

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 30

MAY 28, 1915

No. 22

## INTERSTATE SANITARY DISTRICTS.

**THEIR ESTABLISHMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE INTERSTATE QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.**

To facilitate the enforcement of the interstate quarantine laws and regulations the Secretary of the Treasury has divided the continental United States into districts to be known as interstate sanitary districts. The districts are as follows:

*District of the North Atlantic.*—That portion of the United States lying east of a line beginning at the junction of the seventy-fourth degree of longitude and the Canada line and extending southward to the forty-second degree of latitude and running west to the seventy-fifth degree of longitude, along which it extends south to the Atlantic Ocean.

*District of the Middle Atlantic.*—That portion of the United States lying west of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude and bounded on the north and west by a line beginning at the junction of the forty-second degree of latitude and the seventy-fifth degree of longitude and extending west to the seventy-eighth degree of longitude, thence south to the fortieth degree of latitude, thence to the eightieth degree of longitude, and thence south to the Atlantic Ocean.

*District of the South Atlantic.*—That portion of the United States between the eightieth and eighty-fifth degrees of longitude and south of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude.

*District of the Gulf.*—That portion of the United States lying between the eighty-fifth degree and ninety-eighth degree of longitude and south of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude.

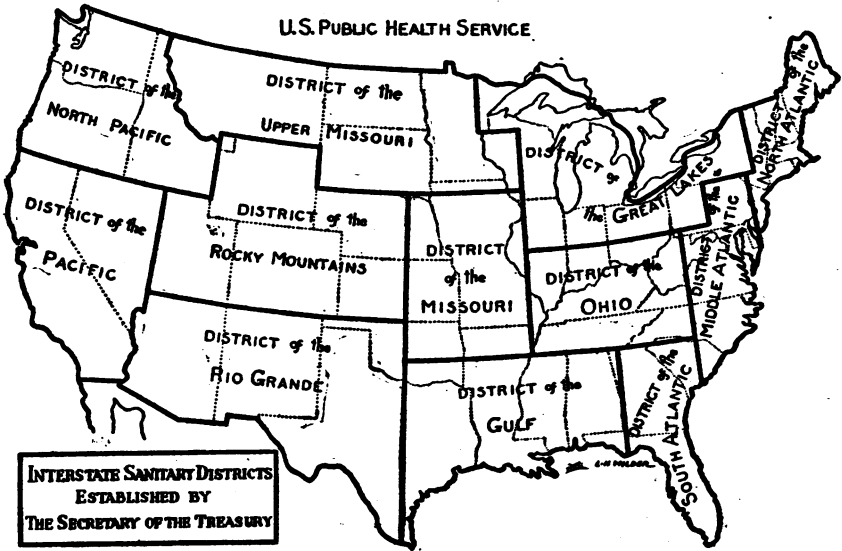
*District of the Ohio.*—That portion of the United States lying between the eightieth and ninetieth degrees of longitude and the thirty-fifth and fortieth degrees of latitude.

*District of the Great Lakes.*—That portion of the United States lying north of a line beginning at the junction of the seventy-fourth degree of longitude and the Canada line, and extending south to the forty-second degree of latitude, west to the seventy-eighth degree of longi-

tude, south to the fortieth degree of latitude, west to the ninetieth degree of longitude, north to the forty-sixth degree of latitude, west to the ninety-third degree of longitude, and north to the Canada line.

*District of the Missouri.*—That portion of the United States lying between the ninetieth and ninety-eighth degrees of longitude and the thirty-fifth and forty-third degrees of latitude.

*District of the Upper Missouri.*—That portion of the United States lying west of the sanitary district of the Great Lakes and north of a line beginning at the junction of the ninetieth degree of longitude and the forty-third degree of latitude, extending west to the eastern



border of Wyoming, north to the southern boundary of the State of Montana, west to its western boundary, which it follows to the Canada line.

*District of the Rocky Mountains.*—The States of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, and that portion of the States of Nebraska and Kansas lying west of the ninety-eighth degree of longitude.

*District of the Rio Grande.*—The States of Arizona and New Mexico, and those portions of the States of Oklahoma and Texas lying west of the ninety-eighth degree of longitude.

*The District of the Pacific.*—The States of California and Nevada.

*District of the North Pacific.*—The States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

## MALARIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

### ITS PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

By R. H. von Ezdorf, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

This study is based upon a collection of replies received under circular postal cards addressed to all physicians in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and of replies to a circular letter addressed to all State health officers in the United States on January 14, 1915, asking for morbidity and mortality reports on malarial fevers covering the period of the past five years (1910-1914).

Rates of morbidity and mortality, where given, were computed upon an estimated population.

The following table gives a summary for each State of the number of cards mailed to physicians during the year 1914, the number of reply cards returned, the percentage of replies, and the number of cases of malaria reported for each State:

States.	Number of cards mailed to physicians.	Number of reply cards returned.	Percentage of reply cards returned.	Number of cases of malaria reported.
Alabama.....	28,117	3,247	11.54	9,865
Arkansas.....	24,933	4,128	16.54	23,941
Florida.....	11,003	1,273	10.97	4,491
Kentucky (6 months).....	20,990	3,334	15.88	6,648
Louisiana (8 months).....	19,981	1,603	8.02	13,016
North Carolina.....	21,126	3,320	15.71	8,357
South Carolina.....	15,246	2,445	16.03	8,113
Tennessee.....	39,594	4,724	11.93	6,654
Total.....	181,590	24,072	13.25	81,085

The estimated population of these States totals 15,112,970, so that the number of actually reported cases (81,085) represents a morbidity rate of 5.36 per 1,000 population. If the same ratio is carried out, on a basis of complete returns, then the morbidity rate would be 40.4 per 1,000 population; that is, 4 per cent of the population, or over 600,000 people, in the eight States suffered an attack of malaria.

The reports for the States of Virginia and Mississippi were collected by the State boards of health. Those for Virginia for the six months totaled 7,008 cases; those for Mississippi for the year 1914 totaled 116,788, which gives a morbidity rate for Mississippi of 61.4 per 1,000, that is, over 6 per cent of the population of the State.

The returns for Georgia were so unsatisfactory that the mailing of postal cards to county health officers was discontinued after April.

The following is a report by States in alphabetical order:

#### Alabama.

*Prevalence.*—The morbidity reports give a total of 9,865 cases of malaria for the year 1914. The reports were compiled from 3,247

reply cards received, equal to 11.54 per cent of a total of 28,117 postal cards mailed to physicians.

The estimated population of the State is given as 2,269,945, so that the number of actually reported cases represents a proportion of 1 to each 230 inhabitants in the State.

On a basis of 100 per cent returns at the same rate, there would be for the State 85,485 cases, a morbidity rate of 37.66 per 1,000.

The records of reported deaths were obtained through the courtesy of the State health officer, Dr. W. H. Sanders. These records were compiled from reports received from county health officers and prepared by Dr. H. G. Perry, registrar of mortality statistics.

The reported deaths from malarial fevers totaled 488, which is at the rate of 21.05 per 100,000 population.

*Seasonal prevalence.*—Cases and deaths were reported for every month.

It appears from the mortality records for the past five years that the months of greatest mortality are August, September, and October, as shown in the following table:

Months.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
January.....	11	10	9	12	19
February.....	6	3	9	19	13
March.....	9	10	9	21	21
April.....	16	12	20	24	31
May.....	26	28	20	32	39
June.....	24	32	27	40	77
July.....	47	42	59	55	65
August.....	98	66	82	75	68
September.....	89	75	114	60	54
October.....	82	104	101	48	63
November.....	44	37	59	28	26
December.....	15	18	37	20	14
	467	437	546	434	488

*Geographic distribution.*—Reports of cases of malaria were received from every county in the State except Cleburne. No deaths from malaria were reported in 10 counties, as follows:

Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Conecuh, Jackson, Marion, Marshall, and Tallapoosa.

The regions in the State where the disease prevails to the greatest extent are in the counties bordering the Tennessee River on the north; the black belt region in the south middle portion of the State; and in Mobile, Jefferson, and Montgomery Counties, which have the largest populations.

Tables giving the summaries of postal-card reports follow:

Number of cards mailed.....	28,200
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....	83
Number of replies received.....	3,247
Average number of places represented in replies.....	189
Percentage of replies received.....	11.54
Number of counties not heard from.....	0

The following is a table of reported cases and deaths by month and color:

	Number of cases.		Number of deaths.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
January.....	308	253	9	01
February.....	315	143	2	11
March.....	246	128	5	16
April.....	342	191	10	21
May.....	558	368	13	26
June.....	588	351	27	50
July.....	588	358	22	43
August.....	698	448	25	41
September.....	1,034	400	20	34
October.....	591	544	26	37
November.....	412	249	14	12
December.....	282	170	5	9
	6,262	3,603	178	310

The following table gives the number of cases and deaths reported in each county during the year, by color:

County.	Number of cases.		Number of deaths.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Autauga.....	78	102	2	17
Baldwin.....	44	44	1	4
Barbour.....	126	91	0	6
Bibb.....	92	43	3	1
Blount.....	28	14	1	0
Bullock.....	45	105	0	0
Butler.....	30	18	0	3
Calhoun.....	84	31	4	4
Chambers.....	1	7	0	0
Cherokee.....	42	1	0	0
Chilton.....	150	42	3	1
Choctaw.....	26	36	3	0
Clarke.....	138	110	4	5
Clay.....	4	0	0	0
Cleburne.....	0	0	0	0
Coffee.....	52	5	0	0
Colbert.....	61	44	5	1
Conecuh.....	8	4	0	0
Coosa.....	7	1	3	0
Covington.....	111	67	5	4
Crenshaw.....	275	170	2	1
Cullman.....	74	15	3	0
Dale.....	31	16	2	2
Dallas.....	77	110	1	0
Dekalb.....	37	1	4	1
Elmore.....	80	65	1	1
Escambia.....	92	37	1	11
Etowah.....	139	26	1	0
Fayette.....	414	19	1	0
Franklin.....	42	19	5	1
Geneva.....	432	25	6	0
Greene.....	40	103	1	12
Hale.....	59	200	1	6
Henry.....	43	17	2	0
Houston.....	185	25	2	0
Jackson.....	57	17	0	0
Jefferson.....	237	179	7	19
Lamar.....	76	20	2	2
Lauderdale.....	76	29	13	3
Lawrence.....	278	77	14	8
Lee.....	48	14	0	1
Limestone.....	104	51	7	5
Lowndes.....	33	63	1	6
Macon.....	5	23	0	1
Madison.....	79	17	14	6

County.	Number of cases.		Number of deaths.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Marengo.....	182	180	1	6
Marion.....	74	4	0	0
Marshall.....	108	1	0	0
Mobile.....	316	303	11	27
Monroe.....	92	83	1	1
Montgomery.....	73	117	3	24
Morgan.....	195	50	7	6
Perry.....	15	12	0	29
Pickens.....	68	78	2	1
Pike.....	109	63	1	3
Randolph.....	29	10	1	0
Russell.....	38	20	0	11
Shelby.....	94	43	4	2
St. Clair.....	7	3	5	1
Sumter.....	50	66	0	2
Talladega.....	186	50	4	7
Tallahpoosa.....	23	2	0	0
Tuscaloosa.....	126	129	5	2
Walker.....	100	31	2	1
Washington.....	63	47	3	3
Wilcox.....	78	185	1	7
Winston.....	66	0	2	0
	6,262	3,603	178	310

Arizona.

No report was received from Arizona.

Arkansas.

The tabulated reports of 4,126 reply cards, equal to 16.54 per cent of 24,933 mailed to physicians, give a reported total of 23,941 cases of malaria as having occurred in the State during the year 1914. The number of actually reported cases represents a proportion of 1 to 71 of the population of the State, estimated to be 1,686,480, or a morbidity rate of 14.2 per 1,000 and 1 case to 11.6 inhabitants based on complete reports at the same rate, equivalent to a morbidity rate of 85.8 per 1,000 population.

No State morbidity records could be obtained, although the disease is reportable.

Reports of cases of malaria were received from all of the 75 counties in the State.

The following tables give a summary of all reports:

Number of cards mailed.....	25,200
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....	287
Number of replies received.....	4,126
Average number of places represented in replies.....	239
Percentage of replies received.....	16.54
Number of counties not heard from.....	0

The following is a table of reported cases by month and color:

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
January .....	566	215	August .....	2,656	891
February .....	423	160	September .....	2,761	1,037
March .....	624	225	October .....	1,899	864
April .....	626	269	November .....	1,023	375
May .....	921	377	December .....	881	302
June .....	2,175	1,070			
July .....	2,215	1,271		16,885	7,056

Total, 23,941.

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each county during the year, by color:

County.	White.	Colored.	County.	White.	Colored.
Arkansas .....	423	142	Lincoln .....	238	229
Ashley .....	261	173	Little River .....	390	295
Baxter .....	185	0	Logan .....	289	9
Benton .....	54	8	Lonoke .....	379	84
Boone .....	71	8	Madison .....	83	0
Bradley .....	404	82	Marion .....	21	6
Calhoun .....	116	86	Miller .....	125	62
Carroll .....	132	3	Mississippi .....	304	222
Chicot .....	92	157	Monroe .....	322	203
Clark .....	237	177	Montgomery .....	238	23
Clay .....	408	0	Nevada .....	266	105
Cleburne .....	238	0	Newton .....	55	0
Cleveland .....	151	50	Onachita .....	751	441
Columbia .....	159	42	Perry .....	200	11
Conway .....	322	130	Phillips .....	260	301
Craighead .....	166	16	Pike .....	193	19
Crawford .....	597	59	Poinsett .....	269	53
Crittenden .....	101	450	Polk .....	131	0
Cross .....	178	91	Pope .....	146	30
Dallas .....	223	70	Prairie .....	130	95
Deshs .....	321	560	Pulaski .....	328	206
Draw .....	95	39	Randolph .....	74	0
Faulkner .....	428	97	St. Francis .....	102	193
Franklin .....	140	9	Saline .....	284	26
Fulton .....	47	0	Scott .....	149	0
Garland .....	191	26	Searcy .....	38	0
Grant .....	493	122	Sebastian .....	341	65
Greene .....	168	4	Servier .....	310	57
Hempstead .....	302	259	Sharp .....	26	3
Hot Spring .....	236	46	Stone .....	112	6
Howard .....	112	57	Union .....	212	168
Independence .....	336	33	Van Buren .....	81	0
Izard .....	149	13	Washington .....	79	4
Jackson .....	201	143	White .....	281	49
Jefferson .....	191	301	Woodruff .....	49	71
Johnson .....	558	9	Yell .....	338	37
Lafayette .....	209	139		16,885	7,056
Lawrence .....	394	77			
Lee .....	178	307			

Seventy-one specimens of blood from active or chronic cases of malaria were received from physicians in the State of Arkansas for the determination of the type of infection. Of this number, 27 were found to be positive, 24 being of the tertian and 3 of the estivo-autumnal types of infection.

*Surveys and malaria index.*—Surveys, comprising an examination of places for the purpose of determining the propagating areas of Anopheline mosquitoes, and their relation to the spread of malaria in the communities, were made in the following-named places:

Altheimer, Arkansas City, Blissville, Blytheville, Brinkley, Crossett, Cummins, DeWitt, Eldorado, Forrest City, Helena, Little Rock, Marianna, Newport, Stuttgart, and Wynne.

A malarial-blood index was made of a representative number of persons in these places.

The following table gives the result of examinations thus far made showing the number of persons examined, by color, results of blood examinations, and type of infection found:

Place.	Number examined.		Total.	Number infected.		Types of infection.	
	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	Tertian.	Estivo- sum- mumal.
Cummins (1914).....	250	607	857	66	127	140	53
Little Rock (1914).....	76	50	126	5	6	8	3
Osceola (1914).....	97	161	258	5	12	15	2

California.

There were 77 deaths from malaria reported in the year 1912 and 101 for the year 1913.

More deaths from malaria occur in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys of California than in other parts of the State. Out of the total of 178 deaths from malaria during the years 1912 and 1913, more than half, 104 out of 178, occurred in the interior counties along the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers where there is considerable irrigation

Very few deaths occurred in the larger cities of the State, although nearly half of the population of California is in the two cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles. During 1912 and 1913 there were but 30 deaths from malaria in these two cities.

The following table gives the number of deaths from malaria reported for the two years, by counties:

Counties.	Deaths 1912.	Deaths 1913.	Counties.	Deaths 1912.	Deaths 1913.
Alameda.....	1	3	San Francisco.....	12	6
Amador.....	2	3	San Joaquin.....	4	0
Butte.....	2	6	San Luis Obispo.....	1	0
Calaveras.....	0	4	San Mateo.....	2	0
Colusa.....	1	0	Santa Clara.....	0	1
Contra Costa.....	0	2	Santa Cruz.....	1	0
El Dorado.....	1	0	Shasta.....	6	4
Fresno.....	5	5	Sierra.....	1	0
Glenn.....	0	1	Siskiyou.....	1	0
Imperial.....	1	0	Solano.....	1	0
Kern.....	1	2	Sonoma.....	2	2
Kings.....	5	3	Stanislaus.....	1	0
Los Angeles.....	7	5	Sutter.....	3	1
Merced.....	3	2	Tehama.....	2	4
Nevada.....	2	0	Tulare.....	4	4
Orange.....	2	0	Ventura.....	1	0
Placer.....	1	3	Yolo.....	3	4
Sacramento.....	11	10	Yuba.....	3	1
San Bernardino.....	1	0			
San Diego.....	1	0	Total.....	101	76



**Colorado.**

No report was received from the State of Colorado.

**Connecticut.**

No report was received from the State of Connecticut.

**Delaware.**

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in this State.  
No reports were furnished.

**District of Columbia.**

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in the District of Columbia.  
The following table shows the number of deaths from malaria reported during the past five years, 1910-14 inclusive, by color:

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1910.....	4	5	9
1911.....	0	0	0
1912.....	2	2	4
1913.....	5	3	8
1914.....	3	0	3

**Florida.**

Reports of cases of malaria were received from every county in the State except Baker, Broward, Hernando, and Liberty, no replies being received from physicians in those counties. The total of 4,491 cases reported for the year 1914 represents, on the estimated population of 848,111, a ratio of 1 to 188 as reported on 1,273 reply cards, which number is 10.97 per cent of 11,603 postal cards mailed and received by physicians.

The following tables give a summary of the postal-card replies received:

Number of cards mailed.....	11,712
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....	109
Number of replies received.....	1,273
Average number of places represented in replies.....	68
Percentage of replies received.....	10.97
Number of counties not heard from.....	4

The following is a table of reported cases, by month and color:

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
January.....	326	147	August.....	237	99
February.....	247	105	September.....	380	113
March.....	181	85	October.....	206	76
April.....	311	134	November.....	123	79
May.....	283	178	December.....	223	143
June.....	378	146			
July.....	259	133	Total.....	3,063	1,438

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each county during the year, by color:

County.	White.	Colored.	County.	White.	Colored.
Alachua.....	114	21	Liberty.....	.....	.....
Baker.....	.....	.....	Madison.....	37	26
Bay.....	47	12	Manatee.....	158	66
Bradford.....	33	3	Marion.....	318	304
Brevard.....	2	0	Monroe.....	18	7
Broward.....	.....	.....	Nassau.....	44	24
Calhoun.....	105	13	Orange.....	33	17
Citrus.....	30	6	Osceola.....	7	0
Clay.....	4	2	Palm Beach.....	3	2
Columbia.....	48	41	Pasco.....	7	7
Dade.....	96	6	Pinellas.....	50	13
De Soto.....	157	44	Polk.....	80	6
Duval.....	121	52	Putnam.....	76	86
Escambia.....	36	22	Santa Rosa.....	48	16
Franklin.....	66	56	Seminole.....	3	4
Gadsden.....	152	68	St. John.....	25	13
Hamilton.....	101	45	St. Lucie.....	62	35
Hernando.....	.....	.....	Sumter.....	83	26
Hillsborough.....	149	9	Suwanee.....	128	78
Holmes.....	83	30	Taylor.....	15	21
Jackson.....	98	61	Volusia.....	70	17
Jefferson.....	47	18	Wakulla.....	12	18
Lafayette.....	113	7	Walton.....	46	11
Lake.....	3	24	Washington.....	66	68
Lee.....	4	1			
Leon.....	12	0		3,053	1,438
Levy.....	38	34			

Total, 4,491.

Georgia.

Georgia has no facilities for the collection of morbidity information.

A total of 241 cases was reported for the months of January, February, March, and April, 1914, by the county health officers in 64 of the 148 counties in the State.

A report of malarial fevers in this State was made for 1913, as published in the Public Health Reports, March 13, 1914.

Idaho.

Malaria is not a notifiable disease. Only imported cases of malaria are said to occur in this State.

Illinois.

A report of deaths from malarial fevers, by sex, for the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, follows:

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1909.....	67	58	125	1912.....	57	44	101
1910.....	66	46	112	1913.....	45	49	94
1911.....	36	34	70	1914.....	39	31	70

The counties in which the largest number of deaths from this cause was reported during the five years covered by this report are in the southern portion of the State, and were as follows:

Alexander, 28 deaths; Gallatin, 23 deaths; Johnson, 23 deaths; Madison, 25 deaths; Massac, 16 deaths; Pope, 23 deaths; Saline, 23 deaths; St. Clair, 35 deaths; Union, 23 deaths; Williamson, 16 deaths. During the five years, deaths from malaria were reported in all the 102 counties of the State except in the following-named counties: Boone, Brown, Bureau, Carroll, Dekalb, Dewitt, Dupage, Grundy, Henry, Iroquois, Jasper, Kendall, Knox, Lee, McHenry, Manard, Ogle, Putnam, Richland, Stark, Stevenson, Warren, and Woodford; all of which, except Jasper and Richland, are located in the northern portion of the State.

#### Indiana.

No report was received from Indiana.

#### Iowa.

Malaria is reported not to occur in this State.

#### Kansas.

A total of 65 deaths from malaria was reported for the past two years (1913-14). Malaria is a notifiable disease in Kansas.

#### Kentucky.

Postal cards were mailed to physicians in the State each month, beginning July, 1914, to December, 1914, inclusive. Malarial fever cases were reported to exist in every county from which reports were received except Boone, Clinton, Elliott, Johnson, Leslie, Martin, and Spencer, from which all reports were in the negative. No reports were received from Edmonson County. For the six months a total of 6,648 cases was reported, which represents on an estimated population of 2,350,731 a ratio of 1 case to 354 inhabitants, as reported on 3,334 replies, which was 15.88 per cent of the cards mailed.

The following tables give a summary of the postal-card replies received:

Number of cards mailed.....				21,000
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....				10
Number of replies received.....				3,334
Average number of places represented in replies.....				297
Percentage of replies received.....				15.88
Number of counties not heard from.....				1

The following is a table of reported cases by month and color:

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
July.....	1,304	248	November.....	1,314	595
August.....	927	144	December.....	260	64
September.....	850	105			
October.....	706	131	Totals.....	5,361	1,287

Total, 6,648.

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each county during the months of July to December, inclusive, by color:

County.	White.	Colored.	County.	White.	Colored.
Adair.....	33	1	Laurel.....	7	0
Allen.....	23	1	Lawrence.....	2	0
Anderson.....	2	0	Lee.....	57	19
Ballard.....	79	17	Leslie.....	0	0
Barren.....	64	9	Letcher.....	4	0
Bath.....	18	1	Lewis.....	1	0
Bell.....	2	0	Lincoln.....	32	12
Boone.....	0	0	Livingston.....	2	0
Bourbon.....	9	6	Logan.....	124	34
Boyd.....	3	0	Lyon.....	51	21
Boyle.....	11	0	McCracken.....	181	28
Bracken.....	8	0	McCreary.....	5	0
Breathitt.....	22	5	McLean.....	82	17
Breckenridge.....	141	11	Madison.....	14	0
Bullitt.....	65	7	Magoffin.....	4	0
Butler.....	101	11	Marion.....	24	6
Caldwell.....	165	41	Marshall.....	238	37
Calloway.....	139	13	Martin.....	0	0
Campbell.....	5	0	Mason.....	4	1
Carlisle.....	110	16	Meade.....	57	6
Carroll.....	27	0	Menifee.....	24	2
Carter.....	11	0	Mercer.....	28	2
Casey.....	3	0	Metcalfe.....	40	4
Christian.....	923	525	Monroe.....	23	4
Clark.....	6	2	Montgomery.....	4	2
Clay.....	5	0	Morgan.....	4	0
Clinton.....	0	0	Muhlenberg.....	183	4
Crittenden.....	8	1	Nelson.....	4	4
Cumberland.....	35	1	Nicholas.....	2	0
Davies.....	162	18	Ohio.....	54	7
Edmunson.....			Oldham.....	2	0
Elliott.....	0	0	Owen.....	2	0
Estill.....	7	1	Owsley.....	0	2
Fayette.....	6	0	Pendleton.....	2	0
Fleming.....	17	2	Perry.....	11	1
Floyd.....	4	0	Pike.....	12	1
Franklin.....	14	0	Powell.....	6	0
Fulton.....	213	41	Fulaski.....	18	5
Gallatin.....	10	0	Robertson.....	5	1
Garrard.....	16	3	Rockcastle.....	2	0
Grant.....	12	3	Rowan.....	3	0
Graves.....	165	39	Russell.....	40	0
Grayson.....	4	0	Scott.....	6	2
Green.....	3	0	Shelby.....	13	5
Greenup.....	15	0	Simpson.....	17	3
Hancock.....	35	1	Spencer.....	0	0
Hardin.....	66	5	Taylor.....	0	10
Harlan.....	7	0	Todd.....	21	14
Harrison.....	15	0	Trigg.....	17	3
Hart.....	41	4	Trimble.....	55	0
Henderson.....	101	36	Union.....	103	60
Henry.....	27	8	Warren.....	67	9
Hickman.....	85	17	Washington.....	6	0
Hopkins.....	59	12	Wayne.....	6	2
Jackson.....	18	0	Webster.....	84	17
Jefferson.....	403	84	Whitley.....	2	0
Jessamine.....	13	0	Wolfe.....	13	0
Johnson.....	0	0	Woodford.....	12	0
Kenton.....	7	0			
Knott.....	3	0			
Knox.....	9	0		5,361	1,287
Larue.....	12	0			

Louisiana.

A total of 13,016 cases of malaria was reported for the eight months, May to December, 1914, which number gives a ratio of 1 case to 136 inhabitants, computed on an estimated population of the State of 1,773,482.

This number of cases was compiled from 1,603 postal cards received, or 8.02 per cent of a total of 19,981 cards mailed to physicians.

No report was received from Cameron Parish.

Malarial fever cases were reported to exist in every parish in the State from which reports were received.

The following table gives a summary of the postal card replies received:

Number of cards mailed.....	20,000
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....	19
Number of replies received.....	1,603
Average number of places represented in replies.....	114
Percentage of replies received.....	8.02
Number of parishes not heard from.....	1

The following is a table of cases reported by month and color:

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
May.....	377	282	October.....	1,108	646
June.....	1,524	1,064	November.....	482	242
July.....	1,469	796	December.....	417	167
August.....	1,263	906			
September.....	1,096	1,195		7,716	5,300

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each parish during the months of May to December, both inclusive, by color:

Parishes.	White.	Colored.	Parishes.	White.	Colored.
Acadia.....	205	3	Morehouse.....	195	184
Allen.....	325	173	Natchitoches.....	256	95
Ascension.....	110	43	Orleans.....	363	117
Assumption.....	41	38	Ouachita.....	323	220
Avoyelles.....	162	41	Plaquemines.....	28	29
Beauregard.....	115	20	Point Coupee.....	62	81
Bienville.....	144	49	Rapides.....	228	113
Bossier.....	27	82	Red River.....	37	90
Cado.....	275	235	Richland.....	34	31
Caldwell.....	56	27	Sabine.....	60	33
Cameron.....	---	---	St. Bernard.....	4	0
Catahoula.....	65	31	St. Charles.....	16	34
Claiborne.....	34	15	St. Helena.....	40	19
Concordia.....	190	353	St. James.....	135	100
De Soto.....	400	248	St. John.....	63	75
East Baton Rouge.....	95	52	St. Landry.....	80	45
East Carroll.....	50	106	St. Martin.....	94	72
East Feliciana.....	84	94	St. Mary.....	47	33
Evangeline.....	131	30	St. Tammany.....	103	63
Franklin.....	67	37	Tangipahoa.....	104	92
Grant.....	460	234	Tensas.....	27	569
Iberia.....	85	51	Terrebonne.....	118	63
Iberville.....	180	148	Union.....	74	35
Jackson.....	88	46	Vermilion.....	254	38
Jefferson Davis.....	121	18	Vernon.....	107	57
Jefferson.....	8	3	Washington.....	66	33
Lafayette.....	192	101	Webster.....	104	106
Lafourche.....	36	13	West Baton Rouge.....	56	83
La Salle.....	118	2	West Carroll.....	13	3
Lincoln.....	115	35	West Feliciana.....	2	1
Livingston.....	335	56	Winn.....	70	55
Madison.....	58	103			
			Total.....	7,716	5,300

**Maine.**

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in the State of Maine, and it is doubtful if any cases occur except such as may be imported. The mortality records for the past five years show the following number of deaths reported as due to malaria:

Year.	Deaths.
1909.....	5
1910.....	0
1911.....	2
1912.....	2
1913.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13</b>

**Maryland.**

The Public Health Reports gives the following number of reported cases of malaria outside of Baltimore:

	Cases.
October, 1914.....	69
November, 1914.....	2
December, 1914.....	3

**Massachusetts.**

The following number of deaths from malarial fevers for the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, was reported for the State:

Year.	Deaths.
1909.....	20
1910.....	17
1911.....	12
1912.....	3
1913.....	11
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63</b>

**Michigan.**

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in this State.

Twenty-five years or more ago malaria was a common ailment in Michigan, but the State is now comparatively free from the disease.

Information was received by the State board of health that malaria had been contracted at a summer resort near Petoskey during the past year.

**Minnesota.**

Malaria is a notifiable disease in Minnesota. The disease is reported as extremely rare in this State and usually imported.

**Mississippi.**

Malaria is a notifiable disease in this State.

The morbidity and mortality reports for the year 1914 are still in preparation and are consequently not yet available. Dr. F. L.

Watkins, deputy State registrar of vital statistics in the State, advises that the total number of cases of malaria reported during the year 1914 was 116,788, of which number 50,543 were white and 66,245 colored.

No reports were received from Webster County.

*Types of infection.*—In response to circular letters addressed to physicians in every county in the State, requesting that they submit blood smears taken from any of their active or chronic cases of malaria, for which purpose slides and slide boxes, history blanks, and franks for mailing were furnished, 428 blood specimens were submitted and examined, of which number 216 were found positive for malarial parasites.

The following table gives the number and types of positive findings of specimens submitted by physicians for examination by counties in the State:

County.	Number.	Types of infection.		
		Tertian.	Estivo-autumnal.	Mixed.
Adams.....	2	2		
Amite.....	2	1		1
Bolivar.....	28	10		18
Calhoun.....	5	5		
Carroll.....	3	1		2
Chickasaw.....	1	1		
Choctaw.....	1			
Claiborne.....	4	2		2
Clarke.....	3	2		1
Clay.....	1	1		
Coahoma.....	5	2		3
Copiah.....	10	8		2
De Soto.....	2	1		1
Forrest.....	2	1		1
Greene.....	6			6
Harrison.....	10	6		4
Hinds.....	2	2		
Holmes.....	8	3		5
Jackson.....	7	6		1
Jasper.....	3	2		1
Jefferson.....	1	1		
Lafayette.....	1			1
Lauderdale.....	5	2		3
Leake.....	6	6		
Leflore.....	6	2		4
Lincoln.....	8	6		2
Madison.....	2	2		
Marion.....	5	3		2
Monroe.....	6	2		4
Montgomery.....	4	2		2
Neshoba.....	8	6		2
Newton.....	5	3		1
Noxubee.....	2	2		
Panola.....	6	4		1
Perry.....	4	3		1
Pike.....	6	5		1
Quitman.....	3	1		2
Smith.....	3	3		
Sunflower.....	11	4		7
Tallahatchie.....	6	1		5
Tate.....	1			1
Warren.....	17	17		
Washington.....	2	1		1
Wilkinson.....	1			1
Winston.....	1	1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2</b>

*Surveys and malaria index.*—Surveys were made in Electric Mills, Miss. (May, 1914), and in Greenville and Scott (October, 1914), comprising an examination of the location and extent of breeding places for Anopheline mosquitoes.

A malarial blood index was also made of a representative number of persons.

A table giving the places, number of persons examined, by color, and the results of the blood examinations, together with types of infection found, is here given:

Place.	Number examined.			Number infected.		Types of infection.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Tertian.	Estivo-autumnal.	Mixed.
Electric Mills (May, 1914).	187	339	526	21	42	54	8	1
Scott and vicinity (October, 1914).....	14	1,652	1,666	6	676	357	319	6

**Missouri.**

No report was received from the State of Missouri.

**Montana.**

Malaria is said not to occur in the State of Montana, and it is not a notifiable disease.

**Nebraska.**

No report was received from this State.

**Nevada.**

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in this State.

**New Hampshire.**

The disease is not notifiable in this State.

**New Jersey.**

No report was received from this State.

**New Mexico.**

Malaria is not notifiable in the State of New Mexico. It is reported that some malaria occurs in the southeastern portion of the State.

**New York.**

Malaria is not included in the list of notifiable diseases required to be reported in the State.



## North Carolina.

The disease prevails mainly in the eastern half of the State, although cases were reported from 87 of the 100 counties in the State. The reports from the following counties were in the negative,

Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell, Clay, Jackson, Jones, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Swain, and Watauga.

The total number of 8,357 cases of malarial fevers reported gives a ratio with the estimated population of 2,339,452, of 1 case to 280 inhabitants in the 15.71 per cent of returns of all postal cards mailed.

The mortality reports were obtained through the State health officer, W. S. Rankin, and prepared by T. B. Brown, Chief Clerk, State Board of Health of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

The following table gives a summary of all reports received:

Number of cards mailed.....	21, 188
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....	62
Number of replies received.....	3, 320
Average number of places represented in replies.....	171
Percentage of replies received.....	15. 71
Number of counties not heard from.....	0

The following is a table of cases and deaths reported by month and color for the year 1914:

	Cases.		Deaths.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
January.....	639	228	4	6
February.....	416	163	3	4
March.....	344	132	6	4
April.....	428	191	4	4
May.....	709	295	10	5
June.....	882	378	12	12
July.....	322	122	16	16
August.....	588	468	22	14
September.....	470	203	20	28
October.....	432	203	21	16
November.....	304	121	14	7
December.....	224	90	2	3
Total.....	5, 758	2, 599	134	119

The following table gives the number of cases and deaths reported in each county during the year of 1914, by color:

County.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Alamance.....	111	30	.....	2
Alexander.....	0	0	.....	.....
Alleghany.....	0	0	.....	.....
Anson.....	111	64	.....	1
Ashe.....	0	0	.....	.....
Avery.....	7	0	.....	.....
Beaufort.....	569	355	9	8

County.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Bertie.....	184	162	3	5
Bladen.....	119	25		1
Brunswick.....	12	3	2	1
Buncombe.....	14	0		
Burke.....	13	1		
Cabarrus.....	108	42	11	
Caldwell.....	3	0		
Camden.....	29	18		
Carteret.....	108	46	4	2
Caswell.....	0	0		
Catawba.....	40	4	0	1
Chatham.....	120	18		
Cherokee.....	1	0		
Chowan.....	72	0	3	0
Clay.....	0	0		
Cleveland.....	125	25	0	1
Columbus.....	48	11		0
Craven.....	33	7		21
Cumberland.....	70	78		1
Currituck.....	55	52		1
Dare.....	15	8		
Davidson.....	50	10		
Davie.....	29	2		
Duplin.....	47	57		
Durham.....	133	16	2	
Edgecombe.....	104	73	2	6
Forsyth.....	61	5	1	2
Franklin.....	55	24	4	
Gaston.....	58	24	2	
Gates.....	20	15	1	
Graham.....	21	0		
Granville.....	48	45	1	
Greene.....	25	5		
Guilford.....	178	41	1	4
Halifax.....	103	92	6	10
Harnett.....	53	18		
Haywood.....	8	0		
Henderson.....	7	0		
Hertford.....	51	30	3	1
Hoke.....	9	2		
Hyde.....	9	7		1
Iredell.....	32	14		
Jackson.....	0	0		
Johnson.....	202	36	2	1
Jones.....	0	0		
Lee.....	22	10		
Lenoir.....	44	21	2	1
Lincoln.....	39	0	1	0
McDowell.....	3	0		
Macon.....	0	0		
Madison.....	0	0	1	0
Martin.....	61	32	1	0
Mecklenburg.....	78	38	3	5
Mitchell.....	0	0		
Montgomery.....	19	20		
Moore.....	14	5		
Nash.....	45	23	3	1
New Hanover.....	37	0	4	2
Northampton.....	89	87	4	3
Onslow.....	35	3	2	5
Orange.....	33	7	2	
Pamlico.....	12	3	4	
Pasquotank.....	60	86		1
Pender.....	1	0	1	0
Perquimans.....	133	92	1	2
Person.....	24	4	1	
Pitt.....	499	386	3	5
Folk.....	0	0		
Randolph.....	65	7	2	0
Richmond.....	23	1		
Robeson.....	62	18	3	2
Rockingham.....	44	13		
Rowan.....	71	15	1	2
Rutherford.....	4	3		
Sampson.....	50	18	1	1
Scotland.....	35	8	0	1
Stanly.....	39	31	3	0
Stokes.....	11	0		
Surry.....	1	1		
Swain.....	4	0		
Transylvania.....	4	0		
Tyrrell.....	40	18	1	1

County.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Union.....	59	7	1	1
Vance.....	29	3	1	.....
Wake.....	270	102	5	3
Warren.....	45	31	1	3
Washington.....	9	4	2	1
Watanga.....	0	0	.....	.....
Wayne.....	57	49	0	2
Wilkes.....	11	0	.....	.....
Wilson.....	49	34	5	5
Yadkin.....	47	3	.....	.....
Yancey.....	4	0	.....	.....
Total.....	5,758	2,599	134	119

#### North Dakota.

Malaria is reported to be unknown in this State.

#### Ohio.

Malaria is a reportable disease in Ohio.

The mortality reports for the five years 1909-1913 give the following number of deaths from malaria for each year:

Year.	Deaths.
1909.....	67
1910.....	39
1911.....	37
1912.....	37
1913.....	39
	219

It is also alleged that most, if not all, of the malaria which occurs in Ohio is imported.

#### Oklahoma.

No report was received from this State.

#### Oregon.

Malaria is reported to have been more or less prevalent many years ago, but no cases are now known to originate in the State.

Anopheles mosquitoes are also reported as not present in the State.

#### Pennsylvania.

Malaria has been a notifiable disease since the beginning of 1906. Houses are placarded for this disease, and the commissioner of health, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, adds, "since this custom has been enforced in many communities the diagnosis of malaria is not so

commonly made and the mild types of typhoid fever are reported as typhoid."

The following table gives the number of reported cases and deaths for each year, 1906 to 1914, inclusive:

Year.	Reported cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Reported cases.	Deaths.
1906.....	99	39	1912.....	146	38
1907.....	81	66	1913.....	95	34
1908.....	87	49	1914.....	44	.....
1909.....	88	50	Total.....	778	413
1910.....	69	50			
1911.....	69	37			

**Rhode Island.**

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in Rhode Island.

**South Carolina.**

Reports of cases of malaria for the year 1914, totaling 8,113, were received from every county in the State.

These reported cases were compiled from 2,445 reply cards received, which number represents 16.03 per cent of a total of 15,246 cards mailed to physicians in the State during the year.

The ratio of actually reported cases, 8,113, to the total estimated population of the State, 1,590,015, was therefore 1 case to 196 inhabitants, or a rate of 5.1 per 1,000, and on a basis of complete reports at the same proportion the rate would be 31.8 per 1,000, population.

The following tables gives a summary of all reports received:

Number of cards mailed.....	15,300
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....	54
Number of replies received.....	2,445
Average number of places represented in replies.....	129
Percentage of replies received.....	16.03
Number of counties not heard from.....	0

The following is a table of reported cases by month and color:

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
January.....	238	239	August.....	378	361
February.....	185	286	September.....	452	477
March.....	230	206	October.....	598	557
April.....	337	351	November.....	247	206
May.....	375	284	December.....	156	166
June.....	481	443	Total.....	4,134	3,979
July.....	457	373			

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each county during the year, by color:

County	White.	Colored.	County.	White.	Colored.
Abbeville.....	53	42	Hampton.....	101	128
Aiken.....	62	46	Horry.....	94	51
Anderson.....	56	13	Jasper.....	14	12
Bamberg.....	22	29	Kershaw.....	88	47
Barnwell.....	218	271	Lancaster.....	11	2
Beaufort.....	24	24	Laurens.....	97	27
Berkeley.....	205	302	Lee.....	30	35
Calhoun.....	48	81	Lexington.....	139	51
Charleston.....	94	189	Marion.....	186	104
Cherokee.....	15	9	Marlboro.....	31	13
Chester.....	173	102	Newberry.....	166	157
Chesterfield.....	24	56	Oconee.....	3	1
Clarendon.....	47	43	Orangeburg.....	396	357
Colleton.....	103	35	Pickens.....	3	1
Darlington.....	93	122	Richland.....	286	355
Dillon.....	41	50	Saluda.....	57	49
Dorchester.....	79	49	Spartanburg.....	81	22
Edgefield.....	69	166	Sumter.....	43	70
Fairfield.....	86	132	Union.....	131	23
Florence.....	146	97	Williamsburg.....	85	185
Georgetown.....	246	335	York.....	55	33
Greenville.....	105	54			
Greenwood.....	28	9	Total.....	4,134	3,979

### South Dakota.

No report was received from this State.

### Tennessee.

There were 6,654 cases with 226 deaths from malaria reported during the year 1914.

The morbidity reports were compiled from 4,724 reply cards, or 11.93 per cent of 39,594 cards mailed to physicians.

The ratio of the actual number of cases, 6,654, to the estimated population for the State, 2,254,754, was therefore 1 to 338, or at a rate of 2.9 cases per 1,000 population.

The reports indicate that the disease prevails mainly in the western section of the State. A few cases, and even deaths, were reported in the eastern or mountainous section.

No report was received from Moore County and the reports received from Cocke, Hawkins, James, Morgan, Sequatchie, Trousdale, and Union were all negative for malaria, although the mortality reports compiled by the State board of health and furnished by the secretary, Dr. R. Q. Lillard, give two deaths from malaria for Trousdale County and one death for Morgan County.

The following tables give a summary of all postal-card reports, together with the mortality reports by counties, furnished by the State board of health:

Number of cards mailed.....	40,056
Number of cards returned unclaimed.....	462
Number of replies received.....	4,724
Average number of places represented in replies.....	202
Percentage of replies received.....	11.93
Number of counties not heard from.....	1

The following is a table of reported cases by month and color:

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
January.....	556	179	August.....	467	213
February.....	249	40	September.....	573	195
March.....	323	75	October.....	543	202
April.....	279	83	November.....	337	106
May.....	385	212	December.....	245	81
June.....	501	256			
July.....	394	160	Total.....	4,852	1,802

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each county during the year, by color:

County.	White.	Colored.	Deaths, 1914.	County.	White.	Colored.	Deaths, 1914.
Anderson.....	2	0	1	Lauderdale.....	95	65	7
Bedford.....	45	17	3	Lawrence.....	16	0	1
Benton.....	59	18	2	Lewis.....	12	0	1
Bledsoe.....	12	13	.....	Lincoln.....	107	25	1
Blount.....	7	0	.....	Loudon.....	18	0	.....
Bradley.....	23	5	1	McMinn.....	5	0	.....
Campbell.....	34	1	.....	McNairy.....	84	23	9
Cannon.....	2	0	.....	Macon.....	7	3	.....
Carroll.....	79	22	7	Madison.....	144	48	5
Carter.....	2	0	1	Marion.....	57	0	1
Chestham.....	19	4	1	Marshall.....	31	1	2
Chester.....	82	33	1	Maurv.....	16	4	2
Chalborne.....	1	0	.....	Meigs.....	2	0	.....
Clay.....	3	0	.....	Monroe.....	8	3	.....
Cocke.....	0	0	.....	Montgomery.....	100	113	1
Coffee.....	17	3	.....	Moore <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
Crockett.....	71	35	6	Morgan.....	0	0	1
Cumberland.....	3	0	3	Obion.....	169	52	6
Davidson.....	255	35	7	Overton.....	27	0	4
Decatur.....	85	8	1	Perry.....	9	0	.....
DeKalb.....	32	3	2	Pickett.....	12	0	.....
Dickinson.....	40	7	1	Folk.....	1	0	2
Dyer.....	151	5	12	Putnam.....	60	4	.....
Fayette.....	7	18	5	Rhea.....	11	0	.....
Fentress.....	1	0	.....	Roane.....	3	0	.....
Franklin.....	17	3	1	Robertson.....	45	11	2
Gibson.....	482	151	6	Rutherford.....	97	36	2
Giles.....	54	12	1	Scott.....	31	0	.....
Grainger.....	6	1	1	Sequatchie.....	0	0	.....
Greene.....	5	0	.....	Sevier.....	8	0	.....
Grundy.....	21	5	.....	Shelby.....	513	746	73
Hambien.....	2	0	.....	Smith.....	22	4	.....
Hamilton.....	140	15	8	Stewart.....	21	3	.....
Hancock.....	1	0	.....	Sullivan.....	7	0	.....
Hardeman.....	91	49	6	Sumner.....	34	6	.....
Hardin.....	251	44	1	Tipton.....	84	69	8
Hawkins.....	0	0	.....	Trousdale.....	0	0	2
Haywood.....	7	1	2	Union.....	0	0	.....
Henderson.....	42	10	.....	Unicoi.....	1	0	.....
Henry.....	67	9	3	Van Buren.....	17	4	.....
Hickman.....	18	3	.....	Warren.....	19	0	.....
Houston.....	22	7	1	Washington.....	15	0	.....
Humphreys.....	37	2	1	Wayne.....	6	3	.....
Jackson.....	15	0	.....	Weakley.....	46	4	5
James.....	0	0	.....	White.....	17	9	1
Jefferson.....	21	0	1	Williamson.....	7	10	1
Johnson.....	1	0	.....	Wilson.....	18	7	2
Knox.....	201	2	1				
Lake.....	16	8	2	Total.....	4,852	1,802	226

<sup>1</sup> No report.

Texas.

The mortality records for the period from September 1, 1910, to October 31, 1914, give a total of 1,307 deaths reported as due to malaria. Malaria is not included in the list of notifiable diseases.

## Utah.

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in Utah, but it is the intention of the State board of health to make it so in the near future.

## Vermont.

Malaria is not a notifiable disease in this State.

The number of deaths from malaria reported for the five years 1909-1913 is shown in the following table:

Year.	Deaths.
1909.....	0
1910.....	3
1911.....	1
1912.....	0
1913.....	3
Total.....	7

## Virginia.

The reports received and furnished by the State board of health give a total of 7,008 cases of malaria reported for the period of six months, July to December, 1914, and a total of 152 deaths from this cause for the year of 1913 and 163 deaths for 1914. The disease prevails mainly in the southeastern section of the State.

The following table gives the number of reported cases and deaths from malaria, by counties, for the year 1914, and number of deaths for the year 1913:

County.	Number of cases of malaria reported July to December, 1914.	Number of deaths reported for the years—		County.	Number of cases of malaria reported July to December, 1914.	Number of deaths reported for the years—	
		1913	1914			1913	1914
Accomac.....	208	1	.....	Dickenson.....	8	.....	1
Albemarle.....	25	.....	.....	Dinwiddie.....	121	7	7
Alexandria.....	77	1	1	Elizabeth City.....	78	1	1
Alleghany.....	.....	.....	.....	Essex.....	90	1	1
Amelia.....	39	.....	1	Fairfax.....	28	.....	.....
Amherst.....	14	.....	.....	Fauquier.....	16	.....	.....
Appomattox.....	9	.....	.....	Floyd.....	5	.....	.....
Augusta.....	18	.....	.....	Fluvanna.....	12	.....	.....
Bath.....	.....	.....	.....	Franklin.....	10	.....	.....
Bedford.....	26	2	.....	Frederick.....	11	.....	.....
Bland.....	.....	.....	.....	Giles.....	3	.....	.....
Botetourt.....	7	.....	.....	Gloucester.....	83	1	1
Brunswick.....	145	2	1	Goochland.....	8	1	.....
Buchanan.....	1	1	.....	Grayson.....	3	.....	.....
Buckingham.....	20	1	1	Greene.....	1	.....	16
Campbell.....	145	3	2	Greensville.....	362	14	.....
Carolina.....	113	.....	.....	Halifax.....	289	3	5
Carroll.....	.....	.....	.....	Hanover.....	113	.....	4
Charles City.....	41	.....	2	Henrico.....	102	.....	.....
Charlotte.....	65	.....	.....	Henry.....	12	.....	2
Chesterfield.....	86	2	4	Highland.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarke.....	4	.....	.....	Isle of Wight.....	146	4	.....
Craig.....	1	.....	.....	James City.....	90	3	.....
Culpeper.....	5	.....	.....	King and Queen.....	70	1	1
Cumberland.....	60	1	.....	King George.....	1	1	1

County.	Number of cases of malaria reported July to December, 1914.	Number of deaths reported for the years—		County.	Number of cases of malaria reported July to December, 1914.	Number of deaths reported for the years—	
		1913	1914			1913	1914
King William.....	135	1	2	Prince Anne.....	212	4	8
Lancaster.....	90	2	1	Pulaski.....	6		
Lee.....	10	2		Rappahannock.....			
London.....	44			Richmond.....	55		1
Louisa.....	5		1	Roanoke.....	12		
Lunenburg.....	59	1	2	Rockbridge.....			1
Madison.....	1			Rockingham.....	9		
Mathews.....	53	2		Russell.....	8		
Mecklenberg.....	135	1	4	Scott.....	13		
Middlesex.....	133		2	Shenandoah.....	6		
Montgomery.....	23			Smyth.....	1		
Nansemond.....	599	9	9	Southampton.....	467	13	9
Nelson.....	28			Spotsylvania.....	7	1	
New Kent.....	50	1		Stafford.....	49		1
Norfolk.....	419	49	42	Surry.....	145		2
Northampton.....	234		1	Sussex.....	171	3	2
Northumberland.....	92	1	1	Tazewell.....	12		1
Nottaway.....	55			Warren.....	4		
Orange.....	27			Warwick.....	43	5	4
Page.....	2			Washington.....	4		
Patrick.....	2			Westmoreland.....	99		
Pittsylvania.....	175	3	8	Wise.....			
Powhatan.....	45			Wythe.....	1		
Prince Edward.....	72		2	York.....	311	1	5
Prince George.....	22	1					
Prince William.....	98	1	2	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,008</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>163</b>

**Washington.**

Malaria is a notifiable disease, but is reported to be comparatively rare.

**West Virginia.**

No report was received from this State.

**Wisconsin.**

Malaria is not included in the list of notifiable diseases in Wisconsin.

**Wyoming.**

No deaths from malaria have been reported in the State during the past four years.

NOTE.—Malaria is a notifiable disease of which the occurrence of cases is to be reported by physicians to the health departments in the following named states: Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington.—EDITOR.



## PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

### CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended May 8, 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.	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.
<b>New buildings:</b>		
Inspections of work under construction.....	280	Vessels inspected for rat guards..... 24
Basements concreted (13,617 square feet).....	33	Reinspections made on vessels..... 26
Floors concreted (19,185 square feet)....	24	New rat guards procured..... 13
Yards, passageways, etc. (20,697 square feet).....	46	Defective rat guards repaired..... 9
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	53,499	Rats trapped on wharves and water front... 26
<b>Class A, B, and C (fire proof) buildings:</b>		Rats trapped on vessels..... 24
Inspections made.....	268	Traps set on wharves and water front..... 189
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	5,035	Traps set on vessels..... 50
Wire screening used (square feet).....	24,080	Vessels trapped on..... 10
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	8,408	Poisons placed on water front (pieces)..... 3,600
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	32,000	Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces)..... 7,200
<b>Old buildings:</b>		Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds)..... 6
Inspections made.....	622	Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves)..... 12
Wooden floors removed.....	31	Pounds of poison used on water front..... 6
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	16	
New foundation walls installed (cubic feet).....	5,863	<b>RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.</b>
Concrete floors installed (37,832 cubic feet).....	23	Collected..... 302
Basements concreted (4,235 cubic feet).....	6	Examined..... 245
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (32,498 cubic feet).....	53	Found infected..... 0
Total area concrete laid (cubic feet).....	74,565	
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (22,900 cubic feet).....	12	<b>RATS IDENTIFIED.</b>
Buildings razed.....	17	Mus norvegicus..... 170
New garbage cans stamped approved ..	817	Mus rattus..... 57
Nuisances abated.....	377	Mus alexandrinus..... 41
		Mus musculus..... 34

*Squirrels collected and examined for plague.*

Contra Costa County.....	358
San Benito County.....	239
San Joaquin County.....	156
Alameda County.....	66
Merced County.....	49
Stanislaus County.....	41
Santa Cruz County.....	9
Santa Clara County.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>922</b>
<b>Found infected.....</b>	<b>0</b>

*Other animals collected and examined for plague.*

San Joaquin County.....	weasel.. 1
Merced County.....	do... 1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Found infected.....</b>	<b>0</b>

*Ranches inspected and hunted over.*

Contra Costa County.....	39
San Benito County.....	33
San Joaquin County.....	19
Alameda County.....	18
Merced County.....	14
Santa Cruz County.....	5
Santa Clara County.....	3
Stanislaus County.....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>134</b>

*Record of plague infection.*

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
<b>Cities:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties:</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	(1)	Mar. 4, 1915	1,567 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	Apr. 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.

<sup>1</sup> None.

<sup>2</sup> Wood rat.

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

**LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.**

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended May 8, 1915, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	24	By elevation.....	132
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide...	22	By marginal concrete wall.....	242
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas....	2	By concrete floor and wall.....	245
Pounds of sulphur.....	5,452	By minor repairs.....	452
Pounds of coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation.....	30,400	Square yards of concrete laid.....	12,200
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	152	Total buildings rat proofed.....	1,071
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	200	Total buildings rat proofed to date.....	34,055
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	154	Number of abatements.....	196
Clean bills of health issued.....	37	Number of abatements to date.....	24,435
Foul bills of health issued.....	6		
		<b>LABORATORY OPERATIONS.</b>	
<b>FIELD OPERATIONS.</b>		Rodents examined.....	2,497
Number of rats trapped.....	4,719	Mus norvegicus.....	2,132
Number of premises disinfected.....	1	Mus rattus.....	107
Number of premises inspected.....	11,826	Mus alexandrinus.....	84
Notices served.....	1,824	Mus musculus.....	2,266
		Wood rats.....	23
		Putrid.....	139
		Muskrats.....	87
		Total rodents received at laboratory.....	4,705
		Number of suspicious rats.....	15
		Plague rats confirmed.....	1

## Rodent case.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
237	2482 Royal Street.	Apr. 24, 1915	May 6, 1915	All flooring removed and entire premises sprayed with a pulicide solution. Intensive trapping.

Last case of human plague, Oct. 4, 1914.  
 Last case of rodent plague, May 6, 1915.  
 Total number of rodents captured to May 8. 339,353  
 Total number of rodents examined to  
 May 8..... 245,576

Total cases of rodent plague to May 8, by species:

Mus musculus.....	4
Mus rattus.....	16
Mus norvegicus.....	209
Mus alexandrinus.....	8
Total rodent cases to May 8, 1915....	237

## WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended May 1, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

## RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	42
Basements concreted, new buildings (26,283 square feet).....	14
Floors concreted, new buildings (43,780 square feet).....	27
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (2,295 square feet).....	5
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	47,650
Total concrete laid (new structures).....	120,005
New buildings elevated.....	6
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	41
Old buildings inspected.....	9
Old premises rat proofed, concrete.....	1
Floors concreted, old buildings (2,750 square feet).....	1
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	1
Buildings razed.....	4

## LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	13
Rodents trapped and killed.....	374
Total.....	387
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	288
Rodents found plague infected.....	0
Poison distributed, pounds.....	31
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	10
Bodies found plague infected.....	0

## CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	13
Mus alexandrinus.....	36
Mus norvegicus.....	264
Mus musculus.....	74

## WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded...	6
New rat guards installed.....	8
Defective rat guards repaired.....	4
Canal Zone certificates issued.....	2
Port sanitary statements issued.....	33

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

## MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors.....	15
Boxes of plants from Japan examined for rats (no evidence of rats found).....	15
Fishing vessels examined and medicine chests installed.....	8

## RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	74
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	2
Mus musculus trapped.....	7

Total.....	83
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Rodents examined for plague infection.....	80
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0

## RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

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

**HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.**

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

**Honolulu.**

**WEEK ENDED MAY 1, 1915.**

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	416	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Rats trapped.....	400	Mus musculus.....	9
Mongoose trapped.....	7	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	9	Cost per rat destroyed.....	21½ cents
Examined microscopically.....	340	Last case rat plague Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Showing plague infection.....	0	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	198	Last case rat plague, Kalopa Stable, Paauhau,	
Mus musculus.....	103	Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Mus norvegicus.....	80	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing,	
Mus rattus.....	14	Hawaii, Aug. 17, 1914.	

**Hilo.**

**WEEK ENDED APRIL 17, 1915.**

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,483	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	2,443	Mus norvegicus.....	543
Rats found dead.....	7	Mus alexandrinus.....	477
Mongoose taken.....	33	Mus rattus.....	783
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,483	Mus musculus.....	647
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0		

**WEEK ENDED APRIL 24, 1915.**

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,635	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	2,597	Mus norvegicus.....	513
Mongoose taken.....	38	Mus alexandrinus.....	530
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,635	Mus rattus.....	818
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0	Mus musculus.....	736

**WEEK ENDED MAY 1, 1915.**

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,419	Classification of rats trapped and found	
Rats trapped.....	2,388	dead—Continued.	
Rats found dead.....	0	Mus alexandrinus.....	337
Mongoose taken.....	33	Mus rattus.....	801
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,419	Mus musculus.....	677
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co.,	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		Aug. 29, 1914.	
Mus norvegicus.....	573	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar	
		Co., Aug. 16, 1914.	

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

#### Minnesota.

*Cases of communicable diseases referred during March, 1915, to other State health departments by Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken of the Minnesota State Board of Health.*

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Diphtheria: Spring Grove, Houston County.	Chicago, Cook County, Ill.....	Brother infected with diphtheria from sister suffering with a membranous vulvo-vaginitis few days after arrival at Spring Grove from Home-Finding Society of Illinois.
Scarlet fever: Forest Lake Township, Washington County.	Superior, Douglas County, Wis..	Patient broke quarantine at Superior, coming to Forest Lake Township.
Tuberculosis: St. Paul, C., Ramsey County..	Salesville, Gallatin County, Mont.	Patient left St. Paul to live at Salesville.
Minneapolis, C., Hennepin County.	Omaha, Douglas County, Nebr..	Patient left Minneapolis to live with brother at Omaha.
Typhoid fever: Pleasant Mound Township, Blue Earth County.	Iowa State Board of Health.....	Patient ill with typhoid fever when arriving in Pleasant Mound Township from farm near Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa.

### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

#### State Reports for April, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Louisiana:	
Los Angeles County—		Caddo Parish .....	1
Los Angeles .....	3	<b>Minnesota:</b>	
San Francisco County—		Beltrami County—	
San Francisco .....	2	Chilgren Township.....	1
Tulare County—		Blue Earth County—	
Visalia .....	1	Mankato .....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6</b>	Mower County—	
		Red Rock Township.....	1

**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**

**State Reports for April, 1915—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>		<b>Virginia:</b>	
Polk County—		Albemarle County.....	1
Crookston.....	1	Augusta County.....	1
Knute Township.....	1	Botetourt County.....	4
St. Louis County—		Campbell County.....	1
Duluth.....	1	Dinwiddie County.....	1
Total.....	6	Fauquier County.....	2
		Frederick County.....	1
<b>Montana:</b>		Greensville County.....	2
Broadwater County.....	1	Henry County.....	1
Silverbow County—		Lee County.....	2
Butte.....	1	Loudoun County.....	2
Total.....	2	Louis County.....	1
		Mecklenburg County.....	1
<b>Ohio:</b>		Montgomery County.....	2
Butler County—		Nansemond County.....	3
Hamilton.....	1	Orange County.....	1
Cuyahoga County—		Powhatan County.....	1
Cleveland.....	1	Prince Edward County.....	1
Franklin County—		Richmond County.....	1
Columbus.....	1	Scott County.....	3
Hamilton County—		Smyth County.....	2
Cincinnati.....	8	Southampton County.....	1
Jefferson County—		Stafford County.....	1
Staubenville.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Marion County—		Wise County.....	1
Marion.....	1	Total.....	38
Miami County.....	1		
Scioto County.....	1		
Summit County.....	3		
Total.....	18		

**City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	2	2	New York, N. Y.....	4	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....		2
Dubuque, Iowa.....		1	Portland, Oreg.....		1
Elmira, N. Y.....		1	San Francisco, Cal.....		1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1		Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Lawrence, Mass.....		1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	2				

**DIPHTHERIA.**

**California—San Francisco.**

Passed Assist. Surg. Hurley reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 22, 1915, 32 cases of diphtheria were notified in San Francisco, Cal.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1642.

**ERYSIPELAS.****City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa. ....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	3	.....
Baltimore, Md. ....	.....	1	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	16
Boston, Mass. ....	.....	3	Oakland, Cal. ....	1	.....
Bridgport, Conn. ....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	20	1
Brockton, Mass. ....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	7	.....
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	2	1	Rochester, N. Y. ....	.....	2
Chicago, Ill. ....	23	4	Rutland, Vt. ....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo. ....	10	1
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	10	.....	San Francisco, Cal. ....	5	.....
Detroit, Mich. ....	3	1	Shenandoah, Pa. ....	1	.....
Erie, Pa. ....	1	.....	Somerville, Mass. ....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind. ....	.....	1	South Bethlehem, Pa. ....	1	1
Madison, Wis. ....	1	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ....	1	.....
Memphis, Tenn. ....	1	.....	Williamsport, Pa. ....	1	.....

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

During the month of April, 1915, cases of gonorrhœa were notified in States as follows: California, 19; Louisiana, 9; Ohio, 138.

**LEPROSY.****Minnesota—Minneapolis.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the month of April, 1915, a case of leprosy of the tubercular type was notified at Minneapolis, Minn., in Mrs. H. L., 30 years of age, native of Norway, who had lived in Minneapolis four years. Clinical diagnosis of the disease was made April 12 and was verified bacteriologically the same day.

**MALARIA.****State Reports for April, 1915.**

During the month of April, 1915, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: California, 9; Louisiana, 3; New Jersey, 14; Ohio, 4; South Carolina, 25; Virginia, 693.

**MEASLES.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1642.

**PELLAGRA.****State Reports for April, 1915.**

During the month of April, 1915, cases of pellagra were notified in States as follows: California, 1; Louisiana, 18; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 48; Virginia, 77.

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	3	3
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	2	Northampton, Mass.....	1	.....
Coileyville, Kans.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	2	.....	Washington, D. C.....	2	.....
Memphis, Tenn.....	5	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	3	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	.....			

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	2	1	Norfolk, Va.....	2	2
Bellingham, Wash.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	60	38
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	32	20
Chicago, Ill.....	189	71	Portland, Oreg.....	9	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	27	17	Reading, Pa.....	2	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	3	4	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	3	7	San Diego, Cal.....	2	2
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	12	12
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	3	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2	South Omaha, Neb.....	2	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Steeltown, Pa.....	1	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	Stockton, Cal.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	2	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for April, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>Virginia:</b>	
Los Angeles County—		Brunswick County.....	1
Santa Monica.....	1	Fauquier County.....	1
Santa Clara County—		Frederick County.....	2
Santa Clara.....	1	Gloucester County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	Highland County.....	1
<b>Montana:</b>		Lee County.....	2
Sheridan County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	2
<b>New Jersey:</b>		Nansemond County.....	1
Mercer County.....	1	Norfolk County.....	1
Passaic County.....	1	Prince Edward County.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	Prince George County.....	1
<b>Ohio:</b>		Prince William County.....	1
Cuyahoga County.....	2	Pulaski County.....	1
Pickaway County.....	1	Scott County.....	1
Stark County—		Tazewell County.....	2
Canton.....	1	Warren County.....	1
Summit County.....	1	Wise County.....	1
Warren County.....	1	Wythe County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23</b>

City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.

During the week ended May 8, 1915, poliomyelitis was notified in cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 case; Erie, Pa., 1 case; New York, N. Y., 1 case; Oakland, Cal., 1 case.



**RABIES IN ANIMALS.****California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks reported that a case of rabies in a dog was notified in Los Angeles, Cal., May 8, 1915. The report states that four children were bitten by this dog May 6, and that the children would be given the Pasteur treatment.

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.****Montana Report for April, 1915.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Montana:		Montana—Continued.	
Cascade County—		Gallatin County.....	1
Great Falls City.....	1	Missoula County.....	1
Carbon County.....	1	Rosebud County.....	3
Custer County.....	4		
Dawson County.....	3	Total.....	14

**SCARLET FEVER.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1642.

**SMALLPOX.****California—Imperial County.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 22, 1915, 9 cases of smallpox were notified in Imperial County, Cal.

**Kansas.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the 2 weeks ended May 22, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Barton, 2; Butler, 2; Bourbon 1; Cherokee, 1; Clay, 3; Crawford, 19; Douglas, 1; Kiowa, 1; Lane, 1; Linn, 7; Marion, 2; Meade, 2; Montgomery, 9; Phillips, 1; Republic, 6; Sedgwick, 10; Sumner, 2; Washington, 1; Wyandotte, 4.

**Massachusetts—New Bedford.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Cody reported by telegraph May 24, 1915, that four cases of smallpox had been notified in New Bedford, Mass.

**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph, May 25, 1915, that several new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Carlton County, Wrenchall Township, 1; Clay County, Barnesville, 1; McLeod County, Collins Township, 2; Winona County, Utica Township, 1.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>California:</b>						
Alameda County—						
San Leandro.....	5		2		3	
Imperial County.....	2				2	
Calexico.....	8				8	
Los Angeles County—						
Los Angeles.....	10			2	8	
Madera County.....	1				1	
San Bernardino County—						
San Bernardino.....	1				1	
San Diego County.....	10				10	
San Francisco County—						
San Francisco.....	2			1	1	
San Joaquin County—						
Stockton.....	1				1	
Solano County—						
Dixon.....	1				1	
Tulare County—						
Porterville.....	1			1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>42</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Allegan County—						
Lee Township.....	3				3	
Barry County.....						
Hastings.....	1				1	
Calhoun County—						
Battle Creek.....	1				1	
Cheboygan County—						
Inverness Township.....	1				1	
Delta County—						
Maple Ridge Township.....	3				3	
Masonville Township.....	2				2	
Kent County—						
Cascade Township.....	11				9	
Grand Rapids Township.....	2				2	
Lowell Township.....	2				2	
Wyoming Township.....	1				1	
Grand Rapids.....	1				1	
Macomb County—						
Mt. Clemens.....	4				4	
Marquette County—						
Ishpeming.....	2				2	
Negaunee.....	6				6	
Menominee County—						
Spaulding Township.....	10				9	
Montcalm County—						
Carson City.....	3				3	
Muskegon County—						
Muskegon.....	1				1	
Newaygo County—						
Dayton Township.....	2				2	
Denver Township.....	1				1	
Garfield Township.....	1				1	
Goodwell Township.....	2				2	
Sherman Township.....	4				4	
Fremont.....	2				2	
Oakland County—						
Crion Township.....	2				1	
Ontonagon County—						
Greenland Township.....	4				4	
Ottawa County—						
Holland.....	1				1	
Saginaw County—						
Buena Vista Township.....	1				1	
Tittabawassee Township.....	1				1	
St. Clair County—						
Port Huron.....	2				2	
St. Joseph County—						
Centerville.....	3				3	

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for April, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>						
Santiac County—						
Deckerville.....	1			1		
Van Buren County—						
Columbia Township.....	5				5	
Bloomington.....	10				10	
Gobleville.....	1				1	
Washtenaw County—						
Salem Township.....	3				3	
Wayne County—						
Plymouth.....	7				7	
Wyandotte.....	1				1	
Wexford County—						
South Bend Township.....	1				1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>	
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Aitkin County—						
Farm Island Township.....	1				1	
Blue Earth County—						
Good Thunder.....	1				1	
Judson Township.....	1				3	
Lyra Township.....	3				3	
Mankato.....	8				8	
Brown County—						
New Ulm.....	1				1	
Springfield.....	1				1	
Carlton County—						
Cloquet.....	1				1	
Cass County—						
Maple Township.....	1				1	
Cottonwood County—						
Amboy Township.....	1				1	
Dalton Township.....	4				3	
1					1	
Crow Wing County—						
Deerwood.....	5				5	
Dakota County—						
Farmington.....	2				2	
Faribault County—						
Elmore.....	6				3	
3					3	
Fillmore County—						
Canton Township.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Independence Township.....	1				1	
Minneapolis.....	18		2	1	15	
Isanti County—						
Maple Ridge Township.....	1				1	
Jackson County—						
Des Moines Township.....	2				2	
Jackson.....	1		1			
Petersburg Township.....	1				1	
Kandiyohi County—						
New London Township.....	1				1	
Koochiching County—						
International Falls.....	1				1	
Lake County—						
Two Harbors Township.....	5			5		
Lincoln County—						
Lake Benton.....	4		1		2	
Verdi Township.....	6				5	
1					1	
Mower County—						
Waltham.....	1				1	
Nobles County—						
Worthington.....	9				5	
4					4	
Norman County—						
Hendrum Township.....	1				1	
Pipestone County—						
Jasper.....	1			1		
Pope County—						
White Bear Lake Town- ship.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases:			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>						
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	18				18	
Redwood County—						
Brookville Township.....	1				1	
Lamberton.....	2				2	
Morgan Township.....	1				1	
Sanborn.....	1				1	
Willow Lake Township.....	1				1	
Renville County—						
Ericson Township.....	8				8	
Wang Township.....	2				2	
Rice County—						
Cannon City Township.....	1				1	
Faribault.....	1				1	
Morristown.....	4			1	3	
Rock County—						
Luverne.....	3					3
St. Louis County—						
Bassett Township.....	3				3	
Stearns County—						
Belgrade.....	1				1	
Main Prairie Township.....	4				4	
North Fork Township.....	3				3	
Raymond Township.....	7				7	
Rockville.....	1				1	
Steele County—						
Owatonna.....	1				1	
Todd County—						
Browerville.....	1				1	
Browerville Township.....	1					1
Hartford Township.....	2				2	
Long Prairie.....	2				2	
Round Prairie Township.....	1				1	
Turtle Creek Township.....	2				2	
Traverse County—						
Browns Valley.....	1				1	
Wabasha County—						
Plainview.....	1				1	
Winona County—						
Winona.....	7				3	4
Wisocoy Township.....	2					2
Wright County—						
Howard Lake.....	1				1	
Yellow Medicine County—						
Canby.....	1				1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>176</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Ohio:</b>						
Allen County—						
Lima.....	1				1	
Ashtabula County.....	2		1		1	
Ashland County.....	5				4	1
Auglaize County.....	11				7	4
Carroll County.....	1			1		
Columbiana County.....	45				34	11
Coshocton County.....	33				30	3
Crawford County.....	1			1		
Cuyahoga County.....	69				59	10
Darke County.....	15				1	14
Erie County.....	8				5	3
Geauga County.....	2			1	1	
Hamilton County.....	9			4	4	1
Hardin County.....	24				1	23
Jackson County.....	24				24	
Jefferson County.....	2				1	1
Lake County.....	2				1	1
Lawrence County.....	8				2	6
Logan County.....	43			1	35	7
Lorain County.....	3				2	1
Lucas County.....	10				8	2
Marion County.....	12				7	5
Mercer County.....	4				4	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>						
Ottawa County.....	7				7	
Paulding County.....	9				2	7
Perry County.....	7			1	6	
Portage County.....	10					10
Putnam County.....	25					25
Sandusky County.....	1				1	
Scioto County.....	21				8	13
Seneca County.....	6				2	4
Stark County.....	21				20	1
Summit County.....	12		1		7	4
Tuscarawas County.....	16				15	1
Union County.....	4					4
Van Wert County.....	1					1
Williams County.....	8			1	7	
Wyandot County.....	6					6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>488</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>160</b>

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Louisiana (Apr. 1-30):</b>			<b>South Carolina (Apr. 1-30)—Continued.</b>		
Parishes—			Counties—Continued.		
Acedia.....	6		Colleton.....	1	
Caddo.....	13		Dorchester.....	1	
Calcasieu.....	10		Edgefield.....	3	
St. Charles.....	1		Georgetown.....	4	
St. James.....	2		Greenville.....	2	
St. Mary.....	5		Horry.....	3	
St. Martin.....	10		Marlboro.....	1	
Vermilion.....	1		Newberry.....	2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>48</b>		Orangeburg.....	13	
<b>Montana (Apr. 1-30):</b>			Union.....	2	
Dawson County.....	2		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>76</b>	
Lewis and Clark County—			<b>Virginia (Apr. 1-30):</b>		
Helena.....	1		Accomac County.....	2	
Madison County.....	7		Albemarle County.....	5	
Missoula County.....	1		Buckingham County.....	5	
Missoula.....	3		Campbell County.....	1	
Musselshell County.....	1		Culpeper County.....	1	
Park County.....	1		Dickenson County.....	1	
Richland County.....	1		Dinwiddie County.....	12	
Silverbow County.....	3		Fauquier County.....	1	
Butte.....	5		Giles County.....	9	
Wibaux County.....	2		Grayson County.....	18	
Yellowstone County—			Greensville County.....	43	
Billings.....	1		Henrico County—		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28</b>		Richmond.....	2	
<b>New Jersey (Apr. 1-30):</b>			Madison County.....	9	
Counties—			Nelson County.....	15	
Camden.....	1		Northumberland County.....	4	
Cumberland.....	73		Page County.....	7	
Gloucester.....	2		Pittsylvania County—		
Salem.....	2		Danville.....	2	
Union.....	1		Prince George County.....	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>79</b>		Pulaski County.....	10	
<b>South Carolina (Apr. 1-30):</b>			Roanoke County—		
Counties—			Roanoke.....	1	
Bamberg.....	1		Russell County.....	17	
Charleston.....	34		Southampton County.....	6	
Cherokee.....	1		Tazewell County.....	5	
Chester.....	8		Warwick County—		
			Newport News.....	1	
			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>178</b>	

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

**City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	4	.....	Madison, Wis.....	10	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	2	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	9	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	7	.....	New London, Conn.....	8	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	.....	Orange, N. J.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	5	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	7	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	2	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	.....	1	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	5	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	7	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	.....	Superior, Wis.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	3	.....			

**SYPHILIS.**

**State Reports for April, 1915.**

During the month of April, 1915, cases of syphilis were notified in States as follows: California, 8; Louisiana, 9; Ohio, 92.

**TETANUS.**

**City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	1	Newark, N. J.....	.....	2
Concord, N. H.....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.....	1
Galveston, Tex.....	.....	1	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.....	2			

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1642.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**State Reports for April, 1915.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>California—Continued.</b>	
Alameda County—		Merced County.....	2
Hayward.....	4	Nevada County.....	2
Oakland.....	7	Riverside County.....	2
Piedmont.....	1	Sacramento County—	
Pleasanton.....	1	Sacramento.....	4
Butte County.....	1	San Francisco County—	
El Dorado County.....	1	San Francisco.....	10
Imperial County.....	2	San Joaquin County—	
El Centro.....	2	Stockton.....	2
Los Angeles County.....	2	Santa Barbara County—	
Alhambra.....	3	Santa Barbara.....	1
Long Beach.....	1	Shasta County—	
Los Angeles.....	7	Redding.....	2

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for April, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>California—Continued.</b>		<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>	
Solano County.....	5	Wayne County.....	
Sonoma County.....	1	Monguagnon Township.....	1
Santa Rosa.....	1	Ecorse.....	2
Tehama County.....	1	Ford.....	2
Corning.....	1	St. Clair Heights.....	2
Tuolumne County.....	1	Wyandotte.....	4
Total.....	67	Total.....	83
<b>Louisiana:</b>		<b>Minnesota:</b>	
Caddo Parish.....	8	Aitkin County—	
Rapides Parish.....	1	Farm Island Township.....	1
Red River Parish.....	1	Blue Earth County—	
St. Martin Parish.....	1	Pleasant Mound Township.....	1
Plaquemine Parish.....	1	Douglas County—	
Total.....	12	Alexandria.....	1
<b>Michigan:</b>		Freeborn County—	
Allegan County—		Albert Lea.....	4
Plainwell.....	1	Freeman Township.....	1
Alpena County—		Glenville.....	1
Alpena.....	6	Hennepin County—	
Bay County—		Minneapolis.....	10
Bay City.....	12	Plymouth Township.....	1
Benzie County—		Itasca County—	
Frankfort.....	1	Nashwauk.....	1
Berrien County—		Jackson County—	
Niles.....	1	La Crosse Township.....	1
Calhoun County—		Koochiching County—	
Convis Township.....	1	International Falls.....	3
Eaton County—		Lyon County—	
Charlotte.....	1	Marshall.....	1
Genesee County—		McLeod County—	
Vienna Township.....	2	Lynn Township.....	1
Gratiot County—		Mower County—	
Ithaca Township.....	1	Austin.....	1
Houghton County—		Nobles County—	
Stanton Township.....	3	Worthington.....	3
Huron County—		Norman County—	
Colfax Township.....	1	Gray.....	1
Iosco County—		Olmsted County—	
East Tawas.....	1	Oronoco Township.....	1
Jackson County—		Ottertail County—	
Jackson.....	1	Dead Lake Township.....	1
Kalamazoo County—		Fergus Falls.....	1
Kalamazoo.....	1	Pennington County—	
Kent County—		Thief River Falls.....	1
Gratton Township.....	1	Wyandotte Township.....	1
Wyoming Township.....	1	Polk County—	
Grand Rapids.....	9	Fosston.....	1
Macomb County—		Pope County—	
Harrison Township.....	1	Benwade Township.....	1
Marquette County—		Ramsey County—	
Marquette.....	2	St. Paul.....	1
Midland County—		Redwood County—	
Homer Township.....	1	Redwood Falls.....	1
Midland Township.....	1	Rice County—	
Porter Township.....	1	Richland Township.....	2
Montcalm County—		Roseau County—	
Winfield Township.....	1	Roseau.....	1
Montmorency County—		Scott County—	
Albert Township.....	2	Belle Plaine Borough.....	1
Oakland County—		St. Louis County—	
Rochester.....	1	Duluth.....	3
Oceana County—		Stearns County—	
Golden Township.....	1	Cold Spring.....	1
Osceola County—		Winona County—	
Orient Township.....	3	Winona.....	1
Saginaw County—		Yellow Medicine County—	
Marion Township.....	2	Granite Falls.....	1
St. Charles.....	1	Hanley Falls.....	1
Saginaw.....	9	Total.....	52
Shlawassee County—		<b>Montana:</b>	
Bennington Township.....	1	Blaine County.....	1
Washtenaw County—		Cascade County.....	1
Ann Arbor.....	1	Chouteau County.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Montana—Continued.</b>		<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>	
Fergus County.....	1	Putnam County.....	2
Flathead County.....	1	Richland County—	
Hill County.....	9	Mansfield.....	1
Lewis and Clark County—		Sandusky County.....	1
Helena.....	8	Scioto County—	
Lincoln County.....	2	Portsmouth.....	1
Richland County.....	3	Stark County.....	1
Yellowstone County.....	3	Summit County.....	9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30</b>	Trumbull County.....	4
		Van Wert County.....	1
<b>New Jersey:</b>		Warren County.....	1
Atlantic County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Bergen County.....	2	Wayne County.....	1
Burlington County.....	4	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>174</b>
Camden County.....	5		
Cumberland County.....	4	<b>South Carolina:</b>	
Essex County.....	11	Abbeville County.....	3
Gloucester County.....	1	Barnwell County.....	1
Hudson County.....	5	Charleston County.....	7
Hunterdon County.....	1	Orangeburg County.....	2
Mercer County.....	3	Richland County.....	4
Middlesex County.....	18	Saluda County.....	1
Monmouth County.....	9	Union County.....	1
Passaic County.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19</b>
Union County.....	2		
Warren County.....	1	<b>Virginia:</b>	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>68</b>	Accomac County.....	6
		Albemarle County.....	1
<b>Ohio:</b>		Alleghany County.....	4
Adams County.....	1	Amherst County.....	1
Ashtabula County.....	6	Augusta County.....	3
Auglaize County—		Bath County.....	3
Wapakoneta.....	1	Brunswick County.....	1
Belmont County.....	7	Buchanan County.....	2
Brown County.....	1	Campbell County.....	7
Butler County—		Carroll County.....	2
Middletown.....	1	Clarke County.....	2
Carroll County.....	2	Culpeper County.....	1
Clark County.....	4	Dickenson County.....	2
Clinton County.....	2	Dinwiddie County.....	3
Columbiana County—		Essex County.....	1
Wellsville.....	3	Fairfax County.....	2
Cuyahoga County—		Floyd County.....	3
Cleveland.....	11	Giles County.....	2
Darke County.....	3	Goochland County.....	2
Franklin County.....	6	Grayson County.....	1
Gallia County.....	2	Greensville County.....	1
Greene County.....	1	Halifax County.....	2
Guernsey County—		Hanover County.....	1
Cambridge.....	1	Henry County.....	2
Hamilton County.....	20	Henrico County—	
Hancock County.....	1	Richmond.....	1
Harrison County.....	2	Highland County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	2	Isle of Wight County.....	3
Lawrence County—		James City County.....	1
Ironton.....	5	King William County.....	2
Licking County—		Lee County.....	4
Newark.....	3	Loudoun County.....	5
Lorain County.....	2	Lunenburg County.....	2
Lucas County—		Mecklenburg County.....	2
Toledo.....	29	Middlesex County.....	3
Mahoning County.....	5	Montgomery County.....	4
Medina County.....	3	Nansemond County.....	2
Melgs County.....	1	Norfolk County.....	2
Mercer County.....	1	Northampton County.....	2
Miami County—		Northumberland County.....	1
Piqua.....	1	Nottoway County.....	2
Montgomery County.....	16	Orange County.....	1
Muskingum County—		Page County.....	6
Zanesville.....	3	Pittsylvania County.....	1
Noble County.....	1	Danville.....	2
Perry County.....	1	Prince Edward County.....	2
Pike County.....	1	Prince William County.....	7
Portage County.....	1	Pulaski County.....	2
Preble County.....	1	Rockingham County.....	3



## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for April, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Virginia—Continued.		Virginia—Continued.	
Essex County.....	2	Warwick County—	
Scott County.....	5	Newport News.....	3
Shamondah County.....	8	Washington County.....	2
Smyth County.....	5	Wise County.....	4
Southampton County.....	1	York County.....	1
Surry County.....	1		
Sussex County.....	1	Total.....	150
Tagewell County.....	1		

## City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.....	2		Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	
Albion, Pa.....	1		Mobile, Ala.....		1
Auburn, N. Y.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	6	
Baltimore, Md.....	10	2	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Bayonne, N. J.....	1		New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	3	
Boston, Mass.....	4		New York, N. Y.....	23	5
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Oakland, Cal.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	Orange, N. J.....	1	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Pasadena, Cal.....	1	1
Camden, N. J.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	
Chicago, Ill.....	19	2	Portland, Oreg.....	4	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4		Reading, Pa.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	1	Richmond, Va.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	6		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	4	
Erie, Pa.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	2
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		Steubenville, Ohio.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Stockton, Cal.....	1	
Kenosha, Wis.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	2	1
Key West, Fla.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	2	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	
Lima, Ohio.....	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2		Williamsport, Pa.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....	2		Wilmington, N. C.....	1	
Melrose, Mass.....	1		Worcester, Mass.....	2	
Memphis, Tenn.....	5		Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	

## TYPHUS FEVER.

## City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.

During the week ended May 8, 1915, typhus fever was notified in cities as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, 1 case; New York, N. Y., 2 cases; Rochester, N. Y., 2 deaths.

**DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**

**State Reports for April, 1915.**

States.	Cases reported.			States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California.....	281	2,443	167	New Jersey.....	504		573
Louisiana.....	10	16		Ohio.....	463	3,372	805
Michigan.....	182	273	148	South Carolina.....	36	15	16
Minnesota.....	221	695	477	Virginia.....	99	599	120
Montana.....	25	108	37				

**City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915.**

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Over 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	185	7	70	19	1	38	22		
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	271	74	183	90	3	70	18		
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	665	109	1,500	18	63	4	321	90	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	179	35	231	7	13	2	33	15	
Detroit, Mich.....	537,650	147	23	6	14	2	16	12		
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,539	1,609	323	2,404	35	376	16	520	165	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	507	38	757	10	16	1	132	70	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	137	24	218	36		29	13		
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	169	55	4	13	1	42	24		
<b>From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	143	13	1	32	14	33	18		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	402,175	116	6	43	5		33	23		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	114	5	348	1	8	39	19		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	98	14	3	9	8	29	18		
Newark, N. J.....	389,106	118	25	1	17	15	35	15		
New Orleans, La.....	361,221	154	21	1	37	2	30	26		
San Francisco, Cal.....	448,502	42	6	13	4		55	21		
Seattle, Wash.....	313,029	60	1	20	1		18	2		
Washington, D. C.....	353,378	104	9	128	30		26	12		
<b>From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	71	2	1	30	4	1	11	9	
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	84	33	103	1	34		20	9	
Portland, Oreg.....	260,601	64	7	6		1	1	4		
Providence, R. I.....	245,090	51	10	1	11	11	3	4		
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	73		10		5	1	5	7	
<b>From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Bridgeport, Conn.....	115,289	26	3	9		1		8	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,357		4	1	79	14		12	5	
Camden, N. J.....	102,465		6		23			4		
Dayton, Ohio.....	123,794	36	2	31		12		4	7	
Fall River, Mass.....	125,443	45	3	1	4	1		15	10	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	123,227		2		16	1		4	4	
Hartford, Conn.....	107,038	27	10		3	2		6	2	
Lowell, Mass.....	111,004	37	1	1	6	2		4		
Memphis, Tenn.....	143,899	32	1		19			5	9	
Nashville, Tenn.....	114,899	26						6	5	
New Bedford, Mass.....	111,230	28	3		21	1		12	2	
New Haven, Conn.....	144,505		6	2	30	1	14	3	2	
Oakland, Cal.....	183,002		2		13			3	5	
Reading, Pa.....	103,361	27			1	7		2		
Richmond, Va.....	134,917	57	1			5		5	8	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	109,530	14	4		1	7	1			
Springfield, Mass.....	100,375	13	4		28	5		3	3	
Tacoma, Wash.....	103,418					2				
Toledo, Ohio.....	184,126	50	3	1	18	3		11	9	
Trenton, N. J.....	106,531	37	2		5	2		3	2	
Worcester, Mass.....	157,732	41	11	1	2	4		7	5	

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 8, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Allentown, Pa.	60,207		2		6		2			
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	9	2				2			1
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,923	10			39			1		
Bayonne, N. J.	66,271		2				1			
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	9			2					
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	22	2							
Brockton, Mass.	64,042	7			15		1			
Canton, Ohio.	57,426	11			8		15			
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	39								
Covington, Ky.	55,896	10								
Duluth, Minn.	59,431	16	2				24		2	2
Erie, Pa.	72,401	37	4		1				1	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	16	4		16		3		1	3
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	20	1		1		1		1	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	16	5						1	
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271				16		3		1	2
Lawrence, Mass.	65,834	34	4		14		2		1	3
Little Rock, Ark.	63,007	16	1		4				1	
Lynn, Mass.	93,207	29			2		4		6	2
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	17							1	
Mobile, Ala.	65,573	21								3
New Britain, Conn.	50,612		5	2						1
Norfolk, Va.	66,540				15				2	1
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	27	5	1	2		21		1	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	16			1					1
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218				6					1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	15							5	4
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	16					1		1	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	17	2		7	1	2		6	1
Somersville, Mass.	83,681	22	4		52		3		5	4
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	7	1	1	11					
Springfield, Ill.	57,672	24			10					
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	24			18		1			1
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	33	3		6		2		3	3
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	6			4	1				
Ansburn, N. Y.	36,509	12			1		2			
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	8	1		5					
Bellingham, Wash.	28,937	6							2	1
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	8	2		4				3	1
Butler, Pa.	25,543	6								
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	1	1		13		5		2	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	6			1				4	
Danville, Ill.	30,947	1	1		2					
Davenport, Iowa.	45,240	2			2		1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	38,428	2			2		3			1
East Orange, N. J.	38,855	2	2		3				1	
Elgin, Ill.	27,485				2		2			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,618				38		1			1
El Paso, Tex.	49,505	47	8		9	2	2			6
Everett, Mass.	37,581	9	3		15	1	2		2	1
Everett, Wash.	32,948	4					1			
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	4	4		1		1		3	
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	9	1				1			
Hamilton, Ohio.	38,814	10					1		3	3
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	20	2		19		3		5	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	10	1						5	1
Kenosha, Wis.	26,062				1					
La Crosse, Wis.	31,807	10			2					2
Lancaster, Pa.	49,686		3				2		1	
Lexington, Ky.	36,819	25			65	1				5
Lima, Ohio.	33,904	12								1
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	14	2		46		2			
Lorain, Ohio.	32,850				6					
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	5			1				3	2
Malden, Mass.	48,979	11	2		36		6		2	
Madison, Wis.	29,469	16			1		1		1	
Medford, Mass.	25,240	10	1		20		3	1		3
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569						4		7	
Newport, R. I.	29,154	6			1		1			



# FOREIGN REPORTS.

## BRAZIL.

### Plague—Rio de Janeiro.

A case of plague was notified at Rio de Janeiro May 20, 1915.

## CUBA.

### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the 10-day period ended April 30, 1915, as follows:

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment Apr. 30, 1915.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment Apr. 30, 1915.
Diphtheria.....	9	2	6	Plague.....	2	.....	6
Leprosy.....	.....	1	251	Scarlet fever.....	4	1	9
Measles.....	9	.....	10	Typhoid fever.....	29	5	53
Paratyphoid fever..	2	.....	6	Varicella.....	20	.....	27

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended April 24, 1915, 353 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague-infected rat was found. The total number of rats examined from July 25, 1914, to April 24, 1915, was 8,365.

## ITALY.

### Quarantine Against Mytilene.

According to information dated April 20, 1915, arrivals from the island of Mytilene, Turkey in Asia, have been made subject at Italian ports to quarantine measures to prevent the importation of plague.

## PERU.

### Plague.

During the week ended April 11, 1915, plague was notified in Peru as follows:

Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing Apr. 11, 1915.	Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing Apr. 11, 1915.
Chiclayo.....	.....	2	Mollendo.....	.....	2
Lambayeque.....	.....	5	San Pedro.....	1	.....
Lima (city).....	1	1	Trujillo.....	.....	3
Lima (country).....	2	1			

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Typhus Fever—Armenia—Trebizond.

Typhus fever was reported April 10, 1915, to be present in epidemic form at Trebizond and in Armenia at the military centers of Erzeroum and Erzinjan. The fatality from the disease was stated to be very high.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended May 28, 1915.<sup>1</sup>

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3....	431		In 9 provinces.
China:				
Harbin.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 7....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Batavia.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3....	8	2	Natives.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 16-22.....	3	2	
Cairo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 8....	24	50	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Dublin.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3....		1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Apr. 10-25.....		1	
Saloniki.....	Apr. 11-17.....		2	
Italy:				
Florence.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4	3	
Japan:				
Hakodate.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3....	6		
Tokyo.....	Apr. 13-26.....	18		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	May 3-9.....		2	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 3....	12	3	
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	Apr. 25-May 1....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Erzeroum.....	Apr. 10.....			Military center; epidemic.
Erzinjan.....	Do.....			Do.
Jaffa.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3....	6		
Trebizond.....	Apr. 10.....			Epidemic.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 21, 1915.

Austria-Hungary.....	Aug.-Dec. 31, 1914.	279		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 20....	3,466		
Vienna.....	Apr. 3-10.....	16		
Azores:				
Terceira.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6....			Present.
Bermuda:				
Warwick Camp.....	Mar. 14-20.....	1		Among troops.
China:				
Antung.....	Feb. 1-7.....		1	
Hankow.....	Mar. 21-27.....	1		On steamship from Shanghai.
Tientsin.....	Jan. 23-30.....			Present.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Dec. 19-26.....	5		Among foreigners.
Do.....	Mar. 14-27.....	20	2	Present in surrounding country.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 25-31.....	2		Jan. 15-21: Present.
Do.....	Feb. 12-Apr. 15....	175	23	
Cairo.....	Dec. 23.....		3	Jan. 8-14: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 11....		52	
Port Said.....	Mar. 5-11.....		1	Feb. 11-18: Present.

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

## TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 21, 1915—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany.....	Feb. 14-Apr. 17...	139		Among German soldiers. Present among Russian prisoners of war in camps in 10 Government districts and in Saxony and other divisions of the Empire.
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Dublin.....	Feb. 7-20.....	6		
Glasgow.....	Mar. 11-18.....	2		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Apr. 12-18.....			Present.
Saloniki.....	Dec. 20-26.....	5	5	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....		5	Jan. 17-23: Present.
Do.....	Feb. 6.....	1		From Belgrade.
Do.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 7.....		6	
Do.....	Apr. 3-10.....		2	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Mar. 21-27.....			Present.
Italy:				
Florence.....	Nov. 1-30.....	17	2	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Do.....	Feb. 1-23.....	3	3	
Venice.....	Jan. 2-9.....	8	1	
Japan:				
Hakodate.....	Feb. 1-13.....	9	3	Mar. 6: Still present.
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Jan. 17-23.....			Present.
Do.....	Mar. 1-7.....			Do.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 20.....	64	6	
Do.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 21.....	476	34	
Odessa.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 6.....	6		
Petrograd.....	Dec. 19-26.....	8	2	
Do.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 20.....	50	8	
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 20-28.....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 8.....	3	3	
Servia.....	Feb. 6.....			Epidemic. About 500 deaths daily.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Mar. 1-31.....	5	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Harput.....	Feb. 1-27.....			Present.
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....			Do.
Jaffa.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....			Do.
Mersina.....	Mar. 7-13.....			Do.
Samsoun.....	Mar. 4.....			Present in military hospital.
Trebizond.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 27.....			Many cases among troops, with high fatality rate.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 28, 1915.<sup>1</sup>

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	1		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Mar. 14-27.....	7	3	
Hungary.....	Mar. 8-14.....	7	5	
Borneo:				
Membakut Estate.....	Mar. 2-19.....	7		West Coast.
Simporna.....	Mar. 2-19.....		14	
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 10.....	3	2	
Madras.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	5	5	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 14-20.....		3	

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

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

**Reports Received During Week Ended May 28, 1915—Continued.**

**PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Mar. 21-27.....	4	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 20.....	1		
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Mar. 14-27.....	2	2	
<b>China:</b>				
Changchow.....	Apr. 6.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 4-10.....	1	1	Chinese. Imported.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	Mar. 21-27.....	13	13	City and district.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Assiout, Province.....	Apr. 16-22.....	13	7	Jan. 1-Apr. 22, 1915: Cases, 42; deaths, 31.
Fayoum, Province.....	do.....	1	1	Pneumonic, 4.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 10.....	53	42	
Karachi.....	Apr. 4-10.....	48	40	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 7-27.....	38	36	Feb. 1-28, 1915: Cases, 54; deaths, 52.
<b>Japan:</b>				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	Apr. 11-17.....	3	5	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Lima.....	Apr. 5-11.....	3		City and vicinity.
San Pedro.....	do.....	1		
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 14-20.....		2	

**SMALLPOX.**

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 7.....	2	2	
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Austria.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	153		
Vienna.....	do.....	54		Total, Aug., 1914, to Apr. 3, 1915: Cases, 1,227; deaths, 261.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 18-31.....		4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 4-10.....	4	3	
<b>Canada:</b>				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	2		
Ontario.....				
Sarnia.....	Mar. 7-13.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	do.....	4		
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Mar. 14-27.....	12	2	
<b>China:</b>				
Foochow.....	Apr. 4-10.....			Prevalent.
Harbin.....	Jan. 11-Mar. 14.....	17		
Hongkong.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	3	3	Chinese. Imported.
Nanking.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 10.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 10.....	1	9	Deaths among natives.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Java.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	123	31	West Java; natives.
Batavia.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	8	1	Natives.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 16-22.....	7	1	
Cairo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 8.....	13	1	
<b>France:</b>				
Paris.....	Mar. 21-27.....	1		
<b>Germany:</b>				
Strassburg.....	Apr. 11-17.....	2		In Bromberg district, 1 case; Unterfranken district, 1 case.
Leeds.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Leeds.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	1		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	19	8	
Karachi.....	Apr. 4-10.....	2		
Madras.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	12	1	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 7-27.....	34	6	Feb. 1-28: Cases, 16; deaths, 6.
<b>Japan:</b>				
Taiwan, island of.....	Apr. 11-17.....	4	5	



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

## Reports Received During Week Ended May 28, 1915—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Apr. 26-May 2.....		2	
Monterey.....	Apr. 19-25.....	6		
Progreso.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	6	2	
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 18-24.....	9	9	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Mar. 21-27.....	95	52	
Spain:				
Seville.....	Mar. 1-31.....		5	
Valencia.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	34	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Mar. 14-20.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Apr. 18-24.....	7		
Turkey in Asia:				
Jaffa.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 13.....	3	1	
Do.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....		5	
Tripoli.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3.....	47	5	
Do.....	Mar. 14-20.....	10		Present in villages in vicinity.

## Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 21, 1915.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 3,467; 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		
Galicja.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 2,047; deaths, 793.
Kracow.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 5.....	109	4	
Liskow.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 7.....	355	186	
Przemysl.....	Nov. 1-14.....	132	3	
Lower Austria:				
Vienna.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 30.....	390	42	Total Sept. 1-Dec. 5: Cases, 473; deaths, 67.
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, 233; deaths, 39.
Styria.....				Sept. 23-28: Cases, 55; deaths, 18.
Gratz.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 14.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 7.....	3		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	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. 13, still present
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 5.....	1	1	
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-21.....			Present.
Wuchow.....	Nov. 27.....			Do.
Dutch East Indies:				
Banda:				
Muntok.....	Dec. 6-12.....	11	7	
Celebes—				
Menado.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 5.....	425	409	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	361	343	May 4, epidemic.
Do.....	Mar. 14-27.....	5	4	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 21, 1915—Continued.

**CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Dutch East Indies—Contd.</b>				
<b>Sumatra—</b>				
Lampung.....	Nov. 8-14.....	27	7	
Mengals.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7.....	65	69	
Palembang.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19.....	175	147	
Pencoulen district.....	Oct. 25-31.....	88	32	
Telok Betong.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 12.....	47	44	
<b>Germany.....</b>				
Do.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 3.....	17	1	Total, Nov. 8-Jan. 16: Cases, 54. In prison camps.
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		Vicinity of Frankfurt on the Oder.
Torgau.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		At Birnbaum.
Posen.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		
Zirka.....	Jan. 5-16.....	5		
Silesia.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....	46		In 23 localities.
Rosenberg.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 20.....	10	3	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 1-28.....	42	42	Oct. 25-31: Deaths, 17. Not pre- viously reported.
Do.....	Mar. 14-20.....		124	
Madras.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 3.....	175	125	
Madura district.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 6.....	622	403	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	6	5	
Do.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....	1	1	
<b>Indo-China.....</b>				
<b>Anam—</b>				
Binh-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	84	42	
<b>Cambodia—</b>				
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	2	1	
<b>Cochin-China—</b>				
Baria.....	Aug. 1-31.....	6	6	And vicinity, Nov. 3-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.
Cantho.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		Total Jan. 1-Dec. 20: Cases, 154; deaths, 79.
Cholon.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	70	49	
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-Mar. 27.....	857	463	
<b>Laos—</b>				
Pakse.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
<b>Tonkin—</b>				
Ninh-Binh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	2	
<b>Japan.....</b>				
Kyoto fu.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 5 cases, 4 deaths.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 30.....	66	37	
Do.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 27.....	37	22	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 23.....		4	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 27-Feb. 20.....		10	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	Oct. 4-Jan. 30.....	5	5	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 20.....	3	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 13-26.....	2	1	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	3	
<b>French Guiana:</b>				
St. Jean du Maroni.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 10.....	15	8	At the penal station.
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Merida.....	Jan. 25.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 17.....	1	1	
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	2		In children. Mild type.
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Caracas.....	Dec. 31.....	1		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 21, 1915—Continued.

## PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bahrein (if Persian Gulf).....	Dec. 29.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 27.....	20	16	
Do.....	Apr. 4-10.....	1	1	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 31.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 5.....	2		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Mar. 20.....	66	61	
China:				
Canton.....				June 12-July 12: Cases, 325.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 24.....	2	1	Chinese.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2.....		3	Among natives.
Cuba:				
Guanabacoa.....	May 13.....	1		
Habana.....	Feb. 9-May 11.....	15	6	
Pinar del Rio.....	Apr. 9-10.....	2	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 27.....	951	846	East Java.
Provinces.....				Total, Oct. 1-Nov. 30: Cases,
Kediri.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	730	678	2,562; deaths, 2,278.
Madjoen.....	do.....	128	110	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,405	1,211	
Surabaya.....	do.....	299	279	
Do.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 20.....	178	164	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	10	4	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	366	149	
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Sanborondon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 5-28.....	1	1	Total, Jan. 1, 1914-Jan. 28, 1915:
Do.....	Apr. 9-15.....	2		Cases, 225; deaths, 116.
Assiout.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 21.....	6		
Fayoum, Province.....	Apr. 14.....	1	1	
Gizeh, Province.....	Apr. 1-8.....	7	7	
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 24.....	9	7	Jan. 1-Dec. 18: Cases, 44.
Greece.....				Sept. 12, present in Drama and
Piræus.....	Jan. 17-27.....	1		Kavala.
Saloniki.....	Apr. 4-10.....	5	7	
India:				
Rassein.....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5.....	13	10	Not previously reported.
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 20.....	72	60	
Do.....	Feb. 25.....		1	
Do.....	Mar. 7-20.....		6	
Karachi.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 20.....	32	25	
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	
Do.....	Feb. 29-Mar. 20.....	12	27	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 1,780;
Anam—				deaths, 1,413. Aug. 1-3: Cases,
Phanitet.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	1	155; deaths, 121.
Phanrang.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	12	10	
Phanitet.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	2	1	
Cambodia—				
Kompong-Speu.....	Nov. 1-30.....	5	3	
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	88	81	
Stung-Treng.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	4	3	
Cochin-China—				
Cantho.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3		
Cholon.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	39	14	
Gadinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	23	15	And vicinity Nov. 3-30: Cases, 5.
Do.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 27.....	40	19	
Thudaumot.....	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;
Chiba-ken—				110 deaths.
Komikawa.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914.....	6	6	
Moriyama.....	do.....	5	4	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 21, 1915—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Ibaraki-ken—				
Isohama .....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914	1	1	
Kagi .....	Jan. 24-Apr. 10.....	44	34	
Kanagawa-ken—				
Hodogaya .....	Jan. 24-Feb. 13.....	8	6	Including reports previously published in P. H. R.
Kawasaki .....	do.....	1	1	
Ohno-mura .....	do.....	9	8	
Tijima-mura .....	do.....	5	4	
Yokohama .....	do.....	1	1	Do.
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	do.....	303	275	Do.
Tokyo-fu .....	do.....	47	29	Do.
Tokyo .....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Libya (Tripoli) .....				Present in Derna and Marsa-Susa among native laborers.
Mauritius .....	Nov. 6-Jan. 14.....	74		
Persia:				
Belessavar .....	Oct. 30-Nov. 9.....	80	80	On Caspian coast.
Kasri Shireon .....	Dec. 12.....	1		
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 34; deaths, 20.
Arequipa .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 54; deaths, 24.
Cajamarca .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 16; deaths, 7.
Callao .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 14; deaths, 8.
La Libertad .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 335; deaths, 176.
Lambayeque .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 1,907; deaths, 47.
Lima .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 106; deaths, 48.
Piura .....				Total year 1914: Cases, 94; deaths, 56.
Barranco .....	Mar. 1-Apr. 4.....	1		
Callao .....	Nov. 16-Apr. 4.....	13	2	
Catacoas .....	do.....	35	3	
Chiclayo .....	do.....	6	15	
Chocope .....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....			Present.
Cocrachaca .....	Mar. 1-Apr. 4.....	1		
Ferrenafe .....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31.....	6		
Guadeloupe .....	Jan. 4-31.....	1	1	
Huancayo .....	do.....	1	1	
Lambayeque .....	Nov. 16-Apr. 4.....	18	5	
Lima (city) .....	do.....	17	2	
Lima (country) .....	do.....	10	1	
Lurigancho .....	Mar. 1-Apr. 4.....	1		
Lurin .....	do.....	1		
Mollendo .....	Nov. 16-Apr. 4.....	24		
Pacasmayo .....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....	1		
Piura .....	Nov. 16-Apr. 4.....	25	7	
Salaverry .....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....	4		
San Pedro .....	Nov. 16-Apr. 4.....	25		
Trujillo .....	do.....	67	8	
Russia:				
Moscow .....	Dec. 6-Feb. 13.....	9	2	
Senegal:				
Dakar .....	Dec. 5.....			Do.
Siam:				
Bangkok .....	Dec. 26-Feb. 20.....		12	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore .....	Nov. 1-Mar. 6.....	28	21	
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. 29.....	26	17	Corrected statement: To Mar. 29, cases 23; deaths, 18.
Zanzibar .....	Oct. 25-31.....	2	3	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 21, 1915—Continued.

## SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Nov. 5-Mar. 24...	40	42	
Muttra.....	Feb. 7-13.....			Present.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Aberdare.....	Mar. 19-25.....	2		
Cessnock.....	Mar. 5-Apr. 8.....	6		
Newcastle.....	Jan. 22-28.....	2		
Penrith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	1		
Sydney.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 25...	40		Total, Nov. 13-19: Cases, 7 in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country districts.
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....				Nov. 19, in Colmslie quarantine station, 1 case from s. s. Kano Na from Melbourne, via Sydney.
South Australia.....	Jan. 3-16.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total, Feb. 28-Mar. 6, 292 cases.
Prague.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		
Vienna.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 9.....	141	15	
Do.....	Jan. 17-Apr. 10.....	875	198	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 20.....	232		
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. 16-22.....	1		Isolated 3 miles from Belize.
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	June 30-Nov. 28...	121	2	
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-Apr. 30.....	9		
Sarnia.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6.....	5		
Toronto.....	Dec. 6-May 8.....	61	1	
Windsor.....	Jan. 17-May 1.....	5		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. 20...	189	56	Jan. 14, 1 case from s. s. Knight Templar; fatal. Feb. 6, 1 case from s. s. Chindwara.
China:				
Foochow.....	Mar. 6.....			Present.
Hankow.....	Feb. 7-13.....	1		
Hongkong.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 27...	14	11	
Nanking.....				Feb. 20, present.
Newchwang.....				Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 9-Apr. 4.....	46	103	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Dec. 6-12.....		1	
Do.....	Mar. 7-13.....		1	
Cuba:				
Guayos.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 10...	7	1	
Habana.....	Mar. 8-21.....	1	1	Mar. 15: 1 case on steamship Morro Castle.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	Nov. 8-14.....	50	30	Oct. 18-24: Cases, 112; deaths 44, mainly in Pontianak.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 21, 1915—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies—Continued.				
Java.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 6.....	586	208	In the western part, including Batavia. Feb. 18-Mar. 20: Cases, 155; deaths, 45.
Batavia.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21.....	166	44	
Do.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 27.....	106	38	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Sumatra—				
Tepanodi district.....	Dec. 5-29.....	6	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 15.....	108	28	
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 4.....	30	6	
France:				
Havre.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Marseille.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....		2	
Paris.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	4	2	
Do.....	Mar. 20-27.....		1	
Roubaix.....	Jan. 1-31.....		27	
Germany.....				Nov. 15-Dec. 19: Cases, 14. Jan. 10-16: 11 cases.
Strassburg.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	1	
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		
Kilkish.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 27.....	1		
Patras.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 21.....		18	Jan. 31: Epidemic
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 10.....	86	64	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 5.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 27.....	315	103	Epidemic.
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....		37	
Do.....	Mar. 14-20.....		201	
Karachi.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 30.....	9	3	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 13.....	82	12	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 13.....	33	5	
Indo-China:				
Anam—				
Biah-Dinh.....	Oct. 1-31.....	3		
Phanrang.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Cambodia—				
Phnompenh.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	2	1	
Cochin China—				
Bac-Lien.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Saigon.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 27.....	16	10	
Laos—				
Pakse.....	do.....	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.....	2	3	Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 485; deaths, 110, exclusive of Taiwan.
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 18-Mar. 14.....	4	1	
Nagasaki-kem.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	60	12	
Taiwan.....	Oct. 25-Apr. 10.....	68	15	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 7-Apr. 25.....		26	Prevalent.
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 30-Apr. 9.....	29	19	
Juarez.....	Dec. 4.....			
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 9-Apr. 13.....	66	42	
Mexicali.....	Feb. 14-20.....	3		
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 18.....	81	2	Feb. 10: Epidemic.
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 31-Apr. 10.....	5	5	To May 13: Cases, 17.
Progreso.....	Apr. 4-24.....	23	11	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
San Juan Bautista.....	May 8.....			Present among troops.
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 19.....		38	Prevalent among the military.
Tuxpan.....	Apr. 29.....			Recent epidemic; 800 cases estimated.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 24.....	212	53	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 6.....	5	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to May 21, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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.....	159	37	
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 18.....	10	1	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Mar. 13.....	111	13	Feb. 20-27: Cases, 6; deaths, 1.
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Mar. 20.....	752	219	
Riga.....	Oct. 11-Mar. 20.....	161		
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 2-8.....	1		
Santo Domingo:				
Santo Domingo.....	Feb. 1-15.....		2	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Mar. 1-31.....		2	
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-Apr. 24.....	1,034	57	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 10-Feb. 20.....	13	7	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 13-19.....		1	
Sundsvall.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 7-Apr. 17.....	74		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 27.....	124	40	
Haifa.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 6.....	14	6	
Jaffa.....	Jan. 10-30.....	3		
Jerusalem.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	5		
Tripoli.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 27.....	22		
Venezuela:				
Zulia, State.....	Apr. 25.....			Outbreak.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14-21.....		7	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### INDIANA.

#### **Tuberculosis—Notification of Cases—Control of—Disinfection. (Act Mar. 5, 1915.)**

**SECTION 1.** That tuberculosis being hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease dangerous to the public health, it shall be the duty of every practicing physician in this State to report the name and address of every person known by him to be infected with tuberculosis to the health officer of the city, town, or county in which such person resides, at least [sic] five days after such fact comes to the knowledge of the physician; it shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar private or public institution to report the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and the home address of every person having tuberculosis who comes under his care or under his observation, at least five days after such fact comes to his knowledge, to the health officer of the city, town, or county from which such patient comes; and it shall be the duty of every authorized school physician to report the name, age, sex, color, school, and home address of every school child, teacher, or school janitor, having tuberculosis, who comes under his observation in the performance of his duties in connection with the medical inspection of schools, at least five days after such fact comes to his knowledge, to the health officer of the city, town, or county in which such child, teacher, or janitor resides.

**SEC. 2.** The health officer of every city, town, and county in the State shall report monthly to the State board of health, the names and addresses of, and all other information available concerning persons infected with tuberculosis which have been reported to him during that period as provided in section 1 of this act. The State board of health shall appoint a deputy whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the State board of health, to tabulate all such reports received from the health officers of the cities, towns, and counties and to investigate the prevalence, causes, and distribution of human tuberculosis in the State for the purpose of determining its relation to the public health and welfare, and to devise ways and means for restricting and controlling the disease. The results of his investigations shall form a part of the annual report of the State board of health and shall be otherwise distributed as the State board of health may decide among the people of the State for their enlightenment as to the prevalence and dangers of tuberculosis and the best methods of its cure and prevention.

**SEC. 3.** The health officer of every city, town, and county, shall as soon as possible after he receives the report of any physician or other authority as provided in section 1 of this act, that a person under their care and observation is suffering from tuberculosis, except in the cases of inmates of hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, or other similar private or public institutions, and also immediately after receiving notice as hereinafter provided of the removal of any such person infected with tuberculosis, ascertain



the name and address of the owner or agent of the apartment, home, room, or premises occupied by such person so infected with tuberculosis and notify immediately such owner or agent that an apartment, house, room, or premises, owned or rented by such owner or agent is occupied by a person infected with tuberculosis and further inform him of the duties hereinafter required of him in connection with the death or removal of such person infected with tuberculosis and in connection with the disinfection of such apartment, home, room, or premises, and the penalties for failure to comply with such provisions.

SEC. 4. When any apartment, house, room, or premises, is vacated by the death or removal therefrom of a person infected with tuberculosis, the owner or agent of such apartment, house, room, or premises shall notify the health officer of the city, town, or county in which such apartment, house, room, or premises is situated that such apartment, house, room, or premises has been vacated. Upon receiving such notice such health officer shall himself or through his deputies disinfect such apartment, house, room, or premises in the following manner: All windows, outside doors, and exits of such apartment, house, room, or premises shall be closed and all inside doors, closets, drawers, and shelves of the aforesaid apartment, house, room, or premises shall be open during the process of disinfection for a period of not less than two hours and a separate vessel of the disinfectant hereinafter provided shall be exposed in each room and hall; and in a temperature not lower than 50 degrees above Fahrenheit and with atmospheric moisture of not less than 60 per cent of saturation there shall be used 10 ounces of formaldehyde and 5 ounces of permanganate of potash per 1,000 cubic feet of room space; in a temperature not higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit and with atmospheric moisture not exceeding 60 per cent of saturation there shall be used 20 ounces of formaldehyde and 10 ounces of permanganate of potash per 1,000 cubic feet of room space. All expenses of such disinfection shall be borne by the city, town, or county in which the aforesaid apartment, house, room, or premises is situated.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any owner or agent to rent or allow to be occupied any apartment, house, room, or premises vacated by the death or removal therefrom of a person infected with tuberculosis until such apartment, house, room, or premises shall have been thoroughly disinfected as above provided.

SEC. 6. Any physician, any chief officer having charge of any hospital, dispensary, asylum or other similar private or public institution, any authorized school physician, any city, town, or county health officer, or any owner, agent, or any other person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

**Open-Air Schools—Establishment and Maintenance—Toilet Facilities for Schools.**  
(Act Mar. 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. (f) It is hereby made lawful for any township trustee, board of school trustees, and boards of school commissioners to establish and maintain open-air schools, and when such open-air schools are established the provisions of this act governing heating and ventilation shall not apply to such open-air schoolrooms.

(g) Water-closets, or dry closets when provided, shall be efficient and sanitary in every particular and furnished with stalls for each hopper or place; and when said water or dry closets are not provided, then sanitary outhouses, well separated for the sexes, shall be provided. Good, dry walks shall lead to all outhouses and screens or shields be built in front of them. Outhouses for males shall have urinals arranged with stalls and with conduits of galvanized iron, vitrified drain pipe, or other impervious material, draining into a sewer vault or other suitable place approved by the health authorities. Any agent, person, firm, or corporation, selling, trading, or giving to any township trustee, school trustee, or board of school commissioners any material, supplies, sanitary apparatus, or systems, which when constructed or remodeled

or installed, in or for any schoolhouse hereafter constructed or remodeled, which does not in all respects comply with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not more than \$500, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any determinate period not more than six months and shall be punished by a further fine of not less than \$5 for each day he shall fail to comply with any order of any court having jurisdiction for the correction of any such defects in such schoolhouses hereafter constructed or remodeled; and any money claim for the construction or remodeling, or for any materials, supplies, sanitary apparatus or systems furnished or constructed in or for any schoolhouse hereafter constructed or remodeled, which does not in every way and in all respects comply with the requirements of this act shall be null and void.

#### **Health Laws—Revision and Codification. (Act Feb. 22, 1915.)**

**SECTION 1.** That a commission is hereby created to prepare a revision and codification of the statutes of Indiana on matters concerning health and medicine, including the laws on the subject of manufacture, handling, and sale of drugs, medicine, narcotics, and poisons; the sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes; the practice of medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, and veterinary science. In making the revision and codification the commission shall omit obsolete and repealed matter, clarify and abridge the language wherever possible, and shall set forth the existing statutes in clear and unambiguous language. The commission may also report amendments needed to clarify the law, but such proposed amendments shall be clearly indicated.

The commission shall do all other acts necessary for the proper codification and revision of such laws.

**SEC. 2.** The commission shall be composed of the secretary of the State board of health, the secretary of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy, the secretary of the Indiana State Board of Registration and Examination, and the director of the bureau of legislative and administrative information, and one additional member to be appointed by the governor.

The commission shall serve without compensation.

**SEC. 3.** The commission shall prepare the revision and codification provided for in section 1 in the form of a bill or bills and the same shall be presented, together with a report containing explanations thereof, to the next regular session of the general assembly.

The work of preparing the drafts of bills shall be done by the bureau of legislative and administrative information, and the same shall be reported to the commission on or before October 1, 1916, and upon the recommendation of the commission, the bills prepared shall be printed by the commissioners of the public printing, binding, and stationery.

#### **MASSACHUSETTS.**

#### **Hospitals—Erection, Maintenance, and Management of, by Cities and Towns. (Chap. 143, Act Apr. 6, 1915.)**

Section 25 of chapter 81 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "may," in the first line, the words "purchase or take land, and," and by inserting after the word "maintain," in the same line, the word "thereon," and by striking out the words "by misfortune or poverty," in the second line, so as to read as follows:

"**SEC. 25.** A city or town may purchase or take land, and erect, establish, and maintain thereon a hospital for the reception of persons who require relief during temporary sickness. City councils and selectmen may make such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they may consider expedient for the appointment of trustees and all other officers and agents necessary for managing such hospitals."

**Vinegar—Labeling of Containers by Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers. (Chap. 158, Act Apr. 12, 1915.)**

Section 3 of chapter 600 of the acts of the year 1911 is hereby amended by striking out the words "and the substance or substances from which it was made," in the sixth and seventh lines, and inserting in place thereof the words "the substance or substances from which the vinegar is made, and cider vinegar, if diluted with water, shall be distinctly and conspicuously labeled to indicate this fact, as, for example, 'diluted to legal strength,'" so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Each cask, barrel, or other container used by a manufacturer or producer of or wholesale dealer in vinegar, to contain vinegar sold or offered for sale, shall be plainly marked with the name and place of business of the said manufacturer, producer, or wholesale dealer, the kind of vinegar contained therein, the substance or substances from which the vinegar is made, and cider vinegar, if diluted with water, shall be distinctly and conspicuously labeled to indicate this fact, as, for example, 'Diluted to legal strength.' Every compound or mixture or blend of vinegar shall be marked with the word 'compound' or 'mixture,' with a statement of its constituents and the percentage of each constituent. The principal label, including the word 'compound' or 'mixture,' if used on vinegar in wooden packages, shall be in Roman letters not less than 1 inch high, properly spaced, and in straight parallel lines with no more than 2 inches of space between each line. The marking of vinegar in other containers than wooden packages shall be governed by the provisions of sections 18 and 19 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws. Whoever, himself, or by his servant, or agent, violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100."

**Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing of. (Chap. 187, Act Apr. 20, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, give away or deliver coca leaves or any cocaine or any alpha or beta eucaine or any synthetic substitute for them, or any salts, compound, or derivative thereof, except decocainized coca leaves and preparations thereof, or any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine or any preparation thereof, or any salt, compound or derivative of the same, except upon the written order of a manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, veterinarian, registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or an incorporated hospital, college or scientific institution through its superintendent or official in immediate charge, or upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, bearing the date when signed, his office address, the registry number given him under public acts 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, the legal signature of the physician, dentist or veterinarian giving it, the name and address of the patient for whom prescribed, which prescription, when filled, shall show the date of filling and shall be retained on file by the druggist filling it for a period of at least two years.

The prescription shall not again be filled, nor shall a copy of the same be made, 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 department of health, the board of registration in pharmacy, the board of registration in medicine, and the authorized agents of said department and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to prescriptions nor to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing or possession of preparations or remedies, if such prescriptions, preparations, and 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 any salt, compound, or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid ounce,

or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in 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 or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or derivatives, or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided*, That such preparations, remedies, or prescriptions are sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed or in possession in good faith as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the possession of any of the drugs mentioned in this act, except prescriptions and preparations or remedies especially exempted in this section, by anyone not being a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, or wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or superintendent or official in charge of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, shall be presumptive evidence that such possession was a violation of this act. The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons having in their possession any of the above-mentioned articles by virtue of a legal prescription therefor, nor shall the provisions of this act apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

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, and it shall be unlawful for any physician or dentist to prescribe, sell, give away, or deliver any coca leaves or any cocaine or any alpha or beta eucaine or any compound, derivative or synthetic substitute for them, or opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, or any preparation thereof, or any salt, compound, or derivative of said substances to any person known to such physician or dentist to be an habitual user of those drugs, except when the drug is obviously needed for therapeutic purposes.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine from prescribing, administering, dispensing, or distributing any of the drugs mentioned in this act that may be indicated for any patient under his care: *Provided*, That such prescribing, administering, dispensing, or distributing is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That every physician, dentist, or veterinarian shall, within 24 hours after such administering, dispensing, or distributing, make a record in a book kept by him solely for that purpose of the date, the name and address of the patient to whom administered, dispensed, or distributed, and the quantity and kind of such drug administered, dispensed, or distributed: *And provided further*, That such record shall not be required where the physician, dentist, or veterinarian administers, dispenses, or distributes any of the drugs mentioned in this act to a patient on whom he personally attends. Each page of the book shall be ruled and kept in substantially the following form:

.....  
(Name of physician or dentist; sign in full on each page.)

Date.	Name of person to whom dispensed.	Address.	Drugs dispensed.	Amount dispensed.

*Provided, however*, That any form of record approved or required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under and by virtue of public acts 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, shall be deemed a sufficient record to comply with the requirements of this act. This record shall be at all times open to inspection by the State department of health, the board of registration in pharmacy, the board of registration in medicine, and the authorized agents of said department and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or jobber of drugs, and any wholesale druggist, and any registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, any physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides may sell coca leaves, cocaine, or any alpha or beta eucaine, or any synthetic substitute for them or any preparation containing the same, or any salts, compound, or derivative thereof, or any opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound or derivative of such substances, to any manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or to any incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, but such substances or preparations, excepting such preparations as are included within the exemptions set forth in section 1, shall be sold only upon the written order of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, duly signed by its superintendent or official in immediate charge, or upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, which order shall state the article or articles ordered, the quantity 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 after the date of delivery, and shall be at all times open to inspection by the State department of health, the board of registration in pharmacy, the board of registration in medicine, and the authorized agents of said department and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns.

SEC. 5. Any manufacturer or jobber in drugs and any wholesale druggist and any registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, and any incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution through its superintendent or official in immediate charge that shall give an order for any of the aforesaid drugs in accordance herewith, shall preserve a duplicate thereof for a period of two years after the date of giving the same, which shall at all times be open to inspection by the State department of health, members of the board of registration in pharmacy, the board of registration in medicine, and the authorized agents of said department and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns. The order now or hereafter required by the regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue under and by virtue of public act number 223, of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, shall be deemed to be a sufficient order to comply with this and the preceding section.

SEC. 6. 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 or jobber in drugs or wholesale druggist or pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or that he is superintendent or official in immediate charge of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, or a person registered under public act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, or who, not being an authorized physician, dentist, or veterinarian, makes or alters a prescription for any of the substances above mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act.

SEC. 7. The possession of a Federal certificate issued under and by virtue of public act number 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, by any person shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell, furnish, give away, or deliver any of the drugs enumerated in this act.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall apply to common carriers engaged in transporting the aforesaid drugs or to any employee, acting within the scope of his employment, of any person who shall lawfully be in possession, for the purpose of delivery, of any of

the drugs mentioned in this act, or to any person who shall deliver any such drug which has been prescribed or dispensed by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides who has been employed to prescribe for the particular patient receiving such drug, or to a nurse under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian having possession or control by virtue of his employment or occupation and not on his own account, or to the possession of any of the aforesaid drugs which have been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or to any United States, State, county, municipal, district, Territorial, or insular officer or official who has possession of any of said drugs by reason of his official duties, or who, as an officer or duly appointed agent of any incorporated society for the suppression of vice, has the same in his possession for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of violations of this act.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act, except those sections which require the ordering of the above-enumerated drugs on an official order blank and the keeping of the same on file, and the keeping of the record relative thereto, shall apply to cannabis indica and cannabis sativa, except that the same shall not apply to prescriptions, preparations, or remedies which do not contain more than one-half grain of extract of cannabis indica or more than one-half grain of extract of cannabis sativa in 1 fluid ounce or if a solid or semisolid preparation in the avoirdupois ounce, nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations containing cannabis indica and cannabis sativa, which are prepared for external use only.

SEC. 10. The repeal of any law by this act shall not affect any action, suit, or prosecution pending at the time of the repeal for an offense committed, or for the recovery of a penalty, or forfeiture incurred, under any of the laws repealed.

SEC. 11. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction or jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. Chapters 694<sup>1</sup> and 788 of the acts of the year 1914, and sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of chapter 387 of the acts of the year 1910 are hereby repealed.

#### **Habit-Forming Drugs—Searching of Premises for. (Chap. 159, Act Apr. 12, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 372 of the acts of the year 1911, as amended by section 1<sup>2</sup> of chapter 283 of the acts of the year 1912 is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "substances," in the seventh line, the words "or cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any synthetic substitute for them, or any preparation containing the same, or any salts or compounds thereof," by inserting after the word "return," in the twenty-seventh line, the word "forthwith," and by striking out the words "as soon as may be," in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth lines, so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. If a person makes complaint under oath to a police, district, or municipal court, or to a trial justice or justice of the peace authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that he has reason to believe that opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any other hypnotic drug or any salt, compound or preparation of said substances, or cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any synthetic substitute for them, or any preparation containing the same, or any salts or compounds thereof, is kept or deposited by a person named therein in a store, shop, warehouse, building, vehicle, steamboat, vessel, or place other than by a manufacturer or jobber, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, registered physician, registered veterinarian, registered dentist, registered nurse, employees of incorporated hospitals, or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned, such court or justice, if it appears that there is prob-

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, July 24, 1914, p. 1978.

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Reports, Sept. 26, 1913, p. 2014.

able cause to believe that said complaint is true, shall issue a search warrant to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, city marshal, chief of police, deputy marshal, police officer, or constable, commanding him to search the premises in which it is alleged that such opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any other hypnotic drug or any salt or compound or preparation of said substances or any preparation containing the same is kept or deposited, and to seize and securely keep the same until final action, and to arrest the person or persons in whose possession it is found, together with all persons present, if any of the aforesaid substances is found, and to return forthwith the warrant, with his doings thereon, to a court or trial justice having jurisdiction in the place in which such substance is alleged to be kept or deposited."

**Mattresses, Pillows, Cushions, and Similar Articles—Manufacture and Sale—Labeling. (Chap. 148, Act Apr. 8, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. No person shall manufacture for purposes of sale, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed, quilt or similar article having a filling of hair, down, feathers, wool, cotton, silk floss or other material, unless there shall be plainly marked upon each such article, or upon a tag of some durable substance, sewed thereon, or otherwise securely attached thereto, a statement of the kind of material used for filling in the manufacture of such article, and, also, if the material has previously been used, the word "secondhand." If any such article or articles are inclosed in a bale, box, crate, or other receptacle, there shall be plainly marked upon such receptacle, or upon a durable tag securely attached thereto, a statement that the contents of the package are marked as required by this act. It shall be unlawful for any person except a purchaser at retail to remove or efface any marking upon any article or receptacle, or any tag attached thereto, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. No person shall use, in the manufacture of any mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed, quilt, or similar article for purposes of sale, or shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of such use or for sale, any material which has previously been used in or about a hospital, or on or about the person of anyone having an infectious or contagious disease, nor shall any person sell, or offer or expose for sale, any such articles containing materials which have previously been so used.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State department of health, whenever there is reason to believe that any provision of this act is being violated, to cause an investigation to be made of any factory, shop, warehouse, store, or other place where it is believed that the act is being violated, and for this purpose any member of the said department, or any duly accredited representative thereof, shall have authority to enter any building or other place at all reasonable times. If, upon investigation, mattresses, pillows, cushions, muff beds, quilts or similar articles, or materials for use in the manufacture of the same, shall be found, which have been previously used in or about a hospital, or on or about the person of anyone having an infectious or contagious disease, such materials or articles, manufactured or in process of manufacture, shall be marked by the State department of health with labels bearing the word "unclean" in conspicuous letters, and the State department of health, with or without notice to the owner or supposed owner, may order the removal and destruction of the said materials or articles, or may make such other order relating to the said materials or articles as the circumstances of the case may require.

SEC. 4. The State department of health, or its duly authorized representative, whenever in the opinion of the department it is necessary to safeguard the public health, may post upon any building or part thereof containing such materials or articles, or from which the same have been removed, notice or warning of the danger of contagion or infection resulting from the violation of the provisions of this act;

and may continue such notice upon the said premises until the same shall have been properly cleaned and disinfected. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove such notice or warning except by order of the State department of health.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of any police officer or member of any municipal board of health, or other city or town official, who has reason to believe that the provisions of this act have been or are being violated, to give notice thereof to the State department of health.

SEC. 6. Whoever manufactures for purposes of sale, sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed, quilt, or similar article having a filling of hair, down, feathers, wool, cotton, silk floss, or other material which is not marked in accordance with the provisions of this act, or whoever uses in the manufacture of any of the said articles materials previously used in or about a hospital, or upon or about the person of anyone having an infectious or contagious disease, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Whoever removes or effaces any marking upon any article or receptacle or any tag attached thereto, or any notice or warning posted upon any premises by the State department of health under the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 for each offense.



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

ALBANY, N. Y.

Garbage and Refuse—Collection of. (Ord. Apr. 19, 1915.)

Chapter 21 of the general ordinances of the city of Albany is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The bureau of health in the department of public safety of the city of Albany is hereby empowered to take such measures as it shall deem effectual for the removal of garbage, offal, and ashes in the city of Albany.

SEC. 2. *Collectors to be licensed.*—No person shall engage in the business of collecting and transporting kitchen garbage, offal, and ashes in the city of Albany, except those acting in accordance with the terms of a contract entered into with the city of Albany, unless such person shall have previously obtained a license from the health officer authorizing such person to engage in the business in conformity with the rules and regulations of this ordinance, and all other rules and regulations of the bureau of health, and the rules and regulations which may be hereafter promulgated by the bureau of health.

Before such license shall be granted every such applicant therefor shall report his or her residence to the health officer, and upon changing his or her residence shall, in like manner, report his or her new residence.

The health officer, with the approval of the commissioner of public safety, upon the presentation of proof of violation of this ordinance or any section thereof, or of any order or regulation of the bureau of health, and after having afforded the person licensed an opportunity to be heard, shall have power to revoke any such license.

All licenses granted under the provisions of this ordinance shall expire on the 1st day of May after the date thereof, and they may be renewed at the expiration of each year. All licenses heretofore granted shall expire on the 1st day of May, 1915.

SEC. 3. *Carts and vehicles.*—All carts or other vehicles for the removal of garbage, offal, and ashes shall be constructed with tight boxes and shall have a suitable cover which shall be used at all times to cover completely the contents of said wagons or vehicles, except when loading or unloading. Garbage wagons shall be water-tight. Garbage, offal, and ashes may be removed, however, in sound and water-tight barrels, securely covered on the top.

Each and every vehicle employed for the collection of garbage, offal, and ashes shall have permanently painted in white letters upon both sides thereof, such letters to be not less than 2 inches in height, the name of the contractor or other person licensed to use such vehicle, the number of the district assigned to such person, the words "Licensed garbage collector," or "Licensed ash collector," together with the number of the license; such lettering shall always be kept clean and exposed to public view when the carts or other vehicles are in use and at all times be subject to the inspection of any police officer, officers of the bureau of health, or citizen. All such carts and vehicles shall always be kept clean and shall be so loaded and driven that none of their contents shall fall, spill, or leak therefrom.

**SEC. 4. Owners, tenants, etc., to provide suitable receptacles.**—Owners, tenants, and occupants of houses and buildings shall provide suitable receptacles conforming to the rules of the bureau of health for holding kitchen garbage, offal, and ashes, and shall deliver the same promptly when called for by the properly authorized persons. No receptacle for garbage or ashes shall be placed upon any sidewalk, or in any public place whatever unless securely covered and except at the time, or for one hour previous to the time of garbage collection. Receptacles for garbage shall be kept clean and when placed in the yards shall always be securely covered.

**SEC. 5. Collectors to regularly call at dwellings.**—Collectors of garbage, offal, and ashes shall call regularly at all dwellings and all other buildings, and remove promptly and in as cleanly a manner as possible all kitchen garbage, offal, and ashes that may be offered and return the receptacle into the houses or yards from which received, or in front of which the same may have been found. They shall also collect and remove all garbage, offal, and ashes which, by accident or otherwise, may have been put upon the sidewalks, courts, or alleys by residents, occupants, or persons having charge of dwellings and all other buildings.

**SEC. 6. Carts and vehicles to be sent at regular hours.**—Contractors and licensees shall, as far as possible, call at regular stated hours at the premises from which the garbage, offal, or ashes are to be removed.

**SEC. 7. Collectors not to be offensive.**—Collectors shall not do or permit to be done anything in connection with the collection of garbage, offal, or ashes which shall be offensive or filthy in relation to any person, place, building, premises, or highway.

**SEC. 8. Deposits of garbage, offal, and ashes.**—All places of deposit or for disposal of garbage, offal, and ashes used by contractors or licensees shall be approved by the health officer, and shall be subject to his inspection at all times.

**SEC. 9. No offal to be placed upon street, etc.**—Kitchen garbage, offal, and ashes and filth shall not, except as herein provided, be placed by any person upon any footway, or any public street, avenue, lane, alley, court, or public place, nor in any yard or vacant lot, nor shall such garbage, offal, or filth be mixed with ashes, tin cans, bottles, or other substances not subject to decay. No papers shall be mixed with ashes, but each collector shall be obliged to carry a sack suitable for the retention of papers, which sack shall be constructed in such a manner as not to allow the papers to escape.

No papers shall be allowed to be dumped upon any of the public dumps in the city of Albany or any other place, but shall be carefully burned or disposed of in an inoffensive manner.

**SEC. 10. Time for collection of garbage.**—Garbage and offal shall be removed at least twice a week by private collectors or licensees during the months of January, February, March, April, November, and December, and three times a week during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October.

**SEC. 11. Districts and routes.**—Persons applying for licenses to collect garbage, offal, and ashes must previously obtain from the bureau of health the assignment of a certain district or route in the city, and the hours of collection in said district or route, and all their collections must be confined within the limits of the district or route so assigned. In making the assignments the bureau of health shall give preference to persons now collecting.

**SEC. 12. Collection of garbage by the city.**—The health officer, with the approval of the commissioner of public safety, is authorized and empowered to divide the city into districts for the collection of garbage by the city under contract. Maps of such districts shall be made by the health officer and filed in his office as public records.

**SEC. 13.** The board of contract and supply is authorized to let contracts for the collection of garbage by the city in the same manner in which other city contracts are let, and under rules and regulations therefor prescribed by the health officer, with

the approval of the commissioner of public safety. The said board may let separate contracts for different districts, or one contract for the entire city, or for two or more districts.

SEC. 14. The rules and regulations for the collection of garbage by the city under contract, as prescribed by the bureau of health, shall be published once a week for three weeks in the official newspapers published in the city of Albany.

SEC. 15. *Penalties.*—Any person violating any section of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly.

SEC. 16. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance in relation to the collection of garbage," passed by the common council on the 17th day of February, 1913, is hereby repealed, and all other ordinances or parts of other ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance now enacted are hereby repealed.

## AUGUSTA, GA.

### Eggs—Sale of—Licensing of Candles. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 27, 1915.)

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firms, or corporations to sell, expose for sale, or have in their possession for sale in the city, eggs that are not properly labeled, and which have not been candled and found to be in good condition, within four days previous to the time of sale by a licensed egg candler to be licensed by the chief food inspector of the department of public health of the city of Augusta, Ga.

Storage eggs to be properly labeled and candled must have attached to the container from which they are sold a printed label bearing the words "Cold-storage eggs," and the name of the month in which they are placed in cold storage, said label to be not less than 10 inches square, with letters not less than 2 inches in height, and said eggs to be free from rots and spots and badly shrunken eggs.

That it shall be the duty of the chief food inspector of the department of public health of the city of Augusta, Ga., without charge, to grant license to every person qualified to candle eggs, who shall apply for same, giving him a registered number, which number shall be stamped together with the date and time of candling on every package of eggs candled by said person. Before granting a license the chief food inspector shall examine each person as to his knowledge of candling eggs to satisfy himself that said person is qualified to candle eggs.

It shall be the duty of the chief food inspector to suspend the license of any candler for a period of six months who shall misrepresent in any way the quality, kind, or condition of egg candled by him, and to cause notice of such suspension of his or her permit to be published.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firms, or corporation to sell eggs in cases, boxes, or other containers bearing the name of another person or persons, firms, or corporations unless he or they be true and lawful agents of the same.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firms, or corporations to transfer eggs from properly labeled cases, boxes, or packages to another, except to one bearing their own name and labeled thereby assuming entire responsibility for condition of said eggs.

It shall be unlawful for any retail merchant to misrepresent in any way eggs sold by him to the consuming public.

*Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who violates any of the aforesaid ordinance shall, upon conviction in the recorder's court, be punished by fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, either or both in the discretion of the recorder.

**CHICAGO, ILL.****Eating and Drinking Utensils—Cleaning of, in Places of Public Refreshment—Food-stuffs Served in Free Lunches, Delicatessen Stores, etc., Required to be Pure and Wholesome—Protection. (Ord. Apr. 12, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That article 20 of chapter 38 of the Chicago Code of 1911 be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following sections to be known as sections 1370a, 1370b, and 1370c:

"SEC. 1370a. Any and every glass, cup, dish, and other eating or drinking vessel or utensil used in or at any hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountain, or other place of public refreshment in the city shall be thoroughly cleansed in running water or in clean water after each and every use thereof by any patron, and prior to any further use thereof in eating or drinking by any other patron; and no such glass, cup, dish, or other eating or drinking vessel or utensil, after use by one patron in eating or drinking, shall be offered or permitted to be used by any other patron without such glass, cup, dish, or other eating or drinking vessel or utensil having been first thoroughly cleansed in running water or clean water.

"SEC. 1370b. Any and all foodstuffs served or given away as free lunch or otherwise, in any saloon, bakery, delicatessen store, or other establishment not licensed as a restaurant, shall be prepared of materials which are wholesome and free from decomposition or contamination, and any and all places where such foodstuffs are displayed, offered, prepared, cooked, or served as food shall be protected from dust, flies, rodents, or other contamination, and shall be kept clean and sanitary; the room or rooms shall be light and well ventilated, and the floors, walls, ceilings, and tables shall be smooth and free from contaminating surroundings.

"SEC. 1370c. Any person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountain, or other place of public refreshment, or any employee in charge of same or serving refreshments therein who shall fail to comply with the requirements of this section shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense."

SEC. 2. That an ordinance passed May 5, 1913<sup>1</sup> (p. 321, Journal of the Proceedings of that date), amending said section 1370 of the Chicago Code of 1911, by adding thereto section 1370½, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

**EVANSVILLE, IND.****Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. Dairy Inspector—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Ord. 906, Apr. 10, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale, expose for sale, dispose of, exchange, or barter, or with the intent so to do, have in his or their care, possession, custody, or control, any milk, butter, cream, or other milk products without first obtaining a license from the city of Evansville, so to do as in this ordinance provided. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to obtain such license shall file with the department of health and charities of said city, an application, in writing, for the same in such form as may be by such department required, and shall file, with such application, a verified statement giving his or its name and address, the number of cows he or it owns or has charge of, the estimated average amount of milk or cream which he or it sells each day, the names and addresses and license number of all persons from whom he or it buys milk or cream, the estimated average amount of milk or cream which he or it buys from such persons each day, and an estimated average amount of milk or cream sold by each of such persons from whom the applicant buys such milk or cream each day, and the number of cows

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Mar. 13, 1914, p. 663.

owned by or in the charge of such persons. If such department grants such application, it shall be the duty of the controller of said city to issue licenses to such applicants upon the receipt of such application properly signed and approved by said department of health and charities. All licenses shall be issued from the date of application therefor to June 1 next following, and thereafter the licenses provided for herein shall be renewed annually; and no licenses are to be issued until the dairy inspector has inspected and approved the place, plant, or building of such applicant.

SEC. 2. That no person, firm, or corporation shall have in his or its possession, for the purpose of selling or offering for sale, any milk or cream containing less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of milk solids, exclusive of fats; or containing any added color, preservative, or other foreign chemical; or containing any added foreign substance of any kind whatever; or containing any pathogenic bacteria; or containing bacteria of any kind in excess of 500,000 per cubic centimeter; or drawn from any sick or diseased cow; or drawn from any cow 15 days before, or 12 days after, parturition; or drawn from any cow which has been fed on garbage, refuse, and swill, or any other improper food; or drawn from any cow kept in any place where the water, food, ventilation, or the surroundings have not been approved by the dairy inspector, or which has been kept at a temperature higher than 60 degrees Fahrenheit; or which has existed or which has been kept, under conditions contrary to, or in violation of, any of the provisions of this ordinance, or the rules of the department of health and charities made and adopted under the provisions of this ordinance, or any milk which is more than 36 hours old: *Provided, however,* That the above requirements that milk should not contain less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of milk solids, exclusive of fats, or less than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of milk fat, shall not apply to milk sold as skimmed milk as provided in section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. That no person, firm, or corporation shall have in his or its possession, or bring into the city for the purpose of selling, bartering, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of any milk from which the cream has been removed either in part or in whole, unless sold as skimmed milk, and unless such person, firm, or corporation shall place upon the vessel from which such milk is sold a bright red band on which shall be printed in roman letters not less than one-tenth the height of said vessel the words "Skimmed milk," and no person, firm, or corporation shall have in his or its possession or bring into the city of Evansville for sale, barter, or exchange, any so-called skimmed milk containing less than  $9\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of milk solids: *Provided, however,* This section shall not prevent the standardization of milk.

SEC. 4. That no person, firm, or corporation shall keep or store, strain, cool, or mix any milk in any basement, cellar, refrigerator, milk house, dairy, or other place unless the same be of sufficient size and have a sufficient number of windows to insure thorough light and ventilation, and unless the same be floored and constructed of such material and in such manner as to be maintained in a sanitary condition: *Provided, however,* that nothing in this section shall be construed to mean milk placed in cold-storage houses.

SEC. 5. That no milk or cream kept for sale or distribution by any person, firm, or corporation shall be stored, cooled, strained, or moved to any portion of a building so situated that the odor arising from any urinal, water-closet, or privy pollutes or taints or can pollute or taint the atmosphere in and around such building, or in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses, cows, or other animals or for the storage of manure, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the storage, cooling, or moving room for such milk or cream is separated from the other parts of the building in such manner as may be provided by and under the specific directions of the department of health and charities.

SEC. 6. That every person, firm, or corporation using a wagon or other vehicle for the sale or distribution of milk, butter, or cream shall keep such wagon or other vehicle in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors, and every such wagon or other

vehicle shall bear on both sides of the same the name of the licensee using the same and the number of the license in roman letters not less than 2 inches in height, and every such person, firm, or corporation shall from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October, inclusive, of every year, place or cause to be placed and kept over said wagon or other vehicle a covering of canvas or other material so arranged as to adequately protect the contents thereof from the rays of the heat and sun, and such person, firm, or corporation shall at all times keep such milk or cream in such wagons for the purpose of sale, exchange, or barter at a temperature below 60° F., and whenever necessary so to do shall carry in such wagon or other vehicle a sufficient quantity of ice for that purpose.

SEC. 7. That no person, firm, or corporation shall bottle or cause or allow to be bottled any milk or cream upon any wagon or other vehicle or in any other place than in a dairy or milk house the sanitary conditions of which have been first inspected and approved by the dairy inspector appointed under the provisions of this ordinance. No person, firm, or corporation shall transfer any milk, save in amounts over a gallon, from one receptacle to another upon any delivery wagon or other vehicle upon any street, alley, or thoroughfare or in any buildings other than a milk house or dairy the sanitary conditions of which have first been inspected and approved by the said dairy inspector.

SEC. 8. That no person, firm, or corporation shall sell, or offer for sale, barter or exchange, or have in his possession for such purposes, any milk or cream in any cans, bottles, or other vessels, or any milk placed in such cans, bottles, or vessels with machinery or implements which have not been made clean and sterile before such milk or cream is placed in such cans, bottles, or other vessels. And it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use any milk can or bottle for the purpose of selling or delivering milk therein which has before such time had any other substance therein other than milk.

SEC. 9. That no person, firm, or corporation shall remove, or cause to be removed, from any dairy or other building in which exists any communicable disease any bottles or other receptacles which have been or which are to be used for containing or storing milk for the purpose of selling, exchanging, or bartering the same, except upon the written permission of the department of health and charities.

SEC. 10. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation selling or offering for sale any milk or cream under a license issued by the department of health and charities to use in such business any milk ticket more than once.

SEC. 11. That every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the production, storing, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk shall, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or his family, or among his employees or their families, or their immediate associates, or within any building or premises wherein milk belonging to such person, firm, or corporation is stored, sold, or distributed, notify the department of health and charities, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of milk until thereafter authorized by said department of health and charities to resume the same, and such department of health and charities shall not so authorize such person, firm, or corporation to resume the sale or distribution of milk until such person so diseased has been removed from such premises and such premises have been by such department disinfected. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such disease, or by any person in the building in which such diseased person or persons is confined, shall be used to hold or convey milk until such vessels have been thoroughly sterilized in a manner directed by such department of health and charities.

SEC. 12. That the department of public safety of the city of Evansville shall appoint a licensed physician or veterinarian, or a competently trained sanitarian, or a competent man of practical experience in the dairy business as dairy inspector, who shall be nominated by the department of health and charities, and who shall be well

versed in the examination of cattle, milk, and dairy products, and shall have a sufficient knowledge of sanitary science to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. Such dairy inspector shall receive a salary at the rate of not less than \$900 per annum; and shall devote as much time as is consistent with and necessary to the duties of the office, and he may be removed from office by the department of health and charities for incompetency or inefficiency. Such dairy inspector shall execute to said city a bond in the sum of \$2,000 with surety to the approval of the department of public safety, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such dairy inspector.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of said dairy inspector to enforce rigidly the provisions of this ordinance and the rules and regulations of the department of health and charities made and adopted hereunder, and to report to said department any violation of or failure to perform any of the provisions of the same. It is hereby made the duty of such dairy inspector to enforce the provisions of any ordinance or ordinances that may hereafter be passed relative to the management of any place or places of business where milk or milk products are kept or offered for sale. Said dairy inspector is hereby given the power to examine and enter, and have full access, egress, and ingress to all places where milk, cream, butter, or other milk products are stored or kept for sale; to all wagons, carriages, or other vehicles, railroad cars or other conveyances of any kind used for the conveyance, transportation, or delivery of milk, cream, butter, or other milk products; to any warehouse, place of business, factory, building, barn, stable, railroad depot, establishments or places of any kind; to all vessels, cans, packages, refrigerators, or receptacles of milk, cream, butter, or other milk products for the purpose of making said inspection and examination, and is hereby given the power to take samples of milk or cream therefrom not exceeding 1 quart, for the purpose of inspecting, testing, or analyzing the same, and when such examination and inspection and such test or analysis has been made to report the same to the department of health and charities. And such dairy inspector or his deputies are hereby given the power to seize and destroy in such manner as may be directed by the department of health and charities any milk, cream, butter, or other milk products found in the city of Evansville, which has been produced, kept, stored, or handled in violation of any of the provisions or requirements of this ordinance, or which has been kept, stored, procured, or handled in any building or buildings which have been maintained contrary to, or in violation of, any of the provisions or requirements of this ordinance, and any such milk, cream, butter, or other milk products which have been so produced, kept, stored, or handled is hereby declared to be unfit for use and is hereby condemned.

Sec. 14. It is hereby made the duty of the dairy inspector hereinbefore provided for to visit each dairy from which milk, not pasteurized, is sold, and each pasteurizing plant or milk depot wherein milk is produced, kept, or stored for the purpose of being sold or offered for sale, exchange, or barter within the city of Evansville, once each month and inspect the same. He shall upon the completion of each such inspection issue to the manager or owner of such dairy, pasteurizing plant, or milk depot a duplicate of a score card based on the scoring system adopted by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and such owner or manager shall display the said score card, or copies thereof, in a prominent place in his store or plant and on all wagons used in delivering the product of such dairy, pasteurizing plant, or milk depot, in a glass case of a design suitable to the department of health and charities.

Sec. 15. That it shall be the duty of any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of selling milk, cream, butter, or other milk products, or who has in his or its possession any milk, cream, butter, or other milk products for the purpose of selling or offering for sale, to cause the removal and isolation of any cow having an abscess, gangrene, or any form of garget or other disease of the udder, any disease producing a febrile condition, any communicable disease, or any disease affecting in any way the quality and purity of the milk of such cow from the remainder of the

cows owned by, or in the possession of, such person, firm, or corporation, and all cows in the possession of or used for the purpose of producing milk, cream, or butter sold by such person, firm, or corporation shall be subject to the tuberculin test under the direction of the State veterinarian and in a manner conforming to the laws of the State of Indiana regarding the tuberculin test, and any cow, which in the opinion of said State veterinarian, or his legally appointed deputy, at the time of such examination is reacting in a positive manner shall be placed in quarantine and kept there until ordered disposed of under the authority of the State veterinarian.

The bodies of all cows, including the tails, shall be by such person, firm, or corporation kept in a cleanly condition by means of brushing and washing; and such person, firm, or corporation shall immediately before the milking of any such cows wash, or cause to be washed, with clean water and a clean cloth the udder and teats of such cows, and shall finally wipe the same, or cause same to be wiped, with a clean, dry towel, and shall provide all cows, from which is procured milk for the purpose of being sold or offered for sale, with wholesome and pure drinking water from a source which is untainted from any stable or barnyard or from any other source.

SEC. 16. That no person, firm, or corporation selling, or offering for sale, any milk, cream, butter, or other milk products shall keep, or permit to be kept, any cow or cows from which is procured milk for such purposes in any stable which is not free from accumulated dirt, cobwebs, stale bedding, and hay, or which is not well ventilated, lighted, and drained, or which is not of sufficient size so that each cow shall have sufficient air space. It shall be the duty of all persons, firms, or corporations so engaged in the same or offering for sale of milk, cream, butter, or other milk products to cause the walls and ceilings of all stables in which are kept by such person, firm, or corporation any cow or cows from which is procured milk for such purposes to be white-washed at least once a year: *Provided*, That if the walls or ceilings of such stables are painted, or are of a smooth finish, then such person, firm, or corporation shall cause the same to be washed at least two times a year, and no domestic animals shall be kept by such person, firm, or corporation or allowed or permitted to be kept in any room with cows from which milk is drawn for the purpose of sale by such person, firm, or corporation, or in which any milk is sold or offered for sale. And it shall be the duty of every such person, firm, or corporation to drain or cause to be drained all barnyards in which any cows from which milk is drawn for the purpose of sale are kept, so as to provide against any stagnant water or other filth. No such person, firm, or corporation shall remove, or cause, permit, or allow to be removed, from any stable wherein milk is drawn from cows for the purpose of selling, any manure within one hour prior to the time of such milking. Every such person, firm, or corporation shall keep, or cause to be kept, clean and fresh bedding for all cows from which any milk is drawn for the purpose of selling or offering for sale, and shall provide a separate room or building for calving purposes.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the selling or offering for sale of milk, cream, butter, or other milk products to allow or permit any person to milk or assist in the milking of any cow or cows owned by such person, firm, or corporation unless he (such milker) be personally clean, and such person (milker) shall, before milking any such cow, wash his or her hands thoroughly in warm water and soap, and dry with a clean towel, and when so milking shall discard and not allow to go into the milk pail the first few streams of milk drawn.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of procuring milk for the purpose of selling the same to immediately take, or cause to be taken, such milk, after being drawn, from the room in which the cows from which such milk is procured are stabled to a place where such milk can not in any manner come in contact with any dust, dirt, or other contaminating substances, and such milk shall be within one hour after being so drawn cooled to not more than 60° F., and such person, firm, or corporation shall thereafter keep such milk so that the same will not thereafter rise above said temperature, and in case any such milk after



said one hour shall rise to a temperature above said 60° the same shall be destroyed by such person, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 19. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to allow, permit, or cause any horses or other animals to at any time be or remain in the building or house used by such person, firm, or corporation for the storing, cooling, moving, or bottling of milk or cream, and such building shall be kept screened in such manner that flies and other insects can not gain entrance thereto, and shall be cleaned, lighted, and drained in a manner designated by, and satisfactory to, the department of health and charities, and shall be used for no other purpose than for necessary operations connected with the cooling, moving, bottling, and storing of milk or cream.

SEC. 20. That it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the selling or offering for sale of milk or cream, under the provisions of this ordinance, to use in connection with such business vessels, bottles, and other utensils only of the kind recognized by sanitary science, and after such bottles, vessels, or other utensils have been used by such person, firm, or corporation the same shall be carefully cleaned and sterilized in a manner to be designated by and to the approval of the department of health and charities, and shall until used again be kept inverted in a place so arranged that the same will be fully and completely protected from contact with dirt, dust, or other contaminating substances.

SEC. 21. It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself or his servant or agent, or for the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation having the custody of any milk can, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container for milk by any licensed dairyman to place or cause or allow to be placed therein any offal, swill, kerosene, vegetable matter, or any article other than milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, cream, or water, or other agent used for cleansing such can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel.

SEC. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself or his servant or agent, or for the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation having the custody of a milk can, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container for milk by any licensed dairyman to return to such dairyman any such milk can, bottle, measure, or other vessel which has not been thoroughly cleansed or which contains any accumulated dirt, offal, filth, swill, kerosene, vegetable matter, sour or stale milk, or any article other than water or other agent used for cleansing said can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel.

SEC. 23. All licenses issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall be conditioned that the applicant or licensee shall comply with this ordinance and the amendments thereto, and the mayor shall have and is hereby given the power to revoke in the manner provided by law any license issued under this ordinance when such licensee shall willfully violate any of the terms or conditions of his license, or shall willfully do, authorize or permit to be done, any act in violation of the laws of the State or of this ordinance or any other ordinance relating to the sale of milk or milk products.

SEC. 24. That no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or have in his or its possession, or bring into the city, for the purpose of selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of any milk, cream, butter, or other milk products as pasteurized, unless the same has been subjected to a temperature of at least 145 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes, and which has not been exposed to contamination by flies, any other insects, the air, or any other contaminating source after such heating before being placed in bottles or other receptacles so sealed as to meet with the approval of the department of health and charities, and unless the same has been cooled to 60 degrees Fahrenheit immediately upon being placed in such bottles or other receptacles.

SEC. 25. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 and not more than \$100.

SEC. 26. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after June 1, 1915.

**EVERETT, MASS.****Ice Cream—Sale of, in Cones Prohibited on Streets. (Reg. L, Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1915.)**

(b) No person or corporation, individually or by his or its agents, servants, or employees shall sell or offer for sale or have in his or its possession with intent to sell, ice cream in cones from wagons, carts, or stands on the public streets or ways of the city of Everett.

**EVERETT, WASH.****Milk and Cream—Care and Sale. Milk Inspector—Duties of. (Ord. 1642, Mar. 9, 1915.)**

**SECTION 1.** The milk inspector of the city of Everett shall keep an office and shall record in books kept for the purpose the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk or cream within the limits of said city. He may, with the approval of the city council, employ collectors of samples of milk, who shall be sworn before entering upon their duties. The inspectors or collectors may enter all places in which milk is stored or kept for sale and all carriages used for the conveyance of milk or cream and may take therefrom samples for analysis, testing, or inspection. They shall, upon request made at the time such sample is taken, seal and deliver to the owner or person from whose possession the milk or cream is taken, a portion of such sample, and a receipt therefor shall be given to the inspector or collector. The inspector shall cause such sample to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested as to its quality and purity and shall record and preserve as evidence the result thereof, and no evidence of the result of such analysis or test shall be received if the inspector or collector upon request refuses or neglects to seal and deliver a portion of the sample taken, as aforesaid, to the owner or person from whose possession it is taken.

**SEC. 2.** It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver, offer, or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver any milk or cream in the city of Everett without having obtained a permit from the milk inspector and without registering in the office of such inspector his name and proposed place of sale.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be unlawful for any retail or wholesale dealer in milk or cream in the city of Everett to sell, offer, or expose for sale any milk or cream unless the same shall have been procured by him from a dairy or dairies which are kept and maintained as provided in this ordinance and which have been duly inspected and a permit issued by the milk inspector.

**SEC. 4.** For the purpose of this ordinance, normal milk or cream is defined as milk or cream—

- (1) Which is free from any foreign substance or substances whatsoever.
- (2) Which is pure, healthy, wholesome, and uninfected.
- (3) Which is free from coloring matter or preservatives.
- (4) Which is free from all pathogenic bacteria or germs, puss cells, or blood cells.
- (5) Which does not contain more than 100,000 bacteria or germs of all kinds to the cubic centimeter.
- (6) Which has not been infected by or exposed to any contagious or infectious diseases.
- (7) Which is produced by cows which are healthy and free from all kinds of disease, and kept in a healthy, sanitary condition, and fed upon wholesome food.
- (8) Which is not produced by a cow within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition, or in any case before fever has left such cow.
- (9) And milk from which the cream, and no part of the same, has been taken.

Standard milk is defined as milk which contains not less than 12 per cent of milk solids and not less than 8.75 per cent of solids exclusive of fat and not less than 3.25

per cent of fat, except milk sold or kept for sale in the manner and conditions prescribed for sale of skimmed milk.

Standard cream is defined as cream containing not less than 18 per cent of butter fat.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another, to sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk or cream which is not normal and of standard quality.

SEC. 6. Skimmed milk is defined as normal milk containing less than 3.25 per cent of fat and containing not less than 9.3 per cent of solids.

It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, or by his agent or servant, or as the servant or agent of another, to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale or exchange; or to have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any skimmed milk of the character herein permitted to be sold or exchanged, except in cans or bottles plainly stamped in some prominent and conspicuous manner with the words "Skimmed milk"; and it shall be unlawful to sell, serve, or keep for sale or service in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding house any such skimmed milk without having displayed in a conspicuous manner in every room where so sold or served, placards in large letters bearing the words "Skimmed milk sold here."

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to make, use, or have in his possession an imitation or counterfeit of seal used by an inspector of milk, collector of samples, or other person engaged in the inspection of milk.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for the inspector of milk, or his servant or agent, to connive at or assent to the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 9. No person selling or offering for sale milk produced by cows owned by him, or under his charge and control, shall be liable to prosecution for the reason that such milk is not of standard quality unless such milk was taken from his possession or while in his possession or under his control by an inspector or by a collector of samples, or by an agent, and a sealed sample thereof given to him.

SEC. 10. The milk inspector or a collector of samples who obtains a sample of milk for analysis shall, within 10 days after obtaining the result of the analysis, send said result to the person from whom the sample was taken, or to the owner of such milk.

SEC. 11. An inspector shall make complaint for a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance upon the information of any person who lays before him sufficient evidence to sustain such complaint.

SEC. 12. All milk or cream sold as pasteurized milk or cream shall be held at a temperature of 140° F. for a period of not less than 30 minutes; it shall then be quickly cooled and delivered to the consumer within 24 hours after the pasteurization.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale in the city of Everett any milk or cream from cows which have not within one year prior thereto been subjected to a subcutaneous injection of tuberculin in the manner approved by the Department of Agriculture of the United States by the State veterinarian, or by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or by a veterinary surgeon regularly licensed under the laws of the State of Washington, unless such milk or cream has been pasteurized.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for any retail dairyman or merchant to sell milk or cream in any manner whatsoever except in glass bottles, well stoppered. Milk or cream sold to merchants for the purpose of being retailed shall in every instance be bottled either by the dairyman or the wholesale milk dealer, and it shall be unlawful for any retail merchant to sell milk or cream otherwise. In no case shall milk or cream be bottled in the wagon or vehicle in which it is being conveyed or from which it is being distributed: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall prohibit restaurants, hotels, or bakeries from purchasing milk or cream in bulk of 1 or more gallons.

**SEC. 15.** All milk brought or shipped into the city of Everett to be sold for human food shall be, immediately after being drawn from the cow, aerated and cooled to a temperature of not to exceed 60° F., and all milk and cream shall be delivered to the consumer at a temperature of not to exceed 60° F. All milk offered for sale or shipped, transported, or delivered for the purpose of sale in violation of this ordinance shall be condemned and confiscated.

**SEC. 16.** It shall be unlawful for any person to ship or bring into the city of Everett for the purpose of selling or offering for sale, or to sell or offer for sale therein, for human food, any milk or cream unless the cans, vessels, and receptacles used in handling the same are clean and free from foreign or unwholesome substance or substances, and all packages, refrigerators, compartments, or other places where such milk or cream is kept, stored, or handled, shall be kept clean and free from the presence of any article or substance likely to contaminate or injure the quality or sweetness of such milk or cream, and unless the cans, bottles, or other receptacles in which such milk or cream is kept shall be used for such purpose only, and shall be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized with boiling water or live steam each time they are used. All bottles shall be sealed immediately after they are filled.

**SEC. 17.** Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned in the city jail for any period not exceeding 30 days; or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**SEC. 18.** That ordinances Nos. 1225 and 1232 of the city of Everett, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided, however,* That no offense committed and no penalty or forfeiture incurred previous to the time when any ordinance is repealed, whether such repeal be expressed or implied by this ordinance, shall be affected in any way by such repeal, and no prosecution for any offense or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture pending at the time of the taking effect of this ordinance shall be affected by such repeal, and such offense, penalty, or forfeiture shall be governed by any such prosecution shall proceed under the ordinances existing at the time of the commission of such offense or beginning of such prosecution, the same as if such ordinances were not repealed.

#### Milk—Production of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 30, 1915.)

*The cows.*—1. All cows in herd must be healthy.

2. Cows must be kept clean.

3. Manure must not be permitted to collect upon the tail, side, udder, or belly of any milch cows. (The clipping of the long hairs from the udder and flank of the cow will assist in preventing this condition.)

*Water supply.*—1. The water for use for the cows or washing milk utensils must be free from contamination.

*Barn yard.*—1. Must be well drained.

2. Manure must not be allowed to collect within 50 feet of the barn, or within 100 feet of the milk house or well, and so arranged as to drain in an opposite direction from the well.

*Stable.*—1. Stables must be well lighted and ventilated.

2. Floors must be tight and well drained.

3. Stables must not be cleaned during milking but at least one hour prior thereto.

4. Wall and ceiling must be kept clean.

5. Stables should have at least 500 cubic feet of air space per cow.

6. Stables must be whitewashed twice a year.

7. Cobwebs, dirt, or filth of any kind must not be allowed to collect upon the walls, ceilings, ledges, manger or partitions.

8. When any animal is found to have contagious or infectious disease, the same shall be removed from the herd and the stall or stable disinfected under the direction of the milk inspector.

*Milk room.*—1. A milk room must be provided which must not be used for any other purpose than the handling of milk.

2. Milk room must be located so as to be free from contaminating surroundings, convenient to barn, and have no direct connection with stable or dwelling house.

3. Milk room must be constructed with tight, sound floor, and so arranged as to be easily drained.

4. Milk room must be scrupulously clean at all times.

5. Milk room must be well lighted, ventilated and screened in or so arranged that flies will not have access to the room.

6. There must be suitable racks for cans and utensils; these must not be allowed to set on the floor.

7. All milk rooms should be equipped with an automatic cooler.

*Utensils.*—1. All utensils must be constructed of an absolutely nonabsorbent metal and so constructed as to be free from any ledges, crevices, rust, and roughened surfaces or holes upon or into which any milk may gather or become putrid.

2. All utensils, including pails, cans, strainers, dippers, coolers, or any other utensil used in the handling of milk, must be washed and scalded immediately after each using.

3. All utensils, when not in use, must be protected from contamination. (*Utensils should be inverted in pure air and placed in the sun if possible.*)

*Milkers.*—1. No person suffering with or associated with any communicable disease shall be allowed to handle milk or milk utensils.

2. The clothing of the milker must be clean.

3. The hands of the milker must be washed and dried immediately before milking.

*Milking.*—1. If any part of the milk is bloody, stringy, or unnatural in appearance, or if by accident dirt gets into the milk pail, the whole must be rejected.

2. Cows' udders and flanks should be wiped with a damp cloth just previous to milking.

3. All milking must be done with dry clean hands.

4. All milk must be removed immediately from the stable and run over the cooler. No straining will be allowed in the barn.

5. All milk must be cooled to a temperature not to exceed 60° F. and kept thereafter at that temperature.

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