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COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

MASSACHUSETTS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW CONSTRUED TO APPLY TO ACUTE OR CHRONIC OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AS WELL AS TO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

On page 1455 of this issue of the Public Health Reports appears an opinion written by Chief Justice Rugg, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, construing the workmen's compensation law of that State. This act provides for compensation for "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of" the workman's employment.

A cook employed on a lighter was suffering from valvular disease of the heart. The disease was aggravated by his exertions in saving his personal effects when the lighter sank, and he died soon after. The industrial-accident board found that the death of the employee arose out of and in the course of his employment, and the court held that this finding was warranted by the evidence.

In an opinion which was published in the Public Health Reports, June 12, 1914 (p. 1583), the same court decided that blindness resulting from an acute attack of optic neuritis induced by poisonous gases with which the workman came in contact in his work was a "personal injury" within the meaning of the law and that the afflicted workman was entitled to compensation.

Later the court held that lead poisoning was included within the terms of the act. (*Johnson v. London Guarantee & Accident Co.*, Public Health Reports, July 3, 1914, p. 1781.) In the opinion Justice Crosby said: "It is clear that 'personal injury' under our act includes any injury or disease which arises out of and in the course of the employment which causes incapacity for work and thereby impairs the ability of the employee for earning wages."

The decisions above referred to construe the Massachusetts workmen's compensation law as providing for compensation for workmen acquiring acute or chronic disease as a result of occupation, or in the course of employment as well as for workmen injured by industrial accidents.

PLAGUE.

ITS GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND ITS MENACE TO THE UNITED STATES.¹

By W. C. RUCKER, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Bubonic plague follows the main traveled roads, spreading out along the less beaten paths to the remote ends of the earth. Fortunately, its spread from one country to another occurs more frequently by water than by land.

The United States Hydrographic Office issues a large map called "Tracks for Full Powered Steam Vessels." It is a Mercator's projection of the world. If such a map be laid out on a flat surface and pins are inserted to mark the places in which bubonic plague prevails at the present time, not only will the geographic distribution of the disease be pictorially represented, but the fact of its spread along the routes of commerce will be shown as well. It will be noted in the first place that the continents are almost encircled by the pins which mark the places where plague exists, and at those points where the lines of travel converge, such as the Hawaiian Islands and Mauritius, the disease is almost sure to exist.

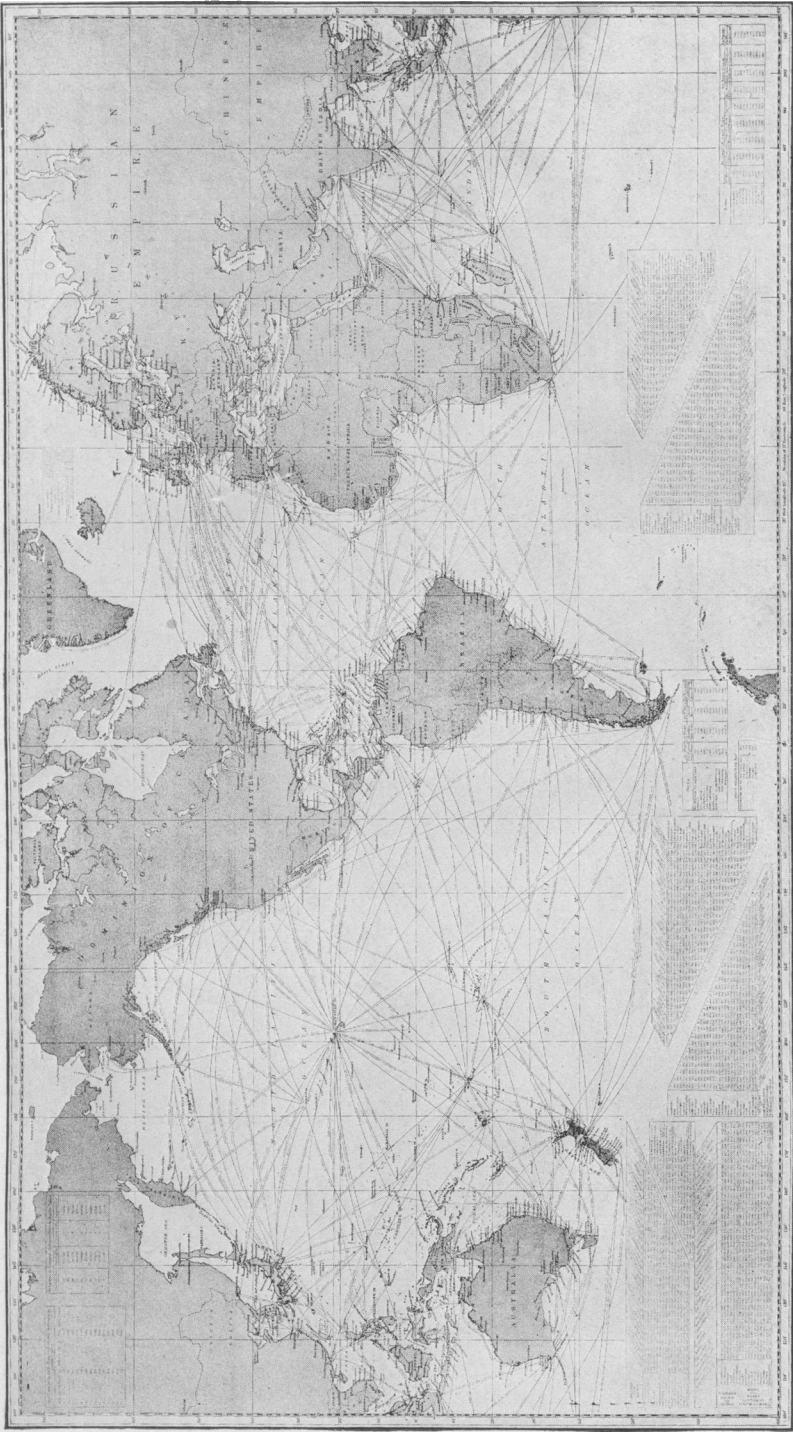
Rodent and human plague were found in the Hawaiian Islands no longer ago than August last. Taking the Hawaiian Islands as a central point, plague is found to exist in Seattle, 2,409 miles away; in California, 2,091 miles distant; in Yokohama, 3,445 miles away; in Hongkong, 4,857 miles away, and in Shanghai, a little over 5,000 miles distant. It is thus easily seen how our entire Pacific coast is threatened by plague from the Orient, with the Hawaiian Islands as the point at which the lines of travel converge and from which the disease routes spread out to our western ports.

The Pacific coast is also menaced by the existence of the disease in Ecuador and Peru, on the western coast of South America, a little over 4,000 miles away from San Francisco.

The entire Gulf coast of our country is menaced by plague in Habana, 769 miles from Galveston, 601 miles from New Orleans, 324 miles from Tampa, and 92 miles from Key West. The disease was found among rats in New Orleans no longer ago than March 9, 1915. On account of the unsettled conditions now existing in Mexico, it is impossible to know whether or not plague exists in her Gulf ports.

The Atlantic coast of the United States is threatened with the importation of plague not only from the eastern coast of South America but from European, African, and Asiatic ports as well. Less than 5,000 miles from New York, plague is found in Brazil, at Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro. In the Mediterranean littoral, plague is found in Tripoli, Greece, Egypt, and at Port Said, one of the great gateways of the world. Practically all of the great ports of British

¹ Read before the State Medical Association of Texas, Fort Worth, Tex., May 4, 1915.



MAP SHOWING TRACKS OF FULL-POWERED STEAM VESSELS.

India, with the exception of Calcutta, are infected with plague. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, and Karachi report the presence of the disease, and from the latter point it has extended up into the Persian Gulf. Singapore, Surabaya, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Queens-town in South Africa, and Dakar in Senegal, all have plague. Directly or indirectly our country is in commercial communication with all of the infected places which have been mentioned, and it must be admitted that in view of the fact that plague is a disease of rodents which travel around the world in ships, the United States must consider itself as seriously menaced by bubonic plague.

Under normal conditions plague is an epizootic disease of rodents. Occasionally, as favorable conditions arise, it becomes an epidemic disease. Among rodents it may be either acute or chronic. The former condition produces a rapid local spread of the epizootic. The latter condition perpetuates it locally and permits its distribution to distant ports. Since the disease is capable of such perpetuation and since it is found in almost all of the great ports of the world, there is no reason to believe that it does not exist in the remaining ports, and that our lack of knowledge as to its existence in those ports from which it has not been reported, means that the search for the disease has either been neglected or has been made half-heartedly. This applies to the United States as well as to other countries. Careful rodent surveys have been conducted in only three of the ports of this country and in all three of these the disease has been found to exist. It is not at all unlikely that a thorough search would demonstrate the presence of the disease in the other American seaports having a large foreign commerce.

The experience at New Orleans is an ample demonstration of this assertion. Several thousand rats were examined before a single one was found which was plague infected, and this one would in all probability have been entirely overlooked had it not been for the large experience of the examiners. The examination of rats is a matter requiring considerable skill and much experience, and whenever there is a plague outbreak as many sanitary officers as possible should visit the scene and thoroughly familiarize themselves with the methods to be used in diagnosing, studying, and combating the disease. This was done at New Orleans, and representatives from many of the States found there an excellent opportunity to acquire knowledge of the disease at first hand.

Granted the existence of such a condition, What are the steps to be taken to combat it? The first line of defense is maritime quarantine. This may be so applied as to be exceedingly effective, but such efficiency is to be obtained only at the price of disastrous interference with commerce. The routine disinfection of ships, if done very thoroughly, will prevent the introduction of rats, and therefore the introduction of bubonic plague, but such a measure is of temporary

value only, and if omitted a single time may be followed by the introduction of plague rats. In the case of vessels hailing from known plague ports such fumigation should not be omitted, and in the protection of ports which have not been rat proofed it is also necessary. To sum up, quarantine is absolutely effective only at the cost of commerce. It is at best a makeshift. Disinfection is expensive and not always certain.

The second line of defense is at the wharves and consists in the prevention of the embarkation or disembarkation of rodents. This is accomplished by the use of metal rat guards on all mooring lines; by breasting the vessel off from the wharf by rafts or spars; by the guarding of gang planks; and by the inspection of the freight to determine its rat-proof, rat-free condition prior to loading or unloading. The last is a valuable measure, but not one upon which absolute reliance can be placed.

The third line of defense may consist in the immunization of human beings against bubonic plague. This is at best a weak reed upon which to lean. In the absence of an epidemic it is manifestly impossible in American cities to enforce Haffkinization. Under the most favorable conditions only a small portion of the community would consent to voluntary immunization, and of those who took the treatment only a small proportion would be among the stevedore and water-front class, the very people who are most liable to the disease at the beginning of the epidemic.

The fourth line of defense consists in rat proofing the environment in which man works and lives. All of the other lines of defense or any combination of them may be used, but the single one upon which absolute reliance can be placed and from which lasting protection may be obtained is by the insulation of man from the animal which serves as the disseminating host of bubonic plague. Any city which will render itself completely rat proof need have no fear whatsoever of plague. The introduction of plague rats into such a place will be an occurrence of no account, because if rats and therefore the insects which they harbor are excluded from close contact with man it is a matter of entire indifference to him whether the rats have plague or not. It is not infrequently urged that rat proofing is expensive. In the final analysis this is not true, and by reason of the more rapid and increased commercial communication which we have with all the rest of the world rat proofing has become as absolutely necessary as are good roads, sewers, and public water supplies.

No modern city can afford to regard rat proofing as a luxury. It is the duty of every municipality to incorporate in its public-health and building codes ordinances requiring the rat proofing of all structures within the limits of its jurisdiction. If the passage of such legislation is put off until an epidemic has appeared the work must be done under pressure. It is then relatively expensive. If the

work is done gradually, particularly if it is done at the time the building is erected, the cost is comparatively trifling.

The only kind of rat proofing which is really worth while is by the use of permanent impervious material, such as brick, concrete, or stone. This will fortify the ground areas against the entrance of the Norway rat. In the installation of such rat proofing great care is necessary that all accidental openings, such as are found around plumbing, electric wiring, and the like, be closed effectively. All openings above the ground area should be closed with metal screening so that the climbing rats may not enter in this way. Those who live or work in rat-proof premises need have no fear of plague, and the city which is rat proof will not become the scene of an epidemic of the disease.

The eradication of plague from the city of New Orleans has already cost the Nation, the State, and the municipality upward of \$400,000, exclusive of the large sums of money which corporations and private individuals have laid out in rat proofing. The \$400,000 expended for epidemic measures would have gone a long way toward building permanent fortifications against rats. In addition, it should be pointed out that the business losses which the presence of an epidemic produces are so great as to be almost beyond computation.

So much has been written and said elsewhere regarding the methods to be used in plague eradication and prevention that it is needless to review that phase of the subject here. We know that plague is widely distributed over the inhabited portions of the globe. We know that our country is in constant communication with the various foci of the disease. We know that the most perfect quarantine system which it is capable for the mind of man to devise can not absolutely exclude the disease without serious impairment of commerce. We know that by the foresighted application of the simple principles which have been worked out by Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue and his coworkers plague may be eradicated or prevented. The remedy, then, is simple. It lies in our power to say whether or not our country shall suffer sorrow and bereavement and financial losses by reason of our failure to make use of well-proven measures. The day is fast approaching when the spread of this knowledge will have been such that public opinion will brand as ignorant or careless, communities which fail to erect those barriers which will banish rodents from the home of man. In the older countries it is more difficult by reason of structural conditions to put plague-preventive measures into operation, but in a new country like ours, which is still in the era of building, the erection and maintenance of nonrat-proof structures is inexcusable. Our duty as the wardens of the public health is to disseminate the information that plague is a wholly and entirely preventable disease, having no place in modern civilization and enlightened communities.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.
CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended April 24, 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.	200	Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	6,259
Basements concreted (24,507 square feet).....	41	Concrete floors installed (81,057 square feet).....	58
Floors concreted (67,793 square feet)...	27	Basements concreted (9,363 square feet).....	12
Yards, passageways, etc. (11,495 square feet).....	51	Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (43,337 square feet).....	79
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	103,795	Total area concrete laid (square feet)...	133,757
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:		Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (8,064 square feet).....	9
Inspections made.....	221	Buildings razed.....	20
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	4,644	New garbage cans stamped approved..	509
Wire screening used (square feet).....	23,020	Nuisances abated.....	373
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	11,501	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	15,000	Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	23
Old buildings:		Reinspections made on vessels.....	29
Inspections made.....	638	New rat guards procured.....	13
Wooden floors removed.....	69	Defective rat guards repaired.....	4
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	15	Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1

AMOUNT OF CARGO AND DESCRIPTION OF SAME.

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Admiral Farragut, from Seattle:		
110 cases milk, salmon, and household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
400 sacks flour and bran.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front....	15	RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.	
Rats trapped on vessels.....	28	Collected.....	273
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	119	Examined.....	213
Traps set on vessels.....	48	Found infected.....	0
Vessels trapped on.....	10	RATS IDENTIFIED.	
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600	Mus norvegicus.....	127
Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6	Mus rattus.....	58
Amount of bread used in poisoning, water front (loaves).....	12	Mus alexandrinus.....	51
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	6	Mus musculus.....	37

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

Contra Costa County.....	288
San Benito County.....	171
Alameda County.....	89
Merced County.....	60
Stanislaus County.....	32
Santa Cruz County.....	28
Santa Clara County.....	26
San Joaquin County.....	50
Total.....	744
Found infected.....	1

Rabbits collected and examined for plague.

Alameda County.....	1
Santa Cruz County.....	2
Merced County.....	1
Total.....	4
Found infected.....	0

Plague-infected squirrel found.

San Benito County:	
Apr. 13, 1915. J. B. McGruey ranch, 3½ miles south of Mulberry.....	1 squirrel.

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(¹)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(¹)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(¹)	(¹)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(¹)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels; 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)	Aug. 13, 1915	37 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.*Ranches inspected and hunted over.*

Contra Costa County.....	41
Alameda County.....	16
San Benito County.....	36
Stanislaus County.....	4
Santa Clara County.....	10
Merced County.....	13
San Joaquin County.....	7
Total.....	127

Operations are being carried on under Federal supervision on the property of the Rodeo Townsite Co., Contra Costa County, labor and material furnished by the owners, as follows:

Number of acres covered.....	144
Number holes treated.....	6,025

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

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended April 24, 1915, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur	45
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide...	16
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas....	2
Pounds of sulphur used	5,412
Pounds of coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation	23,600
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation	152
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation	170
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation	184
Clean bills of health issued	30
Foul bills of health issued	11

OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.

Cars inspected, found in good order, permitted to load	2,042
Cars ordered repaired before loading	1,423
Total cars inspected	3,465
Rodents killed in cars	17

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 24, 1915.

Alabama	110
Arkansas	26
California	18
Carolina, North	13
Carolina, South	11
Colorado	1
Florida	22
Georgia	50
Illinois	229
Indiana	34
Iowa	15
Kansas	15
Kentucky	16
Louisiana	888
Massachusetts	1
Michigan	12
Minnesota	8
Mississippi	325
Missouri	91
Nebraska	8
New Jersey	2
New York	16
Ohio	67
Oklahoma	8
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	8

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED, ETC.—continued.

Tennessee	67
Texas	204
Virginia	1
Washington	3
Wisconsin	15
Canada	2

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped	5,650
Number of premises inspected	11,817
Notices served	1,566

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation	180
By marginal concrete wall	183
By concrete floor and wall	305
By minor repairs	416
Square yards of concrete laid	14,206
Total buildings rat proofed	1,084
Total buildings rat proofed to date	31,914
Abatements	2,523
Abatements to date	23,339

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents examined	2,751
Mus norvegicus	2,115
Mus rattus	182
Mus alexandrinus	139
Mus musculus	3,076
Wood rats	54
Putrid	139
Musk rats	124
Total rodents received at laboratory	5,705
Number of suspicious rats	9
Plague rats confirmed	0
Last case of human plague, Oct. 4, 1914.	
Last case of rodent plague, Mar. 9, 1915.	
Total number of rodents captured to Apr. 24	329,375
Total number of rodents examined to Apr. 24	240,376
Total cases of rodent plague to Apr. 24, by species:	
Mus musculus	4
Mus rattus	16
Mus norvegicus	208
Mus alexandrinus	8
Total rodent cases to Apr. 24, 1915	236

HAWAII—HONOLULU—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following report of plague-prevention work at Honolulu for the week ended April 17, 1915, was received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	403	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats trapped.....	400	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	21½
Mongoose trapped.....	2	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Rats found dead (<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>)....	1	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	335	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau stable,	
Classification of rats trapped:		Aug. 29, 1914.	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	201	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing,	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	109	Hawaii, Aug. 17, 1914.	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	66		
<i>Mus rattus</i>	24		

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

Rats and mice and mongoose have been examined in Porto Rico as follows: Four weeks ended March 26, 1915, 986 rats and mice; two weeks ended April 10, 1915, 376 rats and mice and 1 mongoose. No plague infection was found. The animals examined were collected in San Juan, Puerta de Tierra, and Santurce.

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.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	3
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	7	8
Dubuque, Iowa.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Hamilton, Ohio.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	2	.....	Providence, R. I.....	6	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	1	West Hoboken, N. J.....	1	2

DIPHTHERIA.

California—San Francisco.

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 8, 1915, 45 cases of diphtheria were notified in San Francisco, Cal.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1441.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	24	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10	1
Chicago, Ill.....	26	5	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	12	1
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Erie, Pa.....	2	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	1	1
Evansville, Ind.....	.....	1	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....
Everett, Mass.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	.....	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	5	.....	Taunton, Mass.....	.....	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	.....	2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	2	.....
Newark, N. J.....	.....	1	Williamsport, Pa.....	2	.....
New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	1	1
New York, N. Y.....	.....	14			

LEPROSY.

California—Los Angeles.

During the week ended April 24, 1915, one case of leprosy was notified in Los Angeles, Cal.

MEASLES.

California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks reported that during the month of April, 1915, 1,856 cases of measles, with 2 deaths, were notified at Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 3,707 cases, with 5 deaths, reported since the beginning of the outbreak February 1, 1915.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1441.

PELLAGRA.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		3	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Concord, N. H.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	11	
Evansville, Ind.....		1	Washington, D. C.....	2	
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	1	Wilmington, N. C.....		1
New Orleans, La.....	1		Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	

PLAGUE.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-infected Rat Found.

Surg. Creel reported that a plague-infected rat was found at New Orleans, La., May 6, 1915. The rat had been captured April 24, 1915, near the intersection of Royal and Saint Roch Streets.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....		1	Columbus, Ohio.....		3
Altoona, Pa.....		2	Concord, N. H.....		1
Auburn, N. Y.....	2	1	Danville, Ill.....		3
Aurora, Ill.....		1	Dayton, Ohio.....	2	2
Baltimore, Md.....		25	Detroit, Mich.....		11
Biddeford, Me.....	1	1	Dubuque, Iowa.....		3
Binghamton, N. Y.....	9	7	Duluth, Minn.....	3	1
Boston, Mass.....		58	El Paso, Tex.....		2
Braddock, Pa.....	3		Evansville, Ind.....		1
Bridgeport, Conn.....		7	Fitchburg, Mass.....		4
Brockton, Mass.....		1	Fort Smith, Ark.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....		15	Galveston, Tex.....		1
Butte, Mont.....		3	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5	2
Cairo, Ill.....		1	Harrisburg, Pa.....		4
Cambridge, Mass.....		4	Hartford, Conn.....		2
Canton, Ohio.....	1	1	Haverhill, Mass.....		3
Charleston, S. C.....		3	Johnstown, Pa.....		4
Chelsea, Mass.....		2	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	4	3
Chicago, Ill.....	233	92	La Crosse, Wis.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		3	Lancaster, Pa.....	3	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	22	21	Lawrence, Mass.....		5
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....		1

PNEUMONIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lima, Ohio		1	Providence, R. I.		12
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	3	Pueblo, Colo.		1
Lowell, Mass.		2	Quincy, Ill.		2
Lynchburg, Va.		3	Reading, Pa.	4	2
Lynn, Mass.		5	Richmond, Va.		6
Manchester, N. H.	6	6	Rochester, N. Y.	3	4
Melrose, Mass.		1	Rock Island, Ill.	2	2
Milwaukee, Wis.		22	Rutland, Vt.		2
Mobile, Ala.		1	Salt Lake City, Utah.		2
Moline, Ill.		1	San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.		3	San Francisco, Cal.	10	8
Newark, N. J.		10	Schenectady, N. Y.	3	1
New Bedford, Mass.		2	Somerville, Mass.		2
New Britain, Conn.		1	Springfield, Ill.		2
Newburyport, Mass.		1	Springfield, Mass.		2
New Orleans, La.		14	Steelton, Pa.	1	1
Newport, R. I.		1	Stockton, Cal.	1	1
Newton, Mass.		3	Superior, Wis.		1
New York, N. Y.		200	Syracuse, N. Y.		3
Niagara Falls, N. Y.		2	Taunton, Mass.		1
Norfolk, Va.	4	4	Toledo, Ohio.	1	2
Norristown, Pa.	4		Trenton, N. J.		7
Northampton, Mass.		1	Waltham, Mass.		2
Oakland, Cal.		1	Washington, D. C.		14
Passaic, N. J.		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		2
Pawtucket, R. I.		4	Wilkesburg, Pa.	1	
Philadelphia, Pa.	95	68	Wilmington, N. C.		2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	42	37	Yonkers, N. Y.		6
Pittsfield, Mass.		2	York, Pa.	2	
Portland, Me.		2	Zanesville, Ohio.	1	
Portland, Oreg.		1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.	3		Reading, Pa.	1	
Passaic, N. J.	1		South Bend, Ind.	1	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1		York, Pa.	1	

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.

Nevada—Humboldt County.

The health officer of Humboldt County, Nev., reported the occurrence of a case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in Humboldt County, Nev. On April 26, 1915, the patient was placed in the county hospital. This was on about the thirteenth day of illness, the patient having been bitten by a tick about April 1, 1915, the first symptoms of the disease appearing April 14. The infected ticks were encountered at Stone House, in the foothills of the mountains, some 12 miles from Paradise Valley, Humboldt County.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1441.

SMALLPOX.

Kansas.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph that during the two weeks ended May 8, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Barton, 2; Cherokee, 8; Clay, 3; Comanche, 4; Cowley, 1; Crawford, 2; Douglas, 3; Ford, 1; Harper, 1; Lane, 2; Leavenworth, 1; Marion, 1; Meade, 9; Montgomery, 4; Morris, 3; Morton, 9; Osage, 1; Phillips, 5; Reno, 3; Republic, 7; Sedgwick, 12; Stevens, 34; Sumner, 11; Wyandotte, 5.

Maryland—Washington County.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Fulton reported by telegraph May 10, 1915, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland, one case of the disease having been notified at Boonsboro, R. F. D., Washington County.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 8, 1915, new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Blue Earth County, Lyra Township, 1; Filmore County, Canton Township, 2; Isanti County, Athens Township, 1; Redwood County, Sanborn, 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	8		Lorain, Ohio.....	1	
Brownsville, Tex.....	10	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	
Butte, Mont.....	3		Madison, Wis.....	4	
Canton, Ohio.....	3		Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	
Charleston, S. C.....	7		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Newport, Ky.....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6		Phoenix, Ariz.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	7		Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Davenport, Iowa.....	17		Quincy, Ill.....	6	
El Paso, Tex.....	2	1	Racine, Wis.....	2	
Evansville, Ind.....	4		Rock Island, Ill.....	2	
Galveston, Tex.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	13	
Kansas City, Kans.....	6		Spokane, Wash.....	1	
Kokomo, Ind.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	2	
Lima, Ohio.....	1		Stockton, Cal.....	1	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	4		Superior, Wis.....	1	
Little Rock; Ark.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	1
New Orleans, La.....		2	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
New York, N. Y.....		1	Springfield, Ill.....		1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1441.

TYPHOID FEVER.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	8	3
Baltimore, Md.....	7	1	Newport News, Va.....	1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Newton, Mass.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	19	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	3	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	1	Orange, N. J.....	2	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	13	4
Chicago, Ill.....	8	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	9	.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.....	Portland, Me.....	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	.....	1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	3	1	Providence, R. I.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	6	.....	Quincy, Ill.....	1	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	.....	2	Reading, Pa.....	.....	1
East Orange, N. J.....	2	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	1
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	Rutland, Vt.....	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Kokomo, Ind.....	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	8	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	2	.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	.....	2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	1
Mobile, Ala.....	1	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	11	3
Moline, Ill.....	.....	1	Trenton, N. J.....	2	.....
Newark, N. J.....	.....	1	Washington, D. C.....	7	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	1
New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	213	14	1	42	.....	34	.....	43	27
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	270	55	1	228	.....	101	3	45	18
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	692	105	8	1,467	11	61	.....	233	109
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	166	34	2	197	2	15	.....	32	18
Detroit, Mich.....	537,650	164	35	2	6	.....	16	1	19	16
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,539	1,748	366	45	2,061	31	403	13	511	228
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	634	43	3	636	9	26	.....	160	60
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	216	25	6	224	2	46	3	36	17
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,067	192	58	2	384	2	17	.....	50	27
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	110	19	.....	15	.....	16	.....	33	15
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	402,175	153	8	.....	41	.....	5	.....	29	25
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	118	10	2	466	.....	9	.....	43	16
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	103	9	2	5	.....	13	1	16	22
Newark, N. J.....	389,106	108	21	.....	10	.....	18	.....	34	20
New Orleans, La.....	361,221	135	14	.....	32	.....	2	.....	37	26
San Francisco, Cal.....	448,502	175	24	1	31	1	3	1	55	26
Washington, D. C.....	353,378	125	2	.....	80	1	28	2	28	18
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	70	3	.....	35	1	3	.....	9	4
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	100	11	.....	65	.....	27	.....	19	11
Portland, Oreg.....	260,601	44	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	9	2
Providence, R. I.....	245,090	91	3	1	11	.....	11	.....	.....	13
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	88	2	1	10	.....	9	.....	13	4

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

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 24, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	36	4	1	6		3		3	3
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	25	12	2	81	2	10	1	10	3
Camden, N. J.	102,465		2		15				2	4
Dayton, Ohio	123,794	23	6		27		16		4	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	33	3		19					3
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	33	11		3		4		11	1
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	44	3		3		14		3	4
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	42							11	7
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	46	1	1	37	1	7	1	9	2
New Haven, Conn.	144,505		6	1	12		15		16	2
Oakland, Cal.	183,002		4		5				3	2
Reading, Pa.	103,361	41	1		2		10			2
Richmond, Va.	134,917	49	2		1		12		9	4
Salt Lake City, Utah	109,530	21	4	1	2		2			1
Spokane, Wash.	133,657				5		2			4
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	15	3		25		5		5	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	44	4		104	1				1
Toledo, Ohio	184,126	61	3		23		4		8	8
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	43	4	1	2		2		6	6
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	51	10		1		4		9	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Akron, Ohio.	80,291		10	1	1		11			1
Altoona, Pa.	56,553		1				1		1	
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	12	1		13					
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271		1				3		9	
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	15	1		6		3		1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	36	5				2			3
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	10			5		5		3	1
Canton, Ohio.	57,426	8	2		10		12	1		1
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	25	1							2
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	29					14		2	
Erie, Pa.	72,401	56	1		1		2		6	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	19	2		18		1			1
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	31	3				6	1	7	2
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	26	1		1				2	1
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		4		38		1		6	
Lawrence, Mass.	95,834	40	3	1	30	1	1	1	9	5
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	34	1		8				1	
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	28								2
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	30			1		5		1	1
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	19	1							1
New Britain, Conn.	50,612		1		1		1		3	
Norfolk, Va.	86,540		1		29				9	9
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	18	4	1	1		43	1	1	4
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	19								
Portland, Me.	62,161	22	4		1		4			3
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218				3					1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	16							8	4
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	22			10		1			3
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	25			82	1	5		7	1
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	23	4				8		2	
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	16			9					
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	26	2		15		3			2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	24			14		3		2	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,333	26	1		4		3		6	3
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	7			11		1			1
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	13	3				3			
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	8			9					
Billingham, Wash.	29,937	4								
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	9	2		6		1			
Butler, Pa.	25,543	6	1							
Butte, Mont.	41,781	17			1		1		2	1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13	2		3		5		1	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	6					2			1
Danville, Ill.	30,847	10			1		1			1
Davenport, Iowa.	46,340		3		4				5	1
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,428		1							
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		2		2		4		2	
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	5					2		2	2

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

City Reports for Week Ended April 24, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
El Paso, Tex.	49,505		8		12	2	1			10
Everett, Mass.	37,381	9	1		60		5		1	
Everett, Wash.	32,048	5					1			
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	15	16	2	2		5		2	2
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	11	1							2
Hamilton, Ohio	38,814		1		3		2		5	2
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	22			22		3		2	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	20			1		5		1	
Kenosha, Wis.	26,062			1	1					
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	8	1	1	12					
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685								4	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819				54				2	2
Lima, Ohio	33,904			1			1			
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	12	3	1	72		2			
Lorain, Ohio	34,360		1	1						
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	13			1					1
Madison, Wis.	29,469		2		1		1			
Malden, Mass.	48,979	11	4	1	52		3		1	
Medford, Mass.	25,240				50		4		1	1
Moline, Ill.	26,402	4			2					
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		2				9		2	
Newport, Ky.	31,517		2				1		2	2
Newport, R. I.	29,151	13								
Newton, Mass.	42,455	14	2		23		4	1	2	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	13								
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	13	1		2					1
Ogden, Utah.	29,528	3								
Orange, N. J.	31,968	9					1		1	
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880				29				2	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	6	5		12		2		2	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	11			12				1	
Quincy, Ill.	36,730	10								5
Racine, Wis.	44,528	8					1			
Rock Island, Ill.	26,945	9			33		1		3	2
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		3		2		1		6	6
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	8								
Staubenville, Ohio	25,817	14								
Stockton, Cal.	25,702		1		1		2		1	2
Superior, Wis.	44,344	13								1
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	18			1			1		1
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	10	1		6				1	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	7	4		4		2		3	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	10			2		8		1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	10	1		10		1			
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	13								1
Woonsocket, R. I.	42,350						1			
York, Pa.	49,430		1						3	
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	15	2				2		6	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100		1							
Biddeford, Me.	17,475	17							2	2
Braddock, Pa.	20,935				1					
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	6								1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1							1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982		2							
Concord, N. H.	22,291	8								1
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	8			2		1		1	1
Harrison, N. J.	16,160								2	
Kearney, N. J.	21,967	5	1					3	3	1
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	6			1		1			
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	4			46		1		1	
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	2	2				2		2	2
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	1			2				1	
Muscataine, Iowa	17,074	3							1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	7			6		2		1	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	5	1							
New London, Conn.	20,557	7								
Newport News, Va.	20,446	3			1					
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	2			3					1
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	6			1		2		3	

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Hongkong.

During the week ended March 20, 1915, 2,077 rats were examined at Hongkong. No plague-infected rat was found.

Plague-Infected Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended March 27, 1915, 178 rats were examined at Shanghai. Three plague-infected rats were found.

CUBA.

Plague—Guanabacoa.

A case of plague was notified at Guanabacoa May 13, 1915.

Plague—Habana.

Plague has been notified in Habana as follows: May 8, 1915, 2 cases; May 11, 1915, 1 case, making a total of 15 cases notified since the beginning of the outbreak, February 9, 1915.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified in Habana during the 10 days ended April 10, 1915, as follows:

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment Apr. 10, 1915.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment Apr. 10, 1915.
Diphtheria.....	8	.....	12	Scarlet fever.....	4	1	5
Leprosy.....	.....	.....	252	Smallpox.....	.....	.....	1
Measles.....	1	.....	4	Typhoid fever.....	16	5	48
Paratyphoid fever..	.....	.....	4	Varicella.....	10	.....	11
Plague.....	1	1	.....			

ECUADOR.

Plague—Yellow Fever—Guayaquil.

During the month of March, 1915, 16 new cases of plague with 12 deaths and 2 cases of yellow fever with 1 death were notified at Guayaquil.

EGYPT.

Typhus Fever—Alexandria.

During the week ended April 1, 1915, 15 cases of typhus fever with 4 deaths were notified at Alexandria.

GERMANY.

Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever has been notified in Germany as follows: Aix la Chapelle, week ended March 6, 1915, 1 death; week ended March 20, 2 deaths. Bremen, week ended March 27, 1 death; Konigsberg, week ended April 3, 2 cases; Stettin, week ended April 3, 1 death.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

Rats have been examined at Liverpool as follows: Two weeks ended March 27, 1915, 594; two weeks ended April 10, 1915, 361. No plague-infected rat was found. The total number of rats examined from July 25, 1914, to April 10, 1915, was 8,012. No plague infection was found.

JAVA.

Typhus Fever—Batavia and Vicinity.

During the week ended March 20, 1915, 15 cases of typhus fever were notified at Batavia and the disease was reported present in the surrounding country.

PERU.

Plague.

Plague has been notified in Peru as follows:

Places.	Mar. 1-21, 1915.		Mar. 22-Apr. 4, 1915.	
	Cases.	Remain- ing Mar. 21, 1915.	Cases.	Remain- ing Apr. 4, 1915.
Barranco.....	1			
Callao.....	4	4	1	2
Chiclayo.....	3	2	3	4
Corachacra.....			1	1
Lambayeque.....	3	7	1	5
Lima (city).....			1	
Lima (country).....	1	1		1
Lurigancho.....			1	1
Lurin.....	1			
Mollendo.....			4	2
Piura.....		3	1	2
San Pedro.....	2			
Trujillo.....	1	3	1	3

RUSSIA.

Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever has been notified in Russia as follows: Moscow, February 21 to March 21, 1915, 476 cases with 34 deaths; Petrograd, week ended March 20, 1915, 8 cases with 2 deaths.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Plague—Bagdad.

Plague has been notified at Bagdad as follows: March 27, 1915, 5 cases, with 3 deaths; March 28, 6 cases, with 5 deaths, of which 1 case was of the septicemic form.

Quarantine Measures Suspended.

By order of the superior council of health of Constantinople quarantine measures in force at Turkish ports against arrivals from the islands of Chios and Mitylene were suspended March 30, 1915.

ZANZIBAR.

Examination of Rats—Zanzibar.

During the week ended February 21, 1915, 817 rats were examined at Zanzibar. No plague-infected rat was found.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended May 14, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Borneo:				
Simporna.....	Mar. 13.....			Still present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 14-20.....	1		
Rangoon.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6....	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Cochin, China—				
Saigon.....	Mar. 7-13.....	126	63	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Mar. 14-20.....	3	3	Natives.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Mar. 14-27.....	14	8	

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Jan. 25.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 17.....	1	1	
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	2		In children. Mild type.

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 14, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Mar. 7-13.....	1	1	
Cuba:				
Guanabacoa.....	May 13.....	1		
Habana.....	May 8-11.....	3		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 6....	21	22	City and district.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Mar. 1-31.....	16	12	
Egypt:				
Fayoum, province.....	Apr. 14.....	1	1	
Gizeh, province.....	Apr. 1-8.....	7	7	
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 14-20.....	19	17	
Karachi.....	Mar. 7-20.....	7	8	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6....	12	13	
Peru:				
Barranco.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 4....	1		
Callao.....	do.....	5		
Chiclayo.....	do.....	6		
Coerachaera.....	do.....	1		
Lambeyque.....	do.....	4		
Lima (city).....	do.....	1		
Lima (country).....	do.....	1		
Lurigancho.....	do.....	1		
Lurin.....	do.....	1		
Mollendo.....	do.....	4		
Piura.....	do.....	1		
San Pedro.....	do.....	2		
Trujillo.....	do.....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 6....	3	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 27-28.....	11	8	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Mar. 18-24.....	2	2	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Aberdare.....	Mar. 19-25.....	2		
Cessnock.....	do.....	1		
Sydney.....	do.....	1		
South Australia.....	Jan. 17-30.....	1		
Western Australia—				
Fremantle.....	Feb. 14-22.....	2	1	From steamship Urlana from Calcutta.
Austria-Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Mar. 14-20.....	55		
Vienna.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 3....	124	29	
Canada:				
Ontario.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Toronto.....	Apr. 25-May 1....	1		
Windsor.....	do.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 14.....		1	From steamship Knight Templar.
Do.....	Feb. 6.....	1		From steamship Chindwara.
Do.....	Mar. 7-13.....	8	1	3 cases from port and 4 from beyond municipal limits.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 21-27.....	3	3	Chinese.
Shanghai.....	Mar. 22-28.....	3		European.
France:				
Marseille.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 14-27.....	57	22	
Karachi.....	Mar. 14-20.....	5	1	
Madras.....	do.....	16	2	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 13...	21	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Mar. 7-20.....	11	7	
Java.....				
Batavia.....	Mar. 14-20.....	11	3	West Java, Mar. 14-20: 64 cases, 19 deaths.
Mexico:				
Aguaascalientes.....	Apr. 10-25.....		2	
Progreso.....	Apr. 11-17.....	16	3	
San Juan Bautista.....	May 8.....			Present among troops.
Tampico.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 19...		13	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 14, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Riga.....	Jan. 1-31.....	53	21	
Do.....	Mar. 7-20.....	32		
Petrograd.....	Mar. 14-20.....	73	20	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Mar. 1-31.....		2	
Valencia.....	Apr. 4-17.....	75	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Mar. 7-13.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Mar. 14-Apr. 3....	10		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Mar. 7-20.....	14	6	

Reports Received From Dec. 26, 1914, to May 7, 1915.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 3,487; deaths, 937. Total Jan. 4-Mar. 20: 151 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. 7-13.....	1		
Moravia.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 362; deaths, 93.
Brunn.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 21..	18	3	
Silesia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 288; deaths, 39.
Styria.....				Sept. 23-28: Cases, 55; deaths, 13.
Gratz.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 14....	10		
Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 7.....	3		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 13....	124	60	Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 15....	483	160	Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1; death, 1.
Hungary.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 7....	564	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	
Borneo:				
Simporna.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 8.....	60	53	Mar. 3, still present.
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	
Pencoulen district.....	Oct. 25-31.....	88	32	
Telok Betong.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 12...	47	44	
Germany:				
Do.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 3....	17	1	Total, Nov. 8-Jan. 16: Cases, 54. In prison camps.
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		Vicinity of Frankfort on the Oder.
Torgau.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		At Birnbaum.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 7, 1915—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Germany—Continued.					
Posen.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2	.....	In 23 localities.
Zirka.....	Jan. 5-16.....	5	.....	
Silesia.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 28.....	46	.....	
Rosenberg.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1	.....	
India:					
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	9	3	Oct. 25-31: Deaths, 17. Not previously reported.	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 1-28.....	.....	42	
Madras.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 3.....	175	125		
Malura district.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 6.....	622	403	Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 259; deaths, 148. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 18; deaths, 15.	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	6	5		
Indo-China.....					
Anam—					
Binh-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	84	42	And vicinity, Nov. 3-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.	
Cambodia—					
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	2	1		
Cochin-China—					
Baria.....	Aug. 1-31.....	6	6	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 20: Cases, 154; deaths, 79.	
Cantho.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	.....	
Cholon.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	70	49		
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-Mar. 6.....	633	363		
Laos—					
Pakse.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 5 cases, 4 deaths.	
Tonkin—					
Ninh-Binh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11	2		
Japan.....					
Kyoto fu.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	Epidemic.	
Java:					
Batavia.....	May 4.....	.....	.....	At the penal station.
Philippine Islands:					
Manila.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 30.....	66	37		
Do.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 6.....	23	14	Nov. 8-Jan. 23.....	
Russia:					
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 23.....	.....	4	Sept. 27-Feb. 20.....
Siam:					
Bangkok.....	Sept. 27-Feb. 20.....	.....	10	Oct. 4-Jan. 30.....
Straits Settlements:					
Singapore.....	Oct. 4-Jan. 30.....	5	5		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 20.....	3	1	At the penal station.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 13-26.....	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	2	At the penal station.
French Guiana:				
St. Jean du Maroni.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 10.....	15	8	Dec. 31.....
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 31.....	1	.....

PLAGUE.

Bahrein (in Persian Gulf).....	Dec. 29.....	.....	.....	Present.
Brazil:					
Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 27.....	20	16	June 12-July 12: Cases, 325. Chinese. Among natives.	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 31.....	.....	12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 5.....	2	.....	
Ceylon:					
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Feb. 20.....	64	60	June 12-July 12: Cases, 325. Chinese. Among natives.	
China:					
Canton.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 24.....	2	1	June 12-July 12: Cases, 325. Chinese. Among natives.	
Shanghai.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2.....	.....	3	
Cuba:					
Habana.....	Feb. 9-May 3.....	12	6	June 12-July 12: Cases, 325. Chinese. Among natives.	
Pinar del Rio.....	Apr. 9-10.....	2	1		
Dutch East Indies:					
Java.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11.....	576	504	East Java. Total, Oct. 1-Nov. 30: Cases, 2,562; deaths, 2,278.	
Provinces.....					
Kediri.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	730	678		
Madioen.....	do.....	128	110		
Paseroesan.....	do.....	1,405	1,211		
Surabaya.....	do.....	299	279		
Do.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 27.....	141	129		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 7, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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	
Assiout.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 21.....	6	6	
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 24.....	9	7	
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Jan. 17-27.....	1	1	
Saloniki.....	Apr. 9.....	12	12	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5.....	13	10	
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; deaths, 1,413. Aug. 1-3: Cases, 155; deaths, 121.
Anam—				
Phanitet.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	1	
Phanrang.....	Aug. 4-Nov. 30.....	12	10	
Phanri.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	2	1	
Cambodia—				
Kompong-Speu.....	Nov. 1-30.....	5	3	
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	88	84	
Stung-Treng.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	4	3	
Cochin China—				
Cantho.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	1	
Cholon.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	39	14	
Giadinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	23	15	
Do.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 21.....	39	19	
Thucaumot.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	1	
Kouang-Techeou-Wan.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	70	70	
Tonkin—				
Tong-San.....	Nov. 1-30.....	25	25	
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—				
Isohama.....	do.....	1	1	
Kagi.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 13.....	18	15	
Kanagawa-ken—				
Hodogaya.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 13.....	8	6	
Kawasaki—				
Ohno-mura.....	do.....	1	1	
Tijima-mura.....	do.....	9	8	
Yokohama.....	do.....	5	4	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	do.....	1	1	Do.
Tokyo-fu.....	do.....	303	275	Do.
Tokyo.....	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	74	
Persia:				
Belessavar.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 9.....	80	80	
Kasri Shireen.....	Dec. 12.....	1	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, 1,907; deaths, 47.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 7, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Departments—Continued.				
Lima.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 103; deaths, 48.
Piura.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1914: Cases, 94; deaths, 56.
Callao.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31	8	2	
Catacoas.....	do.	35	3	
Chilolayo.....	do.	30	15	
Chocope.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Present.
Ferrenafe.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31	6	1	
Guadeloupe.....	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	9	
Pacasmayo.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31	1	1	
Piura.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31	24	7	
Salaverry.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31	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	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Nov. 5-Mar. 17	38	40	
Muttra.....	Feb. 7-13	.....	.....	Present.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31	.....	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Cessnock.....	Mar. 5-11	4	.....
Newcastle.....	Jan. 22-28	2	.....
Penrith.....	Dec. 11-17	1	.....
Sydney.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 11	39	.....	Total Nov. 13-19: Cases, 7 in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country districts.
Queensland—				Nov. 19, in Colmslie quarantine station, 1 case from s. s. Kano Na from Melbourne, via Sydney.
Brisbane.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia.....	Jan. 3-16	1	.....
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total, Feb. 28-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	.....
British Honduras:				
Belize.....	Apr. 13-22	1	.....	Isolated 3 miles from Belize.
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	June 30-Nov. 28	121	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 7, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Apr. 10-17.....	1		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Feb. 8-Mar. 20....	4		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 24-Apr. 14....	11		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	7		
Sarnia.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6....	5		
Toronto.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 24....	58	1	
Windsor.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 27....	4		Jan. 13; Cases, 4 from Grand Trunk ferryboat Landsdowne.
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 28-Apr. 24....	20		
Quebec.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 16....	5		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Dec. 6-26.....		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Mar. 6....	181	53	
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:				
Guaycos.....	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.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21....	166	44	Batavia. Feb. 18 - Mar. 13:
Do.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 13....	95	30	Cases, 91; deaths, 26.
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Sumatra—				
Tepanodi district.....	Dec. 5-29.....	6	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 11....	106	27	
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 4....	30	6	
France:				
Havre.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Marseille.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....		1	
Paris.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26....	4	2	
Do.....	Mar. 20-27.....		1	
Germany.....				Nov. 15-Dec. 19: Cases, 14. Jan.
Strassburg.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	1	10-16: 11 cases.
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5....	5		
Liverpool.....	Dec. 19.....	1		
London.....	Jan. 31-Apr. 10....	28	3	
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 27....	11		
Kiklish.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 27....	1		
Patras.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 21....		18	Jan 31: Epidemic.
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 27....	84	64	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 5....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 13....	258	81	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28....		37	
Karachi.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 6....	4	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 13....	82	12	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 27....	12	4	
Indo-China:				
Anam—				
Binh-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	3		
Phanrang.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Cambodia—				
Pnompenh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	2	1	
Cochin China—				
Bac-Lien.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Saigon.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 6....	2	4	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 7, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China—Continued.				
Laos—				
Pakse.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 6.....	1		
Tonkin—				
Haiduong.....	.....do.....	4		
Haiphong.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	13	1	
Hanoi.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Turin.....	Dec. 21-Mar. 21.....	1		
Japan.....				
Kagi.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	3	3	Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 485; deaths, 110, exclusive of Taiwan.
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		
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 11.....	75	2	Feb. 10: Epidemic.
Neuvo Laredo.....	Jan. 31-Apr. 10.....	5	5	
Progreso.....	Apr. 4-10.....	7	2	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	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		
Norway:				
Christiansand.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7	2	Including report, vol. 29.
Stavanger.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	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		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 6.....	150	37	Feb. 20-27: Cases, 6; deaths, 1.
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 18.....	10	1	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Mar. 13.....	111	13	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Mar. 13.....	679	199	
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	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....		9	
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.

COURT DECISIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Industrial Diseases—Compensation for, Under Workmen's Compensation Act.

In re BRIGHTMAN. In re AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

107 N. E. Rep., 527. Dec. 31, 1914.

Deceased was employed as a cook on a lighter. He suffered from heart disease, which, aggravated by excitement when the lighter sank and by his exertions in saving his personal effects, caused his death. The court held that his death was caused by an injury within the meaning of the Massachusetts workmen's compensation act.

RUGG, C. J.: * * *

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The deceased employee was a cook upon a lighter, where his employment required him to live and be a large part of the time. The craft began to sink and he then made several trips to and from the deck in an attempt to save some of his clothes and a surveying instrument. With these he hastened to the dock, where he died soon after. He had suffered from valvular disease of the heart, and his exertions in the effort to save his belongings and the excitement incident to the loss of the vessel so aggravated the heart weakness as to cause his death. The perils of the sea were risks arising out of and in the course of the employment of the deceased. The sinking of the boat obviously was one of these perils. It is impossible to say as matter of law that it is not one of the instincts of our common humanity to try to save from a sinking vessel all of one's possessions that reasonably can be secured. The deceased perhaps exerted himself too much for this purpose, although it would be difficult on the evidence to determine to how great an extent the fatal result was due to that cause rather than to the excitement of the occasion. Under these circumstances the calm and wisdom of quiet and safety can not be expected. Much must be excused to the surrounding commotion. The deceased did not abandon the service of his employer and embark on a venture of his own when he tried to save his clothing. It was an implied term of such service as this that the employee might use reasonable effort to this end in an exigency like that which arose. This is not an instance where the discipline of a ship was violated or a higher duty neglected. It was in the course of his employment to live upon the lighter. Whatever it was reasonable for anyone to do leaving a sinking vessel, which was his temporary home, was within the scope of his employment. The standard to be applied is not that which now, in the light of all that has happened, is seen to have been directly within the line of labor helpful to the master, but that which the ordinary man required to act in such an emergency might do while actuated with a purpose to do his duty.

The cases relied upon by the insurer, collected in 25 H. L. R. 420, 421, are distinguishable. They all are instances of conduct by the employee quite outside the scope of the employment, resting upon intelligent abandonment for the moment of

duty to the employer. In the case at bar there may be found to be apparent to the rational mind a causal connection between the employment and the thing done by the employee at the time of the sinking of the lighter. *McNichol's Case*, 215 Mass. 497, 102 N. E., 697.

Acceleration of previously existing heart disease to a mortal end sooner than otherwise it would have come is an injury within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. *Wiemert v. Boston Elev. Ry.*, 216 Mass., 598, 104 N. E., 360; *Clover Clayton & Co. (Ltd.) v. Hughes* [1910], A. C. 242. The inference that the death of the employee arose out of and in the course of his employment was warranted by the evidence.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

KANSAS.

Schools—Free Dental Inspection for Pupils in Certain Cities. (Act Mar. 17, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All cities now having, or which may hereafter attain, a population of 40,000 people may provide free dental inspection for all children attending public schools therein.

SEC. 2. The board of education or body controlling the public schools in said cities may establish such place or places of inspection as may be necessary, designate such competent and licensed dentist or dentists who shall make such inspections, and fix and provide compensation for him or their services therefor, and for any and all dental work required or by them deemed necessary to be done under and by virtue of such inspection, and make any and all rules by said board deemed necessary and proper to regulate such inspection and carry the same into effect; and may prescribe and cause to be prepared all forms and blanks necessary in the details of said inspection.

SEC. 3. A certificate of the result of such inspection, over the signature of the party making such inspection, shall be furnished to each child, without cost, at the time of such inspection, and a duplicate thereof filed with the clerk of said board of education: *Provided, however,* That before any dental work shall be done said certificate of inspection so delivered to each child shall be returned with the consent of the parent or guardian of said child indorsed thereon.

Water—Collection of Samples and Analysis of that Furnished to Public. (Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the State board of health shall make, and publish in the official State paper, rules and regulations for the collection of samples and analysis of water, either natural or treated, furnished by municipalities, corporations, companies or individuals to the public, and shall fix the fees for any services rendered under said rules and regulations to cover the cost of the services, which fees shall be approved by the State board of administration before they become operative.

SEC. 2. The analysis of all waters required in the rules and regulations shall be made at the water and sewage laboratory of the State board of health in the University of Kansas, and the fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be turned into the State treasury for the benefit of said laboratory of the University of Kansas.

SEC. 3. That every corporation, railway, common carrier, company, or individual that shall fail to comply with the rules and regulations prescribed by the State board of health under this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

Sewers—Connections with. (Act Mar. 18, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Any city of the first, second, or third class may by ordinance require persons and property owners owning dwelling houses or buildings within cities of the first, second, or third class of the State of Kansas, which building or buildings are or shall be located near a sewer or in a block wherein any such sewer district in

said city through which a sewer extends, to make such connections with said sewer system of said city as may be necessary, in the judgment of the board of health, for the protection of the health of the public, for the purpose of disposing of all substances from any such building affecting the public health which may be lawfully and properly disposed of by means of such sewer; and any person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to so connect any building or buildings with the sewer system of such cities, as herein provided for, for more than 10 days after being notified in writing by the board of health of such cities to do so, any such city may cause such premises and buildings to be connected with said sewer system, and are hereby authorized to advertise for bids for the construction and making of such sewer connections and to contract therefor with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and cause such premises to be connected with said sewer system, and to assess the costs and expenses thereof against the property and premises so connected, such assessment to be made in the same manner as other special assessments are made.

Advertisements—False or Misleading, Prohibited. (Act Mar. 11, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of any merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the sale or consumption thereof, or to induce the public or any person in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title to or an interest therein, who makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes the same to be done, either directly or indirectly, in this State, whether by newspaper publication or otherwise, as herein provided, any label, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, any advertisement of any kind or character regarding merchandise, securities, service, or any other thing or commodity offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement which is in fact untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for every such offense, and each day such publication or communication shall be published or disseminated shall constitute a violation of the provisions of this act and shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense: *Provided also*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the publisher of any newspaper or other publication who publishes or causes to be published, disseminated, or circulated any written or printed statement prohibited by the provisions of this act, without knowledge that it is false.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the attorney general of the State of Kansas and each county attorney of each county in Kansas, on complaint being made to them, to vigorously prosecute any and all offenders against the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall not be construed to impair, amend, modify, or repeal the provisions of any law now in force.

MAINE.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 30, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The use of a common drinking cup or a common towel on any railroad train or other common carrier or in the stations, waiting rooms, or lavatories connected therewith, or belonging thereto, or in any public, parochial, or private school, or in any State educational institution, or in any hotel or restaurant, or in any theater or other public place of amusement, is prohibited.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, corporation, board, or trustee in control of or in charge of any common carrier or building, room, institution, or place mentioned in section 1, shall place, furnish, or keep in place, any drinking cup or towel for public or common use; and no such person, firm, corporation, board, or trustee shall permit the use of a common drinking cup or a common towel on or in any common carrier, or building, room, institution, or place mentioned in section 1.

SEC. 3. The term common drinking cup as used herein is defined to be any vessel or utensil used for conveying water to the mouth, and available for common use by the public or the passengers, or guests, or inmate of the places mentioned in section 1. The term common towel as used herein shall be construed to mean roller towel or a towel intended or available for common use by more than one person without being laundered after such use.

VERMONT.

Schools—Medical Inspectors—Examination of Pupils. (Act No. 72, Mar. 30, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The school directors of any town or city, or the school committee of any incorporated district, shall appoint one or more medical inspectors for their schools, provided the legal voters of such town, city, or incorporated district at their annual school meeting by vote instruct said directors or committee so to do. The compensation of such inspectors shall be fixed by the school directors or prudential committee.

SEC. 2. Such medical inspectors shall examine the pupils of said schools, and in all things comply with such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the State board of health relating thereto.

SEC. 3. Said inspectors shall, under the same regulations, examine the pupils of any private school when requested so to do by the principal thereof, or whenever any communicable disease is present in any town or city in which such private school may be located or when the pupils thereof may have been exposed to any communicable disease.

SEC. 4. When the parents, guardians, or those having the legal control of any pupil desire that such examination be made by a physician other than the medical inspector appointed by the school directors, such privilege shall be granted on written demand being made to the school directors therefor; and such examination when so made and certified to by such regular physician shall be in lieu of that made by the regularly appointed inspector, and such examination shall be without expense to the town.

SEC. 5. The term "medical inspectors," as used in this act shall be construed to mean either licensed physicians or trained nurses.

SEC. 6. No. 73 of the acts of 1910 is hereby repealed.

State Board of Health—Organization—Salaries and Expenses. (Act No. 192, Mar. 31, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 5411 of the Public Statutes, as amended by section 1 of No. 153 of the acts of 1908, by section 1 of No. 214¹ of the acts of 1912 and by an act of the general assembly of 1915, entitled "An act to amend section 5411 of the Public Statutes, as amended by section 1 of No. 153 of the acts of 1908 and by section 1 of No. 214¹ of the acts of 1912, relating to the organization, compensation of secretary and appointees of the State board of health," approved February 16, 1915, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5411. Said board shall organize by electing a president and treasurer, and shall appoint a secretary who shall be a reputable practicing physician of this State, who shall hold office until his successor is appointed, and shall be the executive officer of said board. Said board may also appoint such sanitary engineers and inspectors as

¹ Public Health Reports, May 16, 1913, p. 967.

in their judgment may be required. The salary of the secretary and engineers and inspectors shall be determined by said board, subject to the approval of the governor.

"The auditor of accounts shall draw orders not to exceed \$7,500 annually in payment of the salaries and actual necessary expenses of the secretary, engineers, and inspectors incurred in the discharge of their official duties.

"Said auditor shall also draw orders in payment of the office expenses and telephone of said secretary and for such clerical assistance as said secretary may require, said accounts having been first approved by the president and treasurer of said board. Such payments except for office expense and telephone of said secretary and such clerical assistance as said secretary may require shall not be computed as a part of the appropriation provided for by section 6166 of the Public Statutes."

State Board of Health—Examination and Condemnation of School Buildings and Outhouses when Insanitary. (Act No. 195, Mar. 10, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 5418 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5418. Said board may examine or cause to be examined a school building or an outhouse and condemn the same as unfit for occupation or use, and the building or outhouse so condemned by written notice served upon the chairman of the board of school directors or the person having such school in charge shall not be occupied or used until the same is repaired and the sanitary condition approved by the State board of health: *Provided*, That said board shall not issue any order the compliance with which would necessitate the expenditure by a town in any one year for repairing or erecting school buildings of a sum in excess of 20 per cent of the grand list of the town. A person who violates a provision of this section shall be fined not more than \$50 nor less than \$5."

Laboratory of Hygiene—To Aid in the Control of Infectious Bovine Abortion. (Act No. 194, Apr. 2, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The auditor of accounts shall draw his orders in favor of the Vermont State laboratory of hygiene for \$500, which sum shall be used by the director of the laboratory in the purchase of equipment for the laboratory for making tests of such samples of the blood of dairy cattle as may be forwarded to the laboratory by residents of the State who may desire to detect such animals in their herd as are likely to abort. The tests shall be made at the expense of the parties and the results thereof reported to them.

SEC. 2. The director shall furnish at the request of any resident of the State without charge, except charges for transportation, instructions for sample taking and containers in which to take the samples, and the director is hereby empowered to make all rules and regulations governing the collection and transportation of the samples, and may in his discretion refuse to test samples collected or transported contrary to such instructions, rules, and regulations. The director is further empowered to fix the fees for making such tests and no tests shall be made by the director unless accompanied by such fee.

SEC. 3. The director shall quarterly pay all such fees into the State treasury and the auditor of accounts shall quarterly draw his order in favor of the director for the expense of making such tests, but not in excess in any year of the fees so received. Any balance of such fees not required for making the tests shall become the property of the State.

SEC. 4. The directors shall annually publish a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures incurred under this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect May 1, 1915.

Burial—Mausoleums, Vaults, Etc.—Plans for Construction of, to be Approved by State Board of Health. (Act No. 239, Mar. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. A person, firm, or corporation desiring to build, construct, or erect any mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, the same to be built or constructed entirely above ground, or partly above ground and partly by excavation, and to be built, constructed, and erected so that the same may contain 20 or more human bodies for permanent interment, shall, before proceeding to build, construct, or erect such mausoleum, vault, or other structure, present all plans for such construction to the State board of health, and, if approved by such board, may proceed with the construction and erection of such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure.

SEC. 2. All crypts or catacombs, if any be placed in such mausoleum, vault, or other structure, shall be so constructed that all parts thereof may be readily examined by the State board of health or any health officer, and such crypts or catacombs shall be hermetically sealed after any body shall have been placed therein so that no offensive or unhealthful odor or effluvia may escape therefrom.

SEC. 3. If a person, firm, or corporation fails to hermetically seal such crypts or catacombs, so placed or constructed in such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, and by reason of such failure offensive odors or effluvia arise therefrom, the State board of health or the health officer of the town, village, or city in which such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure is located shall, upon the complaint of any resident of such town, village, or city, compel the sexton or person having charge of such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure to immediately remove the body or bodies therefrom and properly inter the same at the expense of the person, firm, or corporation owning such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure. If no such person, firm, or corporation can be found, then such interment shall be at the expense of the town, village, or city where such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure is located.

SEC. 4. A person, firm, or corporation who fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$500.

Drugs, Habit-forming—Sale and Dispensing—Regulation of. (Act No. 197, Mar. 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. On and after the 1st day of July, 1915, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, give away, or deliver any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cocaine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of said substances, except upon the written prescription or written order of a registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, bearing the name of the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon giving it, which prescription when filled shall show the date of each filling and shall be retained on file by the druggist filling it for a period of at least two years, and it shall not again be filled except upon the order of the prescriber, given in person or in writing. The prescription shall not be copied, except for the purpose of record, by the druggist filling the same, and it shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the State board of health, the board of registration in pharmacy and its authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns. But the provisions of this act shall not apply to prescriptions, nor to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing of preparations and remedies, if such prescriptions, preparations, or remedies do not contain more than 2 grains of opium or more than one-quarter of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codeine, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis indica, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis sativa, or any salt or compound

or any of them in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts; nor to compound medicinal tablets, pills, or powders containing not over one-twentieth of a grain of morphine or one-quarter of a grain of codeine or any of their salts, except heroin, to each pill, powder, or tablet: *Provided*, That such preparations, remedies, or prescriptions are sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed in good faith as medicines, and not sold for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery, to prescribe any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act for the use of a human being.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine or of veterinary medicine or of dentistry from prescribing, administering, or dispensing any drug that may be indicated for any patient under his care: *Provided*, That such prescribing, administering, or dispensing is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That every physician, veterinarian, and dentist shall keep a record in a suitable book of the names and addresses of all patients to whom he dispenses narcotics.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or jobber and any wholesale druggist and any registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, or dentist may sell opium, morphine, codeine, cocaine, heroin, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of such substances to any manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, or dentist, or to any incorporated hospital; but such substances or preparations, except such as are included within the exemptions set forth in section 1, shall be sold only upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, dentist, or superintendent of such incorporated hospital, which order shall state the article or articles ordered and the date. The said orders shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy, or store in which they are filled, by the proprietor thereof, or his successors, for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery, and shall be at all times open to inspection by officers of the State board of health, members of the board of registration in pharmacy, or their authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns.

SEC. 5. Any person who, for the purpose of evading or assisting in the evasion of any provision of this act shall falsely represent that he is a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or that he is a manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, or pharmacist, or an agent or employee of an incorporated hospital, or who, not being an authorized physician, dentist, or veterinarian, makes or alters a prescription for any of the said substances, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act.

SEC. 6. A person who violates a provision of the preceding sections of this act or who aids or abets another in the violation thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$50, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Justices and municipal and country courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction of offenses under this act.

SEC. 7. The State board of health shall make a chemical analysis to determine the composition and quality of any substance mentioned in this act on application of the State's attorney of any county and shall furnish a certificate certifying to the composition or quality thereof. Such certificate, under seal of the State board of health which shall be affixed by the chemist thereof making the analysis, shall be prima facie evidence of the composition and quality of the substance analyzed.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Regulation of. (Act No. 196, Mar. 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Local boards of health in all towns of this State are hereby authorized and directed to promulgate the following regulations for the management of barber shops:

(1) Mugs, shaving brushes, razors, tweezers, needles, and lances shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water or in some sterilizing solution before every separate use thereof; and hair brushes, combs, and neck dusters shall be sterilized each morning and shall be kept in a cleanly condition at all times.

(2) Fresh clean towels or sterilized towels shall be used for each person.

(3) Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in sterilized form.

(4) Powder puffs and sponges shall not be used.

(5) Every barber shop shall be provided with hot water.

(6) Every barber shall keep his hands thoroughly cleansed.

(7) The head-rest of every barber's chair shall be protected with clean paper before serving any customer.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of local boards of health to regularly inspect all barber shops and to enforce the preceding regulations and to prosecute all such violations as may come or be brought to their notice.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates any of the regulations herein prescribed shall be fined not less than \$5 for each offense.

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

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Department of Health—Organization. Officers and Employees—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1. *Health department established.*—There is hereby established an executive department of the municipal government of the city of Springfield, Ill., which shall be known as the health department, and shall embrace the commissioner of public health and safety, the superintendent of health, the secretary of the health department, the meat inspector, and such other officers as the commission shall from time to time, by ordinance or otherwise, provide.

SEC. 2. *Superintendent of health.*—There is hereby established the office of superintendent of health. The superintendent of health shall be the executive officer of said department, and, in subordination to the commissioner of public health and safety, shall have the supervision and management of all matters pertaining thereto. He shall hold his office for the term of one year or until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Said superintendent shall be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine or a person specially trained for this work and having a knowledge of public health administration, and, before entering upon his duties, shall execute a bond to the city of Springfield in the sum of \$2,000, with securities to be approved by the commission, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 3. *Powers and duties.*—The superintendent of health shall have the full management and control of the health department; all regulations and orders thereto to be promulgated through him. All subordinate officers and employees of said department shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by said superintendent, with the approval of the commissioner of public health and safety. The superintendent of health shall have a general supervision over the health of the inhabitants of Springfield; shall take such steps and employ such measures as are necessary to secure and maintain the sanitary and hygienic salubrity of the city. He shall have full charge of the prevention, restriction, and suppression of epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance the commissioner of public health and safety, the superintendent of health, the meat inspector, and other officers of the department shall be permitted to enter, at any reasonable hour, any premises, house, store, stable, manufacturing plant, or any other building, and shall have the authority to arrest or cause to be arrested any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. *Jurisdiction.*—The jurisdiction of the health department shall extend over the corporate limits of the city of Springfield and to a point one-half mile beyond the limits of said city, and all rules and regulations and ordinances relating to sanitation and public health shall apply and be in force over such territory.

SEC. 5. *Expenditures.*—The superintendent of health shall not contract any financial obligations or expend any money beyond the amount appropriated for the work of the health department. Should any emergencies arise the commissioner of public health and safety shall immediately call upon the commission to consider his request for an emergency appropriation.

SEC. 6. Reports.—Said superintendent of health shall from time to time recommend to the commissioner of public health and safety, for submission to the commissioners, such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the hygienic and sanitary welfare of the city, and said superintendent of health shall monthly render to the commissioner of public health and safety a full and accurate statement of all expenditures incurred in the discharge of his duties, together with a general statement of the operation of the department for the preceding month, and shall annually render a full report of the work of the department to the commissioner of public health and safety.

SEC. 7. Secretarial duties.—The secretary of the health department shall be selected by civil-service examination, and shall have charge of the desk and records of the office; shall properly record reports of deaths, births, communicable diseases, and such other information as may be desired; take care of and file communications coming into the office, prepare the weekly, monthly, and annual reports of the department, and perform such other clerical duties as usually pertain to that of secretary or that may be requested by the superintendent of health.

SEC. 8. Meat inspector.—There is hereby established the office of meat inspector, who shall be appointed by the commission on the first Monday in May of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall be a practical butcher or veterinary, and shall be entirely competent to detect diseases of animals intended to be butchered and used for human food. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall enter into bond with the city, with security to be approved by the commission, in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 9. Powers and duties.—Said meat inspector shall have power to inspect all fresh meat exposed for sale within the city or within one-half mile of the city, or kept with intent to sell therein, and all live stock which is to be slaughtered and placed on sale therein, and may for this purpose enter any place where the same is or may be kept or exposed for sale. The first of each month he shall make a report to the superintendent of health of the work done during the preceding month.

SEC. 10. Health inspectors.—All health inspectors of the department shall be selected by civil-service examination and shall give bond to the city in like manner and amount as a police patrolman. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to carry out the orders of the superintendent of health in relation to sanitary conditions of the city. They shall, when complaint is made, make a thorough investigation of same, and cause all nuisances to be removed and abated within a reasonable time.

SEC. 11. Powers.—Said inspectors shall be authorized and allowed, at any reasonable hour, to enter any store, meat market, hotel, boarding house, saloon, factory, bakery, or any other place within the city, to examine the cellars, vaults, sinks, sewers, or drains belonging thereto; also to enter all lots and premises and to cause all stagnant pools of water to be drained off, and all dirt piles, garbage, or any other offensive material to be removed.

ART. 2. SEC. 12. Sanitation.—The superintendent of health shall have and exercise general supervision of the sanitary condition of all schoolhouses and premises, hotels, lodging houses, theaters, public halls, or other places where public gatherings of any kind are held; restaurants, bakeries, livery stables, dairies, milk depots, meat markets, ice-cream factories, or any other places in the city, and shall advise such improvements in the sanitary conditions as in his judgment are necessary, and as may be approved by the commissioner of public health and safety. Whenever it shall come to the notice of the superintendent of health that the condition of any building or premises is prejudicial to the health or dangerous to the lives of the occupants, or the public, the superintendent shall make, or cause to be made, a thorough examination of the buildings or premises, and, upon his report, the commissioner of public health and safety shall cause such buildings or premises to be put in good sanitary condition at the cost of the individual responsible for or causing such unsanitary or dangerous conditions, or have it condemned.

Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 2. SEC. 14. *Stables and manure pits.*—Every owner, lessee, or user of any stable or place where horses or cattle are kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect, shall at all times keep, or cause to be kept, such stables or places and the drainage and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly condition, so that no offensive odors shall arise. Every owner, lessee, or user of any building or premises wherein or whereon any horse or cow or any other beast of draft or burden, or any cattle may be kept, within the city, shall provide, in connection with such building or premises, a suitable receptacle for dung, manure, filth, or other offensive matter, which may from time to time be produced in the keeping of any such animal in such building or upon such premises. Such receptacle shall be provided with a screen cover of suitable material as to exclude flies and shall be emptied at least once every week.

Nuisances. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 2. SEC. 15. *Premises offensive.*—Any store, house, factory, building, or other structure of any kind, or any ground or premises kept, permitted, or suffered to remain in such condition so as to be offensive to the inhabitants thereof, or any person, or dangerous or prejudicial to the public health, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any owner, occupant, or agent of such premises who shall neglect or refuse to abate such nuisances, after notice to do so by any members of the health department or any policeman, shall be subject to the penalties of this article.

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SEC. 17. *Nuisances.*—No person shall throw, place, leave, cause, or permit to be thrown, placed, or left, any filth or rubbish in or upon any street, avenue, alley, or sidewalk of the city, in front of or adjoining any building or premises owned or occupied by him or subject to his control under the penalties of this article. No building, vehicle, structure, receptacle, or anything used or to be used for any purpose whatever, shall be made, used, kept, maintained, or operated in the city of Springfield if the using, keeping, maintaining, or operating of such vehicle, structure, receptacle, or thing shall be offensive, dangerous, or detrimental to the health of the community. In all cases where a nuisance shall be found in any building or upon any ground or premises within the jurisdiction of the city, a notice shall be served upon the owner, tenant, or lessee of such building or premises to remove such nuisance, and in case of his neglect or refusal to do so in accordance with such notice, he shall be charged with the expense which may be incurred in the removal thereof by the city, to be collected by suit, or otherwise, in addition to a fine or penalty of such violation. Any factory, yard, building, or structure of any kind, or tallow shop, soap factory, tannery, distillery, livery stable, cattle shed or yard, packing house, slaughterhouse, or rendering establishment, or carpet cleaning establishment, which shall become nauseous, foul, or offensive, is hereby declared a nuisance, and the person or persons owning, keeping, or maintaining, or in possession, charge, or control of any such place aforesaid, shall be subject to the penalties of this article. The keeping of any swine in any inclosure or pen within 300 feet of any dwelling house, public building, or factory within the city is hereby declared to be a nuisance. In all cases where no provision is herein made defining what are nuisances and how the same may be removed, abated, or prevented, in addition to what may be declared such herein, those offenses known to the common law or of the statutes of Illinois, as nuisances, may, in case the same exists within the city limits or within one-half mile thereof, be treated as such and proceeded against as in this article provided.

SEC. 18. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

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ART. 9. SEC. 67. *Smoke*.—Any person, firm, or corporation, owning or operating any locomotive, or any person in charge, possession, or control of any locomotive, within the city, who shall at any time cause or permit dense smoke to issue or be emitted from the smokestack of any locomotive within the city, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall be subject to the penalties herein provided. Any person, firm, or corporation, owning, or operating, or any person, in charge, possession, or control, of any building, structure, or premises whatsoever in the city, whether used for trade, office, or residence purposes, or any purpose whatsoever, who shall cause or permit dense smoke to issue or be emitted from the chimney or smokestack of any such building, structure, or premises within the city, for more than six minutes, whether consecutive or not, within any hour at any time of day or night, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance. Emission of dense smoke from any smokestack of any locomotive or any chimney or smokestack of any building, structure, or premises within the city, for more than six minutes, whether consecutive or not, within any hour at any time of day or night, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance. Emission of dense smoke from any smokestack of any locomotive or any chimney or smokestack of any building or premises within the city, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and such nuisance may be abated by the commissioner of public health and safety, or by any police officer in the city.

SEC. 68. *Enforcement*.—It is hereby made the duty of every police officer of the city to enforce this ordinance and to institute prosecutions for violation thereof.

SEC. 69. *Penalty*.—Whoever shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and each day on which any person, firm, or corporation, permits such nuisance to exist, shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Removal of Contents. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 2. SEC. 16. *Privy vaults*.—Every dwelling house in the city of Springfield, every factory, or other business building, shall be furnished, by the owner or agent of the same, with a suitable water-closet or privy. Privy vaults shall be sunk in the ground at least 5 feet and shall be walled with brick or stone, or curbed with 2-inch plank. They shall be tight and shall be so constructed that the outside wall thereof shall be at least 3 feet distance from the line of every adjoining lot, and shall be at least 3 feet from any alley line, and at least 5 feet from any street or avenue line, and all privy vaults must be screened with screen (12 or 14 size mesh), and every owner or agent of any premises who shall violate or fail to comply with the regulations of this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to the penalties of this article. Whenever any vault or cesspool shall be kept or permitted to remain in such condition as to become offensive to any person or persons in the vicinity thereof, the same shall be deemed a nuisance, and the owner or agent of the premises upon which such privy is located, who shall neglect or refuse to abate said nuisance, after being notified to do so by the health department, shall upon conviction suffer the penalties of this article. No privy vaults shall be cleaned or emptied at any other time than between the hours of 10 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m. nor shall the contents of same be removed unless the person so doing the work is a licensed scavenger and has obtained a permit from the superintendent of health authorizing the same to be done. No scavenger without such permit, nor unless he is named in the same, shall make such removal. The contents of privy vaults shall be properly disposed of to the satisfaction of the superintendent of health.

Bakeries and Bakery Products—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 3. SEC. 19. *Bakeries defined.*—Any place used for the purpose of mixing, compounding, or baking, for sale or for purpose of a restaurant or hotel, any bread, biscuits, crackers, buns, cakes, pies, or any other food products of which flour or meal is the principal ingredient, shall be deemed a bakery for the purpose of this regulation.

SEC. 20. *Sanitary requirements.*—Every place used as a bakery shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition as to its floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, tools, machinery, pans, and utensils. All vehicles from which bread or any other bakeshop product is sold, shall be kept in a clean condition and all baskets or other containers in which any of the said products are conveyed through the streets shall be closely covered in a way to exclude flies, dust, and other contamination. All parts of the bakeshop shall be adequately lighted by windows and shall be properly ventilated. Mechanical means of ventilation shall be installed if the superintendent of health deems it necessary.

SEC. 21. *Flies—Toilets.*—Every bakery shall be kept free from flies, and the doors, windows, and other openings shall be screened from April 1 to December 1 of each year. No toilet shall be in direct connection with any bakeshop, and the toilet shall be ventilated to the outside. Every bakery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities.

SEC. 22. *Wearing apparel—Use of tobacco—Diseases.*—All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery shall provide themselves with a suit of washable material which shall be used during the hours of work. No employee or other person shall spit on the floors or side walls of any bakery or place where foodstuffs are made or stored. The smoking, snuffing, or chewing of tobacco in any bakery is prohibited. Plain notices shall be posted in every bakery forbidding any person to use tobacco or spit on the floor or walls of such bakery. No person who has tuberculosis, scrofula, or venereal disease, or any communicable disease, shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require or permit such a person to be employed in such bakeshop.

SEC. 23. *Inspection—Alterations.*—The superintendent of health, or any other employee of the health department, shall have the right to enter any bakery at any reasonable hour, to make an inspection, and, if such inspection shall disclose a lack of conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, the superintendent of health may require such changes, alterations, or renovations as may be necessary to make such bakery comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 24. *Storage of material.*—All rooms for the storage of flour or meal for use in connection with any bakery shall be dry, clean, and properly ventilated, and every bakery and room used for the storage of material and food products in connection therewith shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, troughs, bins, cases, and all other appliances for handling and storing the same, can be easily removed and cleaned. All bakery products shall be stored in cases so as to exclude flies and dirt.

SEC. 25. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and a separate offense shall be regarded as committed each day on which such person, firm, or corporation shall continue such violation.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 4. SEC. 26. *Milk and dairies.*—Every person, firm, or corporation producing, keeping, or offering for sale milk or cream in the city of Springfield shall annually, before the 1st day of April, make a written application to the superintendent of health for a license to carry on such a business. It shall be unlawful to engage in the sale or distribution of milk or cream in the city of Springfield without first obtaining a license

to do so. Said license shall be revoked if the licensee fails to comply with the regulations of the health department. The number of the license shall be placed on the outside of the vehicle used for delivery of said product, and the owner's name or name of the corporation, in letters not less than 6 inches in height, shall be placed on each outer side of every wagon or vehicle used by said vender for the delivery of his product. In the case of milk depots or stores where milk or cream is sold, the license shall be posted in a conspicuous place. No milk or cream shall be produced, kept, sold, or offered for sale in the city from any cow or cows that are not properly cared for, or from any cow or cows within 21 days before or 10 days after parturition, or that are not free from all disease dangerous to public health, or that are kept in a stable that is not clean and in a sanitary condition, to the satisfaction of the health department: *Provided, however*, That grocers selling milk, purchased by them for reselling, shall not be required to pay a license to carry on such a business, but shall be subject to the penalties of this ordinance for failure to comply with any of the provisions thereof.

SEC. 27. *Rules and regulations.*—The health department is hereby empowered and authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the proper and sanitary management of any and all dairies and premises from which any and all persons, firms, or corporations may get, procure, or bring milk or cream which is sold or delivered within the city of Springfield.

SEC. 28. *Handling and care.*—No milk or cream shall be kept, produced, or offered for sale in the city unless it has been strained and immediately cooled to 58° F. or below after being drawn from the cows, and it shall be kept at a temperature not exceeding 63° F. until delivered to consumers. Said milk or cream shall not be strained or cooled in any room which will not allow easy and thorough cleaning, and which is not kept constantly clean and provision made for the exclusion of dust, dirt, filth, and flies, or which is occupied by horses, cows, or any other animals, or which is occupied wholly or in part for domestic and sleeping purposes. No "dip" or "bulk" milk shall be delivered or sold from any wagon or store. All milk shall be bottled in tightly closed or capped glass bottles, and shall not be offered for sale, disposed of, exchanged, or delivered to consumers in any other way except as hereafter provided. An exception to the above is made in the case of hotels, bakeries, restaurants, and ice-cream manufacturers receiving 3 gallons or more at one delivery, in which case the can shall be sealed in such a way before leaving the milk house that it can not be opened without breaking the seal, and this seal shall not be broken until the can has reached the hotel, bakery, restaurant, or ice-cream manufacturer which shall use the same. All cans, bottles, or other vessels of any sort used in the handling or production of milk or cream shall be cleaned and sterilized with boiling water or steam before they are again used for the same purpose, and all cans, measures, or other utensils made of metal shall be kept free from dust, dirt, dents, cracks, and rust. Whenever such cans and utensils are found by the inspector to be unfit for use he shall notify the owner or agent of such an establishment of the same, and the owner or agent shall cause the same to be put in a satisfactory condition before again using. No milk or cream shall be brought into the city of Springfield for the purpose of sale which has been carried upon or in a vehicle which is not clean and free from offensive odors, or upon any wagon or vehicle which will not protect the same from the rays of the sun.

SEC. 29. *Contagious diseases.*—Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the production, sale, or distribution of milk or cream in the city shall notify the health department immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of contagious or infectious diseases, either in himself or family, or among the employees or their immediate associates, and shall at the time suspend the sale and distribution of milk and cream until authorized to resume the sale of same by the health department. No vessels handled by a person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, or which are on the premises of a person in whose family or household there exists such a disease,

shall be removed until they have been sterilized to the satisfaction of the health department.

SEC. 30. *Stables, care of cows, etc.*—No dairy shall be maintained in an insanitary condition nor in insanitary surroundings. Insanitary conditions will be deemed to exist whenever or wherever properly constructed barns, milk houses, and utensils are not provided; where the cattle are dirty, unhealthy, uncared for, crowded, fed on decomposed distillery waste, slops, or other foods forbidden by the ordinances of the city or statutes of the State of Illinois; where the premises are not kept clean and free from manure; where the udders of the cows are not wiped with clean damp cloths prior to milking; where the milk is not immediately cooled, strained, and removed from the barn; where the attendants do not wash and wear clean outer garments when milking; where the floors of the stables, and the milk room, are not provided with impervious material, and the milk house is not smooth and free from crevices, defects, and shall be water-tight. The floors shall be well drained and free from moisture. Five hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each cow, and provisions made for proper ventilation of the stable and proper lighting. No privy vault shall be in close proximity to the stable or milk house. Each dairy man shall be required to keep his barnyard, adjacent to his barn, free from manure to a distance of 75 feet.

SEC. 31. *Water supply.*—All wells, cisterns, or springs, from which water is drawn or obtained, shall be constructed or so situated to satisfy the health department that the water obtained therefrom is free from any contamination.

SEC. 32. *Impure, diluted, or adulterated milk or cream, etc.*—No substance or compound shall be added to any milk or cream which is to be used or offered for sale in the city, and none of its normal constituents shall be extracted therefrom. Milk which contains less than 12 per cent of total solids or less than 3 per cent of butter fats, or any adulterants, shall be deemed impure and shall not be sold or offered for sale in the city. Cream shall contain 18 per cent of butter fats. No skim milk shall be sold unless the containers in which it is kept have painted thereon the words "Skim milk," of proper size as designated by the State food department. Where skim milk is sold in milk depots, stores, or other places, a card 10 by 12 inches with letters 6 inches in height shall be posted in a conspicuous place setting forth that such milk is sold. Any dirt found in milk or cream delivered in dirty bottles shall constitute an adulterant. No milk or cream shall be stored, delivered, transported, or offered for sale at a temperature exceeding 63° F. Continued bacteria count of 300,000 or over will be considered as indicative of improper handling and care of milk. All milk and cream shall be placed in bottles at the dairy or depot, and no milk or cream shall be transferred from cans to bottles or any vessels on the street. All bottles, cans, or other utensils used in the handling of milk or cream shall be used for that purpose only, and all bottles shall be cleaned by the purchaser of milk or cream before returning to the distributor.

SEC. 33. *Pasteurization.*—No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale under a label or bottle as "pasteurized" unless the methods used be in accordance with the recognized standards, and as follows: Only such milk and cream shall be regarded as pasteurized as has been subjected to a process in which the temperature and exposure conform to one of the following: That pasteurization of milk should be between the limits of 140° F. and 155° F. At 140° F. the minimum exposure should be 20 minutes. For every degree above 14° F. the time may be reduced to 1 minute. In no case shall the exposure be for less than 5 minutes.

SEC. 34. *Tickets.*—No method of using pasteboard tickets whereby the tickets are used more than once shall be permitted.

SEC. 35. *Power of entry—Taking of samples.*—The milk inspector or any other employee of the health department shall investigate and take samples of milk and cream to determine the quality of the same, and he shall make, or cause to be made, an examination of the same to determine whether or not it is adulterated or impure,

or is below the city standard in butter fats, total solids, and the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter. The superintendent of health shall visit, or cause to be visited, as often as he deems necessary, the dairies or milk depots supplying milk or cream to the inhabitants of Springfield, and places where milk or cream is stored or offered for sale. A complete record of the conditions found shall be kept in the office of the health department, which, with the results of the analysis of the milk, shall be open to inspection by any resident of the city.

SEC. 36. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Restaurants—License—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 5. SEC. 37. *License.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall engage within the city of Springfield in the business of keeping a restaurant without first paying a license [sic] as hereinafter provided, and paying therefor a fee of \$15 per annum. The mayor of Springfield shall from time to time issue licenses authorizing the keeping of restaurants within the city in the following manner and not otherwise:

SEC. 38. *Application.*—Any person, firm, or corporation desiring a license to conduct a restaurant shall make written application on a blank for that purpose to the health department, in which shall be described the premises wherein such restaurant is proposed to be conducted. Such application shall be accompanied by evidence that the applicant, if an individual, all the members of a firm if a corporation, and the person or persons in charge of the business is or are persons of good character and reputation, and also that the premises where such restaurant is proposed to be conducted are proper and suitable for that purpose from a sanitary and hygienic standpoint. Every such application, on compliance with the aforesaid requirements and the payment in advance to the city treasurer at the rate of \$15 per year, shall receive a license under the corporate seal signed by the mayor and countersigned by the city clerk, which shall authorize the person, firm, or corporation therein named to keep a restaurant at the place designated in the license. Such license may be issued for the unexpired portion of a year upon the payment in advance at the rate of \$15 per year and proof furnished by the health department to the city clerk that the applicant was not liable for license fee, and kept no restaurant without a license after the taking effect of this ordinance prior to the date fixed in his application, but no license shall in any case extend beyond December 31 in any year.

SEC. 39. *Revocation.*—Any license so granted may be revoked by the mayor, by notice in writing, whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the party so licensed has violated the provisions of any law of the State of Illinois, or any ordinance of the city of Springfield relating to the keeping of restaurants.

SEC. 40. *Posting of license.*—Every person, firm, or corporation licensed to keep a restaurant shall immediately post, or cause to be posted, the said license, and at all times keep it posted in a conspicuous place within the premises of such restaurant, authorized to be kept.

SEC. 41. *Sanitary requirements.*—It shall be the duty of the keeper of every restaurant to at all times keep the premises wherein such restaurant is located, clean and in a sanitary condition. All floors, utensils, receptacles, refrigerators, pantries, rooms, or any other place or thing whatsoever, which is or are used for purpose of storage, preparation, cooking, or serving of food, must at all times be kept clean and in a sanitary condition and no decayed or unwholesome food of any kind whatsoever shall be kept, sold, or offered for sale, or served in any such restaurant. Every such restaurant shall be provided with adequate light and properly ventilated.

SEC. 42. *Power of entry, samples, etc.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the health department from time to time to inspect or cause to be inspected, and examine all premises wherein restaurants are conducted, for the purpose of ascertaining

whether this ordinance and all ordinances of the city, and laws of the State of Illinois; relative to the keeping of restaurants, are being complied with, and it shall be his duty to cause all such ordinances and laws to be strictly enforced. It shall be the duty of the keeper of every restaurant to permit such inspection to be made, and when required to furnish samples of any food kept, sold, or offered for sale, in such restaurant, which sample shall be examined or analyzed under the direction of the superintendent of health, and a record of such examination or analysis shall be made and kept on file in his office.

SEC. 43. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 6. SEC. 44. *Duty of physicians.*—Every physician in attendance upon any person who shall die in the city of Springfield, shall, upon a form prescribed by the State board of health, file with the superintendent of health, within 24 hours after death, a death certificate, stating the name, sex, residence, age, cause of death, length of duration of the disease or diseases causing death, place of birth, date of death, social status, occupation, place of burial, and birthplace of the father and mother. A permit authorizing the burial or removal of the body of the deceased shall be issued by the superintendent of health, upon his receipt of the usual certificate of death properly filled out, and signed by the attending physician, or if the death be the subject of any inquest, by the coroner or other officer holding such inquest.

SEC. 45. *Burial records.*—The superintendent of health shall enter in a suitable book to be kept for that purpose, a record of all burial permits issued, specifying date of issue, and to whom issued, together with all the items of information upon the certificates, on which the issue of such permit is based.

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SEC. 49. *Births.*—It shall be the duty of every physician or midwife attending at the birth of a child, and when no physician or midwife is in attendance the parents or custodian of the child born, to make a certificate of such birth, and cause the same to be filed within 30 days with the health department. Said certificate shall be attested by the physician or midwife, if any in attendance, and, no physician or midwife being in attendance, by the parent or custodian of the child, and such certificate shall be made upon the form prescribed by the State board of health.

SEC. 50. *Birth records.*—The superintendent of health shall enter, upon a suitable record to be kept for that purpose, a record of every birth reported to him, together with all the items of information in the certificate, and shall, when he has recorded such items of information, file the birth certificate with the county clerk of Sangamon County.

SEC. 51. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

Burial—Permit Required. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 6. SEC. 46. *Burials and removals.*—No burial, interment, or cremation shall be lawful in the city of Springfield, nor shall any dead body be removed from the city, until a permit for such burial, interment, cremation, or removal shall have first been obtained from the superintendent of health. No burial or exhumation of any body shall be permitted in the nighttime unless for good reasons, to be entered in full upon the records of the office of the superintendent of health. It shall be unlawful for any person to bury any body of a human being except in an established cemetery. The custodian or sexton of every cemetery in which bodies are buried shall be held liable

for interment in such cemetery, if such burial is made without a permit from the superintendent of health authorizing such burial. The transportation or removal of bodies who have died of smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases, is forbidden within the limits of the city of Springfield, except in conformity with the rules and regulations of the State board of health.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Hospitalization—Disinfection—School Attendance—Burial. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 7. SEC. 52. Contagious disease reports.—Every physician or other person attending upon any case of contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease shall, within 12 hours after first having knowledge of the same, report by telephone every such case to the office of the superintendent of health, stating the name of the person, giving the residence location, so that he or she may be easily found, and stating the nature of the disease and such other relative information as desired. The following diseases are hereby declared to be reportable diseases: Cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, measles, chicken-pox, varioloid, erysipelas, cerebrospinal meningitis, whooping cough, mumps, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other diseases designated, accepted, and recognized as contagious or infectious.

SEC. 53. Quarantine.—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health to visit and examine, or cause to be visited and examined by a physician, all persons who shall be reported to him as laboring or supposed to be laboring under any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, and who have not had medical attendance. The superintendent of health shall cause a notice printed in large letters to be placed upon every house in which any person or persons are living or staying, who have been reported to be affected with any such disease, on which shall be printed the name of the disease from which the person is suffering, and if any person or persons shall deface, alter, mutilate, destroy, remove, or tear down such notice without the permission of the superintendent of health such person or persons shall be subject to the penalties of this article. The head of every household in which there is a contagious or infectious disease shall notify the health department at once, if the card has been removed by any means whatsoever, and failure to so report shall subject the person to a fine provided in this ordinance.

SEC. 54. Removal of patients.—The superintendent of health, with the consent of the commissioner of public health and safety, shall, when he deems it advisable, cause any person or persons within the city having any of the above-named diseases to be removed to the isolation hospital or to some other safe and proper place where danger from contagion will be avoided, and shall provide suitable attendance for such person: *Provided*, That if such person, being a resident of the city, shall refuse to be removed, or if conditions be such that in the opinion of the attending physician removal would be attended with danger to his or her life, then such measures shall be taken by the superintendent of health as may be deemed most advisable to prevent the spread of the disease.

SEC. 55. Exposure of persons—Articles from infected place.—Any person having any contagious disease enumerated in this ordinance who shall wilfully expose himself or herself in the public street, public places, conveyance or vehicle, while in danger of conveying the disease to others, or any driver or owner of such vehicle or conveyance who did not immediately disinfect the same under the direction of the health department, and any person who shall give, lend, sell, transmit, convey, or expose any clothing, rags, bedding, or other thing which have been exposed to infection or contagion, shall be liable to the fine specified in this article.

SEC. 56. Expiration of quarantine.—The attending physician shall report to the health department when the patient or patients have recovered from the disease

quarantined or placarded for, and the premises shall be thoroughly fumigated under the supervision of the health department, and quarantine raised.

SEC. 57. *Institutions to report.*—The manager or other person in charge or control of any public or private institution, hotel, boarding or lodging house in the city, shall, within six hours after first discovering the existence of any contagious disease, report to the superintendent of health, stating the name, the nature of the disease, and the place of residence of the patient.

SEC. 58. *Tuberculosis, etc., fumigation.*—The health department is hereby given authority to cause all houses or premises in which there has been a case or cases of tuberculosis, and in case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by removal therefrom of a person or persons sick with tuberculosis, to be fumigated and disinfected. The occupant, owner, or agent, of every such house or premises shall notify the health department of such removal or death, and upon failure to do so shall be subject to the penalties of this ordinance.

SEC. 59. *Penalty.*—Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

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ART. 2. SEC. 13. *Sanitation of schools.*—The superintendent of health shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the preservation of the health of those in attendance upon the public and private schools of the city of Springfield; to which end it is hereby made the duty of the superintendent of health: (1) To require that all persons attending said schools, either as teacher or pupil, shall present satisfactory evidence of proper and successful vaccination against smallpox whenever smallpox exists in the city, or there is reasonable ground to apprehend its appearance; (2) to exclude from said schools any person suffering with a contagious or infectious disease or liable to convey such disease while in attendance. No child or person shall attend any school in the city while suffering from, or who has recently been in contact with any person suffering from, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, mumps, yellow fever, infantile paralysis, typhoid fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease. "Suffering from a disease" shall mean possessing the symptoms or harboring the organisms of said disease, whether the person is actually ill with the disease or not. "Recently in contact" shall mean brought in contact with an environment or person infected with such a disease within such a period of time prior to the attendance at school as to make a child or any other person a possible carrier of infection to others. Communicable or contagious diseases shall mean all diseases which are, according to recognized medical authorities, transmissible from one person to another.

The superintendent of health is hereby authorized to make, or cause to be made, through the school department by agreement, a physical examination of all school children in the city, and for that purpose is empowered to visit any school and examine any pupils as often as he deems it necessary. The board of education, upon notification of the existence of a contagious or infectious disease among any pupils in any school, shall immediately notify the principal of the school, and the patient suffering therefrom, or any other person exposed to the disease, shall be excluded from school until the person is furnished with a certificate of entrance signed by the attending physician and indorsed by the superintendent of health stating that said person has entirely recovered and is not a menace to other pupils. The board of education shall, through the school nurse, make a weekly report to the superintendent of health of the work done, setting forth the number of children out of school during the week on account of illness. The school nurse shall assist the superintendent of health in the supervision of the health of all school children when

called upon. The period of exclusion from school from contagious or infectious diseases shall be as follows:

(a) Scarlet fever. In scarlet fever the minimum time is five weeks, if desquamation is complete and all purulent discharges have ceased. If isolation quarantine is observed children and others who have had the disease may return to school. If children or others who have not had the disease are immediately removed to another address they may return to school in one week. If continuing to reside at home they must not be readmitted until five days after the latest case in the family has been discharged.

(b) Diphtheria. In diphtheria the minimum time is two weeks and cultures from the throat and nose taken on two successive days no longer show the diphtheria bacilli. Children and others in the family who have been immunized against the disease, and cultures from whose throats show no diphtheria bacilli, may return to school. If children and others are immediately removed to another address and cultures from the throat and nose are negative they may be readmitted to school. In case of a diphtheria carrier one negative culture is sufficient.

(c) Membranous croup. Membranous croup is considered the same as diphtheria.

(d) Measles. Minimum time, until at least five days after the disappearance of the rash, if the patient is well in other respects, no cough, no catarrhal discharges. If quarantine is observed and children and adults who have had the disease are immediately removed to another address they may return to school in 14 days. If continuing to reside in the home they can not be readmitted until 14 days after the latest case in the family has been discharged.

(e) German measles. One week. Exclude all others who have not had the disease until the case is terminated.

(f) Chicken-pox. Until all scabs have disappeared. Exclude all who have not had the disease until the case is terminated.

(g) Whooping cough. No definite time, but until whoop has definitely disappeared, usually six weeks to two months.

(h) Mumps. Until swelling has entirely subsided.

In all other contagious or infectious diseases the patients shall be excluded until the attending physician and the superintendent of health shall declare such patients not a menace to other pupils.

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ART. 6. SEC. 47. *Duty of undertakers.*—Any undertaker having in his care or possession or who is preparing for burial the body of any person who has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or other contagious diseases, shall give immediate notice to the health department of the same. It shall be the duty of such undertaker to care for the body of a person who has died of any of the above specified diseases in the following manner: At the time of his first visit to the house occupied by the deceased, and without delay, he shall cause the same to be thoroughly washed and properly disinfected. The nasal cavities and all other openings shall be properly stopped.

SEC. 48. *Funerals.*—The funeral of any person dying of the above named diseases shall be private, and no person except the undertaker or his assistant, the clergyman, and the immediate members of the household may attend. No person shall enter the room or tenement containing the body of a person who has died of the diseases above mentioned, except the persons specified above, and any employee of the health department, until the premises have been thoroughly disinfected and quarantine removed. Burial shall be within 24 hours after death. The undertaker shall notify the health department when a carriage is used in such cases as mentioned above, and it shall not be used again until it has been thoroughly fumigated under the direction of the health department.

Meat and Meat Products—Condemnation of Unwholesome—Slaughterhouses.
(Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 8. SEC. 60. *Tainted meats.*—When any cattle, meat, fish, fowls, or other substance or material used for human food, is found upon inspection to be tainted, diseased, or unwholesome from any cause, and unfit for human food, or adulterated, or in a condition or of a quality condemned or forbidden in any ordinance of the city, the meat inspector shall seize the same to be destroyed or disposed of.

SEC. 61. *Place of slaughtering; age and weight.*—No cattle, sheep, or swine shall be killed within the city for human food, unless by special permission or special ordinance; and no cattle, sheep, or swine shall be sold for food that are in a diseased condition, overheated, or feverish. No calf, or any part thereof, which shall be less than four weeks old and less than 125 pounds live weight; no pig, or any part thereof, which shall be less than six weeks old; and no lamb, or any part thereof, which shall be less than eight weeks old, shall be killed for human food, or shall be kept or offered for sale.

SEC. 62. *Slaughterhouses—Sanitary requirements.*—Every owner, lessee, or occupier of a slaughterhouse in which shall be killed any cattle, swine, sheep, or any other kind of animals, shall cover every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughterhouse with cement or other impervious material, properly sloped to well-trapped and permanently grated inlet having a direct communication with a sewer. The walls thereof shall be covered to a height of 7 feet with some smooth impervious material, and the yards, apartments, and pens connected therewith shall be paved with brick, cement, or some impervious material, and shall be well and adequately lighted.

SEC. 63. *Water supply—Ventilation, etc.*—Every slaughterhouse shall be supplied with an adequate water supply and such an arrangement of hose or pipes as will enable the walls, floors, and yards to be effectively washed. Every slaughterhouse shall be properly lighted and ventilated, and to the satisfaction of the health department. Every slaughterhouse shall be kept in such condition and manner as not to be offensive to those in the near vicinity, and all refuse matter produced by such slaughtering shall be removed from the premises daily.

SEC. 64. *Diseases.*—Persons affected with tuberculosis or any other infectious or communicable disease shall not be employed in any department of such an establishment where carcasses are dressed, handled, or meat products prepared. An employee suspected of being so affected shall be reported by the meat inspector to the manager of the establishment and to the superintendent of health.

SEC. 65. *Transportation of meat—Garments.*—The aprons or other outer garments of employees who handle meat in contact with such clothing shall be of a material that can be readily cleaned and made sanitary. All persons handling meat continually, or delivering meat from one place to another, shall be provided with an outer garment made especially for this purpose. No meat shall be transported from one part of the city to another or from one establishment to another without first being covered with some material which shall exclude flies, filth, and dirt.

SEC. 66. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 70. *Drinking cups.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation directly or indirectly connected with any public or private school or in any city building, hall used for public meetings or entertainments, hotels, lodging houses, theaters, factories, or public parks in the city of Springfield to use or permit for use a common drinking cup, glass, or other such utensil which has not been washed and rinsed in running water before each separate usage. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, or manager of the above mentioned to provide sanitary equipments for the securing of water.

SEC. 71. Penalty.—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of the article shall, upon conviction, be fined the sum of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each and every offense.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 72. Spitting.—Spitting is hereby prohibited either on the walk or crosswalk of any street or upon the floor of any hall, office, hotel, apartment house, tenement or lodging house, restaurant, store, street car or any other public conveyance, or upon the floors, platform, steps, or stairs of any public building, church, theater, railway station, or factory. Every person owning or having the management or control of any hall or office, hotel, store, factory, theater, or other building or room which is used in common by the public shall provide sufficient and proper receptacles, conveniently placed, for spitting and shall also provide for the cleaning and disinfecting of such receptacles.

SEC. 73. Penalty.—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 for each and every offense.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required—Disinfection of Articles. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 74. Secondhand sales.—Any charitable, religious, social, or fraternal organization desiring to conduct sales of secondhand clothing, furniture, household goods, or other articles, such sales as are usually known and designated as "rummage sales," shall make application therefor, through its principal officer, to the superintendent of the health department. The superintendent of health shall then cause the articles for sale by such organization to be thoroughly fumigated, and he may then issue a permit authorizing such organization to conduct a sale of the fumigated articles, such sale in no instance to be conducted by an organization for a longer period than three days in any calendar year.

SEC. 75. Fee.—An inspection fee of \$2 shall be collected by the superintendent of health and shall be paid to the city treasurer, a receipt being given therefor. All articles to be sold shall be placed in the room or rooms designated by the health department at least 12 hours prior to the date of the sale, and the health department shall be notified when such articles are ready for fumigation. In no instance shall any other license fee be charged such charitable, religious, social, or fraternal organizations.

SEC. 76. Penalty.—Any person or persons conducting a secondhand sale within the city, in the sense of this article, without first having obtained a permit, or who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each and every offense.

Medicines—Distribution of Samples of, Prohibited. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 77. Sample medicine.—No person, firm, or corporation, shall be permitted to give away, deposit, or otherwise distribute any sample medicine or material of an alleged medicinal character purporting to be a curative agency, by any means of depositing or leaving same in any hallway, private area, or yard, or upon any porch, or doorstep, or in any place in any street, alley, or public or private ground within the city of Springfield.

SEC. 78. Penalty.—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this article shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

Foodstuffs—Protection of—Screening. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 79. Screening.—Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of selling articles of food, including berries of all kinds, for human consumption in the city, (1) when such foodstuffs are exposed for sale outside of any inclosed building, shall keep such foodstuffs free from dust, dirt, and flies by the use of glass

cases or other equally efficient means; and (2) when such foodstuffs are exposed for sale in an inclosed building, shall protect such food products from being handled by the public, by means of wire guards or other sufficient contrivance, and from flies by means of glass cases, mosquito netting, or other like means: *Provided, however,* That all fruits (except berries of all kinds) and vegetables in whole or in their native state, are exempt from the provisions of this ordinance. No person, firm, or corporation shall deposit or allow to remain within 2 feet of the surface of any sidewalk, street, or alley, or other public place within the city, any article of food offered or to be offered for sale for human consumption, unless the same shall be contained in boxes or other receptacles so as to be protected from dogs and other animals and their excretions. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to maintain, conduct, carry on, or manage a restaurant or kitchen where foodstuffs are cooked, prepared, sold, or disposed of for human consumption, unless the doors, windows, apertures, or other openings to the premises or place where said restaurant or kitchen is conducted, maintained, carried on, or managed, are effectively closed with finely woven wire mesh screen (12 or 14 size mesh).

SEC. 80. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

Sewers—Connections with. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 81. *Cesspools, vaults.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall construct, permit, or maintain a privy vault or cesspool on any lot or premises where there is a sewer in any street or alley adjoining such lot or premises. Every privy vault shall be abandoned within 30 days after sewer and water connections have been made. No person, firm, or corporation shall hereafter construct or establish a privy vault or cesspool without a permit from the superintendent of health. Whenever the use of any privy vault is discontinued, such vault shall be cleaned to the bottom and filled up with dirt or ashes or other suitable material.

SEC. 82. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

Moving-Picture Theaters—Disinfection—Adequate Toilet Facilities to be Provided. (Ord. Mar. 23, 1915.)

ART. 9. SEC. 83. *Motion-picture shows—Fumigation—Ventilation.*—It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or manager of every motion-picture theater in the city to thoroughly clean and disinfect the same at least once every seven days. The fumigation of every such theater shall be done under the direction or supervision of the health department. The cost of such fumigation shall be charged to the owner of such theater. Every motion-picture theater shall be efficiently ventilated, either by natural means or mechanically.

SEC. 84. *Plumbing.*—Theaters accommodating 300 persons or more, where water and sewerage system are available, shall be provided with sanitary equipment as follows: In theaters separate toilet rooms in connection with the main auditorium shall be provided for males and females, and in these shall be installed the following fixtures: One water-closet to each 200 females, one water-closet to each 300 males, and one urinal to each 300 males. The above number of fixtures shall be based upon the maximum seating capacity and it shall be assumed that the audience will be equally divided between males and females. Toilet rooms for males shall be clearly marked "Men's toilet," and for females "Women's toilet."

SEC. 85. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.