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HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

EXHIBITS SHOWN AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

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The exhibits of hygiene shown at San Francisco occupy a considerable area in the Palace of Education and Social Economy and are located in the southern section of the building, ranging from the main west door to the southeast corner. It has been the aim to keep these exhibits scientifically accurate, at the same time placing them in as graphic and interesting a manner as possible and on a plane readily comprehensible to the general public, the end in view being the education of the public to an understanding of the importance of preventive medicine and the application and observances of the rules of hygiene. The exhibits relate to hygiene and sanitation and are shown by the various organizations cited in connection with each. The first seven of the following-enumerated exhibits are located near the main south door, in a block bounded by Avenues D and E and Third and Fourth Streets.

1. Social or sex hygiene is the subject of an important exhibit by the American Social Hygiene Association. It shows, in general, the work of the association in dealing directly or indirectly with the social hygiene movement.

2. The tuberculosis problem will be handled from various angles. The California Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has an interesting exhibit, containing among other things a large glass map of the State of California in the form of a transparency, indicating the tuberculosis situation in each county by the color of glass. Their exhibit likewise contains charts, pictures, etc., outlining in as thorough a manner as possible the extent of the tuberculosis problem in the State of California, together with its peculiarities as it exists in this State as contrasted with the available facilities for the handling of this immense and most important problem.

3. Another exhibit dealing with this subject in a most attractive manner is one by the Arequipa Sanatorium, in Marin County, Cal., in which is shown the combination of out-of-door and occupational treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis carried out at the sanatorium. At this sanatorium the occupation of the patients, who are all tuberculous working girls and women, is the making of pottery. The exhibit is a working exhibit, beautiful pieces of pottery being constantly worked on and turned out by girls throughout the exposition period.

4. Hookworm disease in all its aspects, with the plans for its prevention and reduction, is shown by the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. This exhibit is of high scientific and educational merit and contains, in addition to large numbers of photographs and transparencies, a number of glass and wax models of the hookworm and its victims.

5. The American Medical Association participates with an enlightening exhibit, showing their general educational work in personal hygiene, with special reference to the harmful and fraudulent character of patent medicines now on the market. The amount of alcohol and other ingredients, medicinal and inert, in some of the popular patent medicines is here strikingly shown, with the actual materials, properly labeled, giving the market price for same, as contrasted with the price paid when purchased in the patent medicine.

6. Mouth hygiene is cared for by the International Mouth Hygiene Association. They have among other things a model of an up-to-date dental infirmary, and also a marvelous collection of skulls of all races, some of great age and antiquity, from extinct or nearly extinct tribes of Indians and other aborigines. These are arranged with the idea of showing the effect on teeth of the coarse foods of primitive man as contrasted with the cultured diet of the modern. At certain hours each week a dental clinic is held in connection with the Children's Health Conference of the United States Children's Bureau across the aisle.

7. The subject of alcohol and other habit-forming drugs is interestingly shown by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Many unique models and electrical effects are in use in demonstrating the exhibit. The food value in calories in a drink of certain alcoholic liquors is contrasted with the calories in the amount of food that can be bought for the same money.

8. That part of the New York State exhibit bordering on Avenue D and Third and Fourth Streets relating to mental hygiene, psychiatry, and the care and treatment of the insane is shown by the New York State Hospital Commission. It presents a complete exposition of the subject, which includes models of buildings and grounds of an

insane asylum, water-color pictures of noteworthy features of the New York State hospitals, drawings and photographs, and various objects showing occupations and amusements of the insane; an illustration of medical treatment, with actual equipment, showing administration of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, sun rooms, etc., with statistical charts showing causes of insanity, and the related physical diseases. There are also charts, etc., on the prevention of insanity, showing education of the backward, early treatment of insanity, psychiatric wards, dispensaries, mental clinics, etc. The after care of the insane is dealt with in the same manner.

9. Feeble-mindedness is dealt with by the Massachusetts State Lunacy Board, shown in the general Massachusetts exhibit in the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth Streets and Avenues B and C. In this same general exhibit, industrial hygiene is handled in an effective manner by the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

10. School hygiene is exemplified in all its phases by the State of Pennsylvania. It constitutes one of the principal exhibits from this State, and an entire block of space, bounded by Fourth and Fifth Streets and Avenues B and C, has been reserved in the Palace of Education for this purpose. Models of open-air schools and other interesting models are here shown.

11. The city of Baltimore has an exhibit near the main west entrance to the building, wherein is shown by models, large maps, and photographs the recently installed city water supply, with filtration system and city sewage disposal system.

12. There are two exhibits relating to tropical medicine and hygiene. The one by the Philippine bureau of health, located near the main south door, shows the advance made in the Philippines in caring for and improving the public health during the American régime. There are models showing the latest type of hospitals constructed for efficiency and comfort under conditions peculiar to the Tropics; models of a sanitary barrio (or village) contrasted with the former insanitary type. Models of sanitary toilets, bathhouses, and washhouses, adapted to the uses, habits, and character of the natives, models of the Mariveles quarantine station, and models of fly-proof sanitary pails and garbage cans; and water coolers of the latest improved type, such as are actually in use in the Philippines. The activities of the bureau of health are fully shown, with numbers of large colored photographs, transparencies, and charts.

13. The other exhibit on the same subject, but devoted to matters as they occur in the Western Hemisphere, is the exhibit shown by the Republic of Cuba. This is located directly in front of the main west door of the building. There is a fine collection of rare drawings and photographs showing the organisms that cause tropical diseases

and the appearance of patients afflicted with the several diseases, together with explanatory charts and labels. There is a large number of models of various hospitals and sanatoria in Habana and vicinity together with models of quarantine stations, water supplies, etc. A rare collection of tropical mosquitoes is presented; also a number of oil paintings of the members of the original yellow-fever commission and of distinguished men of science in Cuba.

14. Infant hygiene is interestingly shown by the United States Children's Bureau. This exhibit is located in the southeast corner of the building, near one of the doors leading to the Avenue of Palms. In it is shown a moving panorama entitled "Our Thirty Million Children," showing graphically the number of children going to school or at work who die at various ages. An exhibit of charts and moving lantern slides covers the subject of infant mortality and the care of babies. Soothing sirups and patent medicines are shown, with proper statements concerning each. Another case contains an exhibit of the proper food for young children of varying ages. A small booth devoted to the baby in the home contains the proper clothing and the arrangements for bathing the baby. In this space demonstrations on the preparation of food for young children take place daily. Wall charts, transparencies, and a model show the prevalence of child labor in the United States and its distribution by age, sex, section of country, industry, and occupation. A playhouse and playyard give suggestions concerning the proper planning of home life to include the recreation facilities necessary for children. A children's health conference is held daily in connection with this exhibit, when a free medical examination is given to any child and free advice furnished to parents regarding the care of their children.

15. Located in the center of the building, on the corner of Second Street and Avenue C, is an attractive exhibit on eugenics by the National Race Betterment Association. By beautiful statues, photographs, models, engravings, and charts the causes and evidences of race deterioration are shown; likewise the possibilities and methods for race betterment. They show what man has accomplished in the way of improving the stock of plants and animals by selective breeding and careful rearing. Greek statues and photographs of various athletes in classic poses are exhibited.

16. The Imperial Government of Japan has a large block of space on Third Street, near the south center door, in which are shown life-like wax models of soldiers and nurses to demonstrate military hygiene; also models of perfect city water supplies now existent in Japan. By photographs and charts the quarantine and scientific research work carried on by the Government is shown in an attractive way.

17. An exhibit has been prepared by the United States Public Health Service and is on exhibition at the Palace of Liberal Arts, showing by means of models, transparencies, and charts, moving and still, the mode of spread of the various infectious diseases. It also contains models of the various types of stations operated by the service—quarantine stations, marine hospitals, laboratories, tuberculosis sanatoria, etc., also other objects and data illustrating the activities of the service in preventing and controlling disease.

This outline would not be complete without mentioning two interesting exhibits which are located in the Palace of Mines.

18. One of these is that of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, situated at the extreme west end of the Mines Building. Their booth is probably the richest in its effect in the whole exposition, designed in classic style, and made of solid oak in dark Flemish finish. The exhibit occupies 4,500 square feet of space. The fundamental principle which underlies the exhibit is the relation of life insurance to public welfare. The character of the exhibit is primarily scientific, but the display is in a popular and easily comprehended form. It contains 280 beautiful charts and a number of excellent models. It is classified under various sections, but section 4, relating to American public health problems, is probably the one of most interest to physicians as well as to the general public. The series commences with a chart illustrating the elements of American mortality, followed by five historical charts illustrating the mortality of large cities in general, and of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans in detail for the last century. Other charts illustrate the mortality from smallpox, yellow fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, plague, leprosy, pellagra, diabetes, etc. In each case, as far as practicable, the statistical facts are amplified by pathological and other illustrations. The series concludes with four charts illustrating the local sanitary progress of Charleston, S. C., Leadville, Colo., Nantucket, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal.

19. The other exhibit in this connection is located across the aisle from the Prudential exhibit and is the welfare exhibit of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., occupying about 2,000 square feet of floor space. The walls are covered with 18 illustrated charts and 50 colored transparencies, which describe in detail the various phases of the company's welfare work.

PLAGUE-INFECTED RAT FOUND AT NEW ORLEANS.

Surg. Creel reported by telegraph May 6, 1915, that a plague-infected rat was captured April 24, 1915, at the corner of Royal and St. Roch Streets, New Orleans, La.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague prevention work in California for the week ended April 17, 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.		RAT PROOFING—continued.	
New buildings:		Old buildings—Continued.	
Inspections of work under construction.	330	Cubic feet new foundation walls installed	7,238
Basement floors concreted (15,800 square feet).....	22	Concrete floors installed (141,891 square feet).....	33
Floors concreted (3,050 square feet).....	4	Basements concreted (22,651 square feet)	29
Yards, passageways, etc. (4,855 square feet).....	43	Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (12,760 square feet).....	64
Total area concrete laid (square feet)....	23,705	Total area concrete laid (square feet)....	177,302
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:		Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (14,230 square feet).....	10
Inspections made.....	244	Buildings razed.....	16
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	4,415	New garbage cans stamped approved....	786
Wire screening used (square feet).....	22,952	Nuisances abated.....	292
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	11,132	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	7,000	Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	18
Old buildings:		Reinspections made on vessels.....	13
Inspections made.....	588	New rat guards procured.....	15
Wooden floors removed.....	31	Defective rat guards repaired.....	2
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	19	Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1

AMOUNT OF CARGO AND DESCRIPTION OF SAME.

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Admiral Dewey, from Seattle:		
170 cases lard, milk, and household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
400 sacks flour, peanuts, and wheat.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front...	22	RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.	
Rats trapped on vessels.....	13	From city:	
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	179	Received.....	267
Traps set on vessels.....	49	Examined.....	247
Vessels trapped on.....	10	From ships:	
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600	Received.....	30
Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6	Examined.....	30
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	7,200	Found infected.....	None.
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	12	RATS IDENTIFIED.	
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	6	Mus norvegicus.....	89
Rats taken dead from steamer Gen. Y. Pesqueira after fumigation (<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>).....	73	Mus rattus.....	90
		Mus alexandrinus.....	50
		Mus musculus.....	38

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

San Benito County.....	181
Contra Costa County.....	96
Merced County.....	67
Stanislaus County.....	51
Santa Cruz County.....	25
Santa Clara County.....	25
Alameda County.....	44
Total.....	489
Found infected.....	0

Other animals collected and examined for plague.

Alameda County	2 rabbits.
Found infected	0

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Alameda County	23	Merced County	11
Contra Costa County	22	Santa Clara County	12
San Benito County	39	Total	120
Santa Cruz County	6		
Stanislaus County	7		

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	393 rats.
Oakland	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	None.
Los Angeles	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley)	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ¹	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa	May 17, 1914	(1)	Mar. 4, 1915	1,567 squirrels.
Fresno	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced	(1)	(1)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey	(1)	(1)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito	June 4, 1913	(1)	Sept. 26, 1914	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz	(1)	(1)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

Operations are being carried on under Federal supervision on the following-named properties, labor and material being furnished by the owners:

Name.	Location.	Acres treated.	Holes treated.
Tormey estates	Contra Costa County	199	4,954
Rodeo Townsite Co.	do.	20	1,750
Total .....	.....	219	6,704

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

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended April 10, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	50
Basements concreted, new buildings (35), square feet.....	17,475
Floors concreted, new buildings (19), square feet.....	26,280
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (35), square feet.....	3,960
Sidewalks concreted.....square feet..	18,760
Total concrete laid, new structures, square feet.....	66,475

New buildings elevated.....	9
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	35
Buildings razed.....	2

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	16
Rodents trapped and killed.....	369
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	8

Total.....	393
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	288
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0
Poison distributed.....pounds..	24
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	2
Bodies found plague infected.....	0

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	17
Mus alexandrinus.....	58
Mus norvegicus.....	237
Mus musculus.....	81
Total.....	393

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded....	10
Vessels fumigated.....	4
Sulphur used.....pounds..	2,225
New rat guards installed.....	9
Defective rat guards repaired.....	7
Fumigation certificates issued.....	4
Canal Zone certificates issued.....	1
Port sanitary statements issued.....	37
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Lectures delivered on sanitary subjects.....	1
Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors.....	19
Fishing vessels inspected and medicine chests installed.....	25
Water analyses for the Indian Service.....	2

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	44
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	6
Mus musculus trapped.....	2
Total.....	52

Rodents examined for plague infection.....	51
Rodents found plague infected.....	0

RAT PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.....	3
New buildings rat proofed by concrete foundations.....	2
New buildings rat proofed by elevation.....	1

HAWAII—HONOLULU—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following report of plague-prevention work at Honolulu for the week ended April 10, 1915, was received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Honolulu.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	441	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats trapped.....	435	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	19½
Mongoose trapped.....	6	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	366	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, Aug. 17, 1914.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	231		
Mus musculus.....	102		
Mus norvegicus.....	81		
Mus rattus.....	21		

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 March, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		New York—Continued.	
Hot Spring County.....	1	Livingston County.....	1
Polk County.....	2	Niagara County.....	1
Total.....	3	Orange County.....	1
Iowa:		New York City.....	19
Polk County.....	11	Total.....	26
Mississippi:		Texas:	
Harrison County.....	8	Coleman County.....	1
Hinds County.....	2	Dallas County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	1	Galveston County.....	1
Rankin County.....	4	Jones County.....	1
Scott County.....	1	Tarrant County.....	1
Total.....	16	Williamson County.....	1
New York:		Total.....	6
Albany County.....	2	Washington:	
Clinton County.....	2	Lewis County.....	1

11 death.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	.....	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Canton, Ohio.....	.....	1	Mobile, Ala.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	9	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA.

California—San Francisco.

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported that during the week ended April 24, 1915, 23 cases of diphtheria, with 1 death, were notified in San Francisco, Cal., making a total of 89 cases, with 4 deaths, reported since April 1, 1915, and a total of 1,121 cases, with 106 deaths, reported since July 1, 1914.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1393.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	2	Orange, N. J.....		1
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	28	3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	14	
Chicago, Ill.....	45	6	Reading, Pa.....	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	18	3
Detroit, Mich.....	3		San Francisco, Cal.....	4	1
Duluth, Minn.....	2		Stelton, Pa.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	2		Syracuse, N. Y.....		1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2		Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	1	
Lynn, Mass.....		1	Williamsport, Pa.....	3	
Madison, Wis.....	3		Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	York, Pa.....	1	
New York, N. Y.....		13	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	1

LEPROSY.

Texas—Galveston County.

The State Board of Health of Texas reported that on March 19, 1915, a case of leprosy was notified in Galveston County, Tex., and that the patient was under the supervision of the county health officer.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1393.

MALARIA.

State Reports for March, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas.....	130	Mississippi—Continued.	
Mississippi:		Itawamba County.....	25
Adams County.....	17	Jackson County.....	46
Alcorn County.....	13	Jasper County.....	27
Amite County.....	42	Jefferson County.....	49
Attala County.....	33	Jefferson Davis County.....	17
Benton County.....	4	Jones County.....	101
Bolivar County.....	310	Kemper County.....	31
Calhoun County.....	11	Lafayette County.....	25
Carroll County.....	40	Lamar County.....	49
Chickasaw County.....	13	Lauderdale County.....	50
Choctaw County.....	36	Lawrence County.....	28
Claiborne County.....	68	Leake County.....	11
Clarke County.....	21	Lee County.....	64
Clay County.....	29	Leflore County.....	178
Coahoma County.....	252	Lincoln County.....	15
Copiah County.....	46	Lowndes County.....	58
Covington County.....	76	Madison County.....	57
Desoto County.....	14	Marion County.....	17
Forrest County.....	77	Marshall County.....	20
Franklin County.....	45	Monroe County.....	20
George County.....	14	Montgomery County.....	15
Greene County.....	35	Neshoba County.....	30
Grenada County.....	33	Newton County.....	9
Hancock County.....	83	Noxubee County.....	21
Harrison County.....	97	Oktibbeha County.....	47
Hinds County.....	85	Panola County.....	59
Holmes County.....	165	Pearl River County.....	13
Issaquena County.....	20	Perry County.....	52
		Pike County.....	49

MALARIA—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Pontotoc County.....	49	Tunica County.....	102
Prentiss County.....	6	Union County.....	4
Quitman County.....	42	Walthall County.....	2
Rankin County.....	12	Warren County.....	144
Scott County.....	28	Washington County.....	227
Sharkey County.....	71	Wayne County.....	35
Simpson County.....	18	Webster County.....	20
Smith County.....	26	Wilkinson County.....	4
Sunflower County.....	267	Winston County.....	60
Tallahatchie County.....	124	Yalobusha County.....	31
Tate County.....	121	Yazoo County.....	281
Tippah County.....	32	Total.....	4,596
Tishomingo County.....	5		

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for March, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas.....		Mississippi—Continued.	
	29	Madison County.....	6
Mississippi:		Marion County.....	10
Adams County.....	12	Marshall County.....	7
Alcorn County.....	3	Monroe County.....	22
Amite County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	1
Attala County.....	10	Neshoba County.....	9
Bolivar County.....	68	Newton County.....	4
Carroll County.....	1	Noxubee County.....	7
Chickasaw County.....	3	Oktibbeha County.....	8
Claiborne County.....	3	Panola County.....	10
Clay County.....	3	Perry County.....	3
Coahoma County.....	32	Pike County.....	7
Copiah County.....	18	Pontotoc County.....	4
Covington County.....	14	Prentiss County.....	1
De Soto County.....	1	Quitman County.....	13
Forrest County.....	28	Rankin County.....	1
Franklin County.....	3	Scott County.....	3
Greene County.....	1	Sharkey County.....	1
Grenada County.....	1	Simpson County.....	5
Hancock County.....	1	Smith County.....	3
Harrison County.....	14	Sunflower County.....	48
Hinds County.....	31	Tallahatchie County.....	34
Holmes County.....	13	Tate County.....	3
Jackson County.....	5	Tippah County.....	2
Jefferson Davis County.....	2	Tishomingo County.....	1
Jones County.....	16	Tunica County.....	16
Kemper County.....	8	Walthall County.....	2
Lafayette County.....	1	Warren County.....	11
Lamar County.....	7	Washington County.....	13
Lauderdale County.....	5	Wayne County.....	2
Lawrence County.....	1	Wilkinson County.....	1
Lee County.....	12	Winston County.....	6
Leflore County.....	8	Yalobusha County.....	6
Lincoln County.....	5	Yazoo County.....	8
Lowndes County.....	6	Total.....	621

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Mobile, Ala.....		2
Little Rock, Ark.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Lynchburg, Va.....		1	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1

PLAGUE.

California—Plague-Infected Squirrel Found.

A plague-infected squirrel was found in San Benito County, Cal., April 13, 1915.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....		15
Alameda, Cal.....	2		Newark, N. J.....		20
Altoona, Pa.....		3	New Britain, Conn.....		1
Auburn, N. Y.....	3	2	Newburyport, Mass.....		1
Aurora, N. Y.....		4	New Castle, Pa.....	2	
Baltimore, Md.....		29	New Orleans, La.....		21
Binghamton, N. Y.....	6	4	Newport News, Va.....	2	2
Boston, Mass.....		47	New York, N. Y.....		236
Bridgeport, Conn.....		8	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		1
Brooklyn, Mass.....		7	Norfolk, Va.....	5	5
Brookline, Mass.....		2	Northampton, Mass.....		4
Buffalo, N. Y.....		33	Oakland, Cal.....		1
Butler, Pa.....	1		Passaic, N. J.....		1
Cambridge, Mass.....		6	Pawtucket, R. I.....		4
Canton, Ohio.....		2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	95	93
Charleston, S. C.....		6	Phoenix, Ariz.....		1
Chelsea, Mass.....		2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	50	31
Chicago, Ill.....	255	126	Plainfield, Mass.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		4	Portland, Me.....		4
Chicopec, Mass.....		1	Portland, Oreg.....		4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	49	23	Providence, R. I.....		15
Clinton, Mass.....		1	Quincy, Ill.....		2
Coffeyville, Kans.....	2		Reading, Pa.....	4	3
Columbus, Ohio.....		7	Richmond, Va.....		8
Danville, Ill.....		2	Rochester, N. Y.....	5	8
Dayton, Ohio.....		6	Rock Island, Ill.....	2	2
Detroit, Mich.....	4	10	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Dubuque, Iowa.....		2	San Francisco, Cal.....		6
Duluth, Minn.....	3	3	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		1
El Paso, Tex.....		2	Schenectady, N. Y.....	4	2
Erie, Pa.....	1		Somerville, Mass.....		4
Evansville, Ind.....		1	South Omaha, Nebr.....	1	
Fall River, Mass.....		1	Springfield, Ill.....		4
Galveston, Tex.....		4	Springfield, Mass.....		3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	9	Stelton, Pa.....	2	2
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	2	Syracuse, N. Y.....		10
Hartford, Conn.....		6	Taunton, Mass.....		3
Haverhill, Mass.....		6	Trenton, N. J.....		8
Johnstown, Pa.....		7	Waltham, Mass.....		1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	1	Washington, D. C.....		11
Lancaster, Pa.....	4		West Hoboken, N. J.....		1
Lorain, Ohio.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....		2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	2	3
Lowell, Mass.....		5	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	
Lynchburg, Va.....		2	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	4
Lynn, Mass.....		10	Yonkers, N. Y.....		3
Malden, Mass.....		2	York, Pa.....	1	
Manchester, N. H.....	4	4			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for March, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		New York:	
Sebastian County.....	1	Albany County.....	1
Iowa:		New York City.....	4
Keokuk County.....	1	Total.....	5
Mississippi:		Washington:	
Claiborne County.....	1	King County—	
Franklin County.....	13	Seattle.....	1
Harrison County.....	3	Whatcom County.....	1
Jones County.....	4	Total.....	2
Neshoba County.....	2		
Simpson County.....	9		
Yazoo County.....	2		
Total.....	39		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended April 17, 1915.**

During the week ended April 17, 1915, poliomyelitis was notified by cities as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, 1 case; Marinette, Wis., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 1 case; Stockton, Cal., 1 case and 1 death.

SCARLET FEVER.**Mississippi—Jackson.**

Assistant Surg. Waring reported by telegraph that during the two days April 29 and 30, 1915, five cases of scarlet fever were notified in Jackson, Miss.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1393.

SMALLPOX.**California—Imperial County.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 1, 1915, three cases of smallpox were notified in Imperial County, Cal.

Kansas.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the week ended April 24, 1915, new cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Barton 2, Cherokee 2, Coffey 1, Crawford 8, Chase 2, Clay 4, Douglass 2, Edwards 2, Ford 1, Gray 1, Jewell 1, Johnson 1, Labette 2, Lane 2, Leavenworth 1, Montgomery 9, Pawnee 1, Republic 4, Reno 5, Smith 2, Sumner 14, Wyandotte 7.

Maryland—Sharpsburg.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Fulton reported by telegraph April 29, 1915, that a new focus of smallpox infection was reported in Maryland, one case of the disease having been notified at Sharpsburg, Washington County.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 1, 1915, several new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Cottonwood County, Delton Township, 4; Isanti County, Maple Ridge Township, 1; Jackson County, Jackson, 1; Lake County, Two Harbors Township, 5; Pope County, White Bear Lake Township, 1; Rice County, Cannon City Township, 1; Todd County, Round Prairie Township, 1; Traverse County, Browns Valley, 1; Winona County, Wiscoy Township, 2.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

New York Report for March, 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.
New York:						
Allegany County.....	1				1	
Cattaraugus County.....	4			1	3	
Chautauqua County.....	1				1	
Erie County.....	2					2
Onondaga County.....	1					1
Orleans County.....	2			2		
Westchester County.....	1			1		
Total.....	12			4	5	3

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (Mar. 1-31):			Iowa (Mar. 1-31)—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Garland.....	1		Poweshiek.....	7	
Hot Spring.....	6		Sac.....	4	
Johnson.....	5		Scott.....	121	
Lafayette.....	6		Shelby.....	1	
Mississippi.....	1		Sioux.....	1	
Ouachita.....	5		Story.....	1	
Pulaski.....	5		Tama.....	1	
Sebastian.....	5		Wapello.....	2	
St. Francis.....	2		Washington.....	19	
Washington.....	8		Webster.....	4	
White.....	16		Winnebago.....	1	
Total.....	56		Total.....	493	
Iowa (Mar. 1-31):			Mississippi (Mar. 1-31):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Adams.....	3		Adams.....	1	
Audubon.....	2		Bolivar.....	5	
Blackhawk.....	1		Clay.....	4	
Boone.....	17		Coahoma.....	32	
Buena Vista.....	17		Hinds.....	9	
Calhoun.....	1		Holmes.....	80	
Cass.....	8		Itawamba.....	7	
Cherokee.....	1		Jasper.....	8	
Chickasaw.....	1		Jones.....	1	
Clarke.....	1		Lauderdale.....	30	
Clinton.....	1		Leflore.....	5	
Delaware.....	13		Lincoln.....	7	
Fayette.....	3		Lowndes.....	1	
Franklin.....	3		Madison.....	2	
Guthrie.....	13		Marion.....	12	
Hancock.....	17		Monroe.....	10	
Hardin.....	20		Newton.....	26	
Harrison.....	3		Pike.....	32	
Jasper.....	2		Pontotoc.....	20	
Johnson.....	5		Rankin.....	5	
Keokuk.....	21		Scott.....	24	
Linn.....	4		Smith.....	14	
Mahaska.....	3		Sunflower.....	22	
Marion.....	1		Tallahatchie.....	1	
Monona.....	2		Tate.....	26	
Monroe.....	1		Washington.....	1	
Plymouth.....	1		Wayne.....	1	
Pocahontas.....	1				
Pottawattamie.....	124		Total.....	386	
Polk.....	43				

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas (Mar. 1-31):			Texas (Mar. 1-31)—Contd.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Angelina.....	3	.....	Stephens.....	31	.....
Bosque.....	3	.....	Stonewall.....	10	.....
Burnet.....	2	.....	Tarrant.....	53	.....
Cameron.....	19	.....	Taylor.....	3	.....
Coleman.....	12	.....	Travis.....	2	.....
Collingsworth.....	10	.....	Trinity.....	72	.....
Comal.....	5	.....	Webb.....	82	.....
Culberson.....	2	.....	Williamson.....	9	.....
Dallas.....	19	.....	Total.....	649	.....
Eastland.....	9	.....		
El Paso.....	13	.....	Washington (Mar. 1-31):		
Freestone.....	1	.....	Benton County.....	2	.....
Galveston.....	4	.....	King County.....	1	.....
Hansford.....	1	.....	Seattle.....	4	.....
Hardin.....	1	.....	Pierce County—		
Harrison.....	3	.....	Tacoma.....	3	.....
Hidalgo.....	14	.....	Spokane County.....	2	.....
Johnson.....	8	.....	Spokane.....	9	.....
Jones.....	36	.....	Walla Walla County.....	1	.....
La Salle.....	1	.....	Whatcom County—		
Liberty.....	95	.....	Bellingham.....	2	.....
Navarro.....	8	.....	Whitman County.....	2	.....
Orange.....	6	.....	Yakima County.....	2	.....
Palo Pinto.....	6	.....	Total.....	28	.....
Refugio.....	2	.....		
Runnels.....	9	.....		
San Saba.....	95	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brownsville, Tex.....	14	.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	6	.....
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Madison, Wis.....	2	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	8	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	7	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Moline, Ill.....	2	.....
Concord, N. H.....	1	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	5	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	2	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	14	.....	Quincy, Ill.....	11	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	2	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	4	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	8	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	16	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	2	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	New York.....	.....	1
Brownsville, Tex.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1393.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for March, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		New York—Continued.	
Clay County.....	2	Broome County.....	4
Faulkner County.....	1	Cattaraugus County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	1	Cayuga County.....	4
Logan County.....	1	Chautauqua County.....	1
Perry County.....	1	Chemung County.....	1
Sebastian County.....	2	Clinton County.....	1
Stone County.....	3	Columbia County.....	3
Washington County.....	4	Dutchess County.....	2
Total.....	15	Erie County.....	14
Mississippi:		Essex County.....	1
Adams County.....	2	Franklin County.....	1
Alcorn County.....	8	Genesee County.....	1
Amite County.....	1	Greene County.....	1
Benton County.....	1	Jefferson County.....	4
Bolivar County.....	4	Lewis County.....	1
Carroll County.....	1	Monroe County.....	9
Chickasaw County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	1
Choctaw County.....	3	Niagara County.....	9
Claiborne County.....	2	Oneida County.....	2
Coahoma County.....	5	Onondaga County.....	2
Copiah County.....	2	Orange County.....	3
Covington County.....	2	Oswego County.....	2
De Soto County.....	9	Otsego County.....	2
Forrest County.....	3	Putnam County.....	1
Franklin County.....	1	Rensselaer County.....	7
Grenada County.....	1	Rockland County.....	1
Hancock County.....	1	St. Lawrence County.....	5
Harrison County.....	1	Saratoga County.....	8
Hinds County.....	5	Schenectady County.....	14
Holmes County.....	11	Schoharie County.....	2
Iatawamba County.....	1	Seneca County.....	1
Jackson County.....	2	Steuben County.....	4
Jefferson Davis County.....	2	Suffolk County.....	1
Jones County.....	4	Sullivan County.....	1
Kemper County.....	3	Tompkins County.....	5
Lafayette County.....	2	Ulster County.....	3
Lamar County.....	3	Washington County.....	4
Lauderdale County.....	2	Wayne County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	3	Westchester County.....	5
Leake County.....	8	New York City.....	90
Lee County.....	5	Total.....	242
Leflore County.....	2	Texas:	
Lowndes County.....	1	Dallas County.....	2
Marion County.....	6	Eastland County.....	3
Marshall County.....	5	El Paso County.....	7
Neshoba County.....	1	Galveston County.....	5
Noxubee County.....	2	Kleberg County.....	2
Oktibbeha County.....	1	Johnson County.....	1
Pike County.....	5	Navarro County.....	1
Pontotoc County.....	7	Rains County.....	1
Quitman County.....	1	Tarrant County.....	1
Scott County.....	2	Waller County.....	2
Sunflower County.....	7	Total.....	25
Tallahatchie County.....	1	Washington:	
Tate County.....	16	Benton County.....	1
Tippah County.....	10	Columbia County.....	2
Tishomingo County.....	5	Franklin County.....	1
Tunica County.....	2	King County.....	2
Union County.....	5	Kittitas County.....	2
Warren County.....	2	Lincoln County.....	14
Winston County.....	1	Spokane County—	
Yalobusha County.....	1	Spokane.....	1
Yazoo County.....	3	Walla Walla County.....	8
Total.....	187	Whitman County.....	1
New York:		Yakima County.....	1
Albany County.....	18	Total.....	33
Allegany County.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	3	2	Mobile, Ala.....	3	1
Alameda, Cal.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	3	1
Altoona, Pa.....	1	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Aurora, Ill.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	6	1
Baltimore, Md.....	2	1	Newport News, Va.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	New York, N. Y.....	17	3
Camden, N. J.....	1	1	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....	4	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	12	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	9	3
Chicopee, Mass.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	Portland, Me.....	2	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	3	1	Providence, R. I.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Pueblo, Colo.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Quincy, Ill.....	1	1
Evansville, Ind.....	1	1	Reading, Pa.....	2	1
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	South Bend, Ind.....	2	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	1	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	2	Stockton, Cal.....	3	1
Lowell, Mass.....	2	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	1
Lynn, Mass.....	1	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	2
Marinette, Wis.....	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1			

TYPHUS FEVER.

New York—New York City Quarantine.

The Health Officer of the Port of New York reported by telegraph, May 1, 1915, that a case of typhus fever was on that date removed at quarantine from the steamship *Christofors*, from Marseille April 10, 1915, via Oran April 13. The vessel carried a crew of 26 men, but had no passengers.

On May 4, 1915, the same officer reported by telegraph that a case of typhus fever in a Servian 20 years of age was removed at quarantine from the steamship *Carpattia*, from Piræus, April 13, 1915.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for March, 1915.

States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Arkansas.....	12	138	3
Iowa.....	57	111	7
Mississippi.....	40	527	2,225
New York.....	2,065	6,667	82
Texas.....	89	6	93
Washington.....	18	232	

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

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Esti- mated by U. S. Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	188	9		33		35		47	2
Boston, Mass.	733,802	289	48	6	227	1	76	6	67	26
Chicago, Ill.	2,398,325	755	123	14	1,170	10	85	2	261	90
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	164	31	3	145	1	22	1	27	14
Detroit, Mich.	537,630	163	30	3	10	2	23	1	24	10
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	1,778	330	23	1,758	20	400	17	545	181
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	638	52	9	591	5	35	2	115	59
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	206	28	4	177	3	29	1	36	19
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	214	66	3	363	3	12		67	21
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	164	10	1	4		10	1	24	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	132	10	1	27		7		31	20
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	113	9		423	2	18	1	36	19
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	110	11		2		18		22	17
Newark, N. J.	389,106	118	23		8		18		35	12
New Orleans, La.	361,221	156	34	2	39				32	21
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	127	33	2	42		6		21	13
Washington, D. C.	353,378	133	4	1	120		35		43	19
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567		6		35		5		9	4
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	93	13		27		27		18	8
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	47	3	1	10				4	
Providence, R. I.	245,090	104	8		4		33	1		8
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518		3		13		5		5	4
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289		11	1	2		1		2	1
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357		10		36		10		7	5
Camden, N. J.	102,465		4		34		1		4	
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	40	31	1	35		14		7	4
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	42	3		1	1	6		21	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	42	1	1	1		2		2	4
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	44	14		2		3		7	2
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	48	3	1	2		3		1	5
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230		3		52		3		10	5
New Haven, Conn.	144,505		3	1	31		13		8	2
Oakland, Cal.	183,002		2	1	9		1	1	6	4
Reading, Pa.	103,361	33			5		10		3	
Richmond, Va.	134,917	57			1		8		3	5
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	28	2		25		3		1	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	47	4		159				6	3
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	47	4	1	21		8		6	7
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	54	6		1		2		12	2
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	58	11				1		12	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:										
Akron, Ohio.	80,291		8		1		13			1
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	11	1							1
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	13			27				3	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271		2				5		1	
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	17			11	1	1			1
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	20	1				1		5	5
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	17			3		1		5	4
Canton, Ohio.	57,426	20	1				13		3	
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	30	1				1			3
Covington, Ky.	55,896	14	1		1				1	2
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	22	3				28		4	2
Erie, Pa.	72,401	28	1				1		2	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	19	1		47		2		3	4
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	18	2		2		1		4	2
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	26	2						4	2
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		8		25		1			
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	14			19		1		1	
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	30	5		1		5		6	3
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	24					9			
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	19	1							1
New Britain, Conn.	50,612	6	1							1
Norfolk, Va.	86,540				31				3	3
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	20	7	1			17		3	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	21					2			2

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

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Esti- mated by U. S. Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Portland, Me.	62,161	23	3	1	1		8		1	1
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218				6				1	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	22	6		11		8		4	1
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	31	7		69	1	12			1
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	12			3					1
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	23	1		41		1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	26	5		14				5	5
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	10			6		6		4	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	5			7				2	2
Auburn, N. Y.	36,502				1		2			2
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	10	1		13					
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	6	1		8		6		2	1
Butler, Pa.	25,543	3							2	
Butte, Mont.	41,781	11					1		4	4
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12			7		3		2	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	13			2		1			2
Danville, Ill.	30,847	9			1		2			
Davenport, Iowa.	46,340		1		10		2			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,428		1							3
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		2		1		2		1	1
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	8					2		2	2
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816		1		13		2		7	
El Paso, Tex.	49,505		4		9	2	8	1		10
Everett, Mass.	37,381		1		38		6		2	2
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	20	2							1
Haverhill, Mass.	27,071	13			22		8		1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	14			2				7	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367									1
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		3				4		3	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	12			37		1		4	
Lorain, Ohio.	34,360		5		1					
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	14							1	2
Madison, Wis.	29,469				3		1			2
Malden, Mass.	48,979	10	4	1	54		1			2
Medford, Mass.	25,240	8	4		82		1			
Moline, Ill.	26,402	12			6					1
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		3				4		2	
Newport, Ky.	31,517	9	1				1		2	2
Newport, R. I.	29,154	1								
Newton, Mass.	42,455	18	1		11		3		4	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	13								
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	10	1				1			1
Orange, N. J.	31,968	10	1		1		2		1	1
Passadena, Cal.	40,880	9			34				2	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	33,265	7	2		19				3	
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	10	1		22		1		1	2
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	5			3					
Quincy, Ill.	36,730	10	3	1						
Racine, Wis.	44,528	13					2		16	1
Rock Island, Ill.	26,945	15			36				1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	15			3				6	2
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		6						3	3
Shenandoah, Pa.	28,097		1						4	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	8								
Steubenville, Ohio.	25,817	5								
Stockton, Cal.	25,702		1		1		3		5	2
Superior, Wis.	44,344	7	3				2		10	1
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	17					2	2		
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	12			6		2			1
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	5	2		1					
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	14	2	1			1			
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	12	1		7		1			
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	12								
Woonsocket, R. I.	42,350		1				2			1
York, Pa.	49,430		3						4	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949				1				1	
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	3	9						6	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100						1			
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	5								1

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

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 17, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Esti- mated by U. S. Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 Inhabitants— Continued.										
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4							1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,983		1							
Concord, N. H.	22,291	4								1
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	3					2		3	1
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	14								
Harrison, N. J.	16,100						1		2	
Kearney, N. J.	21,967	4	1		1		1			
Key West, Fla.	21,160	5								
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	8			1		1			2
Marinette, Wis.	14,610						1			
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	5	1		66					
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	5	1				1		1	1
Morristown, N. J.	13,083	4							2	
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	3								
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	2	1		20				1	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	4	1	1			1		3	1
New London, Conn.	20,557	6	1							
Newport News, Va.	20,446	12	1						2	2
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	7			1		2			1
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	12							2	
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	9	1				5			5
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	11	1		20				2	
Putland, Vt.	14,417	6					1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	3	1		13					
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	5								
Wilksburg, Pa.	21,701	7			3				1	

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows:

Austria.—March 7 to 20, 1915, 3 cases.

Bosnia-Herzegovina.—February 28 to March 13, 1915, 11 cases.

Croatia-Slavonia.—March 1 to 15, 1915, 8 cases.

Hungary.—February 22 to March 7, 1915, 40 cases.

Smallpox.

During the two weeks ended March 27, 1915, 351 cases of smallpox were notified in Austria. Of these, 132 cases occurred in Vienna, making a total of cases in Vienna since the beginning of the war of 1,173, with 252 deaths.

Typhus Fever.

During the week ended March 20, 1915, 171 cases of typhus fever were notified in Austria.

BORNEO.

Cholera—Simporna.

Cholera was reported present March 3, 1915, among natives at Simpona, on the east (Dutch) coast of Borneo. The outbreak began in January, 1915, 44 cases with 37 deaths having been notified during that month. During the month of February, 1915, 16 fatal cases were notified.

CUBA.

Plague—Habana.

A fatal case of plague, occurring in a new focus, was notified at Habana May 3, 1915, making a total of 12 cases notified since the beginning of the outbreak, February 9, 1915.

GERMANY.

Typhus Fever.

During the two weeks ended March 28, 1915, 27 cases of typhus fever, occurring mainly among soldiers and persons connected with the service of barracks and military prison camps, were notified in Germany. During the same period typhus fever was reported present among Russian prisoners of war in camps situated in 12 Government districts and in Saxony, Baden, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Anhalt.

EGYPT.**Typhus Fever.**

Typhus fever has been notified in Egypt as follows:

Alexandria.—Week ended March 25, 1915, 13 cases with 4 deaths.

Cairo.—Week ended March 11, 1915, 3 cases and 13 deaths.

Port Said.—Week ended March 11, 1915, 1 fatal case.

GREECE.**Typhus Fever—Saloniki.**

During the week ended March 27, 1915, 3 deaths from typhus fever were notified at Saloniki.

JAPAN.**Communicable Diseases.**

Communicable diseases have been notified in Japan, exclusive of the island of Taiwan, as follows:

Diseases.	February, 1915.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1915.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	2,224	574	4,567	1,237
Dysentery.....	86	26	173	61
Paratyphoid fever.....	137	17	316	33
Scarlet fever.....	119	8	205	14
Smallpox.....	14	.....	9	1
Typhoid fever.....	1,328	318	3,016	652
Typhus fever.....	27	4	35	6

¹ In Nagasaki-ken.

² Hokkai-do, 11 cases with 3 deaths; Miyagi-ken, 10 cases with 1 death; Yamagata-ken, 6 cases.

JAVA.**Cholera—Batavia.**

Cholera was reported epidemic at Batavia May 4, 1915.

Plague.

Plague was notified in east Java during the period from January 1 to 28, 1915, as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.	Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	164	155	Surabaya.....	65	63
Madjoen.....	7	7			
Paserocean.....	809	705	Total.....	1,045	930

RUSSIA.**Typhus Fever.**

Typhus fever has been notified in Russia as follows: Odessa, February 21 to March 6, 1915, 6 cases; Petrograd, March 6 to 13, 1915, 3 cases.

SPAIN.

Typhus Fever—Madrid.

During the month of March, 1915, 5 fatal cases of typhus fever were notified at Madrid.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Dengue—Beirut.

During the week ended March 27, 1915, dengue was reported present at Beirut.

Typhus Fever—Samsoon.

Typhus fever was reported present March 4, 1915, in the military hospital at Samsoon, province of Trebizond.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague—Cape Province.

During the week ended March 8, 1915, 2 new cases of plague were notified at Tarkestad, a new focus of infection.

Plague was reported, April 17, 1915, to be widely prevalent in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth. From the beginning of the outbreak to April 17, 60 cases were notified.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended May 7, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Mar. 7-20.....	3		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 13.....	11		
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Mar. 1-15.....	8		
Hungary.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 7.....	40		
Borneo:				
Simporna.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 8.....	60	53	Mar. 3, still present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 6-13.....	12	1	
Madras.....	do.....	1		
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 4.....			Epidemic.

PLAGUE.

Cases.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	May 3.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Jan. 1-28.....			West Java, cases, 1,045; deaths, 930.
Do.....	Feb. 12-25.....			East Java, cases, 473; deaths, 430.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 6-13.....	14	14	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Tarkestad.....	Mar. 2-8.....	2		New focus.
Port Elizabeth.....	To Apr. 17.....	60		Vicinity.

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

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended May 7, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 17...	15	15	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Cessnock.....	Mar. 5-11.....	4		
Sydney.....	do.....	4		
Austria-Hungary:				
Vienna.....	Mar. 14-27.....	132		Mar. 14-27: Cases, 351. From Aug., 1914, to Mar. 27, 1915, 1,173 cases, 252 deaths.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 15.....		8	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 3.....	178	48	
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 10-17.....		1	
British Honduras:				
Belize.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1		Isolated 3 miles from Belize.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Apr. 10-17.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 7-14.....	1		
Ontario—				
Toronto.....	Apr. 18-24.....	3		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	do.....	2		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 6....	13	5	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				West Java, Feb. 18-Mar. 13: Cases, 91; deaths, 26. Natives.
Batavia.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 13...	5		
France:				
Paris.....	Mar. 20-27.....	1		
Great Britain:				
London.....	Apr. 4-10.....	3		
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Mar. 20-27.....	1		
Saloniki.....	Mar. 20-27.....	3	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 7-13.....	29	17	
Madras.....	Mar. 7-13.....	8	2	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9	1	
Do.....	Feb. 20-27.....	3	3	
Mexico:				
Monterey.....	Apr. 5-11.....	5		
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 6-10.....	16	12	
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Feb. 20-27.....	6	1	
Petrograd.....	Mar. 6-13.....	58	16	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Mar. 1-31.....		9	

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Apr. 30, 1915.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 3,467; deaths, 937. Total Jan. 4-Mar. 6: 148 cases.
Do.....				Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 741; deaths, 133.
Bohemia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 176; deaths, 56.
Coast land—				
Trieste.....	Nov. 15-21.....	5		
Galicia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 2,047; deaths, 793.
Kracow.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 5.....	109	4	
Lisko.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 7....	355	186	
Przemysl.....	Nov. 1-14.....	132	3	
Lower Austria.....				Total Sept. 1-Dec. 5: Cases, 473; deaths, 67.
Vienna.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 30....	390	42	
Do.....	Mar. 7-18.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Apr. 30, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Austria—Continued.				
Moravia.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 362; deaths, 93.
Brunn.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 21.....	18	3	Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 283; deaths, 30.
Silesia.....				Sept. 23-28: Cases, 55; deaths, 18.
Styria.....				
Graz.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 14.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 7.....	3		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 28.....	113	60	Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 28.....	475	160	Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1; death, 1.
Hungary.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 21.....	524	157	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-Feb. 13.....	22	4	
Fiume.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 7.....	3	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 5.....	1	1	
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-21.....			Present.
Wuchow.....	Nov. 27.....			Do.
Dutch East Indies:				
Banca—				
Muntok.....	Dec. 6-12.....	11	7	
Celebes—				
Menado.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 5.....	425	409	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	361	343	
Sumatra—				
Lamong.....	Nov. 8-14.....	27	7	
Mengals.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7.....	65	69	
Palembang.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19.....	175	147	
Pencoulou district.....	Oct. 25-31.....	88	32	
Telok Betong.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 12.....	47	44	
Germany.....				Total Nov. 8-Jan. 16: Cases, 54.
Do.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 3.....	17	1	In prison camps.
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		Vicinity of Frankfurt 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-Mar. 3.....	175	125	
Madura district.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 6.....	622	403	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	6	5	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 259; deaths, 148. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 18; deaths, 15.
Anam—				
Binh-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	84	42	
Cambodia—				
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	2	1	
Cochin-China—				
Baria.....	Aug. 1-31.....	6	6	And vicinity, Nov. 3-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.
Cantho.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		Total Jan. 1-Dec. 20: Cases, 154; deaths, 79.
Cholon.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	70	49	
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-Mar. 6.....	633	363	
Laos—				
Pakse.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Tonkin—				
Ninh-Binh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11	2	
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	
Do.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 6.....	23	14	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 23.....		4	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 27-Feb. 20.....		10	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 4-Jan. 30.....	5	5	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Apr. 30, 1915—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 20....	3	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 13-26.....	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28....	3	2	
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-Feb. 27....	20	16	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 31....	.....	12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 5....	2	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Feb. 20....	64	60	
China:				
Canton.....	.....	.....	.....	June 12-July 12: Cases, 325.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 24....	2	1	Chinese.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2....	.....	3	Among natives.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 18....	9	5	
Pinar del Rio.....	Apr. 9-10.....	2	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11....	576	504	East Java.
Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Oct. 1-Nov. 30: Cases,
Kediri.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	730	678	2,562; deaths, 2,278.
Madison.....	do.....	128	110	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,405	1,211	
Surabaya.....	do.....	299	279	
Do.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 27....	144	129	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	10	4	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28....	350	137	
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Sanborondon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	4	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 5-28.....	1	1	Total, Jan. 1, 1914-Jan. 28, 1915:
Assiout.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 21....	6	.....	Cases, 225; deaths, 116.
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 24....	9	7	Jan. 1-Dec. 18: Cases, 44.
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Jan. 17-27.....	1	.....	Sept. 12, present in Drama and
Saloniki.....	Apr. 9.....	12	.....	Kavala.
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5....	13	10	Not previously reported.
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 6....	53	43	
Karachi.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 6....	25	17	
Madras.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 12....	6	6	
Madras Presidency.....	Jan. 17-30.....	299	211	
Do.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 6....	445	323	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31....	125	117	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 1,780;
Anam—				deaths, 1,413. Aug. 1-3:
Phanitet.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	1	Cases, 155; deaths, 121.
Phanrang.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30....	12	10	
Phanri.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 10....	2	1	
Cambodia—				
Kompong-Speu.....	Nov. 1-30.....	5	3	
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30....	58	84	
Stung-Treng.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	4	3	
Cochin China—				
Cantho.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	.....
Cholon.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30....	39	14	
Giadinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	23	15	And vicinity Nov. 3-30: Cases, 5.
Do.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 31....	39	19	
Thudsumot.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	1	
Kouang-Techeou-Wan.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30....	70	70	
Tonkin—				
Tong-San.....	Nov. 1-30.....	25	25	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Apr. 30, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isobama.....	.....do.....	1	1	.....
Kagi.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 13....	18	15	.....
Kanagawa-ken—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hodogaya.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 13....	8	6	Including reports previously published in P. H. R.
Kawasaki.....	.....do.....	1	1	.....
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:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Departments—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ancachs.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 34; deaths, 20.
Arequipa.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 54; deaths, 24.
Cajamarca.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 16; deaths, 7.
Callao.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 14; deaths, 8.
La Libertad.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 335; deaths, 176.
Lambayeque.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 1907; deaths, 47.
Lima.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 106; deaths, 48.
Piura.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 94; deaths, 56.
Callao.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31....	8	2	.....
Catacoas.....	.....do.....	35	3	.....
Chiclayo.....	.....do.....	30	15	.....
Chocope.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3....	.....	.....	Present.
Ferrenafe.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31....	6	.....	.....
Guadaloupe.....	Jan. 4-31.....	1	1	.....
Huancayo.....	.....do.....	1	1	.....
Lambayeque.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31....	14	5	.....
Lima (city).....	.....do.....	16	2	.....
Lima (country).....	.....do.....	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-Feb. 13....	9	2	.....
Senegal:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakur.....	Dec. 5.....	.....	.....	Present.
Siam:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangkok.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 20....	.....	12	.....
Straits Settlements:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 20....	25	18	.....
Turkey in Asia:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 3....	11	9	.....
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 5....	12	8	.....
Do.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 6....	314	178	.....
Union of South Africa:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Feb. 5-Mar. 6....	18	10	.....
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 25-31.....	2	3	.....

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Apr. 30, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden	Nov. 5-Feb. 17.....	23	25	Present.
Muttra	Feb. 7-13			
Argentina:				
Rosario	Oct. 1-31		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Newcastle	Jan. 22-28	2		Total Nov. 13-19: Cases, 7 in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country districts.
Fenrith	Dec. 11-17	1		
Sydney	Dec. 11-Feb. 25	35		
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				Total, Feb. 23-Mar. 6, 292 cases.
Prague	Jan. 17-23	1		
Vienna	Oct. 31-Jan. 9	141	15	
Do	Jan. 17-Mar. 20	808	190	
Hungary—				
Budapest	Jan. 31-Feb. 27	177		
Fiume	Dec. 6-Feb. 7	4	2	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Mar. 23-29	1		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Oct. 1-Dec. 31		57	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 1-Jan. 9	735	215	
Do	Feb. 7-Mar. 6	83	27	
Sao Paulo	Nov. 9-15	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	June 30-Nov. 28	121	2	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Feb. 8-Mar. 20	4		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Jan. 24-Apr. 10	10		
Ontario—				
Hamilton	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	7		
Sarnia	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5		
Toronto	Dec. 6-Apr. 17	55	1	
Windsor	Jan. 17-Feb. 27	4		Jan. 13: Cases, 4 from Grand Trunk ferryboat Landsdowne.
Quebec—				
Montreal	Dec. 28-Apr. 17	20		
Quebec	Dec. 13-Jan. 16	3		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz	Dec. 6-26		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Oct. 25-Feb. 20	168	48	
China:				
Foochow	Mar. 6			Present.
Hankow	Feb. 7-13	1		
Hongkong	Nov. 22-Mar. 13	11	8	
Nanking				Feb. 20, present.
Newchwang				Do.
Shanghai	Nov. 9-Mar. 13	42	99	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin	Dec. 6-12		1	
Do	Mar. 7-13		1	
Cuba:				
Guayos	Jan. 12-Feb. 10	7	1	
Habana	Mar. 8-21	1	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-Mar. 6	586	208	In the western part, including Batavia.
Batavia	Oct. 18-Nov. 21	166	44	
Do	Jan. 8-Feb. 20	90	30	
Surabaya	Nov. 1-7	1		
Sumatra—				
Tepanodi district	Dec. 5-29	6	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Apr. 30, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 11...	106	27	
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 4.....	30	6	
France:				
Havre.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1	1	
Marseille.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4	2	
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	1	
Liverpool.....	Dec. 19.....	1	1	
London.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 27.....	27	3	
Germany:				
Strassburg.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	1	
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 13.....	10	1	
Kilkish.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 27.....	1	1	
Patras.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 21.....	81	63	Jan. 31: Epidemic.
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 13.....	81	63	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 5.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 6.....	229	64	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....		37	
Karachi.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 6.....	4	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 6.....	74	10	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	3	
Indo-China:				
Anam—				
Binh-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	3	1	
Phanrang.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Cambodia—				
Phnompenh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	2	1	
Cochin China—				
Bac-Lien.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	4	
Salgon.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 6.....	2	4	
Laos—				
Pakse.....	do.....	1	1	
Tonkin—				
Haiduong.....	do.....	4	1	
Haiphong.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	13	1	
Hanoi.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Turin.....	Dec. 21-Mar. 21.....	1	1	
Japan:				Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 485; deaths, 110, exclusive of Taiwan.
Kagi.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	3	3	
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 18-Mar. 14.....	4	1	
Nagasaki-ken.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	60	12	
Taiwan.....	Oct. 25-Mar. 13.....	29	5	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 7-Apr. 11.....		24	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 30-Apr. 9.....	29	19	
Juarez.....	Dec. 4.....			Prevalent.
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 9-Apr. 6.....	66	41	
Mexicali.....	Feb. 14-20.....	3	3	
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-Mar. 29.....	70	2	Feb. 10: Epidemic.
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 31-Apr. 10.....	5	5	
Progreso.....	Apr. 4-10.....	7	2	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1	1	
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 20.....		25	Prevalent among the military.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 10.....	203	124	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 6.....	5	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1	1	
Norway:				
Christiansand.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7	2	Including report, vol. 29.
Stavanger.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	1	1	
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Feb. 14-20.....			Present.
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	Feb. 28.....			Epidemic.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		From steamship Ixion.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 27.....	29		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Apr. 30, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 6.....	150	37	
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 18.....	10	1	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Mar. 13.....	111	13	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Mar. 6.....	624	183	
Riga.....	Oct. 11-Mar. 6.....	129		
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 2-8.....	1		
Santo Domingo:				
Santo Domingo.....	Feb. 1-15.....		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 25.....		66	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	5	10	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		7	
Valencia.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 27.....	967	47	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 10-Feb. 20.....	18	7	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 13-19.....		1	
Sundsvall.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 7-Mar. 13.....	57		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 20.....	118	38	
Haifa.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 6.....	14	6	
Jaffa.....	Jan. 10-30.....	3		
Jerusalem.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	5		
Tripoli.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	8		
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14-21.....		7	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW YORK.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases in Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Other Institutions. (Reg. Public Health Council Mar. 4, 1915.)

The public health council has amended regulation 3¹ of chapter 2 of the Sanitary Code relating to "Communicable diseases" to read as follows:

REG. 3. Reporting cases of communicable disease in institutions.—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of every hospital, other institution, or dispensary to report to the local health officer within whose jurisdiction any such hospital, other institution, or dispensary is located the full name, age, and address of every person under his charge affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease and the name and address of the person or organization in whose care the case was immediately prior to admission or by whom the case was referred, within 24 hours from the time when the case first develops or is first admitted to such hospital, other institution, or dispensary. Such report shall be by telephone or telegram when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1915.

Milk and Cream—Grade B Pasteurized—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Public Health Council Mar. 4, 1915.)

The public health council has amended the subdivision entitled "Grade B pasteurized" ² of regulation 13 of chapter 3 of the Sanitary Code relating to "Milk and cream" to read as follows:

Grade B pasteurized.—No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale as grade B pasteurized unless it conforms to the following requirements:

The dealer selling or delivering such milk or cream must hold a permit from the local health officer.

All cows producing such milk or cream must be healthy as disclosed by an annual physical examination.

Such milk before pasteurization must not contain more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and such cream before pasteurization must not contain more than 1,500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Such milk must not at any time after pasteurization and previous to delivery to the consumer contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and such cream not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

¹ Public Health Reports, June 19, 1914, p. 1658.

² Public Health Reports, Nov. 27, 1914, p. 3237.

Such milk and cream must be produced on farms which are duly scored on the score card prescribed by the State commissioner of health not less than 20 per cent for equipment and not less than 35 per cent for methods.

Such milk must be delivered within 36 hours and such cream within 48 hours after pasteurization, unless a shorter time is prescribed by the local health authorities.

The caps or tags on the containers must be white and contain the term "Grade B pasteurized" in large, bright green type, and the name of the dealer.

The provisions of this subdivision shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1915.

OREGON.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Chap. 268, Act Feb. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the State board of health to have charge of the State system of registration of births and deaths and to prepare the necessary rules, forms, and blanks for obtaining records and to insure the faithful registration of the same. The secretary of the State board of health shall be ex officio State registrar, and shall have general supervision over the system of vital statistics hereby authorized, and shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of this law throughout the State, and shall from time to time recommend any additional forms and amendments that may be necessary. The State board of health is authorized to appoint when necessary an assistant State registrar, who shall be assistant secretary of the State board of health, and to employ the necessary clerical assistants to properly record, index, and classify the returns of vital statistics herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of this act the State shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city and incorporated town of 2,000 population and over shall constitute a primary registration district, and each county, exclusive of the portion included within cities and incorporated towns, as above provided, shall be subdivided by the State registrar into districts in such manner as may appear necessary for the convenience of the people, and each such district shall constitute a primary registration district, and each primary registration district shall be numbered by the State registrar.

SEC. 3. That the health officer of each city and incorporated town of 2,000 population and over shall be the local registrar in and for such primary registration district and shall perform all the duties of local registrar as hereinafter provided. The State registrar shall appoint a suitable person to be local registrar in and for each district not included in cities and incorporated towns, as above provided, who shall hold such position during the pleasure of the State registrar, and shall perform all the duties of local registrar, as hereinafter provided. Each local registrar shall immediately appoint in writing a deputy, who shall be authorized to act in his stead in case of absence, death, illness, or disability, and notify the State registrar of such appointment.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, cremate, or otherwise dispose of, or disinter or remove from one registration district to another, or hold for more than 72 hours after death, the body or remains of any person whose death occurs in this State, or any body which shall be found in this State, without obtaining from the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred or in which the body was found, and having a permit for the burial, disinterment, or removal of such body: *Provided*, That any licensed embalmer of this State may temporarily remove any such body of a person dying in this State from the place where death occurred outside the corporate limits of any city or town of 2,000 population or more to another registration district for the purpose of preparing the same for burial without having first obtained a removal permit, but in such case the embalmer shall at the time of securing a burial, removal, or transit permit for such body file with the registrar

from whom such permit is secured, upon a blank to be furnished by the State registrar, a certificate in writing of such temporary removal, signed by the embalmer, and it shall be unlawful for any person to bring into or transport within the State, or inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, or cremate or otherwise dispose of the body or remains of any person whose death occurred outside the State unless such body or remains be accompanied by a removal or transit permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations in force where the death occurred, or unless a special permit for bring[ing] such body into this State shall be obtained from the State registrar.

SEC. 5. That stillborn children or those dead at birth shall be registered as births and also as deaths, and a certificate of both the birth and the death shall be filed with the local registrar, in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain, in place of the name of the child, the word "stillbirth": *Provided*, That a certificate of birth and a certificate of death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation, in months if known; and a burial or removal permit in usual form shall be required.

SEC. 6. That the certificate of death shall contain the following items:

- (1) Place of death; including State, county, township, or town, village, or city. If in a city, the ward, street, and house number. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number. If in an industrial camp, the name to be given.
- (2) Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child, the surname preceded by "unnamed."
- (3) Sex.
- (4) Color or race; as white, black (negro or negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or other.
- (5) Conjugal condition; as single, married, widowed, or divorced.
- (6) Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.
- (7) Age, in years, months and days.
- (8) Place of birth, State or foreign country.
- (9) Name of father.
- (10) Birthplace of father, State or foreign country.
- (11) Maiden name of mother.
- (12) Birthplace of mother, State or foreign country.
- (13) Occupation. The occupation to be reported of any person who had any remunerative employment, women as well as men.
- (14) Signature and address of informant.
- (15) Date of death, including the year, month, and day.
- (16) Statement of medical attendants on decedent, fact and time of death, including the last time seen alive.
- (17) Cause of death, including the primary and immediate causes, and contributory causes or complications, if any, and duration of each.
- (18) Signature and address of physician or official making the medical certificate.
- (19) Special information concerning deaths in hospitals and institutions, and of persons dying away from home, including the former or usual residence, length of time, and place of death, and place where disease was contracted.
- (20) Place of burial or removal.
- (21) Date of burial or removal.
- (22) Signature and address of undertaker.
- (23) Official signature of registrar, with date when certificate was filed, and registered number.

The personal and statistical particulars (items 1 to 13) shall be authenticated by the signature of the informer, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.

The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by the undertaker or person acting as such.

The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, and the hour of the day at which death occurred. And he shall further state the cause of death, so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in death, giving the primary and immediate causes, and also the contributory causes, if any, and the duration of each. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, indicating only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be held as sufficient for issuing a burial or removal permit; and any certificate containing only such terms as defined by the State registrar as indefinite and unsatisfactory shall be returned to the physician for correction and definition. Causes of death, which may be the result of either disease or violence, shall be carefully defined; and if from violence, its nature shall be stated, and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal, and in case of death in hospitals, institutions, or away from home, the physician shall furnish the information required under this head (item 19), and shall state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted.

SEC. 7. That in case of any death occurring without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or any person acting as such, to notify the local registrar of the registration district where such death occurs, of such death, and the local registrar shall at once investigate the circumstance of the case and make a certificate and return of death, noting upon the certificate the fact that such death occurred without medical attendance: *Provided*, If the local registrar is not a qualified physician and the cause of death is obscure or uncertain, the local registrar shall refer the case to the health officer having jurisdiction over the locality where the death occurred, for certification: *And provided further*, That if the circumstances of the case render it probable that the death was caused by unlawful means, the local registrar shall refer the case to the coroner.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of every undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, to obtain a certificate of death and file the same with the local registrar, and secure a burial or removal permit, prior to any permanent disposition of the body. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required, from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of such person, or state over his own signature that after careful inquiry he could not obtain such particulars. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or in case the death occurred without any medical attendance, to the proper official for certification as hereinabove provided, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record as hereinabove provided. And he shall state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial, over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local registrar, for the issuance of a burial or removal permit. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton, or person in charge of the place of burial before interring the body; or shall attach the transit permit containing the local registrar's removal permit, to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company, and said permit shall accompany the corpse to its destination: *Provided*, That when a body is removed from one registration district in Oregon to another for interment, cremation or other permanent disposition not requiring the use of a common carrier or the issuance of a transit permit, the registrar's removal permit from the district where death occurred may be accepted as authority for burial in the other district. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation selling a casket to keep a record showing the name and post-office address of the purchaser, the name of the deceased and the date and place of death of the deceased, which

record shall be open to inspection of the State registrar at all times, and it shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation selling caskets to report on the first day of each month to the State registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose: *Provided, however*, That no person, firm or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, to inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the State registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and a copy of the rules and regulations of the State board of health concerning the burial or other disposition of dead bodies.

SEC. 9. That if the interment, or other disposition of the body, is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial permit may be limited to a statement by the local registrar and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him, as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove or otherwise dispose of the deceased; stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the State registrar.

SEC. 10. That it shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any premises in which bodies of deceased persons are interred, cremated or otherwise permanently disposed of, to permit the interment, cremation or other disposition of any body upon such premises unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal or transit permit as hereinabove provided. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such premises to, in case of the interment, cremation or other disposition of a body therein, indorse upon the permit the date and character of such disposition, over his signature, to return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within 10 days from the date of such disposition, and to keep a record of all bodies disposed of on the premises under his charge stating, in each case, the name of the deceased person, if known, the place of death, the date of burial or other disposition, and the name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection; and it shall be the duty of every undertaker, or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial grounds having no person in charge, to sign the burial, removal or transit permit, giving the date of burial, write across the face of permit the words "no person in charge," and file the burial, removal or transit permit within 10 days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located.

SEC. 11. That all births that occur in the State shall be immediately registered in the districts in which they occur, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all of the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred, within 10 days after the date of birth. And if there be no attending physician or midwife, then it shall be the duty of the father or the mother of the child, householder or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of public or private institution in which the birth occurred, to notify the local registrar, within 10 days after the birth, of the fact of such a birth having occurred. It shall then, in such case, be the duty of the local registrar to secure the necessary information and signature to make the proper certificate of birth.

SEC. 13. That the certificate of birth shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of birth, including State, county, township, or town, village, or city. If in a city, the ward, street, and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given, instead of the street and house number.

(2) Full name of the child. If the child dies without a name, before the certificate is filed enter the words "died unnamed." If the living child has not been named at the date of filing certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a supplemental report, as hereinafter provided.

(3) Sex of child.

(4) Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in a case of plural birth, giving the number of child in order of birth.

(5) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

(6) Full name of father.

(7) Residence of father.

(8) Color or race of father.

(9) Birthplace of father.

(10) Age of father at last birthday, in years.

(11) Occupation of father.

(12) Maiden name of mother, in full.

(13) Residence of mother.

(14) Color or race of mother.

(15) Birthplace of mother.

(16) Age of mother at last birthday, in years.

(17) Occupation of mother.

(18) Number of child of this mother, and number of children of this mother now living.

SEC. 14. That when any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without statement of the given name, it shall be the duty of every local registrar to make out and deliver to the parents of such child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the registrar as soon as the child has been named. The original certificate of birth shall not be considered complete until the supplemental report is filed or the blank returned with the statement "died unnamed."

SEC. 15. That every physician, midwife, and undertaker shall, without delay, register his or her name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides or may hereafter establish a residence; and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, together with such rules and regulations as may be prepared by the State registrar relative to its enforcement. Within 30 days after October 1 of each year each local registrar shall make a return to the State registrar of all physicians and midwives who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year: *Provided*, That no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the State registrar.

SEC. 16. That all superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, are hereby required to make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions, at the date of approval of this act, that are required in the form of the certificate provided for by this act, as directed by the State registrar; and thereafter such record shall be by them made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. And in case of persons admitted or committed for medical treatment of contagious disease, the physician in charge shall specify, for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself, if it is practicable to do so; and when they can not be so obtained, they shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from the relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

SEC. 17. That the State registrar shall prepare, print, and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording, and preserving the returns, or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act; and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to secure the uniform observances of its

provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration. And no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory and shall cause such further information to be attached to and filed with the certificate; and all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers connected with any case and all other persons having knowledge of the facts are hereby required to furnish such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death upon demand of the State registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar. He shall furnish, arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner, and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births and deaths registered, the cards to show the name of child or deceased, place and date of birth or death, number of certificate, and the volume in which it is contained. He shall inform all local registrars what diseases are to be considered as infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, as decided by the State board of health, in order that when death occurs from such diseases, proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spreading of dangerous diseases.

If any cemetery company or association, or any church or historical society or association, or any other company, society, or association, or any individual is in possession of any record of births or deaths which may be of value in establishing the genealogy of any resident of this State, such company, society, association, or individual may file such record or a duly authenticated transcript thereof with the State registrar, and it shall be the duty of the State registrar to preserve such record or transcript and to make a record and index thereof in such form as to facilitate the finding of any information contained therein. Such record and index shall be open to inspection by the public, subject to such reasonable conditions as the State registrar may prescribe. If any person desires a transcript of any record filed in accordance herewith, the State registrar shall furnish the same upon application, together with a certificate that it is a true copy of such record, as filed in his office, and for his services in so furnishing such transcript and certificate he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents per hour or fraction of an hour necessarily consumed in making such transcript and to a fee of 25 cents for the certificate, which fees shall be paid by the applicant.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of every local registrar to supply blank forms of birth certificates and death certificates to such persons as are required by this act to file the same in his office, to demand and procure the filing of such certificates within the time specified within this act, to carefully examine each such certificate presented for filing to see that it is properly filled out and signed in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State registrar. All birth and death certificates shall be legibly written in durable ink and be free from erasures and alterations, and no certificate shall be held to be complete that does not contain all the items of information called for therein or satisfactorily account for the admission. If any certificate presented for filing is incomplete, illegible, or not written in ink or contains erasures or alterations, the local registrar shall, in case of a birth certificate, immediately notify the person presenting the same of the defects therein and require him to file a proper certificate, and shall, in case of a death certificate, notify the person presenting the same of the defects therein and withhold the burial or removal permit until a complete and proper certificate is filed. Upon the filing of a complete and satisfactory death certificate the local registrar shall issue a burial or removal permit: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred from some disease that is declared by the State board of health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable, and dangerous to public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the local registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State and local boards of health. It shall be the duty of every local

registrar to number consecutively all birth and all death certificates accepted and filed by him in two separate series, beginning with "No. 1," with year prefixed for the first birth certificate and the first death certificate filed in each calendar year, and to indorse thereon the date of filing and attest the same with his signature. And it shall be the duty of each local registrar to make, in such manner as shall be directed by the State registrar, a complete and accurate copy of each birth and each death certificate filed with him, to carefully preserve such copies and turn the same over to his successor in office as a permanent local record, and to, on or before the 10th day of each calendar month, transmit to the State registrar all original certificates filed with him during the preceding month, and if no birth or death certificates have been filed during any month, to on or before the 10th day of the following month, report that fact to the State registrar on a card to be provided for that purpose. Certified copies of original certificates of birth or death filed in the office of the State registrar and certified copies of the local record of such certificates in any local registrar's office in any city or town of 2,000 inhabitants or over shall be prima facie proof of the facts therein stated in all actions and proceedings in all courts where proof of such facts is competent, and a certificate signed by the State registrar or any local registrar giving the name and date of birth and the names of the parents of any child as shown by the original birth certificate or the local record thereof shall be accepted as prima facie proof of the age of such child, by the public-school authorities and by the authorities issuing employment permits for minors.

SEC. 19. That each local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth or death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him and by him returned to the State registrar on or before the 10th day of the following month, which sum shall cover and include the making out of the burial permit and copy of the certificate to be filed and preserved in his office. And in case no births or deaths were registered during any month the local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect, properly made out in accordance with the directions of the State registrar: *Provided*, That all local registrars who receive regular compensation as health officers shall not be entitled to the fee of 25 cents above mentioned, but the duties of the local registrar shall be considered as a part of their [his] duty as local health officer. All accounts payable to local registrars under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the treasurer or other lawful officer, out of the funds of the county or city, upon warrants drawn by the county auditor or other proper local officer of such county or city, which warrant shall specify the number of certificates properly registered and reports promptly returned where no births or deaths are registered: *Provided, however*, That no warrant shall be issued to any local registrar until he shall present a certificate from the State registrar stating the number of certificates and reports of no births and no deaths properly returned to the State registrar, which certificate the State registrar shall issue during the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, after he shall have received the certificates and reports for the months next preceding.

SEC. 20. That the State registrar shall, upon request, furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents, to be paid by the applicant. And any such copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the State registrar to be a true copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. For any search of the files and records when no certified copy is made the State registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional hour of time of search, to be paid by the applicant. The State registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions and turn such fees over to the State treasurer on the first day of January, April, July, and October: *Provided*, That in cities and towns of 2,000 inhabitants or more as hereinbefore provided certified copies of any birth or death may be furnished by the local health authorities, and any such

copy of the record of the birth or death when properly certified by such authority shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated by the proper health authority. The fee for such copy or search of record to be the same as herein provided, and all such fees shall be paid into the treasury of such cities: *Provided*, That the State registrar or any local registrar shall, upon request of any parent or guardian, supply, without fee, a certificate limited to a statement as to the date of birth of any child when the same shall be necessary for admission to school or for the purpose of securing employment: *And provided further*, That the United States Census Bureau may obtain, without expense to the State, transcripts or certified copies of births and deaths without payment of the fees herein prescribed.

SEC. 21. Every person who shall violate or willfully fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and for a second offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, and for a third and each subsequent offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$250, or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and every person who shall willfully furnish any false information for any certificate required by this act or who shall make any false statement in any such certificate shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 22. The local registrars are hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in their districts, under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. And they shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violation of this law coming to their notice by observation or upon the complaint of any person, or otherwise. The State registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the State, and with supervisory power over local registrars, to the end that all of the requirements shall be complied with. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by accredited representative, and all local registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigation. When he shall deem it necessary he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the prosecuting attorney of the proper county with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to them by the State registrar, all prosecuting attorneys or officials acting in such capacity shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the parties responsible for the alleged violations of law. And upon request of the State registrar the attorney general shall likewise assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 23. Section 4697 of Lord's Oregon Laws and all acts and parts of act in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

[This act becomes effective May 22, 1915.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Health Service—Organization, Powers, and Duties. (Act 2468, Feb. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Philippine health service; its establishment.*—All property, material, and belongings of the bureau of health are hereby transferred to an organization to be denominated the "Philippine health service," and all services and functions heretofore exercised by the bureau of health, by virtue of existing laws, orders, and regulations, shall hereafter be exercised under the department of the interior by the said Philippine health service.

SEC. 2. *Council of hygiene.*—The Philippine health service shall include a board to be known as "council of hygiene," which shall have the powers and duties as herein provided.

SEC. 3. *Powers, duties, and jurisdiction of the council of hygiene.*—The powers, duties, and jurisdiction of the council of hygiene shall be as follows:

(a) To investigate, study, and advise as to any matters of hygiene and public health in the Philippine Islands, particularly those concerning vital statistics, puericulture, nutrition, potable waters, sanitary condition of dwellings, removal and disposal of refuse, public works for drainage purposes, prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases, school hygiene, industrial and professional hygiene, marine and harbor health matters, exploitation or sale of foods, drugs, and medicines, operation of provincial health inspection, health districts and municipal health districts, and the practice of medicine and surgery in all their branches, of odontology, optometry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, nursing, midwifery, and embalming.

(b) To require in its discretion information concerning any matter related with the public health from the various branches, bureaus, and offices of the insular, provincial, and municipal governments, from professionals or persons in charge of work related with the health service, and from the owners, managers, lessees, and occupants of public places.

(c) To propose, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior and through the director of health, drafts for laws, including sanitary rules and ordinances for consideration of the legislature and regulations for preventing and suppressing contagious or epidemic diseases of man, or of animals if liable to affect human beings; for the general and systematic vaccination of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and inoculation with serums and prophylactics, if such measures shall at any time become necessary; for the abatement of nuisances endangering the public health; for the removal of the cause of any special disease or mortality; for the making of such interior quarantine regulations as it shall deem necessary in the city of Manila and all other cities, municipalities, and provinces, and in the places where there are no health officers.

(d) Either through the secretary of the council or through their own action to prepare literature on matters of health and sanitation for the education of the people of the Philippine Islands; and its advice shall be at all times available to the director of health.

(e) To propose regulations for the management of hospitals, dispensaries (except the General Hospital), sanatoria, colonies, insane asylums, orphanages and invalid homes of the government, and, subject to the approval of the director of health, to direct the management of orphanages and invalid homes of the government, and subject to the like approval, to distribute such charity funds as may be lawfully under control of the director of health in such dispensaries or health establishments as may, in its judgment, be qualified to render such public health services and are at present rendering them.

(f) To propose regulations on hygiene or sanitation relative to houses, theaters, cinematographs, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, barber shops, factories, mills, schools, prisons, dairies, markets, meat shops, bakeries, public water supplies, public bathhouses, wells, cisterns, cemeteries, crematories, undertaking establishments, asylums, jails, barracks, barrooms, railroads, tramways, public vehicles, and all public institutions and places of public resort.

(g) The council of hygiene, through its medical members, shall assist the director of civil service in the preparation and rating of examinations for appointment and promotion in the Philippine health service and nominations therefor under rules and regulations to be established by the secretary of the interior.

(h) It may aid in the preparation of estimates for appropriations for the Philippine health service.

(i) To recommend to the director of health the time and place and regulations for the holding of conferences once each year of all or a certain number of the health inspectors and district health inspectors for the study and consideration of matters

in relation with the proper performance of their respective duties and for the discussion, perfection, and unification of health measures in the Philippine Islands, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the funds of the Philippine health service.

(j) Medical officers of the Philippine health service shall hold office during good behavior unless otherwise specifically provided by law, and no such officer shall be dismissed from the service without hearing and without consideration of the recommendation of the council of hygiene, and the director of health shall have the right to ask its recommendation in any disciplinary case of less serious character affecting a medical officer of the service; and for these purposes the council of hygiene is hereby empowered to receive and require evidence and to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior acquittal or judgment of penalties or of reprimand, reduction of pay, loss in rank, or dismissal from the service: *Provided*, That such recommendation must receive the assent of not less than four members of the council: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the discharge from the service of persons physically unfit for service or who fail to pass satisfactory examinations as herein provided.

(k) It shall have such other powers and duties as are hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 4. *Members of the council of hygiene; their appointment and qualifications.*—The council of hygiene shall be composed of a professor of the college of medicine and surgery of the University of the Philippines, a professor of the medical faculty of the University of Santo Tomas, a member of the Colegio Médico-Farmacéutico, a member of the Philippine Islands Medical Association, a senior officer of the Philippine health service, one attorney at law, and one other person who shall be an owner of real property in the Philippine Islands, all to be appointed by the Governor General on nomination of the secretary of the interior.

SEC. 5. *Compensation.*—The president of the council of hygiene shall receive in lieu of per diems an annual salary of ₱2,400, and the other appointive members, if not in receipt of any salary from the government, shall receive per diems at the rate of ₱20 Philippine currency for each meeting actually attended by them, or for each day spent outside of Manila on official business, not to exceed in the case of any individual the sum of ₱600 in any one year, plus reimbursement for all actual subsistence and necessary transportation expenses during travel. Members in receipt of salary or half salary from the government shall receive only the said reimbursement: *Provided*, That any person possessing the qualifications herein prescribed for membership of the said council may be appointed thereto without annual compensation notwithstanding the provisions of act numbered 1582 as amended.

SEC. 6. *Term of office.*—The appointive members shall hold office for a term of five years: *Provided, however*, That those first appointed shall hold office for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, as fixed in their appointments.

SEC. 7. *Meetings.*—The council of hygiene of the Philippine Islands shall hold regular meetings at least once a month on call of the president, and shall hold special sessions at any time when requested by the director of health or by a majority of the members.

SEC. 8. *Rules.*—The council of hygiene of the Philippine Islands shall draft a set of rules for the exercise of its functions. A majority of its members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 9. *President and secretary.*—The president of the council of hygiene shall be the chief executive officer thereof. He shall be a physician and shall be appointed by the Governor General on nomination of the secretary of the interior from among the members of the council other than the officer of the Philippine health service detailed thereto, which latter officer in addition to his other functions shall act as secretary of the council.

SEC. 10. *Administration of funds, reports, and instructions.*—The director of health with the advice as herein provided of the council of hygiene shall manage the health

funds and attend to the maintenance of the Philippine health service and shall present to the legislature, on or before the opening of its regular session each year, a written report covering the vital statistics, the sanitary condition of the country, a recapitulation of its work by divisions, the names of officers in its employment or the movement of the personnel employed by it, and recommendations regarding such ordinances, regulations, or on any fact or action as may in its judgment be necessary for the improvement and protection of the public health. Said annual report shall likewise contain a detailed statement of all the disbursements and receipts of the service. From time to time, and as frequently as he may deem necessary, or when the appearance of contagious or infectious diseases requires it, he may, with the aid as herein provided of the council of hygiene publish and distribute to the public any other useful information and instructions on hygiene, for public knowledge and utility and for the purpose of combating and preventing the propagation of such diseases.

SEC. 11. *Duties of the Philippine health service.*—All medical, surgical, and sanitary work of a public nature which is supported from the funds of the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be performed by the Philippine health service: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way curtailing or infringing upon the activities of the University of the Philippines in its educational work, the activities of the bureau of science, or those of the medical division of the Philippine Constabulary, or of the maritime quarantine service, as now provided for by law or regulations.

SEC. 12. *Organization.*—The Philippine health service shall consist of one director of health, one assistant director, under whose charge shall be a division of 3 chiefs of divisions, 12 deputy chiefs of divisions, 19 medical inspectors, and a total of 40 senior surgeons and junior surgeons. There shall also be attached to the Philippine health service such number of assistant surgeons as may, on recommendation of the director of health and council of hygiene, and in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, be required, and for whom salaries shall have been provided in current appropriations: *Provided*, That for purposes of organization under this act, 13 deputy chiefs of divisions are temporarily authorized, but the first vacancy subsequently occurring in the grade of deputy chief of division shall not be filled, and thereafter the number in that grade shall be fixed at 12.

Officers of the Philippine health service and assistant surgeons shall perform such duties and be subject to such assignments as may be required in the interests of the service.

SEC. 13. *Director of health; appointment, qualifications, and duties.*—The director of health shall be chief of the Philippine health service, shall exercise general supervision and control over all the departments of the service, and shall be appointed by the Governor General, with the approval of the commission. He shall be a physician of good repute, with special knowledge regarding hygiene and tropical medicine, shall be a graduate from a university of recognized reputation, and shall receive the compensation now authorized for the director of health. The term of service as director of health shall be four years, or until his successor has been thereafter appointed and qualified. If not reappointed, an officer who has so served shall be returned to, and serve in, such position in the Philippine health service as he would have occupied had he not received appointment as director of health. He shall perform all the duties and functions, and exercise all the powers, not in conflict with this act, which are now reposed in the director of health, or which may hereafter be conferred upon him by law.

SEC. 14. *Main divisions.*—The organization of the Philippine health service shall include the following main divisions: Sanitation of Manila; sanitation in the provinces; hospitals, sanitarium, and dispensaries; general inspections.

SEC. 15. *Sanitary divisions in provinces.*—Upon the recommendation of a health officer regularly assigned to the charge of a province, provincial boards, unless ex-

empted by the Governor General, are hereby required, for the purposes of health administration, to divide their provinces into sanitary divisions which may be composed of one or more municipalities but not more than four, and these divisions shall become effective in a province whenever their organization has been agreed to by at least a majority of the municipal councils concerned: *Provided*, That to dissolve such a sanitary division, the vote of a majority of the municipal councils concerned, approved by the provincial board and by the secretary of the interior, shall be necessary. Any group of municipalities joined to constitute a sanitary division may have a divisional board of health organized in accordance with the provisions of act numbered 308, relative to the organization of municipal boards of health.

There shall be for each division a president who shall be proposed by the district health officer and appointed by the director of health. The powers, duties, and remuneration of such president shall be fixed as by law provided. The president of a sanitary division shall be a duly qualified physician and shall fulfill his duties under the immediate supervision of the district health officer: *Provided*, That in emergency conditions, of the existence of which the director of health shall judge, persons with qualifications satisfying the director of health may be appointed to act temporarily as presidents of municipal sanitary divisions: *Provided, further*, That before making such appointment, the said director shall submit it to the council of hygiene and receive their opinion upon it: *And provided, finally*, That nothing in any section of this act shall be construed to amend or modify the existing sanitary organization for the city of Manila.

SEC. 16. *Health fund; how created; purposes for which it may be used.*—Each municipality shall set aside each year an amount not less than 5 per cent nor more than 10 per cent from its general funds and each provincial board shall set aside a like amount from its general funds, which amount, added to that appropriated by the municipalities under its jurisdiction, shall constitute a special fund to be known as "health fund:" *Provided*, That the Governor General may authorize the amounts hereinbefore specified to be set aside by a municipality or province to be increased or decreased, and a contribution to be made from insular funds if an appropriation has been made for that purpose, which in no case shall exceed one-half the amount contributed by the municipalities and the province: *Provided, further*, That municipalities whose general funds do not exceed 3,000 pesos a year shall, upon application to the director of health, be exempted from the requirements of this section.

The health fund thus created shall be deposited with the provincial treasurer and shall be used only for the purpose of paying the salaries and traveling expenses of presidents, subordinate officers, and employees of the sanitary divisions, and the traveling expenses necessarily incurred by them from their place of residence, upon proceeding to their station to assume the office, upon appointment, and for the purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and disinfectants to be distributed among the municipalities concerned for sanitary and other medical purposes, and other incidental expenses for carrying out the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That the salaries of district health officers and their assistants, and expenses in connection with their duties, may be paid from this fund whenever the approval of the Secretary of the Interior has first been had: *Provided, further*, That if at the close of the fiscal year there shall remain any balance in the health fund, provincial boards are hereby authorized, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General, to accumulate such balances from year to year for the purpose of establishing hospitals, benevolent institutions in the Province, or of carrying out other permanent sanitary or medical improvements: *And provided, further*, That whenever in the course of official service any president of a sanitary division travels to attend or visit any pay client or patient, he shall not be entitled to reimbursement for any traveling expenses incurred in this latter regard and shall state in a sworn voucher to accompany his claim for reimbursement that

the claim does not include any such expense: *And provided, finally*, That the city of Manila may be treated as a Province under this section, in so far as the Governor General, in his discretion, may direct.

SEC. 17. *Officers and salaries.*—Officers of the Philippine health service in other grades shall receive pay, per annum, as follows: Chiefs of divisions, 6,000 pesos; deputy chiefs of divisions, 4,000 pesos; medical inspectors, 3,000 pesos; senior surgeons, 2,000 pesos; junior surgeons, 1,600 pesos: *Provided*, That all officers, other than the director of health, shall be entitled to receive additional pay at the rate of 10 per cent for each five years of service, but no officer shall receive such additional pay in amount exceeding 40 per cent of the pay of his grade proper; nor shall a chief of division receive more than 8,000 pesos, a deputy chief of division more than 5,500 pesos, or a medical inspector more than 4,000 pesos per annum, respectively: *Provided, further*, That time heretofore served as a physician, surgeon, or health officer in any capacity other than as an interne, under the Government of the Philippine Islands, shall be reckoned in computing the additional service pay authorized under this act, the base pay for the computation being the minimum salary of the grade to which transferred under this act. Assistant surgeons shall be entitled to such percentage increase of their pay proper, by reason of length of service, as is authorized for commissioned officers of the Philippine health service: *And provided, further*, That medical officers assigned to duty at the leper colony, Culion, shall be entitled to receive an additional 10 per cent on their pay proper while so serving: *And provided, further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with allowances for subsistence, quarters, and laundry, in kind or by commutation, for persons detailed for duty in hospitals, as now authorized by law for the bureau of health: *And provided, finally*, That any officer of the Philippine health service who may demonstrate special knowledge of any language used in the Philippine Islands may receive additional compensation for such knowledge at not to exceed 100 pesos per annum for each such language.

SEC. 18. *Qualifications for appointment.*—No person shall be appointed in the Philippine health service, or employed as an assistant surgeon, who is not a physician of good repute and character and a graduate of a reputable medical college, or who is not legally entitled to practice medicine and surgery in the Philippine Islands, or who is not a native of the Philippine Islands or a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the employment under the Philippine health service of such engineers and other technical experts as may be required and for whom salaries may be provided, and whose appointment may be requested by the director of health after consultation with the council of hygiene, and with the approval of the secretary of the interior.

SEC. 19. *Transfer of existing officers.*—All physicians now occupying salaried positions under the bureau of health as director, assistant director, assistant to the director, chief of statistical division, medical inspector, district health officers and health officers of subdistricts, chiefs of hospital divisions, and medical assistants and residents in hospitals other than internes, and junior medical inspectors, and physicians employed under any other bureau of the government of the Philippine Islands, other than those specifically excepted under this act, shall be commissioned in the Philippine health service in grades carrying as nearly as practicable duties similar to those they may be performing and the pay of which is nearest the salary which they are actually receiving at the time of the passage of this act; and within each such grade they shall be arranged on a list and given seniority and relative rank therein according to the length of service previously rendered in a medical capacity in any branch of the government of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That for the purposes of original transfers made under this act, physicians now under the bureau of health and receiving a salary of 4,000 pesos or more per annum and not exceeding 6,000 pesos shall be

graded as deputy chiefs of divisions; those receiving 3,000 pesos or more per annum and less than 4,000 pesos as medical inspectors; those receiving 2,000 pesos or more per annum and less than 3,000 pesos as senior surgeons; and those receiving less than 2,000 pesos per annum as junior surgeons: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to legislate out of the service, or to reduce the salary or privileges enjoyed by, any person occupying a position under the bureau of health at the time of the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That when the health service of the department of Mindanao and Sulu shall come under the direct control of and be merged into the general health service of the Philippine Islands, the then health officer of that department, and the then provincial health officers thereof, other than constabulary medical officers, acting as such, shall become officers of the Philippine health service in accordance with their respective ranks.

SEC. 20. *Appointments*.—After the accomplishment of all transfers authorized by this act, no person shall receive an original permanent appointment in the Philippine health service except in the grade of junior surgeon, nor shall such appointment be made unless he shall have been examined and approved in accordance with the civil service act and rules: *Provided*, That if the director of health finds that a necessity exists for special expert services, and, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, certifies that no physician or surgeon then in the service possesses the requisite special qualifications, an original limited appointment may be given by the Governor General for a period of four years or less, to any physician or surgeon upon his having been examined and approved by the bureau of civil service if a resident of the Philippine Islands, or by the civil service of the United States if a resident of the United States.

SEC. 21. *Commissions*.—Commissions shall be issued to all officers of the Philippine health service by the Governor General in their respective grades.

SEC. 22. *Leaves of absence*.—Officers of the Philippine health service shall be entitled to the same leaves of absence and accrued leaves as other persons in a civil-service status: *Provided*, That the secretary of the interior, if he deems it to the interest of the government, may place any officer of the Philippine health service on waiting orders, for a period not exceeding six months, and while so serving such officer shall receive half pay.

SEC. 23. *Promotions*.—Subsequent to the passage of this act, promotions to vacancies in all grades except that of director of health, within the Philippine health service, shall be made from the next lower grade: *Provided*, That chiefs of divisions may be appointed from any grade not lower than that of medical inspector. Assistant surgeons shall not be entitled by virtue of any appointment as such to promotion in the Philippine health service.

Subsequent to completion of all transfers contemplated in the organization of the Philippine health service under this act and subject to the provisions of the preceding section, two-thirds of all promotions to vacancies within the service shall be made by seniority and one-third by selection in all grades up to that of chief of division: *Provided*, That, of the promotions authorized under this act, other than those to fill vacancies which exist, or may exist, in the grade of chief of division, and of promotions from the grade of junior surgeon to that of senior surgeon as a result of three years' service, only one-fifth of the promotions to the original vacancies hereby created shall be accomplished annually for a period of five years: *And provided further*, That junior surgeons shall be entitled to promotion to the next higher grade after three years' service and that time served in any medical capacity under the government, other than as interne, shall be counted for such promotion: *And provided, finally*, That all promotions, except that to the grade of director of health, shall be subject to qualifying examination as hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 24. *Examination for promotion*.—No person shall be promoted to any higher grade in the Philippine health service unless he shall have passed such qualifying examination as may be prescribed under the civil-service act and rules: *Provided*,

That any person previously employed under the bureau of health and transferred to the Philippine health service under the provisions of this act shall not be required to take such examination for promotion if he elects to decline it, but so long as he elects to decline such examination he shall continue to serve in the grade to which he was transferred and shall continue to be ineligible for further promotion: *Provided further*, That in making the transfers authorized under this section or from any other medical service of the government to the Philippine health service to fill original vacancies created under this act, no examination shall be required.

SEC. 25. *Nature of examinations for appointment or promotion.*—Examinations of applicants for appointment in the Philippine health service, and of officers therein who are candidates for promotion, shall be thorough, and include physical, moral, and professional qualifications. It shall cover such subjects as the director of health may prescribe and be conducted in such manner as may be required by the civil-service act and rules.

SEC. 26. *Reexamination for appointment.*—Any applicant for appointment in the Philippine health service who, on examination, is found not qualified for appointment, shall be allowed a second examination after one year, but not a third.

SEC. 27. *Reexaminations for promotion.*—Officers of the Philippine health service shall be allowed but two examinations to determine their fitness for promotion to the next higher grade. As far as practicable, every officer due for examination for promotion shall be notified in writing at least six months in advance of such examination to prepare himself for the same: *Provided*, That the second examination must be at least one year, and not more than two years, after the first. Any officer found on examination at any time to be physically unfitted for the service by reason of his own misconduct or habits shall be discharged by the Governor General.

SEC. 28. *Professional disqualification.*—Junior surgeons shall be probationary, and any junior surgeon who, on a second examination, is found to be professionally disqualified for promotion to the next higher grade shall be honorably discharged by the Governor General.

Any senior surgeon who, on second examination, is found to be professionally disqualified for promotion to the next higher grade shall be debarred therefrom; but he may be continued in service as a senior surgeon, subject to successful passing of an examination appropriate to that grade, every five years, to determine his continuous competency to perform the duties pertaining thereto.

Any medical inspector or deputy chief of division who, on a second examination, is found to be professionally disqualified for promotion to a higher grade shall be ineligible for promotion but may continue to serve in his present grade.

SEC. 29. *Distinguished qualifications.*—Any officer of the Philippine health service may apply for and receive a special examination in any subject relating to the practice of medicine, surgery, or hygiene; and if such examination demonstrates the possession by such officer of an exceptional and expert knowledge of the subject in which he is examined, such officer shall be officially designated as a specialist, and, so far as the interest of the service may permit, he shall be given assignments to duty affording opportunity for the exercise of such special knowledge: *Provided*, That any designation as specialist shall cease on promotion of the holder to the next higher grade, but may be revived on successfully passing another special examination in the same or another subject.

SEC. 30. *Sanitary engineers and technical experts; authority of; leaves of absence.*—Sanitary engineers or other technical experts and technical assistants employed under the Philippine health service shall have the authority of commissioned officers for the purpose of exercising control over subordinate employees of the Philippine health service. They shall be entitled to the same vacation and accrued leaves of absence under the same conditions as other regularly and permanently appointed employees in the Philippine civil service.

SEC. 31. *Subordinate personnel.*—There shall be employed under the Philippine health service such number of clerks, storekeepers, sanitary inspectors, assistant sanitary inspectors, disinfectors, vaccinators, nurses, hospital attendants, drivers, cooks, guards, laborers, and other employees as may be required and for whom salaries are provided in current appropriations: *Provided*, That, without prejudice to any of their rights under the civil-service act and rules, none of the employees mentioned in this section shall be entitled to the rights and privileges conferred on officers of the Philippine health service under this act.

SEC. 32. *Appropriation.*—The existing appropriation for salaries and wages for the year 1915 for the bureau of health shall be available for the execution of this act, notwithstanding changes in title of position or salary, and there is hereby appropriated an additional sum of 20,000 pesos for such salaries and wages.

SEC. 33. *Repealing provisions.*—All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified so as to be in accordance with the provisions hereof.

SEC. 34. *Date on which this act takes effect.*—This act shall take effect July 1, 1915.

Board of Dental Hygiene—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Act 2490, Feb. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Board of dental hygiene; appointment; duties; meetings.*—The secretary of the interior shall appoint three lawfully qualified practicing dentists, residents of the Philippine Islands, to form the board of dental hygiene. The members of this board shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. They shall serve without any compensation whatsoever. Immediately after their appointment they shall meet and elect from among their number a chairman and a secretary. They shall meet from time to time, as the needs of their duties may require. On or before January 1, 1916, they shall present to the director of health a report of the work performed since their appointment, setting forth the number of children whose teeth have been attended to, the nature of the dental work done for them, and any other information they may deem of interest, and stating all sums of money received and the origin thereof, and all disbursements, and the purposes thereof. They shall under no circumstances contract obligations in a sum in excess of the actual amount of cash on deposit in the insular treasury to the credit of the board. They shall perform all such other duties as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 2. *Funds, how provided.*—The board of dental hygiene is authorized to solicit and accept money for the purposes and use of the dental clinics in the public schools of the Philippine Islands during the period from its organization to December 1, 1915.

SEC. 3. *Funds, how deposited.*—All sums received for the purposes of the present act shall be forthwith deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of a fund to be designated as dental hygiene fund. It shall be the duty of the members of the board, or their agents, to issue to each contributor or subscriber to the fund a receipt countersigned by the insular treasurer, for the exact sum paid by him and deposited in the insular treasury.

SEC. 4. *Expenditure of the money.*—The money so received, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be disbursed for no other purpose except that of furnishing free dental service to the poor children in the public schools of the Philippine Islands, when deemed in the best interest of the pupils attending the schools, and to any and all children attending public and private schools of primary instruction. The expenditures shall be limited to the following items:

(a) Purchase of dental instruments and equipment necessary for properly carrying out the dental work contemplated by this act.

(b) Essential expenditures in connection with the raising of funds, and the establishment of dental clinics, and the necessary expenses in connection with the business of the board.

(c) For material, medicines, and dental supplies to be used for dental work on the school children.

(d) For the compensation of dentists, assistants, and others doing real dental work for the school children.

(e) For the compensation of such assistance or service as may be essential for carrying out the dental work in an adequate and sanitary manner.

SEC. 5. *Employees*.—All dentists, assistants, and other employees paid out of the dental hygiene fund shall be natives of the Philippine Islands or of the United States. They shall be selected impartially and in accordance with their aptitude for performing the service required.

SEC. 6. *Disbursements upon vouchers*.—The insular treasurer shall not under any circumstances pay any money out of the dental hygiene fund created by this act, except upon the presentation of vouchers duly signed by all three members of said board and countersigned by the director of health and the director of education, and in case of the absence of one or both of them, or of any other good reason for inability to secure their approval, by their representatives in their respective bureaus.

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

TACOMA, WASH.

Plague—Prevention of—Rat-Proofing of Buildings. (Ord. 6083, Apr. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The foundation walls of all buildings hereafter erected, built less than 18 inches above the level of the ground at all points, shall be of concrete or of brick or stone laid in cement or mortar, or of some other equally good rat-proofing material. The walls, if constructed of concrete, shall not be less than 6 inches thick, and if constructed of brick or stone not less than 8 inches thick. Such walls shall extend around the entire area to be occupied by the building and below the surface of the ground to a depth of at least 18 inches. The full floor area under such buildings must be covered by concrete not less than 3 inches thick. If it is proposed to place flooring over any concrete floor area and not in direct contact therewith, such flooring shall be double, with wire netting of such form and quality as may be required by the building inspector between the two layers, and any such double floor shall be constructed throughout of tongued-and-grooved lumber, and the wire netting above specified shall be extended upon the walls not less than 18 inches: *Provided*, That if these is no dead space between the wooden floor and the concrete layer, such flooring may consist of a single layer.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall apply only in that part of the city of Tacoma lying north and east of the following described line, to wit:

[The names of the streets are given in the ordinance.]

SEC. 3. No permit shall be issued by the building inspector of the city of Tacoma for the construction of any building or for the alteration or repair of any building within said district unless provision shall have been made in the plans for the construction, alteration, or repair of said building for the proper rat-proofing of the same as provided in this ordinance: *Provided, however*, That whenever the cost of such alterations or repairs shall be less than 40 per cent of the cost of the building being altered or repaired, such provision in said plans may be waived by the building inspector when in his opinion the same is unnecessary or impracticable: *And provided further*, That this ordinance shall not apply to buildings used exclusively as garages.

SEC. 4. 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.