *Inspector; authority.*—The milk inspector shall have authority to enter without previous notice any dairy, milk depot, ice-cream or milk salesroom, or any place where milk or cream or their products are kept, sold, or prepared for sale, and take such amount of milk or cream or their products as will prove a sufficient sample to perform the necessary tests that may be desired by the said inspector; and it shall be unlawful for the owner, keeper, agent, or employee of any dairy, milk depot, ice cream or milk salesroom or any place where milk or cream or their products are kept, sold, or prepared for sale, to fail, refuse, or neglect, at the request of the milk inspector, to furnish such amount of milk or cream or their products to the milk inspector as will be sufficient to enable the milk inspector to perform the necessary tests that may be desired by him.

Where the said inspector finds any milk indicating the presence of water or the removal of fat, it shall be his duty, whenever practicable, to visit the herd where such milk is produced and see the herd milked and the milk mixed, after which he shall take a sample of milk and seal the same with the seal of his office and keep the sample locked in a cool place until he has secured a sample of the next regular milking. The sample must be in proportion to the milk given at each milking. The per cent of solids not fat, and the fat of these collected samples, shall be considered the standard of the said herd, provided these samples are collected within four days from the time the suspected sample was collected and tested.

SEC. 37. *Instruments for testing.*—The city shall provide the milk inspector with proper instruments for testing the purity of milk, and he shall have authority to stop any milk wagon, ice cream wagon, or person carrying milk, or cream, or their products for sale, or selling or offering milk or cream, or their products for sale, in the city of Topeka, at any time or place and either test such milk or cream or their products or procure a sample of the same: *Provided*, The milk inspector shall not detain any wagon or person engaged in carrying milk or cream or their products for a longer period than is necessary to test the same and may confiscate such milk, or cream, or their products, if found unwholesome as specified in this ordinance, and shall cause the arrest and prosecution of any person found selling, exposing or offering for sale, any milk or cream or their products in violation of this ordinance; and it shall be unlawful for any person driving any milk wagon, or ice cream wagon, or carrying milk or cream or their products for sale, or selling or offering any milk or cream or their products in the city of Topeka, to fail, refuse or neglect to permit the milk inspector to test such milk or cream or their products or to fail, refuse or neglect to furnish the milk inspector, at the request of such milk inspector, a sample of such milk or cream, or their products.

SEC. 38. *Unclean milk bottles.*—Any milk dealer shall have the right to refuse to receive unclean milk bottles from any patron.

SEC. 39. *Summary of ordinance to be posted.*—It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation, selling or offering for sale, any milk or cream or ice cream in the city of Topeka, to post a summary of this ordinance in a conspicuous position in every place where such milk, cream or ice cream is kept and on every wagon used in deliv-

ering such milk, cream, or ice cream. Such summary shall be furnished by the milk inspector. And it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, selling or offering for sale, any milk or cream or ice cream in the city of Topeka, to fail, refuse or neglect to post a summary of this ordinance in a conspicuous position in every place where such milk, cream or ice cream is kept, or on every wagon used in delivering such milk, cream or ice cream.

SEC. 40. *Covered wagons.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, retailing milk or cream in a wagon in the city of Topeka, to use any other than a covered wagon for such purpose.

SEC. 41. *Milk served in restaurants and hotels.*—It shall be unlawful for any owner or keeper, or any agent or employee of any such owner or keeper, of any restaurant or hotel in the city of Topeka to serve any milk to the patrons thereof except from bottles.

SEC. 42. *Labels on bottles.*—All bottles containing milk or cream from cows not tested for tuberculosis shall be labeled: "This milk (or cream) is not from tuberculin-tested cows;" and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale in any bottle any milk or cream from cows that have not been tested for tuberculosis, unless such bottle bears the label: "This milk (or cream) is not from tuberculin-tested cows."

SEC. 43. *Milk except whole milk.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk or cream, except whole milk or cream, in the city of Topeka unless such milk or cream is sold within 48 hours after the same is treated or prepared.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk or cream, except whole raw milk or cream, in the city of Topeka unless the date of the treating or preparing of such milk or cream is stamped upon the stopper or cap of the bottle containing such milk or cream.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation selling or offering for sale milk or cream within the city of Topeka, to change any stopper or cap from one milk bottle to another, or to use any stopper or cap on any milk bottle with another's name thereon, or to use any milk bottle with another's name therein.

SEC. 44. *Penalty.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, servant, or employee of such person, firm, or corporation, to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance; and any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, servant, or employee of such person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense; and the permit of such person, firm, or corporation shall thereby be forfeited.

SEC. 45. *Saving clause.*—No prosecution now pending and no offenses heretofore committed under ordinances heretofore enacted shall be affected in any way by the provisions of this ordinance; but all such prosecutions shall be conducted to final judgment and all such offenses shall be prosecuted in the same manner as if this ordinance had not been enacted.

## TRENTON, N. J.

### Rabies—Dogs—Muzzling of. (Ord. Dec. 31, 1914.)

1. That it shall not be lawful for the owner of any dog, male or female, to suffer the same to run at large within the corporate limits of the city of Trenton at any time, unless such dog shall have and wear a substantial wire muzzle of a mesh not exceeding 2½ inches in circumference securely fastened about the nose and covering the whole mouth: *Provided, however,* That any dog shall be permitted upon the streets or other public places within the corporate limits of said city if it is properly leashed so as

to prevent it from biting persons and is accompanied by the owner or some person above the age of 14 years.

2. Any dog not so muzzled or leashed shall be taken up by any policeman or other duly authorized person and forthwith delivered to the poundkeeper. Every dog so taken and delivered and impounded shall be kept and kindly treated for a period of 48 hours from the time of impounding, and may be redeemed upon paying the sum of \$2 to the poundkeeper, \$1 thereof to be paid by the poundkeeper to the city treasurer. If any dog shall not be redeemed within said period of 48 hours, it shall be killed in the manner now provided by ordinance.

3. Whenever any licensed dog wearing a tag shall be impounded, the poundkeeper shall immediately notify the city clerk of the license number of such dog, and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to notify the owner forthwith that such dog has been taken up and impounded.

#### Garbage—Care of—Receptacles. (Ord. Aug. 27, 1914.)

1. That every proprietor or person conducting any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, or any similar place within the city of Trenton, which shall have accommodations for the feeding of 10 or more people, shall provide, for the use of said hotel, restaurant, or boarding house, metal receptacles for the reception of garbage, which receptacles shall be of the capacity of at least 3 gallons and not more than 10 gallons, and which shall be provided with tight covers.

2. That all garbage accumulated in the conducting of any of the foregoing places mentioned in the section preceding shall be kept and stored in receptacles of the character described herein, and at all times kept tightly covered: *Providing, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or repeal the provisions of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning garbage and other waste," passed March 28, 1913.<sup>1</sup>

3. The interior of such metal receptacles shall be kept at all times free from rust, and the entire interior and exterior surface thereof shall likewise be kept clean and sanitary.

4. Any person, partnership, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

#### VIRGINIA, MINN.

#### Sewers—Connections with. (Ord. 152, Sept. 8, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the board of health of the city of Virginia, when complaint is made that the surface of any premises within the city has become or is about to become the receptacle of filth or of any matter, or the surface soil has become saturated with any matter of any kind deleterious to the public health or to tend to spread among the people of the city or contaminate the vicinity thereof by infectious or contagious diseases, it shall be the duty of the board of health to examine such premises and may declare the same to be a public nuisance and to order such nuisance to be abated.

SEC. 2. That in case the board of health shall declare any premises within the city to be a nuisance by reason of any of the facts stated in section 1, and where it appears to the board of health that the only practicable way of abating such nuisance is by causing the houses or residences on such premises to be connected with sewers and to have in the houses and residences on such premises proper bowls and sinks and conveniences for the utilization of the sewers, the board of health may order that such sewer connections be made by the owner or occupant of such premises within a time specified by said board of not less than 10 days from notice to the occupant or owner of such premises, in case there be a sewer in any street or alley on which such premises abut.

<sup>1</sup>Public Health Reports, July 31, 1914, p. 2038.

**Sec. 3.** In all cases where the board of health declare any premises within the city of Virginia to be a public nuisance and where such premises are abutting upon any public sewer and the board of health have ordered such premises to be connected with the sewer and conveniences put in the houses and residences on such premises to be installed and connected with the sewer, the city may in case the owner or occupant of such premises fail within the time specified in the notice served on them by the board of health make the necessary sewer connection and enter any house or premises so found to be a public nuisance and make proper connections with the public sewer and install in such house or residence such plain, suitable fixtures as may be necessary and convenient for the utilization of such sewer connections by the persons or occupants of such houses or residences and the cost of making such sewer connections and putting in such fixtures shall be taxed up to the lot or property, so connected with the sewer, the necessary cost of making such connection and of installing the necessary fixtures in the houses or residences so connected shall be assessed to be paid in such manner, in one or more years with such rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent, as the city council may by ordinance or resolution determine.

**Sec. 4.** Nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest and conviction of any person accused of causing or allowing or maintaining a nuisance on premises occupied or controlled by him from prosecution and punishment under any other ordinance of the city of Virginia or under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

**Sec. 5.** When the board of health shall have visited or examined any premises within the city herein referred to and shall have determined that the only practical way of preventing said premises, if used or occupied, from becoming or remaining a public nuisance or a menace to the health of the city, such board of health shall cause a written notice to be served on the owner or occupant of such premises, requiring that the same shall within 10 days from the date of the service of such notice be connected with a public sewer of the city, but no such connection shall be required to be made unless the premises referred to in such notice shall abut on a public sanitary sewer, and in construing the word "premises" the whole length of the lot from the street to the alley shall be considered as one, and if any part of such lot abut on a sewer, connections with such sewer may be required to be made.

**Sec. 6.** Any person, after the occupant or owner of the premises occupied or controlled by him has been declared a nuisance and that it has been declared necessary by the board of health to have such premises connected with a sewer, who shall interfere with or attempt to hinder, prevent, or delay any officer or employee of the city who may be delegated, appointed, or employed by the city or its duly authorized officer to make such sewer connection on such premises and to install the necessary sewer fixtures in any house, building, or residence on said premises shall be arrested, and, on conviction for such offense, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail until such fine shall have been paid, not exceeding 90 days.

## WAUSAU, WIS.

### Meat—Inspection and Sale. (Ord. June 4, 1914.)

**SECTION 1.** No person shall slaughter any cattle, sheep, swine, or calves in the city of Wausau except in the slaughterhouses licensed by the board of health or under United States Government inspection.

**Sec. 2.** No meat shall be sold for human food or offered for sale or held with the intention of selling the same in the city of Wausau unless the animal furnishing the meat was examined by the inspector provided by the city authorities, within 24 hours previous to the time of slaughter, except as otherwise provided in section 9 of this ordinance.

**Sec. 3.** All owners or persons having animals in charge for slaughter shall notify the inspector early enough so as to give him an opportunity to make the examination of the animal by daylight.

SEC. 4. In case the suitability of the animal for food can not be determined by such inspection, then the owner or the person in charge of the animal must notify the inspector to be present at the time the animal is slaughtered, which shall take place between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SEC. 5. All animals or carcasses or portions of the same when approved by the inspector shall be tagged "Approved" if found satisfactory.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell or offer for sale any cattle, swine, sheep, calves, goats, fish, fowl, or the meat thereof which has been condemned by the inspector.

SEC. 7. In case the inspector condemns a carcass or any part thereof as unsuitable for human food he shall determine the method of its disposal and see that his orders are executed.

SEC. 8. The inspector is to be appointed by the board of health or its executive officer. He is to receive for his services a certain sum for the inspection of each animal to be slaughtered from the owner of such animal, the amount of such fee to be determined at a conference between the meat dealers of the city and the board of health or its representative.

SEC. 9. All meats from animals slaughtered on the surrounding farms and brought to the city to be sold for human food must first be inspected and tagged "Approved" by the inspector between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. at a centrally situated place in the city at a fee to be determined upon by the board of health.

SEC. 10. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined a sum not to exceed \$25 or 30 days' confinement in the city jail, or both, for each and every offense.

SEC. 11. Excluded from the provisions of this ordinance are all meats offered for sale in this city that have been inspected and passed by inspectors of the United States Government, and all meat animals killed for private consumption.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect and be in full force 60 days after its passage and publication.

#### **Assistant Inspector of Health Department—Duties and Salary. (Res. June 26, 1914.)**

That the board of health and the health commissioner are hereby authorized to create the office of assistant inspector of the health department. That the person to be appointed to this office be by preference a woman, and to perform such duties as may be assigned by the health commissioner, the salary to be \$25 per month, to be full pay for all the time necessarily required to perform such services.

#### **Garbage and Refuge—Disposal of. (Res. June 26, 1914.)**

That the board of health and the health commissioner are hereby authorized to engage a man with team and wagon to collect rubbish, garbage, and waste within the city limits according to a schedule to be fixed so as to cover those parts of the city at such times as will insure a proper disposal of these materials and add to the cleanliness and wholesome condition of the city. The expense of such collecting shall be charged against the respective properties at a rate that will cover the actual cost of operating this department.

#### **Diseases of School Children—Establishment of Public Dispensary for Free Treatment of. (Res. June 26, 1914.)**

That the board of health and the health commissioner are hereby authorized to establish a public dispensary according to certain plans as established by them conjointly, for the purpose of the free treatment of such ambulant diseases common to school children and for such congenital defects that interfere with the proper progress of such pupils in their studies and with their bodily development, with the consent of the parent or guardian.



**WAYCROSS, GA.****Meat and Meat Products—Inspection, Care, and Sale. Slaughtering. (Ord. Feb. 17, 1914.)**

**SECTION 1.** That all meats, fish, vegetables, fruit, cereals, confections, soft drinks, or any other articles sold or offered for sale to be used for human consumption as a food in the city of Waycross shall be inspected and approved by a person known as the food inspector, who shall be appointed by the mayor upon the recommendation of the health officer after he (the food inspector) has attained the required score upon an examination held by the health officer under the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

**SEC. 2.** That the chief food inspector of the board of sanitary commissioners and his assistants may enter at any time, and no person shall hinder or prevent him or them from so entering, any place in this city where live cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or swine are held, or where animals are slaughtered, or where poultry, game, fish, or oysters are dressed, scaled, or prepared to be disposed of for human food; and, likewise, they may enter any house, store, market, railroad car, wagon, or other vehicle, boat or vessel where meat, sausage, poultry, game, fish, or oysters are prepared, packed, stored, transported, held, or kept for sale for human food; and, likewise, they may also enter any factory or place where dead animals are skinned or rendered or where the offal from slaughterhouses or meat stores, such as fat, head, feet, or guts, are steamed, tanked, or otherwise disposed of.

**SEC. 3.** That no person shall sell or offer for sale within the city limits, or otherwise dispose of for human food therein, any meat or meat product of any cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or swine which does not bear the food-inspection brand or other mark of identification of the food inspector of the city of Waycross.

**SEC. 4.** That no carcass or any part thereof of any slaughtered cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or swine shall be branded or otherwise marked for identification by the chief food inspector or his assistants until it has been carefully inspected and passed for food, and the viscera, head, tongue, tail, and gall of each and every cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or swine slaughtered when the inspector is not present shall be kept together and wholly separated from similar parts of any other carcasses.

**SEC. 5.** That no dressed carcass or any parts thereof or any slaughtered cattle, sheep, goat, or swine to be used for human food shall be removed from any slaughterhouse or slaughtering place within the city limits before it has been branded or otherwise marked for identification by the chief food inspector or his assistants by the inspector of the department of agriculture of the State of Georgia, or by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

**SEC. 6.** That meats slaughtered without the city, but brought into the city for sale, may be inspected and branded or otherwise marked for identification by the chief food inspector, or his assistants under the following rules, to wit: All carcasses must have the head and all viscera, except the stomach, bladder, and intestines, held together by natural attachments, and all such carcasses shall be brought to a place designated by the chief food inspector, who shall be notified when such meat is ready for inspection.

**SEC. 7.** That any carcass, or any part thereof, of any slaughtered cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or swine, in this city, which because of disease, injury, or any other condition is unfit for human food, shall be freely slashed with a knife and saturated with coal oil by the chief food inspector or his assistants, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of for human food.

**SEC. 8.** That no veal calf at any time of slaughter shall be dressed with the skin left on the carcass, unless such skin is clean and the feet and head are removed.

**SEC. 9.** That no fresh or cured meats, or meat products, shall be exposed in the open air to the action of moisture, soot, dust, and flies, in front of any shop, store, or other place.

SEC. 10. That no meat or meat product shall be transported in any wagon or other vehicle in the city, unless fully protected from moisture, soot, dust, and flies, by the use of covered vehicles, with the front and back closed, or by the use of clean white cloths, spread over the meat or meat products.

SEC. 11. That all delivery wagons and other vehicles, together with boxes, barrels, and other containers used in transporting meats in the city, shall be kept perfectly clean; and no dirty burlap or other dirty cloths shall be used in contact with meat.

SEC. 12. That a careful examination shall be made by the chief food inspector, or his assistants, at all public stockyards in this city of all live cattle, swine, sheep, goats, or calves (when requested to do so by a purchaser of any animal) intended for slaughter under the post-mortem inspection of the board of sanitary commissioners; and no person shall sell any such animal judged as diseased, or otherwise unfit for human food or suspected of being diseased or of being otherwise unfit for human food to any butcher or any person slaughtering live stock under the post-mortem inspection of the board of health: *Provided*, That such an animal may be sold subject to a post-mortem inspection and may be removed to any slaughterhouse where post-mortem inspection is conducted by the board of sanitary commissioners, when properly tagged for identification.

SEC. 13. That no person shall bring into this city or sell or offer for sale, or give to the proprietor or agent of any packing or slaughter house or to any butcher in this city, any cattle, hog, sheep, or lamb that is diseased, injured, crippled, immature, under weight, badly emaciated, or that for any other obvious reason might be unfit for human food without first delivering said cattle, hog, sheep, or lamb at one of the public stock yards of this city, where the chief food inspector, or one of his assistants, shall be called, reporting all the facts known to him, relating to such animal or animals, to said officer and receiving written permission from the board of sanitary commissioners to do so.

SEC. 14. That no proprietor or agent of any packing house or slaughterhouse, nor any butcher in this city, shall bring into this city or buy or offer to buy or accept in this city any cattle, calf, hog, sheep, or lamb that is diseased, injured, crippled, immature, under weight, badly emaciated, or that for any other obvious reason might be unfit for human food without first reporting all the facts known to him, relating to such animal or animals, to the chief food inspector and receiving written permission from the board of sanitary commissioners so to do.

SEC. 15. That no person shall bring into this city, or sell or offer for sale, any meat, sausage, poultry, game, fish, or oysters that is diseased, adulterated, unsound, unwholesome, or that for any other reason is unfit for human food; and all such articles of food shall be seized and destroyed by the chief food inspector or his assistants.

SEC. 16. That all houses or places in this city in which meat and meat products are prepared, cured, packed, stored, handled, or sold shall be suitably lighted and ventilated and maintained in a sanitary condition. All work in such establishments shall be performed in a cleanly and sanitary manner.

(a) Ceilings, side walls, pillars, partitions, etc., shall be frequently whitewashed or painted, or where this is impracticable they shall, when necessary, be washed, scraped or otherwise rendered sanitary. Where floors or other parts of the building or tables or other parts of the equipment are so old or in such condition that they can not be readily made sanitary they shall be removed and replaced by suitable materials or otherwise put in a condition acceptable to the chief food inspector. All floors upon which meats are piled during the process of cooling or curing shall be so constructed that they can be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and such meats shall also be kept clean.

(b) All trucks, trays, and other such receptacles, all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, etc., all knives, saws, cleavers, and other tools, and all utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, chopping, mixing, canning or other process, shall be thoroughly cleansed daily, if used.

(c) The aprons, smocks, or other outer clothing of employees who handle meat in contact with such clothing shall be of a material that is readily cleansed and made sanitary, and shall be cleansed daily if used. Employees who handle meat or meat food products shall be required to keep their hands clean.

(d) All toilet rooms, urinals, and dressing rooms shall be entirely separated from the compartments in which carcasses are dressed, or meat food products are cured, stored, packed, handled, prepared or sold. They shall be sufficient in number, ample in size, and fitted with modern lavatory accommodations, including toilet paper, soap, running water, towels, etc. They shall be properly lighted, suitably ventilated, and kept in a sanitary condition.

(e) The rooms or compartments in which meats or meat products are prepared, cured, stored, packed, or otherwise handled shall be properly lighted and ventilated, and shall be so located that odors from toilet rooms, catch basins, casing departments, tank rooms, hide cellars etc., do not permeate them. All rooms or compartments shall be provided with cuspidors, which employees who expectorate shall be required to use.

(f) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis, syphilis, or any other communicable disease shall not be employed in any of the departments or establishments where carcasses are dressed, meats handled or meat food products prepared, and any employee suspected of being affected shall be so reported by the chief food inspector or employer to the health officer.

(g) No use incompatible with proper sanitation shall be made of any part of the premises on which a slaughterhouse is located. All yards, fences, pens, chutes, alleys, etc., belonging to the premises of such establishments shall, whether they are used or not, be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(h) Butchers who dress diseased carcasses shall cleanse their hands of all grease and then immerse them in a prescribed disinfectant and rinse them in clear water before engaging in dressing or handling healthy carcasses. All butcher's implements used in dressing diseased carcasses shall be cleansed of all grease and then sterilized either in boiling water or by immersion in a prescribed disinfectant and rinsed in clear water before used again in dressing healthy carcasses. Facilities for such cleansing and disinfection, approved by the chief food inspector, shall be provided by the establishment. Separate trucks, etc., shall be furnished for handling diseased carcasses and parts. Following the slaughter of any animal affected with an infectious disease a stop shall be made until the implements have been cleansed and disinfected, unless duplicate implements are provided.

(i) Meats and meat food products intended for rendering edible products must be prevented from falling on the floor while being emptied into the tanks by the use of some device such as a funnel.

(j) Butchers who dress carcasses are prohibited from holding in their mouths skewers to be used in such dressing.

(k) No dog shall be permitted in any slaughterhouse or any place where meats are prepared.

#### Meat Markets and Fish Markets—Sanitary Regulation. Poultry—Keeping and Slaughtering of. (Ord. Feb. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 17. That the following rules and regulations governing (a) meat shops, (b) fish houses, and (c) poultry shops and killing places shall be in full force and effect immediately after the passage of this ordinance.

*Regulations governing meat shops.*—(a) RULE 1. All inclosed or indoor shops in which meats or meat products are stored and exposed for sale shall be kept scrupulously clean. During the summer months all doors and windows opening into such shops shall be effectively protected against the entrance of flies by the use of fly screens.

**RULE 2.** No meats of any description shall be permitted to hang or stand in the open air exposed to insects or street dust or other contaminating influences, but must be under glass or fly netting, in summer, properly iced to prevent spoiling. Meats exposed in the open markets shall be so covered with netting as to be effectively protected from flies.

**RULE 3.** Blocks or stands upon which meats are cut or chopped shall be kept scrupulously clean by frequent washing and by scraping as often as in the judgment of the inspector seems necessary.

**RULE 4.** Scales, knives, and implements of every description shall be cleansed at the close of each day's business.

**RULE 5.** Ice boxes, racks, and hooks shall be kept thoroughly clean by scrubbing and scraping, and ice boxes shall be scoured throughout once each week and as much oftener as may be necessary.

**RULE 6.** Floors must be thoroughly scraped and scrubbed twice a week; all used sawdust must be removed and fresh sawdust sprinkled or laid (where used) at least twice a week.

**RULE 7.** Meat cutters and other attendants who handle meats shall be cleanly dressed and they shall be free from contagious and infectious diseases. Their hands and outer garments shall be kept clean.

**RULE 8.** No refuse, scraps, bones, rancid fat, or decaying flesh shall be kept in the ice box with fresh meats, nor shall an ice box used for the keeping of meats be employed for any other purpose.

**RULE 9.** The custom of wrapping meats in old newspapers or in wrapping paper that is soiled or that has been used for any other purpose is expressly prohibited. Every piece of meat sold shall be wrapped in fresh, clean wrapping paper that has not been used for any other purpose.

**RULE 10.** Live poultry shall not be kept in the same room or compartment in which meats are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale. Nor shall live poultry be kept in any room adjoining such room if the conditions are such that the room used for the storage of the live poultry ventilated into the next shop so that the odors from the fowls and their cages may contaminate the meats.

*Regulations governing fish houses.*—(b) **RULE 1.** Boxes, trays, stands, stalls, or other receptacles in which fish are stored or exposed for sale at retail shall be if impervious material, or if made of wood, that shall be metal lined and kept scrupulously clean by scraping and scrubbing at the close of each day's business.

**RULE 2.** The floors of the premises where fish are sold, stored, exposed, smoked, or prepared shall be of impervious material, and shall be cleansed daily by flushing and washing with liberal quantities of water and disinfected when in the judgment of the chief food inspector or his assistants this is necessary.

**RULE 3.** Ceilings and walls, if not painted, shall be whitewashed as required. Where painted they shall be kept clean by washing and repainting when necessary.

**RULE 4.** Where fish are cleaned or dressed a metal sheathed box shall be so placed as to catch the refuse, blood and drippings. This box shall be emptied and thoroughly cleansed after each day's usage.

**RULE 5.** In indoor wholesale fish markets the floors shall be made of impervious material, and sloped so as to drain to a trapped inlet connecting with the sewer. Such floors are to be flushed and scrubbed daily, with water.

**RULE 6.** Outdoor fish markets or sale places shall be supplied with ice during the heated months, and effectively screened against flies and other insects and from dust and other street refuse at all times.

**RULE 7.** Where fish are exposed for sale outdoors or in market houses or from wagons or carts, a metal-lined receptacle shall be provided to catch the ice drippings and other fluids, and another receptacle, also water tight, to hold refuse, etc., of cleaning and disemboweling. This refuse is to be removed at the close of each day's work.

*Regulations governing poultry shops and killing places.*—(c) **RULE 1.** Live poultry shall not be kept in the same storage or shoproom with milk, meat or groceries, nor shall crates used for shipping live poultry be permitted in such rooms.

**RULE 2.** Storage cages, for use when live poultry is kept several days, shall be so constructed that they can be kept clean and wholesome. It is suggested that such cages be made wholly of iron, galvanized; if made of wood, they must be kept in good repair and well painted. Such cages must be kept clean.

**RULE 3.** Poultry must not be killed in living rooms or in rooms used for storing or selling food products. Rooms used for the killing of poultry should be kept clean and sweet and free from objectionable accumulations of any kind.

If as many as 300 fowls are killed per week, special room shall be provided with impervious floors and walls, and with special equipment as is necessary to conduct the business in a sanitary manner. Poultry killing rooms or establishments used for slaughter of 300 or more fowls per week shall be subject, as far as applicable, to the regulations governing slaughterhouses.

**RULE 4.** Dressed poultry may be stored and rendered only in accordance with the regulations governing the storing and handling of fresh meats.

**Soda Fountains, Soft-Drink Stands, etc.—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Feb. 17, 1914.)**

**SEC. 18.** That no person or persons shall conduct or carry on a place for the sale of soft drinks unless such a soft-drink stand, soda fountain, or place where soft drinks are offered for sale has been inspected by the chief food inspector or his assistant and given a certificate of inspection and permit to carry on said business, provided all other city ordinances have been complied with, and that the following rules and regulations shall govern all soft-drink stands, soda fountains, etc., and shall also govern bottling plants where soft drinks are bottled.

*Rules governing soft-drink stands.*—**RULE 1.** No drink shall be concocted or offered for sale that contains any ingredients of a harmful nature, or that is not chemically pure, free from all dirt or filth, and contained in vessels, barrels, etc., that are kept clean and pure, and that no drink shall be offered for sale that has been exposed to the open air, dust, dirt, and flies, or that contains any ingredients that has been so exposed to contaminating influences.

**RULE 2.** No person shall be engaged in any soft-drink bottling plant, drink stand, soda fountain, etc., whose duty it shall be to handle said drinks, or vessels, bottles, or glasses who is suffering with communicable disease, and all persons so engaged about such places shall at all times keep their hands and clothing free from dirt and all contamination.

**RULE 3.** Glasses and bottles in which drinks are served must be washed after each using with some kind of cleanser and rinsed in running water that has not come into contact with any other glass or bottle. Washing glasses and bottles in tanks in which the water is moving is not sufficient, as same must be rinsed in running water from a faucet or like attachment to city water connections.

**RULE 4.** All ceilings, floors, counters, tables, furniture, etc., used in such bottling places, drink stands, soda fountains, etc., shall be kept clean and free from all dust and all contaminating matter.

**SEC. 19.** That the violation of any provision or regulation of this ordinance and any failure to comply therewith and the refusal or failure to comply with any direction or order of the chief food inspector or his assistants hereunder shall be subject, upon conviction before the police court of the city of Waycross, to a fine not exceeding \$50 and to imprisonment not to exceed 10 days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and each day's failure or neglect to comply shall be held and deemed to be a separate and distinct offense and punishable accordingly.