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VIRULENT SMALLPOX.

During the week ended June 12 five cases of smallpox and two deaths were reported at Brownsville, Tex., and seven cases and two deaths at New Orleans, La. This indicates foci of virulent smallpox at these two places.

As regards the outbreak at New Bedford, Mass., there were two new cases reported during the week ended June 26, making a total of 20 cases, of which 9 had terminated fatally. This outbreak began the middle of May.

THE MODEL STATE LAW FOR MORBIDITY REPORTS

AS AMENDED BY THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES WITH THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1915.

The Eleventh Annual Conference of State and Territorial health authorities with the United States Public Health Service, held in Minneapolis June 16, 1913, adopted a model State law providing for the reporting of the occurrence of preventable diseases, to make possible their control.

The essential provisions of the model law were adopted as regulations by the Kansas State Board of Health December 13, 1913. The States of Mississippi, South Carolina, and Ohio have adopted certain of the provisions. The city of Spokane has adopted most of the law as an ordinance. Parts of the law have also been incorporated in numerous other regulations, laws, and ordinances promulgated and adopted during the last two years.

Since the adoption of the law by the conference and the putting into actual practice of its various provisions certain amendments have been suggested. These amendments were considered by the Thirteenth Annual Conference, held in Washington May 13, 1915, and certain of them were adopted.

The following is the wording of the law as amended by the conference:

MODEL LAW.¹

A BILL to provide for the notification of the occurrence and prevalence of certain diseases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of ———:

SECTION 1. It shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the ——— (State department of health or commissioner or board of health) ——— to keep currently informed of the occurrence, geographic distribution, and prevalence of the preventable diseases throughout the State, and to prevent the spread of these diseases, and for this purpose there shall be established in the State department of health a bureau (or division) of preventable diseases which shall, under the direction of the ——— (State commissioner of health, State health officer or secretary of the State board of health)———, be in charge of an assistant commissioner of health who shall receive an annual salary of ——— dollars and the necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. The State department of health shall provide such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary for the establishment and maintenance of said bureau.

SEC. 2. The following-named diseases and disabilities are hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health and made notifiable, and the occurrence of cases shall be reported as herein provided:²

GROUP 1.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

| | |
|--|--|
| Actinomycosis. | Ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of newborn infants). |
| Anthrax. | Paragonimiasis (endemic hemoptysis). |
| Chicken-pox. | Paratyphoid fever. |
| Cholera, Asiatic (also cholera nostras when Asiatic cholera is present or its importation threatened). | Plague. |
| Dengue. | Pneumonia (acute). |
| Diphtheria. | Poliomyelitis (acute infectious). |
| Dysentery: | Rabies. |
| (a) Amebic. | Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever. |
| (b) Bacillary. | Scarlet fever. |
| Favus. | Septic sore throat. |
| German measles. | Smallpox. |
| Glanders. | Syphilis. |
| Gonococcus infection. | Tetanus. |
| Hookworm disease. | Trachoma. |
| Leprosy. | Trichinosis. |
| Malaria. | Tuberculosis (all forms, the organ or part affected in each case to be specified). |
| Measles. | Typhoid fever. |
| Meningitis: | Typhus fever. |
| (a) Epidemic cerebrospinal. | Whooping cough. |
| (b) Tuberculous. | Yellow fever. |
| Mumps. | |

¹ Attention is called to the fact that in cases in which this legislation can not expediently be adopted by a State at the present time, it is applicable with but slight modification to the needs of cities or other sanitary units in the State, and, with such modification, can be adopted with advantage by such units.

² Only those diseases should be made notifiable the occurrence and spread of which it is intended the State department of health shall endeavor to prevent. No disease which the State department of health does not intend to control should be made notifiable.

GROUP 2.—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND INJURIES.

Arsenic poisoning.
 Brass poisoning.
 Carbon monoxide poisoning.
 Lead poisoning.
 Mercury poisoning.
 Natural-gas poisoning.
 Phosphorus poisoning.
 Wood alcohol poisoning.

Naphtha poisoning.
 Bisulphide of carbon poisoning.
 Dinitrobenzine poisoning.
 Caisson disease (compressed-air illness).
 Any other disease or disability contracted
 as a result of the nature of the person's
 employment.

GROUP 3.—MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

Beriberi.
 Cancer.
 Continued fever lasting seven days.

Drug addictions or habits.
 Pellagra.

Provided, That the —— (State department of health or board of health) may from time to time, in its discretion, declare additional diseases notifiable and subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Every person who in the State of —— treats or examines for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment any person suffering from or afflicted with, or who suspects that any person treated or examined by him is suffering from or afflicted with, any one of the diseases made notifiable by the preceding section, shall report such case to the —— (local health officer) within six hours after making a diagnosis or suspecting the disease to be one required to be reported. Said report shall be transmitted either by telephone or in writing. If made in writing, the report shall be on the blank form required by section 7 of this act and may be forwarded by mail or special messenger or delivered in person at the office of the —— (local health officer). If transmitted by telephone, the report shall be recorded by the —— (local health office) at the time of receipt on one of the blank forms provided by section 7 of this act; said report, whether in writing or by telephone, shall give the following information which is necessary for the protection of the public health and welfare:

1. The date when the report is made.
2. The name of the disease or suspected disease.
- 2a. The probable date or time of onset of the disease.
3. The name, sex, race, and address of patient.
4. Age, occupation, school attended, and place of employment of the patient.
5. Number of adults and of children in the household.
6. Source or probable source of infection or the origin or probable origin of the disease.
7. Name and address of the person making the report.
8. If the disease is, or is suspected to be, smallpox the report shall, in addition, show whether the disease is of the mild or virulent type and whether the patient has ever been successfully vaccinated, and, if the patient has been successfully vaccinated, the number of times and dates or approximate dates of such vaccination.

9. If the disease is, or is suspected to be, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or septic sore throat the report shall show whether the patient has been or any member of the household in which the patient resides is engaged or employed in the handling of milk for sale or preliminary to sale.

Provided, That if the person making the report is unable to secure any item or items of information mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 9 of this section without independent inquiry he shall state that fact on the report, and it shall then be the duty of the —— (local health officer) to investigate the case and secure the information; and it shall be the duty of any person who may be interrogated in relation thereto to answer correctly and to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by any officer or employee of the —— (local health office) which may be calculated to elicit any information needed to verify or complete any report of a case of a known or suspected notifiable disease or to enable measures to be taken to prevent the spread of any such disease.

If the disease is, or is suspected to be, cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, or yellow fever, the person making the report shall, in addition to the written report, give immediate notice of the case to the —— (local health officer) in the most expeditious manner available.

SEC. 4. The requirements of the preceding section shall be applicable to persons attending patients ill with any of the notifiable diseases in hospitals, asylums, or other institutions, public or private: *Provided*, That the —— (local health officer) may designate in writing an officer of any such hospital, asylum, or other institution to report in the place of the attending physician or other person treating or examining the patient the cases of notifiable diseases and disabilities occurring in or admitted to said hospital, asylum, or other institution in the same manner as that prescribed for persons treating or examining patients. When designation has been made as above provided, it shall be the duty of said designated officer to report all cases of notifiable diseases occurring in or admitted to such hospital, asylum, or other institution in the same manner as that prescribed for persons treating or examining patients.

SEC. 5. Whenever a person is known, or is suspected, to be afflicted with a notifiable disease, or whenever the eyes of any infant under two weeks of age become reddened, inflamed, or swollen, or contain an unnatural discharge, and no physician is in attendance, an immediate report of the existence of the case shall be made to the —— (local health officer) by the midwife; if no midwife is in attendance, said report shall be made by the nurse; if no nurse is employed, the report shall be made by the father, mother, or other person in charge of the patient, each in the order named.

SEC. 6. Every teacher and every person in charge of any public or private school, including Sunday schools, shall report immediately to the ——— (local health officer) each and every case which he or she knows or suspects to be a case of a notifiable disease in persons attending or employed in his or her school.

SEC. 7. The written reports of cases of the notifiable diseases required by this act of persons treating or examining persons afflicted with disease shall be made upon blanks supplied for the purpose, through the local health authorities, by the State department of health.

SEC. 8. ——— (local health officers) shall forward by mail to the ——— (State department of health) the original written reports required by sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of this act, and the original report forms filled in by the local health office for reports transmitted by telephone, after first having transcribed the information given in the respective reports in a book or other form of record for the permanent files of the local health office. On each report thus forwarded the ——— (local health officer) shall state (1) whether the case to which the report pertains was visited, or otherwise investigated by a representative of the local health office, and (2) what, if any, measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease or the occurrence of additional cases.¹

The ——— (local health officer) shall forward these reports to the ——— (State department of health) not later than the day following that on which they were received at ——— (the local health office).

SEC. 8a. It shall be the duty of the ——— (State health officer) to forward by mail, as soon after the first day of each month as practicable, a written report to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service of the number of cases of each of the notifiable diseases reported in the State during the next preceding month.

SEC. 8b. Upon the occurrence of an unusual outbreak, or in the event of a sudden increase in the number of cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, or Rocky Mountain spotted (or tick) fever in any locality, the ——— (State health officer) shall notify the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service immediately by telegraph (collect) and letter of such unusual outbreak or sudden increase.

SEC. 9. ——— (local health officers) shall, in addition to the provisions of section 8, report to the ——— (State department of health) in such manner and at such times as the ——— (State department of health) may require by regulation the number of new cases of each of the notifiable diseases reported to said ——— (local health officers).

SEC. 10. Whenever there occurs within the jurisdiction of a ——— (local health officer) an epidemic or unusual prevalence of a notifiable disease, the ——— (local health officer) shall, within 30 days after the

¹ The larger cities with health departments known to be actively and efficiently controlling the preventable diseases might be excepted from the provision requiring a statement of "What, if any, measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease or the occurrence of additional cases."

epidemic shall have subsided, make a report to the ——— (State department of health) of the number of cases occurring in the epidemic, the number of cases terminating fatally, the origin of the epidemic, and the means by which the disease was spread: *Provided*, That whenever the ——— (State department of health) shall have taken charge of the control and suppression or undertaken the investigation of the epidemic, the local health authority having jurisdiction need not make the report otherwise required.

SEC. 11. No person shall be appointed to the position of ——— (local health officer) in any city, town, or county until after the qualifications of said person have been approved by the ——— (State department of health).

SEC. 12. In localities in which there are no ——— (local health officers or boards of health) and in localities in which, although there are ——— (health officers or boards of health), adequate provision has not, in the opinion of the ——— (State department of health) been made for the proper notification, investigation, and control of notifiable diseases, and in localities in which the local health authorities fail to carry out the provisions of this act, the ——— (State department of health) shall appoint properly qualified sanitary officers to act as local health officers and to prevent the spread of disease in and from such localities and to enforce the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That salaries and other expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the ——— (local authorities).

SEC. 13. Any person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction for a first offense shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ——— dollars, nor more than ——— dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than ——— days nor more than ——— days. Upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense the penalty shall be a fine of not less than ——— dollars nor more than ——— dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ——— days nor more than ——— days: *Provided*, That after each second or subsequent conviction under the provisions of this act for failure to report a case or cases of notifiable disease by any person licensed to practice medicine or to treat the sick it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court or the justice of the peace before whom the case is tried to notify the (here insert the proper designation of the body or bodies authorized by law to revoke licenses), and such conviction shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of the license of the person so convicted.

SEC. 14.¹ No license to practice medicine or to treat the sick in any manner shall be issued to any person until after the applicant shall have filed with the State licensing board a statement, signed and sworn to before a notary or other officer qualified to administer oaths,

¹ In some States it may be necessary, owing to constitutional requirements, to change the title of the model law or to include the provisions of section 14 in a separate act.

that said applicant has familiarized himself with the requirements of this act, a copy of which sworn statement shall be forwarded to the ——— (State department of health).

SEC. 15. Each and every person engaged in the practice of medicine or treating in any manner persons afflicted with disease shall display in a prominent place in his or her office a card upon which sections 2, 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, and 15 of this act have been printed with type not smaller than ten-point. A similar card shall be displayed in a prominent place in the office of each and every hospital, asylum, or other public or private institution for the treatment of the sick. These cards shall each be not less than 1 square foot in size and shall be furnished to institutions and licensed physicians and other persons treating the sick without cost by the ——— (State department of health).

SEC. 16. The sum of ——— dollars is hereby appropriated from any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

ZOOPARASITIC INTESTINAL INFECTIONS.

AN ANALYSIS OF INFECTIONS FOUND AMONG 1,287 SCHOOL CHILDREN (776 WHITE, 511 NEGRO) OF THE CITY OF X.

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

The city of X. is located in the coastal area of one of the Gulf-Atlantic States and has a population of about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom the whites outnumber the negroes. Part of the homes have sewer connections; part of them have either surface or can privies.

Through the courtesy of the board of education and the parents of the school children, I have recently been able to examine nearly all of the pupils (both the white and the negro) in the city. The results of some of the examinations will be published in a series of short articles, each article dealing with a distinct phase of the studies.

White Pupils.

Of the total of 2,448 white pupils (1,189 boys, 1,259 girls), of 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive, who gave data of one kind or another, 495 (225 boys, 270 girls) lived at homes provided with privies (group P); 1,783 (855 boys, 928 girls) lived at homes provided with sewer connections but without privies (group S); and 170 (109 boys, 61 girls) lived at homes in respect to which data regarding this phase of sanitation are not stated (group U).

Most of the "privy homes" had no sewer connection, but in some instances there was sewer connection for the family toilet and a privy for the negro servants. All homes of this type are here classified as "privy homes," since the families were, of course, subject to the influence of the servants' privies.

TABLE 1.—*Table of intestinal parasites found among the school children of the city of X.*
WHITE (6 TO 17.75 YEARS, INCLUSIVE).

| Persons negative. | | Persons infected. | | Percentage of persons found infected with parasites. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|--|-----|-----------|----|-----------------|----|-----------|---|-----------------|----|-----------|---|---|----|-----------|----|-----------------|---|------------|----|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of persons examined. | | | | Infections due solely to swallowing human excrement. | | | | | | | | | | | | Infections not necessarily due to swallowing human excrement. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total. | | | | Endamoeba. | | Lamblia. | | Trichomonas. | | Ascaris. | | | | | | Oxyuris. | | Trichuris. | | Total. |  | Hymen. ana. |  | Necator. |
| Number. | | Per cent. | | Number persons. | | Per cent. | | Number persons. | | Per cent. | | Number persons. | | Per cent. | | Number persons. | | Per cent. | | Number persons. | | Per cent. | | |
| Girls: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Privies..... | 63 | 60.32 | 25 | 39.68 | 15 | 23.81 | 2 | 3.17 | 9 | 14.28 | | | 4 | 6.34 | | | | | 13 | 20.63 | | | 13 | 20.63 |
| Sewers..... | 258 | 73.97 | 62 | 24.03 | 48 | 18.60 | 20 | 7.75 | 17 | 6.59 | 1 | 0.39 | 8 | 3.10 | 2 | 0.77 | 1 | 0.39 | 16 | 6.20 | 1 | 0.39 | 15 | 5.81 |
| Uncertain... | 9 | 77.78 | 2 | 22.22 | 2 | 100.00 | | | 2 | 100.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 330 | 73.03 | 89 | 26.97 | 65 | 19.70 | 22 | 6.67 | 28 | 8.48 | 1 | .30 | 12 | 3.64 | 2 | .60 | 1 | .30 | 20 | 8.79 | 1 | .30 | 28 | 8.48 |
| Boys: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Privies..... | 63 | 39.68 | 38 | 60.32 | 25 | 39.68 | 8 | 12.70 | 10 | 15.87 | 2 | 3.17 | 7 | 11.11 | | | 3 | 4.76 | 18 | 28.57 | | | 18 | 28.57 |
| Sewers..... | 353 | 58.92 | 145 | 41.08 | 116 | 32.86 | 34 | 9.63 | 56 | 15.86 | 2 | .57 | 36 | 10.20 | | | 4 | 1.13 | 36 | 10.20 | 1 | .28 | 35 | 9.91 |
| Uncertain... | 30 | 56.67 | 13 | 43.33 | 12 | 40.00 | 4 | 13.33 | 5 | 29.41 | | | 3 | 10.00 | 1 | 3.33 | 2 | 6.67 | 2 | 6.67 | | | 2 | 6.67 |
| Total..... | 446 | 56.05 | 196 | 43.95 | 153 | 34.30 | 46 | 10.31 | 71 | 15.92 | 4 | .90 | 46 | 10.31 | 1 | .22 | 9 | 2.02 | 56 | 12.56 | 1 | .22 | 55 | 12.33 |
| Total (girls and boys): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Privies..... | 126 | 50.00 | 63 | 50.00 | 40 | 31.75 | 10 | 7.94 | 19 | 15.08 | 2 | 1.59 | 11 | 8.73 | | | 3 | 2.38 | 31 | 24.60 | | | 31 | 24.60 |
| Sewers..... | 611 | 66.10 | 297 | 33.88 | 164 | 26.84 | 54 | 8.84 | 73 | 11.95 | 3 | .49 | 44 | 6.12 | 2 | .33 | 5 | 8.2 | 52 | 8.51 | 2 | .33 | 50 | 8.18 |
| Uncertain... | 39 | 61.53 | 15 | 38.46 | 14 | 35.90 | 4 | 10.26 | 7 | 17.95 | | | 3 | 7.69 | 1 | 2.56 | 2 | 5.12 | 2 | 5.12 | | | 2 | 5.12 |
| Total..... | 776 | 63.27 | 285 | 36.73 | 218 | 28.09 | 68 | 8.76 | 90 | 12.75 | 5 | .64 | 58 | 7.47 | 3 | .39 | 10 | 1.28 | 85 | 10.96 | 2 | .26 | 83 | 10.69 |

The classification here adopted represents not only the environmental sanitation (as respects the disposal of human excrement) under which the children live, but it also represents (to a considerable degree, but with certain exceptions) the general economic status of the families. A family in better economic status is, of course, more likely to have sewer connection for the home than is a family in less favorable economic status, provided the house is located in the sewered portion of the city. On the other hand, the classification does not represent the economic status of the well-to-do families who live in nonsewered portions of the city and of families who have sewer connection for the family, but a privy for the servants. These important exceptions must be constantly held in mind in connection with all of the deductions obtained.

Further, it is well to recall that the general economic status influences questions of food, home training, and advantages of various kinds, and that, therefore, the presence or absence of a privy at the home is not the only factor that comes into consideration in influencing the child. For instance, a child may live at a sewered home, but he may live within the radius of influence of the privy located at some neighbor's home (perhaps on the street back of the sewered home); further, the child at the sewered home may have, because of better economic status, better medical attention, etc.

With the distinct reservation, therefore, that the sewer or privy at a given home is not the only factor that comes into consideration in these studies, children will be divided into three general classes as expressed by the privy homes (group P), sewered homes (without privy) (group S), and uncertain homes (in regard to which data on this point are lacking) (group U), in order to see whether differences are present between children (of group P) who live at privy homes and children (of group S) who live at sewered homes (without privy), and if so, what these differences are.

Of the total 2,448 white pupils, 776 (446 boys, 330 girls) submitted fecal specimens for microscopic examination. These represent 31.7 per cent of the total number (37.51 per cent of the boys, 26.21 per cent of the girls); 25.45 per cent of the total (28 per cent of the boys, 23.33 per cent of the girls) belonging to group P (living at privy homes), 34.26 per cent of the total (41.29 per cent boys, 27.80 per cent of the girls) belonging to group S (living at sewered homes), and 22.94 per cent of the total (27.52 per cent of the boys, 14.75 per cent of the girls) belonging to group U make up the 776 pupils who submitted specimens. Thus the results for all male groups are more representative than for the corresponding female groups, the results for group P (from the privy homes) are more complete than those for group S (from the sewered homes), and the results for group U are the

least complete of any of the groups. Taking the groups P and S (privy homes and the sewered homes), it is seen that in all cases (except girls of group S) the figures represent more than one-fourth of all the children in their respective groups.

Of the total 776 pupils (446 boys, 330 girls) who furnished specimens, a total of 491 (63.27 per cent) (250 boys, 56.05 per cent, and 241 girls, 73.03 per cent) showed no infection with intestinal protozoa, or worms, while a total of 285 (36.73 per cent) (196 boys, 43.95 per cent; 89 girls, 26.97 per cent) showed infection. Thus it is seen that the infection among the boys (43.95 per cent) was distinctly higher than that (26.97 per cent) among the girls.

Following the statistics for the known privy and known sewered homes, it is seen that of a total of 126 group P children (63 boys, 63 girls), a total of 63 pupils (50 per cent) (38 boys, 60.32 per cent; 25 girls, 39.68 per cent) showed infection, while of a total of 611 group S pupils (353 boys, 258 girls), a total of 207 pupils (33.88 per cent) (145 boys, 41.08 per cent; 62 girls, 24.03 per cent) showed infection. Thus it is clear that, taking either the boys or the girls, or both together, the children of group P are less protected against these infections than are those of group S. Further, since the fecal material is usually carried away immediately from sewered homes, it is clear that certainly in most cases the children of group S, who showed infection, obtained their parasites either when away from their homes or because their homes were within the radius of influence of their neighbors' privies (white or negro), or through food or drink infected before it was brought to their homes. In other words, when a man introduces sewer connection at his home he protects his family to a certain extent, but this protection is not complete until the same sanitation is installed at his neighbors' houses nor until the places from which he draws his food supplies are properly sanitized. Thus, the conclusion is inevitable that the sanitary duty of the head of a family does not end with the borders of his premises.

Unconscious coprophagia.—The parasites found may be classified in two larger biological groups, from the standpoint of method of infection.

Infections with certain protozoa (*Endamoeba*, *Lambliia*, *Trichomonas*) and round worms (*Ascaris* or the eel worm, *Oxyuris* or the pin worm, and *Trichuris* or the whip worm) are contracted by swallowing the germs contained in human excrement, and in no other way.

These germs, which are spread by permitting the excrement to be disseminated by flies, by dogs, by chickens, etc., finally reach the mouth through infected food, infected water, soiled fingers, or by putting into the mouth other objects soiled by the scattered excreta.

Infections with *Necator* (hookworms) can be contracted through the skin, as well as by mouth; while the infection with the dwarf tapeworm (*Hymenolepis nana*) is probably contracted only through the mouth, it is possibly still an open question whether this is done by swallowing human excrement containing the eggs, or by swallowing an insect that acts as intermediate host.

Of the total 776 children examined, a total of 218 (28.09 per cent) (153 boys, 34.30 per cent; 65 girls, 19.70 per cent) clearly obtained infections by swallowing human excrement.

These figures indicate that white boys swallow more human excrement than do white girls, and if the statistics are studied for double and triple infections in boys as compared with girls, this conclusion is more than confirmed (total 177 infections in 446 boys as compared with 66 infections in 330 girls).

Moreover, the proof is present that these 218 children obtained a total of 243 infections in this manner, as compared with 85 infections which they might have obtained in some other way.

All of the 328 infections in 285 of the 776 children examined are traceable directly to the fact that in the surroundings in which the school children have been living, or by which their life is influenced, human excrement has not been disposed of in a safe and proper manner, but has been permitted to come into contact with their bodies and with their food and drink.

Comparing next the children of groups P and S, from a standpoint of coprophagia, it is seen that of the total 126 children of group P (63 boys, 63 girls), a total of 40 pupils (31.75 per cent) (25 boys, 39.68 per cent; 15 girls, 23.81 per cent) were proved to have swallowed human excrement one or more times, while of the total of 611 children of group S (353 boys, 258 girls) a total of 164 pupils (26.84 per cent) (116 boys, 32.86 per cent; 48 girls, 18.60 per cent) gave the same proof. Thus it is clear that coprophagia is more common among white children living at homes provided with a privy than among those at sewerred homes (without a privy) and that this conclusion holds for the boys, for the girls, and for the two combined.

As the boys of group S show a greater incidence (32.86 per cent) of coprophagia than that (23.81 per cent) shown by the girls of group P, it would appear that a considerable amount of this infection is obtained elsewhere than at the home table, for the chances of infection at the home table are certainly greater for girls of group P than for boys of group S. The conclusion would seem to be justified that white girls of group P are more cleanly in their habits than are boys of group S.

If the statistics for the separate species of parasites be studied for the various groups and subgroups of children, it is seen that the figures become so small as to render conclusions of very little—in fact, questionable—value. It will be well, however, to place them

on record as they will be of use in accumulating facts of this nature. The details may be seen from the table (p. 1992).

It will be noticed that the total infection with *Endamoeba coli* was 0.9 per cent greater at sewered homes than at privy homes.

With *Lamblia*, the total infection was 3.13 per cent greater at privy homes than at sewered homes.

With *Trichomonas*, the infection was 1.10 per cent greater at privy homes than at sewered homes.

With *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the infection was 2.61 per cent greater at privy homes than at sewered homes.

With *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the infection was 0.33 per cent greater at sewered homes than at privy homes.

With *Trichuris trichiura*, the infection was 1.56 per cent greater at privy homes than at sewered homes.

Infections not necessarily obtained through coprophagia.—Only two children showed infection with the dwarf tapeworm, *Hymenolepis nana*. Both of these pupils live at sewered homes.

Of the total 776 children examined, 83 pupils (10.69 per cent) showed infection with hookworms. Despite the fact that these are city school children, this infection is greater than that shown by the rural school children in some of the clay-land counties.

Of the total 126 children of group P (63 boys, 63 girls), a total of 31 pupils (24.60 per cent) (18 boys, 28.57 per cent, 13 girls, 20.63 per cent) showed hookworm infection; of the total 611 children of group S (353 boys, 258 girls), a total of 50 pupils (8.18 per cent) (35 boys, 9.91 per cent; 15 girls, 5.81 per cent) showed hookworms. Thus it is clear that the hookworm infection was approximately three times as great among the children of group P as among the children of group S, and this holds for the boys, the girls, and for both combined.

It is scarcely to be assumed that all of these hookworm children became infected at their homes. Some of them doubtless obtained the infection at their neighbors, some out in the rural districts. Nevertheless, the percentage preponderance of hookworm children at privy homes is very striking, and since hookworm infection may be a retarding influence in both physical and mental development, we must not be surprised if the tabulations show that the hookworm children affect the averages of the children of group P in some of the physical and mental tests that were made.

Multiple infections.—In 39 children (33 boys, 6 girls) double infections were found; in 3 children (all boys) triple infections were found. The number of triple infections is too low to use statistically. The number of double infections is also rather low for statistical use, but it may be remarked that 9.5 per cent of the children of group P showed double infections as compared with 3.8 per cent of the children of group S.

Negro Pupils.

It was much more difficult to obtain definite ages for the negroes than for the whites, and a much larger percentage of the negro children had to be rejected because of this fact. Any classification of a large number of negro children on age basis can at present be only approximate. Accordingly, the negro pupils included in this tabulation correspond only approximately to the white pupils, namely, 6 to 18 years old, inclusive, and one additional year (18 years old) is inserted for the negroes in order partially to balance the inaccurate data regarding age.

Of a total of 1,346 negro pupils (538 boys, 808 girls), of approximately 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive, who gave data of one kind or another, 1,029 (414 boys, 615 girls) lived at homes provided with privies (group P), 178 (60 boys, 118 girls) lived at homes provided with sewer connections but without privies (group S), and 139 (64 boys, 75 girls) lived at homes in respect to which data regarding this phase of sanitation are lacking (group U).

Of the total 1,346 negro pupils, 511 (226 boys, 285 girls) submitted specimens for microscopic examination. These represent 37.96 per cent of the total number (42.01 per cent of the boys, 35.27 per cent of the girls); 42.95 per cent of the total (48.79 per cent of the boys, 39.02 per cent of the girls) who lived at privy homes (group P) and 38.76 per cent of the total (40 per cent of the boys, 38.13 per cent of the girls) who lived at sewered homes (group S) make up the total of 511 who submitted specimens. No negro group falls below 35 per cent of the children of its group.

Of the total 511 negro pupils (226 boys, 285 girls) who furnished specimens, a total of 260 (50.88 per cent) (117 boys, 51.77 per cent, and 143 girls, 50.18 per cent) showed no infection with intestinal protozoa or worms, while a total of 251 (49.12 per cent) (109 boys, 48.23 per cent, and 142 girls, 49.82 per cent) showed infection.

Of the total 442 negro children of group P (202 boys, 240 girls) examined, a total of 223 (50.45 per cent) (101 boys, 50 per cent, and 122 girls, 50.83 per cent) showed infections, while of the total of 69 negro children of group S (24 boys, 45 girls) examined, a total of 28 (40.58 per cent) (8 boys, 33.33 per cent, and 20 girls, 44.44 per cent) showed infection. Thus it is clear that, taking either the boys or the girls or both together, the children of group P are less protected against these infections than are the children of group S. Further, the infection among the negro girls was slightly higher than that among the negro boys.

In interpreting these percentages it should be held in mind that the differences in some instances are very slight.

Unconscious coprophagia.—Of the total 511 negro children examined, a total of 246 (48.14 per cent) (107 boys, 47.34 per cent, and 139 girls, 48.77 per cent) clearly obtained infections from swallowing human excrement. The difference between the boys and girls is less than 1 per cent and indicates that negro boys and negro girls are practically equal in this respect.

Moreover, the proof is present that these 246 negro children obtained 296 infections in this way, as compared with 18 infections which they might have obtained in some other manner.

Comparing next the negro children of group P with those of group S, from a standpoint of coprophagia, it is seen that of a total of 442 children of group P (202 boys, 240 girls), a total of 218 pupils (49.32 per cent) (99 boys, 49.10 per cent, and 119 girls, 49.58 per cent) were proved to have swallowed human excrement one or more times, while of a total of 69 pupils of group S (24 boys, 45 girls), a total of 28 (40.58 per cent) (8 boys, 33.33 per cent; 20 girls, 44.44 per cent) gave the same proof. Thus it is clear that coprophagia is more common among negro children living at homes provided with a privy than among those at sewered homes (without a privy) and that this conclusion holds for the boys, for the girls, and for the two sexes combined.

The statistics for the separate species of parasites reduce some of the groups to rather small figures, but the following facts may be noticed:

Endamoeba coli was present more frequently (by 4.63 per cent) among children of group S than among children of group P.

Lambdia was present more frequently (by 2.45 per cent) at privy homes than at sewered homes.

Ascaris lumbricoides was present more frequently (by 8.89 per cent) at privy homes than at sewered homes.

Trichuris was present in practically the same proportion at sewered homes and at privy homes.

Infections not necessarily obtained through coprophagia.—*Hymenolepis nana* was found only once.

Hookworms were found only 17 times and in slightly greater frequency (by 1.18 per cent) at the sewered homes.

Multiple infections.—In 52 children (21 boys, 31 girls) double infections were found; in 4 children (2 boys, 2 girls) triple infections were found; in 1 girl quadruple infection was found. The triple and quadruple infections are too few to be used statistically. The number of double infections is also rather low for statistical comparison, but it may be remarked that double infections were present in 9.72 per cent of the children of group P, as compared with 13.44 per cent of the children of group S.

General Discussion with Comparison of White and Negro Children.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the white families live in better sanitary environment than do the negroes. This condition is due to a better economic status, to better education, and to higher standards. This common knowledge is reduced to a statistical basis in the present study, which shows that 20.22 per cent of the white pupils of the city of X live at privy homes, as compared with 76.46 per cent of the negro pupils.

Popular opinion is to the effect that it is more difficult to obtain cooperation in health matters from the negroes than it is from the whites. This popular view is not entirely in accord with my personal experience on a number of occasions, and in this particular study the statistics indicate that a better response was obtained from the negroes than from the whites, as indicated by the fact that 37.96 per cent of the negro children furnished specimens as compared with 31.7 per cent of the white children. This indication is subject to the criticism that a greater proportion of negro children than of white children were eliminated from consideration because of the indefiniteness of their age. Undoubtedly the white children, especially the girls, are more influenced by a feeling of modesty than are the negro children, when it comes to submitting specimens for examination. Nevertheless, it is well to recall that, notwithstanding the greater proportion of ignorance among the negroes, it is by no means so hopeless a matter to obtain their cooperation in a public-health movement as is frequently supposed. Results will vary with conditions and in different localities, but they will vary especially with the methods adopted by the person who is seeking to enlist their interest.

Corresponding to the poorer grade of sanitary environment under which the negroes live, as compared with the whites, and corresponding to their lower standards in general, theory indicates that they may be expected to show a higher incidence of infection with certain species of intestinal parasites. The present studies tend to confirm this expectation, as is seen from the statistics of 49.12 per cent of the negroes, as compared with 36.73 per cent of the whites, for total number of pupils infected, and 48.14 per cent of the negroes, as compared with 28.09 per cent for the whites, as index of infections that could have been obtained only by the actual swallowing of human excrement, and in no other way. Further, as the statistics for the children of group P (of both races) are compared with those for the children of group S, it is seen that for all corresponding groups and subgroups the children of group P swallow more human excrement than do the children of group S, but the point is instructive that white boys of group S swallow more of this filth than do white girls of group P.

The fact that negro servants prepare most of the food for the whites who can afford servants is, when taken into consideration with these statistics, a matter for serious reflection. As the negroes are more coprophagous than are the whites, in great degree at least because of their poorer sanitary environment, they would seem to be, theoretically, more likely to be temporary or permanent typhoid carriers; and in their capacity as food preparers they would seem, theoretically, to present the greater possibilities of typhoid infection in a community through carriers.

Accordingly, an improvement of the sanitary environment of the negro appears prerequisite to the permanent reduction of typhoid infection due to carriers.

Comparing the parasites obtained through unconscious coprophagia, it may be noted that in these examinations, *Endamoeba coli*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, and *Trichuris trichiura* were found more frequently in negroes than in whites, while *Lamblia*, *Trichomonas*, and *Oxyuris* were found more frequently among the whites.

The infections with parasites that might be obtained in other ways than by coprophagia were distinctly more common among the whites than among the negroes. This was due to the much larger percentage of hookworms among the white boys and girls. To what extent this fact is to be explained by a comparison of the thickness of the skin and the odor of the feet of the whites and negroes is a matter of speculation, but the conclusion seems plausible that these factors come into consideration.

The general practical conclusions to be drawn from this study are clear, namely:

- (1) There is a vast amount of unconscious coprophagia occurring in human beings.

- (2) This varies to an appreciable extent, in one and the same town, being less among people living at homes provided with a sewer than at homes provided with a privy, but the variation is not mathematically proportional to the number of sewer connections.

- (3) While part of this coprophagia is, without doubt, due to the fact that flies carry the filth to the food, and while part is, without reasonable doubt, due to infection of food soiled by persons who prepare food, it is impossible to estimate the ratios of these two sources.

- (4) Part of this coprophagia is undoubtedly due to the personal daily habits (of play, etc.), of the children, and the percentages would seem to indicate that there is a greater difference in this respect between the white girls and the white boys than there is between the negro girls and the negro boys.

- (5) All of this unconscious coprophagia clearly demonstrates that in the environment which influences the lives of these children (includ-

| RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE. | | RATS IDENTIFIED. | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| Collected..... | 220 | <i>Mus norvegicus</i> | 113 |
| Examined..... | 159 | <i>Mus rattus</i> | 41 |
| Found infected..... | 0 | <i>Mus alexandrinus</i> | 33 |
| | | <i>Mus musculus</i> | 27 |

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Contra Costa County..... | 465 |
| San Benito County..... | 272 |
| Alameda County..... | 205 |
| Monterey County..... | 103 |
| San Joaquin County..... | 42 |
| Merced County..... | 34 |
| Stanislaus County..... | 31 |
| Santa Clara County..... | 25 |
| Total collected..... | 1,182 |
| Total examined..... | 1,182 |
| Found infected..... | |

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Contra Costa County..... | 5 |
| San Benito County..... | 23 |
| Alameda County..... | 25 |
| Monterey County..... | 10 |
| San Joaquin County..... | 11 |
| Merced County..... | 5 |
| Stanislaus County..... | 3 |
| Total..... | 120 |

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

WEEK ENDED JUNE 12, 1915.

San Francisco, Cal.

| RAT PROOFING. | | RAT PROOFING—continued. | |
|---|--------|---|--------|
| New buildings: | | Old buildings—Continued. | |
| Number of inspections of work under construction..... | 281 | Cubic feet new foundation walls installed..... | 11,871 |
| Basements concreted (square feet, 37,195)..... | 75 | Concrete floors installed (square feet, 30,566)..... | 40 |
| Floors concreted (square feet, 26,583) .. | 83 | Basements concreted (square feet, 10,494)..... | 23 |
| Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 32,719)..... | 156 | Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 24,936)..... | 79 |
| Total area concrete laid, square feet... 96,497 | | Total area of concrete laid, square feet. 66,046 | |
| Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings: | | Floors rat-proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 5,675)..... | 5 |
| Inspections made..... | 224 | Buildings razed..... | 45 |
| Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened..... | 5,850 | New garbage cans stamped approved..... | 367 |
| Wire screening used, square feet..... | 28,930 | Nuisances abated..... | 386 |
| Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement..... | 9,647 | | |
| Sidewalk lens lights replaced..... | 1,796 | OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT. | |
| Old buildings: | | Vessels inspected for rat guards..... | 21 |
| Inspections made..... | 659 | Reinspections made on vessels..... | 30 |
| Wooden floors removed..... | 42 | New rat guards procured..... | 24 |
| Yards and passageways, planking removed..... | 13 | Defective rat guards repaired..... | 6 |
| | | Vessels on which cargo was inspected..... | 1 |

| Amount of cargo and description of same. | Condition. | Rat evidence. |
|---|------------|---------------|
| Steamer Congress from Seattle: | | |
| 170 cases milk, candies, and household goods..... | O. K..... | None. |
| 400 sacks flour and wheat..... | O. K..... | None. |
| 50 tubs cheese..... | O. K..... | None. |

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT—continued.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Rats trapped on wharves and water front... | 29 |
| Rats trapped on vessels..... | 16 |
| Traps set on wharves and water front..... | 161 |
| Traps set on vessels..... | 56 |
| Vessels trapped on..... | 10 |
| Poisons placed on water front (pieces)..... | 3,600 |
| Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces)..... | 7,200 |
| Bait used on water front and vessels. Bacon (pounds)..... | 6 |
| Amount of bread used in poisoning on water front (loaves)..... | 12 |
| Pounds of poison used on water front..... | 6 |

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Collected..... | 255 |
| Examined..... | 199 |
| Found infected..... | 0 |

RATS IDENTIFIED.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Mus norvegicus..... | 163 |
| Mus rattus..... | 39 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 28 |
| Mus musculus..... | 25 |

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Contra Costa County..... | 805 |
| San Benito County..... | 383 |
| Alameda County..... | 304 |
| Monterey County..... | 170 |
| San Joaquin County..... | 164 |
| Santa Clara County..... | 94 |
| Merced County..... | 42 |
| Stanislaus County..... | 10 |
| Total collected..... | 1,972 |
| Total examined..... | 1,922 |
| Found infected..... | 0 |

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Contra Costa County..... | 48 |
| San Benito County..... | 39 |
| Alameda County..... | 43 |
| San Joaquin County..... | 20 |
| Monterey County..... | 13 |
| Merced County..... | 8 |
| Santa Clara County..... | 5 |
| Stanislaus County..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 177 |

Record of plague infection.

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

¹ None.² Wood rat.

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

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended June 19, 1915, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Vessels fumigated with sulphur..... | 5 |
| Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide.. | 11 |
| Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas... | 1 |
| Pounds of sulphur used..... | 1,884 |
| Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation (pounds)..... | 15,300 |
| Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation..... | 102 |
| Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation..... | 120 |
| Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation..... | 104 |
| Clean bills of health issued..... | 28 |
| Foul bills of health issued..... | 8 |

FIELD OPERATIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Rats trapped..... | 5,145 |
| Number of premises inspected..... | 14,905 |
| Notices served..... | 114 |

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

| | |
|--|--------|
| By elevation..... | 130 |
| By marginal concrete wall..... | 113 |
| By concrete floor and wall..... | 275 |
| By minor repairs..... | 437 |
| Square yards of concrete laid..... | 16,282 |
| Total buildings rat proofed..... | 955 |
| Total buildings rat proofed to date..... | 41,689 |
| Number of abatements..... | 105 |
| Number of abatements to date..... | 25,377 |

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Rodents received by species: | |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 2,213 |
| Mus rattus..... | 139 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 227 |
| Mus musculus..... | 2,864 |
| Wood rats..... | 63 |
| Muskrats..... | 86 |
| Putrid..... | 134 |
| Total rodents received at laboratory..... | 5,597 |
| Rodents examined..... | 3,011 |
| Number of suspicious rats..... | 10 |
| Plague rats confirmed..... | 0 |
| Last case of human plague, October 4, 1914. | |
| Last case of rodent plague, June 10, 1915. | |
| Total number of rodents captured to June 19..... | 371,640 |
| Total number of rodents examined to June 19..... | 261,512 |
| Total cases of rodent plague to June 19, by species: | |
| Mus musculus..... | 4 |
| Mus rattus..... | 16 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 215 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 8 |
| Total rodent cases to June 19, 1915... | 243 |

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended June 5, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

| | |
|--|--------|
| New buildings inspected..... | 27 |
| Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 7,645)..... | 7 |
| Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 19,475)..... | 14 |
| Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (square feet, 980)..... | 2 |
| Sidewalks concreted (square feet)..... | 27,560 |
| Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet)..... | 55,660 |
| New buildings elevated..... | 9 |
| New premises rat proofed, concrete..... | 14 |
| Old buildings inspected..... | 3 |
| Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings..... | 1 |
| Floors concreted, old buildings, (square feet, 2,460)..... | 1 |

RAT PROOFING—continued.

| | |
|--|----|
| Premises otherwise rat proofed, old buildings..... | 1 |
| Rat holes cemented, old buildings..... | 27 |
| Wooden floors removed, old buildings..... | 1 |
| Buildings razed..... | 3 |

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Dead rodents received..... | 9 |
| Rodents trapped and killed..... | 267 |
| Rodents recovered after fumigation..... | 0 |
| Total..... | 276 |
| Rodents examined for plague infection..... | 221 |
| Rodents proven plague infected..... | 0 |
| Poison, pounds..... | 20 |
| Bodies examined for plague infection..... | 2 |
| Bodies found plague infected..... | 3 |

| CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS. | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Mus rattus..... | 11 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 31 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 198 |
| Mus musculus..... | 36 |

WATERFRONT.

| | |
|--|----|
| Vessels inspected and histories recorded.... | 7 |
| New rat guards installed..... | 9 |
| Defective rat guards repaired..... | 4 |
| Port sanitary statements issued..... | 36 |
| The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending. | |

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

| | |
|--|----|
| Rat proofing notices sent to contractors.... | 19 |
| Letters sent in re rat complaints..... | 12 |

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Mus norvegicus trapped..... | 43 |
| Mus norvegicus found dead..... | 1 |
| Mus musculus trapped..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 45 |

RAT PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

| | |
|--|-------|
| New buildings inspected..... | 8 |
| New buildings, concrete foundations..... | 6 |
| New buildings elevated 18 inches..... | 2 |
| New buildings, basements concreted (square feet, 1,350)..... | 2 |
| New buildings, yards concreted (square feet, 698)..... | 2 |
| Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet)..... | 2,018 |

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended June 12, 1915, was received from Asst. Surg. Baughman, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

| | |
|--|--------|
| New buildings inspected..... | 19 |
| Basements concreted (square feet, 9,780).... | 5 |
| Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 16,275)..... | 11 |
| Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (square feet, 3,280)..... | 3 |
| Sidewalks concreted, square feet..... | 25,270 |
| Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet)..... | 51,605 |
| New buildings elevated..... | 3 |
| New premises rat proofed, concrete..... | 16 |
| Old buildings inspected..... | 5 |
| Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings..... | 2 |
| Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 3,750)..... | 2 |
| Premises otherwise rat proofed, old buildings..... | 1 |
| Rat holes cemented, old buildings..... | 18 |
| Wooden floors removed, old buildings..... | 2 |
| Buildings razed..... | 2 |

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Dead rodents received..... | 9 |
| Rodents trapped and killed..... | 383 |
| Rodents recovered after fumigation..... | 9 |

Total.....491

| | |
|--|-----|
| Rodents examined for plague infection..... | 289 |
| Rodents proven plague infected..... | 0 |
| Poison distributed, pounds..... | 18 |
| Bodies examined for plague infection..... | 1 |
| Bodies found plague infected..... | 0 |

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Mus rattus..... | 10 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 51 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 281 |
| Mus musculus..... | 58 |
| Unclassified..... | 1 |

WATER FRONT.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Vessels inspected and histories recorded.... | 9 |
| Vessels fumigated..... | 2 |
| Sulphur used, pounds..... | 1,175 |
| New rat guards installed..... | 12 |
| Defective rat guards repaired..... | 6 |
| Fumigation certificates issued..... | 2 |
| Canal Zone certificates issued..... | 0 |
| Port sanitary statements issued..... | 36 |
| The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending. | |

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors.... | 23 |
| Letters sent in re rat complaints..... | 14 |
| Lectures delivered on sanitary subjects.... | 1 |
| Property owners and tenants invited to lecture in re rat proofing of old and new buildings..... | 450 |

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Mus norvegicus trapped..... | 51 |
| Mus musculus found dead..... | 3 |
| Mus musculus trapped..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 56 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Rodents examined for plague infection..... | 49 |
| Rodents proved plague infected..... | 0 |

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

| | |
|--|-------|
| New buildings inspected..... | 3 |
| New building, concrete foundations..... | 1 |
| New buildings elevated 18 inches..... | 2 |
| New buildings, basements concreted, 1,008 square feet..... | 1 |
| New buildings, yards concreted, 200 square feet..... | 1 |
| Total concrete laid, new buildings, square feet..... | 1,208 |

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

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

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED JUNE 5, 1915.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|-------|
| Total rats and mongoose taken..... | 357 | Average number of traps set daily..... | 1,085 |
| Rats trapped..... | 354 | Cost per rat destroyed..... cents | 24½ |
| Mongoose trapped..... | 3 | Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, | |
| Rats found dead..... | 0 | Apr. 12, 1910. | |
| Examined microscopically..... | 285 | Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910. | |
| Under examination..... | 0 | Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, | |
| Showing pest infection..... | 0 | Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914. | |
| Classification of rats trapped: | | Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, | |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 179 | Aug. 17, 1914. | |
| Mus musculus..... | 114 | | |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 46 | | |
| Mus rattus..... | 15 | | |

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED MAY 29, 1915.

| | | | |
|---|-------|--|-----|
| Rats and mongoose taken..... | 2,633 | Classification of rats trapped and found | |
| Rats trapped..... | 2,570 | dead—Continued. | |
| Mongoose taken..... | 33 | Mus rattus..... | 723 |
| Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically..... | 2,603 | Mus musculus..... | 981 |
| Rats and mongoose plague infected..... | 0 | Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug. | |
| Classification of rats trapped and found dead: | | 29, 1914. | |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 511 | Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., | |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 350 | Aug. 16, 1914. | |

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for May, 1915.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| California: | | Ohio—Continued. | |
| Los Angeles County— | | Hamilton County— | |
| Los Angeles..... | 2 | Cincinnati..... | 2 |
| San Joaquin County..... | 1 | Medina County..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 3 | Montgomery County..... | 1 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | Wayne County..... | 1 |
| | | Williams County..... | 1 |
| Indiana: | | Total..... | 12 |
| Marion County..... | 1 | | |
| Montgomery County..... | 1 | Virginia: | |
| St. Joseph County..... | 1 | Accomac County..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 3 | Albemarle County..... | 1 |
| Iowa: | | Botetourt County..... | 2 |
| Jasper County..... | 1 | Caroline County..... | 1 |
| Kansas: | | Henry County..... | 1 |
| Wyandotte County— | | Nansemond County..... | 2 |
| Kansas City..... | 1 | New Kent County..... | 1 |
| | | Orange County..... | 3 |
| Mississippi: | | Pulaski County..... | 1 |
| Lauderdale County..... | 2 | Scott County..... | 1 |
| Panola County..... | 1 | Shenandoah County..... | 1 |
| Scott County..... | 1 | Washington County..... | 1 |
| Tallahatchie County..... | 1 | Wise County..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 5 | Total..... | 18 |
| Ohio: | | Washington: | |
| Belmont County..... | 1 | King County— | |
| Cuyahoga County— | | Seattle..... | 1 |
| Cleveland..... | 2 | Pierce County— | |
| Lakewood..... | 1 | Tacoma..... | 1 |
| Franklin County— | | Total..... | 2 |
| Columbus..... | 2 | | |

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Bayonne, N. J..... | 1 | | New Orleans, La..... | 1 | 1 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 5 | 1 | New York, N. Y..... | 6 | 2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 4 | 2 | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 1 | |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 3 | 1 | Rochester, N. Y..... | 1 | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 1 | | St. Louis, Mo..... | 1 | |
| Detroit, Mich..... | | 4 | Salt Lake City, Utah..... | | 1 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 4 | 4 | Somerville, Mass..... | 1 | |

DIPHTHERIA.**California—San Francisco.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 26, 1915, 19 new cases of diphtheria were notified in San Francisco, Cal.

Mississippi—Jackson.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Watkins reported by telegraph June 22, 1915, that during the three weeks then just ended 14 cases of diphtheria with 1 death were notified in Jackson, Miss. Several of the cases occurred in adults.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2023.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.**

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| Baltimore, Md..... | 1 | ..... | Newton, Mass..... | 4 | ..... |
| Boston, Mass..... | 7 | 1 | New York, N. Y..... | ..... | 11 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 18 | ..... | Passaic, N. J..... | 2 | ..... |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 4 | ..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 16 | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 7 | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 8 | ..... |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 4 | ..... | Providence, R. I..... | ..... | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 1 | ..... | Reading, Pa..... | 1 | ..... |
| Hartford, Conn..... | 1 | ..... | Rochester, N. Y..... | 2 | 2 |
| Lancaster, Pa..... | 1 | ..... | Sacramento, Cal..... | 1 | ..... |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 2 | ..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | 9 | ..... |
| Newark, N. J..... | ..... | 2 | San Francisco, Cal..... | 3 | 1 |
| New Castle, Pa..... | 1 | ..... | South Bethlehem, Pa..... | 2 | ..... |

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

During the month of May, 1915, cases of gonorrhea were notified in States as follows: California, 16; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 161; Vermont, 13.

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

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| California..... | 41 | Mississippi—Continued. | |
| Kansas..... | 3 | Hinds County..... | 183 |
| Louisiana..... | 7 | Holmes County..... | 300 |
| Mississippi: | | Issaquena County..... | 18 |
| Adams County..... | 24 | Itawamba County..... | 37 |
| Alcorn County..... | 13 | Jackson County..... | 37 |
| Amite County..... | 46 | Jasper County..... | 53 |
| Attala County..... | 77 | Jefferson County..... | 79 |
| Bolivar County..... | 504 | Jefferson Davis County..... | 21 |
| Calhoun County..... | 26 | Jones County..... | 183 |
| Carroll County..... | 98 | Kemper County..... | 40 |
| Chickasaw County..... | 46 | Lafayette County..... | 59 |
| Choctaw County..... | 27 | Lauderdale County..... | 122 |
| Claiborne County..... | 64 | Lamar County..... | 57 |
| Clarke County..... | 40 | Lawrence County..... | 68 |
| Clay County..... | 56 | Leake County..... | 44 |
| Coahoma County..... | 452 | Lee County..... | 104 |
| Copiah County..... | 104 | Leflore County..... | 154 |
| Covington County..... | 96 | Lincoln County..... | 40 |
| Forrest County..... | 153 | Lowndes County..... | 111 |
| Franklin County..... | 72 | Madison County..... | 28 |
| George County..... | 26 | Marion County..... | 216 |
| Greene County..... | 20 | Marshall County..... | 35 |
| Grenada County..... | 48 | Monroe County..... | 30 |
| Hancock County..... | 83 | Montgomery County..... | 32 |
| | | Neshoba County..... | 116 |

MALARIA—Continued.**State Reports for May, 1915—Continued.**

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mississippi—Continued. | | Mississippi—Continued. | |
| Newton County..... | 10 | Tishomingo County..... | 17 |
| Noxubee County..... | 62 | Tunica County..... | 142 |
| Oktibbeha County..... | 70 | Union County..... | 13 |
| Panola County..... | 86 | Walthall County..... | 2 |
| Pearl River County..... | 10 | Warren County..... | 219 |
| Perry County..... | 78 | Washington County..... | 336 |
| Pike County..... | 75 | Wayne County..... | 37 |
| Pontotoc County..... | 36 | Webster County..... | 5 |
| Prentiss County..... | 19 | Wilkinson County..... | 23 |
| Quitman County..... | 54 | Winston County..... | 108 |
| Rankin County..... | 30 | Yalobusha County..... | 81 |
| Scott County..... | 59 | Yazoo County..... | 414 |
| Sharkey County..... | 69 | | |
| Simpson County..... | 61 | Total..... | 7,092 |
| Smith County..... | 75 | | |
| Sunflower County..... | 445 | Ohio..... | 7 |
| Tallahatchie County..... | 72 | South Carolina..... | 129 |
| Tate County..... | 107 | Virginia..... | 685 |
| Tippah County..... | 35 | | |

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

During the week ended June 12, 1915, malaria was notified in cities as follows: Boston, Mass., 1 case; Charleston, S. C., 1 death; Mobile, Ala., 1 death; Orange, N. J., 1 case; Stockton, Cal., 1 case.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2023.

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

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| District of Columbia..... | 2 | Mississippi—Continued. | |
| Kansas..... | 9 | Jasper County..... | 4 |
| Louisiana..... | 215 | Jefferson County..... | 5 |
| | | Jefferson Davis County..... | 2 |
| Mississippi: | | Jones County..... | 69 |
| Adams County..... | 19 | Kemper County..... | 17 |
| Alcorn County..... | 6 | Lafayette County..... | 6 |
| Amite County..... | 4 | Lamar County..... | 32 |
| Attala County..... | 3 | Lauderdale County..... | 41 |
| Bolivar County..... | 273 | Lawrence County..... | 13 |
| Calhoun County..... | 5 | Leake County..... | 9 |
| Carroll County..... | 6 | Lee County..... | 22 |
| Chickasaw County..... | 7 | Leflore County..... | 31 |
| Claiborne County..... | 7 | Lincoln County..... | 48 |
| Clarke County..... | 2 | Lowndes County..... | 27 |
| Clay County..... | 6 | Madison County..... | 19 |
| Coalahoma County..... | 173 | Marion County..... | 67 |
| Copiah County..... | 74 | Marshall County..... | 19 |
| Covington County..... | 42 | Monroe County..... | 32 |
| Forrest County..... | 67 | Montgomery County..... | 4 |
| Franklin County..... | 12 | Neshoba County..... | 34 |
| George County..... | 12 | Newton County..... | 9 |
| Granada County..... | 7 | Noxubee County..... | 16 |
| Hancock County..... | 2 | Oktibbeha County..... | 10 |
| Hinds County..... | 117 | Panola County..... | 23 |
| Holmes County..... | 31 | Pearl River County..... | 1 |
| Issaquena County..... | 1 | Perry County..... | 20 |
| Itawamba County..... | 14 | Pike County..... | 16 |
| Jackson County..... | 4 | Pontotoc County..... | 5 |

PELLAGRA—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mississippi—Continued. | | Mississippi—Continued. | |
| Prentiss County..... | 7 | Warren County..... | 26 |
| Quitman County..... | 65 | Washington County..... | 123 |
| Scott County..... | 29 | Wayne County..... | 5 |
| Sharkey County..... | 28 | Wilkinson County..... | 5 |
| Simpson County..... | 12 | Winston County..... | 13 |
| Smith County..... | 4 | Yalobusha County..... | 13 |
| Sunflower County..... | 149 | Yazoo County..... | 60 |
| Tallahatchie County..... | 75 | Total..... | 2,187 |
| Tate County..... | 15 | | |
| Tippah County..... | 11 | South Carolina..... | 129 |
| Tishomingo County..... | 2 | Texas..... | 37 |
| Tunica County..... | 43 | Virginia..... | 79 |
| Walshall County..... | 4 | | |

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Brownsville, Tex..... | 1 | | Mobile, Ala..... | | 1 |
| Charleston, S. C..... | | 2 | Nashville, Tenn..... | 1 | |
| Galveston, Tex..... | 1 | | New Orleans, La..... | 1 | 1 |
| Los Angeles, Cal..... | 1 | | Wilmington, N. C..... | 3 | |
| Lynchburg, Va..... | 3 | 1 | | | |

PLAGUE.

California—San Benito County—Plague-Infected Squirrel Found.

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported June 17, 1915, that a plague-infected ground squirrel had been found in San Benito County, Cal.

The squirrel was shot June 10, 1915, on the Watson ranch, near Emmet. The last previous plague-infected squirrel reported in California was from San Benito County, and was reported April 13, 1915.

Hawaii—Paauhau.

Surg. Trotter reported by telegraph June 30, 1915, that a case of plague was notified June 29, 1915, at Paauhau, Hawaii.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| Berkeley, Cal..... | 1 | 2 | Los Angeles, Cal..... | 8 | 8 |
| Binghamton, N. Y..... | 1 | | Manchester, N. H..... | 1 | 1 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 103 | 57 | Norfolk, Va..... | 2 | 2 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 27 | 11 | Norristown, Pa..... | 1 | |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 3 | 5 | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 33 | 20 |
| Erie, Pa..... | 1 | | Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 20 | 12 |
| Fall River, Mass..... | 8 | | Rochester, N. Y..... | 3 | |
| Galesburg, Ill..... | 1 | 1 | San Francisco, Cal..... | 8 | 6 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich..... | 2 | 4 | Schenectady, N. Y..... | 3 | 1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | 1 | | South Omaha, Nebr..... | 1 | |
| Kalamazoo, Mich..... | 2 | 2 | Toledo, Ohio..... | 3 | 2 |
| Lancaster, Pa..... | 1 | | | | |

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

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| California: | | Vermont: | |
| Alameda County— | | Addison County..... | 1 |
| Oakland..... | 1 | | |
| Fresno County..... | 1 | Virginia: | |
| Fresno..... | 1 | Alleghany County..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 3 | Frederick County..... | 1 |
| Kansas: | | Henrico County— | |
| Bourbon County— | | Richmond..... | 1 |
| Fort Scott..... | 1 | Lee County..... | 3 |
| | | Nansemond County..... | 2 |
| Mississippi: | | Norfolk County..... | 1 |
| Jackson County..... | 1 | Orange County..... | 1 |
| Neshoba County..... | 1 | Prince George County..... | 1 |
| Panola County..... | 1 | Prince Edward County..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 3 | Prince William County..... | 2 |
| | | Pulaski County..... | 1 |
| Ohio: | | Wise County..... | 1 |
| Brown County..... | 1 | York County..... | 1 |
| Cuyahoga County— | | Total..... | 18 |
| Cleveland..... | 1 | | |
| Wyandot County..... | 1 | | |
| Total..... | 3 | | |

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

During the week ended June 12, 1915, poliomyelitis was notified in cities as follows: Altoona, Pa., 1 case, 1 death; Cleveland, Ohio, 2 cases.

RABIES.**City Report for Week Ended June 12, 1915.**

During the week ended June 12, 1915, 1 fatal case of rabies was notified at Los Angeles, Cal.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.**Montana—Bitter Root Valley.**

Surg. Fricks reported June 21, 1915, that two additional cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever had been notified in the Bitter Root Valley, Mont., one case being in Tin Cup Canyon and one in Sweat-house Canyon. Both cases resulted fatally.

A total of five cases, with four deaths, has been reported from the Bitter Root district this season.

Washington—Lincoln County.

The State Board of Health of Washington reported that during the month of May, 1915, 5 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were notified in Lincoln County, Wash.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2023.

SMALLPOX.**Kansas.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the two weeks ended June 26, 1915, new cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Atchison, 8; Barton, 1; Cherokee, 1; Crawford, 10; Dickinson, 4; Douglas, 1; Ford, 1; Greenwood, 7; Jefferson, 8; Johnson, 2; Linn, 2; McPherson, 1; Meade, 1; Morris, 1; Reno, 6; Republic, 2; Sedgwick, 4; Shawnee, 12; Washington, 1; Wyandotte, 10.

Maryland—Worcester County.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Fulton reported by telegraph June 26, 1915, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland, 5 cases of the disease having been notified at Snow Hill, R. F. D., Worcester County.

Massachusetts—New Bedford—Virulent Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Cody reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 26, 1915, two new cases of smallpox were notified at New Bedford, Mass. Three deaths occurred during the same week. Twenty cases, with 9 deaths, have been reported since the beginning of the outbreak, May 15, 1915.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 26, 1915, new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Faribault County, Blue Earth, 4; Goodhue County, Wananingo Township, 1; Redwood County, Redwood Falls, 3.

Washington—Seattle.

Surgeon Lloyd reported by telegraph June 23, 1915, that a case of smallpox had been landed at Seattle, Wash., from the steamship *President*, from San Francisco, via Victoria, B. C.

State Reports for May, 1915.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Deaths. | Vaccination history of cases. | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack. | Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack. | Number never successfully vaccinated. | Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain. |
| California: | | | | | | |
| Alameda County— | | | | | | |
| San Leandro..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Imperial County— | | | | | | |
| Calexico..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Los Angeles County— | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Mariposa County..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 |

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Deaths. | Vaccination history of cases. | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack. | Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack. | Number never successfully vaccinated. | Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain. |
| California—Continued. | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino County— | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| San Diego County— | | | | | | |
| San Diego..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Total..... | 17 | | | | 14 | 3 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | |
| Anderson County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Barton County..... | 5 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| Bourbon County— | | | | | | |
| Fort Scott..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Butler County..... | 7 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Cherokee County..... | 11 | | | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Clay County..... | 9 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Comanche County..... | 13 | | | | 9 | 4 |
| Cowley County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Crawford County..... | 8 | | | | 5 | 3 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 21 | | | | 14 | 7 |
| Doniphan County..... | 4 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Douglas County..... | 4 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Elk County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Ford County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Greenwood County..... | 3 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Harper County..... | 5 | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Kingman County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Kiowa County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Lane County..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Leavenworth County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Linn County..... | 8 | | | | 8 | |
| Marion County..... | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Marshall County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Meade County..... | 11 | | | | 7 | 4 |
| Montgomery County..... | 14 | | | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| Coffeyville..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Morris County..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Morton County..... | 9 | | | | 1 | 8 |
| Osage County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Pawnee County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Phillips County..... | 9 | | | | 7 | 2 |
| Reno County— | | | | | | |
| Hutchinson..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Republic County..... | 13 | | | | 9 | 4 |
| Rice County..... | 12 | | | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Saline County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Sedgwick County..... | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Wichita..... | 34 | | | | 4 | 30 |
| Stevens County..... | 34 | | | | | 34 |
| Shawnee County— | | | | | | |
| Topeka..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sumner County..... | 13 | | | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Wabunsee County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Washington County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Wyandotte County— | | | | | | |
| Kansas City..... | 18 | | | | | 18 |
| Total..... | 301 | | 1 | 11 | 131 | 158 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | |
| Calhoun County— | | | | | | |
| Marshall..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Delta County— | | | | | | |
| Maple Ridge Township..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Eaton County— | | | | | | |
| Benton Township..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Houghton County— | | | | | | |
| Schoolcraft Township..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Houghton..... | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Ingham County— | | | | | | |
| Lansing..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Kalamazoo County— | | | | | | |
| Kalamazoo..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Kent County— | | | | | | |
| Cascade Township..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |

SMALLPOX—Continued.
State Reports for May, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Deaths. | Vaccination history of cases. | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack. | Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack. | Number never successfully vaccinated. | Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain. |
| Michigan—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Manistee County— | | | | | | |
| Onkema Township..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Marquette County— | | | | | | |
| Negaunee..... | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Menominee County— | | | | | | |
| Spaulding Township..... | 19 | | | | 19 | |
| Menominee..... | 5 | | | | 5 | |
| Muskegon County— | | | | | | |
| Muskegon..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Newaygo County— | | | | | | |
| Dayton Township..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Fremont..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Oakland County— | | | | | | |
| Oakland Township..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Orion Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Rochester..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| St. Clair County— | | | | | | |
| Columbus Township..... | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Van Buren County— | | | | | | |
| Bloomington..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Washtenaw County— | | | | | | |
| Salem Township..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Wayne County— | | | | | | |
| Redford Township..... | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Plymouth..... | 8 | | | | 8 | |
| Detroit..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Wyandotte..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Total..... | 82 | | | 1 | 78 | 3 |
| Ohio: | | | | | | |
| Ashland County..... | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Athens County— | | | | | | |
| Athens..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Auglaize County..... | 12 | | 1 | | 1 | 10 |
| Columbiana County..... | 19 | | | | 10 | 9 |
| Coshocton County..... | 5 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Crawford County— | | | | | | |
| Bucyrus..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Cuyahoga County..... | 17 | | | | 16 | 1 |
| Darke County..... | 3 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Erie County..... | 4 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Geauga County..... | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Hamilton County..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Hardin County..... | 25 | | 1 | | 1 | 23 |
| Henry County..... | 5 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Holmes County..... | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Jackson County..... | 5 | | | | 5 | |
| Jefferson County..... | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lake County..... | 10 | | 1 | | 6 | 3 |
| Logan County..... | 4 | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Lorain County..... | 14 | | | | 9 | 5 |
| Lucas County..... | 7 | | | | 6 | 1 |
| Mahoning County— | | | | | | |
| Youngstown..... | 35 | | | 1 | 31 | 3 |
| Marion County..... | 13 | | | | 5 | 8 |
| Mercer County..... | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Ottawa County..... | 8 | | | | 6 | 2 |
| Paulding County..... | 17 | | | | 5 | 12 |
| Putnam County..... | 41 | | | | | 41 |
| Richland County..... | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| Ross County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sandusky County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Scioto County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Seneca County— | | | | | | |
| Fostoria..... | 16 | | | | 16 | |
| Stark County..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Summit County..... | 6 | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Tuscarawas County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Union County..... | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Wayne County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Wood County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Total..... | 305 | | 3 | 2 | 158 | 142 |

SMALLPOX—Continued.
Miscellaneous State Reports.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| District of Columbia (May 1-31)..... | 3 | | Louisiana (May 1-31): | | |
| Indiana (May 1-31): | | | Parishes— | | |
| Counties— | | | Caddo..... | 5 | |
| Blackford..... | 4 | | Caleasieu..... | 1 | |
| Clark..... | 6 | | Total..... | 6 | |
| Clinton..... | 5 | | Mississippi (May 1-31): | | |
| Davies..... | 5 | | Counties— | | |
| Delaware..... | 74 | | Attala..... | 17 | |
| Dubois..... | 1 | | Bolivar..... | 2 | |
| Elkhart..... | 4 | | Carroll..... | 1 | |
| Floyd..... | 1 | | Clay..... | 4 | |
| Fountain..... | 5 | | Coahoma..... | 14 | |
| Fulton..... | 1 | | Copiah..... | 6 | |
| Gibson..... | 8 | | Holmes..... | 41 | |
| Greene..... | 2 | | Jones..... | 1 | |
| Hamilton..... | 19 | | Lauderdale..... | 6 | |
| Henry..... | 13 | | Leflore..... | 1 | |
| Howard..... | 4 | | Lincoln..... | 5 | |
| Jackson..... | 5 | | Monroe..... | 6 | |
| Jay..... | 1 | | Newton..... | 6 | |
| Knox..... | 46 | 1 | Panola..... | 2 | |
| Lake..... | 3 | | Scott..... | 6 | |
| Lawrence..... | 16 | | Simpson..... | 1 | |
| Madison..... | 41 | | Sunflower..... | 2 | |
| Martin..... | 20 | | Tallahatchie..... | 4 | |
| Newton..... | 1 | | Tunica..... | 1 | |
| Perry..... | 1 | | Warren..... | 1 | |
| Pike..... | 75 | | Washington..... | 1 | |
| Pulaski..... | 1 | | Winston..... | 17 | |
| Randolph..... | 5 | | Total..... | 145 | |
| Ripley..... | 1 | | North Dakota (May 1-31): | | |
| Rush..... | 1 | | Counties— | | |
| Scott..... | 8 | | Adams..... | 1 | |
| Shelby..... | 16 | | Burleigh..... | 1 | |
| St. Joseph..... | 3 | | Dunn..... | 2 | |
| Tippecanoe..... | 7 | | Eddy..... | 5 | |
| Vanderburg..... | 24 | | Grand Forks..... | 3 | |
| Vermilion..... | 11 | | Lamoure..... | 4 | |
| Vigo..... | 31 | | Logan..... | 3 | |
| Wabash..... | 1 | | McHenry..... | 1 | |
| Warren..... | 9 | | McLean..... | 1 | |
| Washington..... | 7 | | Morton..... | 6 | |
| Wayne..... | 1 | | Oliver..... | 2 | |
| Total..... | 487 | 1 | Pembria..... | 7 | |
| Iowa (May 1-31): | | | Walsh..... | 2 | |
| Counties— | | | Total..... | 38 | |
| Adair..... | 1 | | South Carolina (May 1-31): | | |
| Appanoose..... | 2 | | Counties— | | |
| Boone..... | 6 | | Charleston..... | 31 | |
| Buchanan..... | 1 | | Chester..... | 2 | |
| Buena Vista..... | 6 | | Greenville..... | 2 | |
| Butler..... | 2 | | Total..... | 35 | |
| Calhoun..... | 3 | | Texas (May 1-31): | | |
| Cherokee..... | 2 | | Counties— | | |
| Clarke..... | 1 | | Cameron..... | 3 | |
| Clay..... | 1 | | Coleman..... | 4 | |
| Grundy..... | 4 | | Colorado..... | 4 | |
| Hardin..... | 3 | | Comal..... | 3 | |
| Keokuk..... | 7 | | Cooke..... | 1 | |
| Linn..... | 7 | | Falls..... | 17 | |
| Lucas..... | 1 | | Denton..... | 2 | |
| Lyon..... | 1 | | Dimmitt..... | 1 | |
| Marion..... | 15 | | Eastland..... | 1 | |
| Mitchell..... | 1 | | Floyd..... | 5 | |
| Monroe..... | 2 | | Galveston..... | 3 | |
| Muscataine..... | 9 | | Hidalgo..... | 3 | |
| O'Brien..... | 2 | | Hill..... | 11 | |
| Page..... | 3 | | Hunt..... | 13 | |
| Plymouth..... | 13 | | Knox..... | 5 | |
| Polk..... | 15 | | Lee..... | 1 | |
| Pottawattamie..... | 15 | | Llano..... | 5 | |
| Ringgold..... | 6 | | Montgomery..... | 4 | |
| Scott..... | 50 | | Navarro..... | 2 | |
| Shelby..... | 2 | | | | |
| Tama..... | 1 | | | | |
| Van Buren..... | 38 | | | | |
| Total..... | 220 | | | | |

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|--|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| Texas (May 31-1)—Continued. Counties—Continued. | | | Virginia (May 1-31)—Contd. Henrico County— | | |
| Palo Pinto..... | 8 | ..... | Richmond..... | 3 | ..... |
| Refugio..... | 2 | ..... | Lee County..... | 4 | ..... |
| Runnels..... | 4 | ..... | Mecklenburg County..... | 8 | ..... |
| Trinity..... | 6 | ..... | Nansemond County..... | 4 | ..... |
| Tarrant..... | 29 | ..... | Nelson County..... | 2 | ..... |
| Webb..... | 4 | ..... | Nottoway County..... | 2 | ..... |
| Williamson..... | 10 | ..... | Pittsylvania County— | | |
| Wise..... | 2 | ..... | Danville..... | 1 | ..... |
| Total..... | 153 | ..... | Rappahannock County..... | 3 | ..... |
| Vermont (May 1-31): Counties— | | | Roanoke County..... | 2 | ..... |
| Chittenden..... | 2 | ..... | Russell County..... | 3 | ..... |
| Oreleans..... | 18 | ..... | Smyth County..... | 4 | ..... |
| Rutland..... | 1 | ..... | Southampton County..... | 17 | ..... |
| Waterbury..... | 4 | ..... | Spotsylvania County— | | |
| Total..... | 25 | ..... | Fredericksburg..... | 3 | ..... |
| Virginia (May 1-31): | | | Stafford County..... | 7 | ..... |
| Albemarle County..... | 1 | ..... | Washington County..... | 3 | ..... |
| Charlottesville..... | 1 | ..... | Total..... | 108 | ..... |
| Amherst County..... | 5 | ..... | Washington (May 1-31): | | |
| Bedford County..... | 4 | ..... | King County— | | |
| Chesterfield County..... | 7 | ..... | Seattle..... | 5 | ..... |
| Dinwiddie County..... | 5 | ..... | Spokane County..... | 2 | ..... |
| Giles County..... | 1 | ..... | Spokane..... | 14 | ..... |
| Grayson County..... | 2 | ..... | Whatecom County..... | 5 | ..... |
| Greensville County..... | 16 | ..... | Bellingham..... | 1 | ..... |
| | | | Total..... | 27 | ..... |

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Akron, Ohio..... | 1 | ..... | Lincoln, Nebr..... | 6 | ..... |
| Bellingham, Wash..... | 1 | ..... | Madison, Wis..... | 1 | ..... |
| Brownsville, Tex..... | 5 | 2 | Milwaukee, Wis..... | 2 | ..... |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 2 | ..... | New Bedford, Mass..... | 2 | 2 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 1 | ..... | New Orleans, La..... | 7 | 2 |
| Danville, Ill..... | 7 | ..... | Newport, Ky..... | 3 | ..... |
| Davenport, Iowa..... | 26 | ..... | Portland, Oreg..... | 7 | ..... |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 1 | ..... | Rock Island, Ill..... | 4 | ..... |
| Duluth, Minn..... | 2 | ..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | 1 | ..... |
| Kansas City, Kans..... | 9 | ..... | Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 2 | ..... |
| Kokomo, Ind..... | 1 | ..... | Springfield, Ill..... | 1 | ..... |
| Lima, Ohio..... | 1 | ..... | Superior, Wis..... | 5 | ..... |

SYPHILIS.

State Reports for May, 1915.

During the month of May, 1915, cases of syphilis were notified in states as follows: California, 13; Kansas, 2; Louisiana, 9; Ohio, 73; Vermont, 8.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

During the week ended June 12, 1915, tetanus was notified in cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Boston, Mass., 1 case, 1 death; Lancaster, Pa., 1 case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, p. 2023.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for May, 1915.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| California: | | Indiana—Continued. | |
| Alameda County— | | Warren County..... | 1 |
| Alameda..... | 4 | White County..... | 1 |
| Berkeley..... | 2 | Total..... | 61 |
| Oakland..... | 7 | | |
| Colusa County..... | 20 | Kansas: | |
| Contra Costa County— | | Barton County..... | 3 |
| Hercules..... | 1 | Bourbon County..... | 1 |
| Fresno County— | | Butler County..... | 1 |
| Firebaugh..... | 1 | Cherokee County..... | 3 |
| Humboldt County— | | Dickinson County..... | 1 |
| Blue Lake..... | 4 | Ellis County..... | 1 |
| Imperial County— | | Gray County..... | 1 |
| Brawley..... | 1 | Greenwood County..... | 1 |
| Calxico..... | 1 | Kingman County..... | 1 |
| Kern County— | | Leavenworth County— | |
| Bakersfield..... | 2 | Leavenworth..... | 1 |
| Lake County— | | Lyon County..... | 1 |
| Lakeport..... | 1 | McPherson County..... | 1 |
| Los Angeles County— | | Montgomery County..... | 1 |
| Long Beach..... | 1 | Osage County..... | 1 |
| Los Angeles..... | 9 | Pratt County..... | 1 |
| Pasadena..... | 1 | Reno County— | |
| Madera County..... | 1 | Hutchinson..... | 5 |
| Mariposa County..... | 1 | Riley County..... | 2 |
| Mendocino County— | | Sedgwick County..... | 1 |
| Fort Bragg..... | 1 | Shawnee County— | |
| Orange County— | | Topeka..... | 1 |
| Anaheim..... | 2 | Sumner County..... | 1 |
| San Bernardino County— | | Washington County..... | 2 |
| Redlands..... | 1 | Wilson County..... | 4 |
| San Francisco..... | 16 | Wyandotte County— | |
| San Joaquin County..... | 2 | Kansas City..... | 1 |
| Stockton..... | 2 | Total..... | 36 |
| San Luis Obispo County— | | | |
| San Luis Obispo..... | 1 | Louisiana: | |
| San Mateo County— | | Bossier Parish..... | 1 |
| San Mateo..... | 1 | Bienville Parish..... | 1 |
| Santa Clara County..... | 1 | Caddo Parish..... | 4 |
| Shasta County— | | Calborne Parish..... | 1 |
| Redding..... | 2 | Grant Parish..... | 2 |
| Siskiyou County— | | Iberville Parish..... | 3 |
| Montague..... | 1 | Lincoln Parish..... | 1 |
| Stanislaus County..... | 1 | Plaquemines Parish..... | 3 |
| Tuolumne County..... | 1 | St. James Parish..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 89 | St. Mary Parish..... | 4 |
| District of Columbia..... | 13 | Tangipahoa Parish..... | 5 |
| | | Total..... | 27 |
| Indiana: | | Michigan: | |
| Cass County..... | 1 | Alger County— | |
| Clark County..... | 5 | Munising..... | 2 |
| Dearborn County..... | 1 | Allegan County— | |
| Delaware County..... | 2 | Hopkins Township..... | 3 |
| Floyd County..... | 2 | Antrim County— | |
| Gibson County..... | 1 | Central Lake Township..... | 1 |
| Grant County..... | 2 | Barry County— | |
| Greene County..... | 1 | Middleville Township..... | 1 |
| Hamilton County..... | 1 | Bay County— | |
| Henry County..... | 2 | Bay City..... | 1 |
| Jefferson County..... | 1 | Benzie County— | |
| Johnson County..... | 11 | Collax Township..... | 3 |
| Lake County..... | 1 | Branch County— | |
| Madison County..... | 1 | Bethel Township..... | 1 |
| Marion County..... | 13 | Charlevoix County— | |
| Noble County..... | 1 | Boyne City..... | 1 |
| Pike County..... | 2 | East Jordan..... | 1 |
| Ripley County..... | 1 | Genesee County— | |
| Rush County..... | 6 | Flint..... | |
| St. Joseph County..... | 1 | | |
| Sullivan County..... | 1 | | |
| Tippecanoe County..... | 2 | | |

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Michigan—Continued. | | Mississippi—Continued. | |
| Gladwin County— | | Lafayette County..... | 1 |
| Butman Township..... | 1 | Lamar County..... | 9 |
| Houghton County— | | Lauderdale County..... | 8 |
| Stanton Township..... | 5 | Lawrence County..... | 1 |
| Ingham County— | | Leake County..... | 8 |
| Bunkerhill Township..... | 1 | Lee County..... | 1 |
| Lansing..... | 2 | Leflore County..... | 5 |
| Mason..... | 1 | Lincoln County..... | 3 |
| Ionia County— | | Lowndes County..... | 2 |
| North Plains Township..... | 1 | Madison County..... | 4 |
| Iosco County— | | Marion County..... | 5 |
| Burleigh Township..... | 1 | Marshall County..... | 1 |
| East Tawas..... | 1 | Monroe County..... | 7 |
| Jackson County— | | Neshoba County..... | 2 |
| Columbia Township..... | 2 | Newton County..... | 1 |
| Kalamazoo County— | | Noxubee County..... | 3 |
| Kalamazoo..... | 4 | Oktibbeha County..... | 3 |
| Kent County— | | Panola County..... | 6 |
| Walker Township..... | 1 | Perry County..... | 1 |
| Wyoming Township..... | 1 | Pike County..... | 5 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 22 | Pontotoc County..... | 2 |
| Livingston County— | | Prentiss County..... | 2 |
| Conway Township..... | 1 | Rankin County..... | 1 |
| Howell..... | 1 | Sharkey County..... | 1 |
| Marquette County— | | Simpson County..... | 1 |
| Marquette..... | 1 | Smith County..... | 2 |
| Mason County— | | Sunflower County..... | 2 |
| Ludington..... | 1 | Tallahatchie County..... | 2 |
| Midland County— | | Tate County..... | 3 |
| Ingersoll Township..... | 1 | Tippah County..... | 1 |
| Midland..... | 1 | Tishomingo County..... | 1 |
| Missaukee County— | | Tunica County..... | 1 |
| Lake Township..... | 1 | Walthall County..... | 4 |
| Ogemaw County— | | Warren County..... | 1 |
| Churchill Township..... | 1 | Washington County..... | 9 |
| Saginaw County— | | Wilkinson County..... | 2 |
| Lakefield Township..... | 1 | Winston County..... | 5 |
| St. Charles..... | 2 | Yalobusha County..... | 4 |
| Saginaw..... | 6 | Yazoo County..... | 13 |
| St. Clair County— | | Total..... | 254 |
| Casco Township..... | 1 | | |
| Port Huron..... | 1 | North Dakota: | |
| St. Clair..... | 1 | Bowman County..... | 1 |
| Washtenaw County— | | Cass County..... | 1 |
| Saline..... | 1 | Heitinger County..... | 1 |
| Wayne County— | | Towner County..... | 1 |
| Highland Park..... | 1 | Total..... | 4 |
| Detroit..... | 20 | | |
| Total..... | 107 | Ohio: | |
| Mississippi: | | Allen County— | |
| Alcorn County..... | 7 | Lima..... | 2 |
| Amite County..... | 3 | Ashtabula County— | |
| Attala County..... | 3 | Ashtabula..... | 4 |
| Bolivar County..... | 6 | Athens County..... | 1 |
| Calhoun County..... | 1 | Auglaize County..... | 1 |
| Carroll County..... | 8 | Belmont County..... | 8 |
| Choctaw County..... | 3 | Brown County..... | 1 |
| Claiborne County..... | 1 | Butler County— | |
| Clarke County..... | 2 | Middletown..... | 1 |
| Clay County..... | 2 | Clark County— | |
| Coahoma County..... | 6 | Springfield..... | 3 |
| Copiah County..... | 9 | Clinton County..... | 1 |
| Covington County..... | 1 | Columbiana County..... | 7 |
| Forrest County..... | 8 | Coshocton County..... | 1 |
| Franklin County..... | 4 | Crawford County— | |
| Grenada County..... | 1 | Bucyrus..... | 1 |
| Hancock County..... | 7 | Cuyahoga County..... | 13 |
| Hinds County..... | 15 | Darke County..... | 1 |
| Holmes County..... | 5 | Defiance County..... | 2 |
| Issaquena County..... | 2 | Delaware County..... | 1 |
| Jasper County..... | 3 | Fairfield County..... | 2 |
| Jefferson County..... | 11 | Fayette County..... | 1 |
| Jefferson Davis County..... | 3 | Franklin County— | |
| Jones County..... | 7 | Columbus..... | 6 |
| Kemper County..... | 3 | Guernsey County..... | 3 |

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Ohio—Continued. | | Texas—Continued. | |
| Hamilton County..... | 14 | Waller County..... | 1 |
| Hancock County— | | Webb County..... | 3 |
| Findlay..... | 1 | El Paso County..... | 1 |
| Hardin County..... | 1 | Total..... | 39 |
| Huron County..... | 3 | | |
| Jefferson County..... | 2 | Vermont: | |
| Knox County— | | Essex County..... | 1 |
| Mount Vernon..... | 1 | Rutland County..... | 4 |
| Licking County— | | Total..... | 5 |
| Newark..... | 1 | | |
| Lucas County— | | Virginia: | |
| Toledo..... | 58 | Accomac County..... | 13 |
| Mahoning County..... | 4 | Albemarle County..... | 2 |
| Marion County..... | 1 | Alleghany County..... | 4 |
| Mercer County..... | 2 | Augusta County..... | 2 |
| Miami County..... | 2 | Botetourt County..... | 1 |
| Montgomery County— | | Buchanan County..... | 1 |
| Dayton..... | 10 | Buckingham County..... | 1 |
| Morgan County..... | 1 | Campbell County..... | 4 |
| Muskingum County— | | Lynchburg..... | 2 |
| Zanesville..... | 3 | Carroll County..... | 2 |
| Perry County..... | 1 | Charlotte County..... | 2 |
| Portage County..... | 1 | Dickenson County..... | 2 |
| Preble County..... | 1 | Dinwiddie County..... | 3 |
| Putnam County..... | 2 | Petersburg..... | 1 |
| Richland County..... | 2 | Elizabeth City County..... | 3 |
| Sandusky County..... | 4 | Fairfax County..... | 4 |
| Scioto County..... | 2 | Fauquier County..... | 1 |
| Seneca County..... | 4 | Floyd County..... | 1 |
| Stark County— | | Fluvanna County..... | 1 |
| Canton..... | 1 | Frederick County..... | 1 |
| Summit County..... | 14 | Giles County..... | 1 |
| Trumbull County..... | 3 | Grayson County..... | 1 |
| Tuscarawas County— | | Greensville County..... | 2 |
| Canal Dover..... | 1 | Halifax County..... | 9 |
| Williams County..... | 2 | Hanover County..... | 5 |
| Total..... | 207 | Henrico County— | |
| | | Richmond..... | 5 |
| South Carolina: | | Henry County..... | 1 |
| Abbeville County..... | 2 | Isle of Wight County..... | 3 |
| Barnwell County..... | 3 | Lee County..... | 2 |
| Boaufort County..... | 2 | Loudoun County..... | 1 |
| Berkeley County..... | 1 | Lunenburg County..... | 2 |
| Charleston County..... | 5 | Mecklenburg County..... | 4 |
| Cherokee County..... | 1 | Middlesex County..... | 1 |
| Clarendon County..... | 2 | Montgomery County..... | 2 |
| Fairfield County..... | 3 | Nansemond County..... | 1 |
| Florence County..... | 2 | Nelson County..... | 2 |
| Greenville County..... | 5 | Norfolk County..... | 3 |
| Greenwood County..... | 1 | Northampton County..... | 3 |
| Horry County..... | 1 | Northumberland County..... | 3 |
| Kershaw County..... | 2 | Page County..... | 1 |
| Marlboro County..... | 3 | Pittsylvania County..... | 2 |
| Newberry County..... | 3 | Danville..... | 3 |
| Oconee County..... | 3 | Prince George County..... | 1 |
| Orangeburg County..... | 13 | Pulaski County..... | 1 |
| Richland County..... | 19 | Rappahannock County..... | 1 |
| Sumter County..... | 2 | Richmond County..... | 1 |
| Union County..... | 1 | Rockbridge County..... | 1 |
| Williamsburg County..... | 1 | Rockingham County..... | 4 |
| Total..... | 75 | Russell County..... | 4 |
| | | Scott County..... | 2 |
| Texas: | | Shenandoah County..... | 1 |
| Coleman County..... | 5 | Smyth County..... | 3 |
| Cameron County..... | 1 | Southampton County..... | 1 |
| Comal County..... | 2 | Spotsylvania County..... | 1 |
| Dallas County..... | 10 | Stafford County..... | 2 |
| Hill County..... | 1 | Surry County..... | 1 |
| Hunt County..... | 1 | Sussex County..... | 1 |
| Hidalgo County..... | 1 | Tazewell County..... | 3 |
| Knox County..... | 1 | Warwick County..... | 1 |
| Lasalle County..... | 4 | Washington County..... | 3 |
| Midland County..... | 4 | Wise County..... | 9 |
| Palo Pinto County..... | 1 | | |
| Travis County..... | 1 | Total..... | 149 |
| Uvalde County..... | 2 | | |

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

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Washington: | | Washington—Continued. | |
| Clallam County..... | 1 | Snohomish County— | |
| Clarke County..... | 5 | Everett..... | 1 |
| Columbia County..... | 3 | Spokane County— | |
| Greys Harbor County..... | 1 | Spokane..... | 4 |
| Kings County— | | Yakima County..... | 3 |
| Seattle..... | 2 | Total..... | 25 |
| Kittitas County..... | 1 | | |
| Klickitat County..... | 3 | | |
| Pierce County— | | | |
| Tacoma..... | 1 | | |

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Altoona, Pa..... | 8 | ..... | Milwaukee, Wis..... | 4 | 1 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 13 | 2 | Mobile, Ala..... | 2 | ..... |
| Berkeley, Cal..... | 2 | ..... | Nashville, Tenn..... | 7 | ..... |
| Boston, Mass..... | 4 | 1 | Newark, N. J..... | 2 | ..... |
| Bridgeport, Conn..... | 1 | ..... | New Haven, Conn..... | 2 | ..... |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 2 | ..... | New London, Conn..... | 1 | ..... |
| Cairo, Ill..... | ..... | 1 | New Orleans, La..... | 5 | 2 |
| Cambridge, Mass..... | 1 | ..... | New York, N. Y..... | 25 | 7 |
| Camden, N. J..... | 2 | ..... | Norfolk, Va..... | 3 | 3 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 8 | ..... | Northampton, Mass..... | 1 | ..... |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 5 | 1 | Passaic, N. J..... | 1 | ..... |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 7 | ..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 10 | 1 |
| Concord, N. H..... | ..... | 1 | Phoenix, Ariz..... | 3 | ..... |
| Cumberland, Md..... | 2 | ..... | Pittsburgh, Pa..... | ..... | 2 |
| Danville, Ill..... | 1 | 1 | Pittsfield, Mass..... | 1 | ..... |
| Dayton, Ohio..... | 1 | 1 | Reading, Pa..... | 1 | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 7 | ..... | Rochester, N. Y..... | ..... | 1 |
| Duluth, Minn..... | 2 | ..... | Saginaw, Mich..... | ..... | 1 |
| Everett, Mass..... | 2 | ..... | Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 2 | ..... |
| Fall River, Mass..... | 3 | ..... | San Diego, Cal..... | 1 | ..... |
| Fitchburg, Mass..... | 1 | ..... | San Francisco, Cal..... | 2 | ..... |
| Galesburg, Ill..... | 1 | 1 | Schenectady, N. Y..... | ..... | 1 |
| Galveston, Tex..... | 4 | 1 | Somerville, Mass..... | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich..... | 1 | ..... | Steeltown, Pa..... | 2 | ..... |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | 8 | 1 | Taunton, Mass..... | 1 | ..... |
| Haverhill, Mass..... | 1 | ..... | Toledo, Ohio..... | 12 | ..... |
| Johnstown, Pa..... | 1 | ..... | Washington, D. C..... | 1 | ..... |
| Key West, Fla..... | 4 | 1 | Wilkes-Barre, Pa..... | 3 | ..... |
| Kokomo, Ind..... | 1 | 1 | Worcester, Mass..... | 1 | ..... |
| Lowell, Mass..... | 1 | ..... | York, Pa..... | 4 | ..... |

TYPHUS FEVER.**Maryland—Baltimore.**

On June 28 a case of typhus fever was reported in Baltimore. The diagnosis of the case was verified by an officer of the Public Health Service. It was impossible to trace the source of infection. The patient was the keeper of a small store. The disease was of the mild type which has been observed in many of the larger cities of the United States.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for May, 1915.

| State. | Cases reported. | | | State. | Cases reported. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Scarlet fever. | | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Scarlet fever. |
| California..... | 332 | 1,569 | 153 | Mississippi..... | 16 | 583 | 23 |
| District of Colum- bia..... | 25 | 485 | 104 | North Dakota..... | 67 | 134 | 32 |
| Indiana..... | 104 | 954 | 226 | Ohio..... | 404 | 3,408 | 647 |
| Iowa..... | 20 | | 49 | South Carolina..... | 14 | 5 | |
| Kansas..... | 65 | 1,937 | 69 | Texas..... | 28 | 9 | 36 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 1 | 3 | Vermont..... | 54 | 35 | 19 |
| Michigan..... | 128 | 466 | 219 | Virginia..... | 70 | 462 | 76 |
| | | | | Washington..... | 21 | 195 | 40 |

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915.

| City. | Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tubercu- losis. | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Over 500,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 584,605 | 156 | 13 | 1 | 73 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 34 | 17 |
| Boston, Mass. | 745,139 | 236 | 72 | 10 | 240 | 2 | 116 | 3 | 77 | 26 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2,447,045 | 594 | 102 | 11 | 756 | 11 | 55 | 3 | 311 | 83 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 656,975 | 142 | 15 | 4 | 269 | 1 | 16 | | 31 | 15 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 554,717 | 145 | 24 | 3 | 12 | | 9 | | 36 | 10 |
| New York, N. Y. | 5,468,190 | 1,479 | 356 | 24 | 1,878 | 45 | 246 | 7 | 377 | 159 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 1,683,664 | 461 | 59 | 7 | 835 | 8 | 16 | | 134 | 43 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 571,984 | 155 | 22 | 2 | 262 | 3 | 21 | | 27 | 16 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 745,988 | 129 | 47 | 3 | 195 | | 11 | | 33 | 23 |
| From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 461,335 | 106 | 19 | 1 | 247 | | 10 | | 36 | 11 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 406,706 | 88 | 12 | | 98 | | 4 | | 26 | 7 |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 300,133 | 95 | 20 | 3 | 167 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 24 | 6 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 465,367 | 103 | 3 | | 212 | | 7 | | 54 | 18 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 428,062 | 68 | 7 | | 6 | | 11 | | 15 | 9 |
| Newark, N. J. | 399,000 | 97 | 16 | | 33 | | 11 | | 37 | 12 |
| New Orleans, La. | 366,484 | 159 | 26 | 1 | | | | | 19 | 23 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 1,416,912 | 127 | 39 | 2 | 4 | | 7 | | 38 | 13 |
| Washington, D. C. | 358,679 | 108 | 3 | | 107 | | 29 | 1 | 17 | 15 |
| From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbus, Ohio. | 209,722 | 67 | 2 | | 14 | 1 | 4 | | 12 | 7 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 272,833 | 38 | 5 | | 20 | | 5 | | 2 | 3 |
| Providence, R. I. | 250,025 | 54 | 7 | 2 | 10 | | 15 | | | 9 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 250,747 | 53 | | | 50 | | 12 | | 22 | |
| From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 118,434 | 40 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 4 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 111,660 | 14 | 8 | | 21 | | 15 | | 6 | 3 |
| Camden, N. J. | 104,349 | | 3 | | 7 | | 1 | | 5 | |
| Dayton, Ohio. | 125,509 | 44 | 5 | | 4 | | 16 | | 8 | 2 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 126,904 | | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | | 7 | 6 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 125,759 | 31 | 2 | | 13 | | 1 | | 3 | 3 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 108,969 | 39 | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | |
| Lowell, Mass. | 112,124 | 24 | | | 13 | | 3 | | 4 | 5 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 103,316 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 18 | | 3 | | 1 | 3 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 115,978 | 34 | | | | | 1 | | 6 | 5 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 114,694 | 30 | 3 | | 72 | 1 | 5 | | 12 | 4 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 147,095 | | 4 | | 8 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Reading, Pa. | 105,094 | 30 | 1 | | 9 | | 5 | | 17 | 3 |
| Richmond, Va. | 154,674 | 58 | | | 9 | | 4 | | 3 | 7 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah. | 113,567 | 13 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Springfield, Mass. | 103,216 | 34 | 3 | | 65 | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Toledo, Ohio. | 187,840 | 54 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 1 | | | 11 | 8 |
| Trenton, N. J. | 109,212 | 35 | 1 | | 16 | | 5 | | 9 | 2 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 160,523 | 41 | 5 | | 4 | | 2 | | 15 | 4 |

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915—Continued

| City. | Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuber- culosis. | |
|--|---|---|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron, Ohio | 82,958 | | 1 | | | | 4 | | | 1 |
| Altoona, Pa. | 57,606 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 55,806 | 11 | | | 22 | | 1 | | | |
| Bayonne, N. J. | 67,582 | | 4 | | | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Berkeley, Cal. | 54,879 | 9 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | 53,082 | 21 | 4 | | | | | | 4 | |
| Brockton, Mass. | 65,746 | 14 | | | 39 | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Canton, Ohio | 59,139 | 13 | 1 | | 9 | | 9 | | 2 | 1 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 60,427 | 35 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 91,913 | 20 | | | | | 11 | | 4 | 1 |
| Erie, Pa. | 73,798 | 21 | 1 | | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| Evansville, Ind. | 72,125 | 11 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 70,754 | 23 | 3 | | | | 2 | | 8 | 1 |
| Johnstown, Pa. | 66,585 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 96,854 | | 4 | | 15 | | 1 | | 3 | |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 50,209 | | | | | | 2 | | 5 | |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 98,197 | 23 | 7 | | 14 | | 4 | | 9 | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 55,158 | 23 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Malden, Mass. | 50,067 | 11 | 2 | | 17 | | 5 | | 3 | |
| Manchester, N. H. | 76,959 | 28 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 3 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 56,536 | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| New Britain, Conn. | 52,203 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 88,076 | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | |
| Passaic, N. J. | 69,010 | 16 | 3 | | 2 | | 21 | | 4 | 4 |
| Pawtucket, R. I. | 58,156 | 17 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 53,761 | 15 | 1 | | | | 5 | | | |
| Sacramento, Cal. | 64,806 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Saginaw, Mich. | 54,815 | 12 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | |
| San Diego, Cal. | 51,115 | | 8 | | | | 1 | | 4 | |
| Schenectady, N. Y. | 95,265 | 25 | | | 12 | | 5 | | 4 | 2 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 85,400 | 17 | 2 | | 14 | | 7 | | 2 | |
| South Bend, Ind. | 67,030 | 6 | | | | 20 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 59,468 | 18 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 75,218 | 19 | 3 | | 17 | | | | 10 | |
| York, Pa. | 50,543 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alameda, Cal. | 27,031 | 5 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Auburn, N. Y. | 36,947 | 7 | | | 3 | | 7 | | | 1 |
| Bellingham, Wash. | 31,609 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Brookline, Mass. | 31,934 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Butler, Pa. | 26,587 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Butte, Mont. | 42,918 | | | | 3 | | 2 | | 13 | 2 |
| Chelsea, Mass. | 32,452 | 8 | 3 | | 8 | | 2 | | 4 | |
| Chicopee, Mass. | 28,688 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Cumberland, Md. | 25,564 | 5 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 3 |
| Danville, Ill. | 31,554 | 9 | | | | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Davenport, Iowa. | 47,127 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | |
| East Orange, N. J. | 41,155 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Elgin, Ill. | 27,844 | 11 | | | | | 3 | | 2 | |
| Elmira, N. Y. | 37,968 | | 1 | | 30 | | | | | |
| Everett, Mass. | 38,307 | 7 | 6 | | 4 | | 4 | | 2 | |
| Fitchburg, Mass. | 41,144 | 4 | 4 | | | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Fort Smith, Ark. | 27,887 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Galveston, Tex. | 41,076 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Haverhill, Mass. | 47,774 | 17 | | | 17 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | 47,364 | 20 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Kenosha, Wis. | 30,319 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 31,522 | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 39,703 | 13 | | | 13 | | 2 | | 6 | 2 |
| Lima, Ohio | 34,644 | 5 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 46,028 | | | | 7 | | 3 | | | |
| Lorain, Ohio. | 35,662 | | | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 32,385 | 9 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Medford, Mass. | 25,737 | 7 | 1 | | 3 | | 5 | | | |
| Montclair, N. J. | 25,550 | 3 | | | 2 | | 4 | | 3 | |
| New Castle, Pa. | 40,351 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Newport, Ky. | 31,722 | 9 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Newport, R. I. | 29,631 | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Newton, Mass. | 43,085 | 11 | 2 | | 32 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 |

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 12, 1915—Continued.

| City. | Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuber- culosis. | |
|---|---|---|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 36,240 | 13 | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Norristown, Pa. | 30,833 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Orange, N. J. | 32,524 | 6 | | | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Pasadena, Cal. | 43,859 | 9 | | | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 39,725 | | 4 | | 5 | | | | 2 | |
| Pittsfield, Mass. | 37,580 | 10 | | | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Portsmouth, Va. | 38,610 | 4 | | | 7 | | | | | 2 |
| Racine, Wis. | 45,507 | 7 | 1 | | 11 | | 1 | | | |
| Rock Island, Ill. | 27,961 | 11 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| South Omaha, Nebr. | 26,394 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Steuenvillle, Ohio. | 26,631 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Stockton, Cal. | 34,508 | | | | 9 | | | | | |
| Superior, Wis. | 45,285 | 7 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Taunton, Mass. | 35,957 | | | | 6 | | | | 1 | |
| Waltham, Mass. | 30,129 | 5 | | | 62 | | 5 | | 3 | 2 |
| West Hoboken, N. J. | 41,893 | 5 | 2 | | 6 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Williamsport, Pa. | 33,495 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 30,094 | 11 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Woonsocket, R. I. | 43,355 | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Zanesville, Ohio. | 30,406 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ann Arbor, Mich. | 14,979 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | | 5 | |
| Beaver Falls, Pa. | 13,316 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Braddock, Pa. | 21,310 | | 4 | | | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Cairo, Ill. | 15,593 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Clinton, Mass. | 13,075 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Concord, N. H. | 22,480 | 7 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Galesburg, Ill. | 23,923 | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| Kearny, N. J. | 22,753 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Key West, Fla. | 21,437 | 8 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Kokomo, Ind. | 20,312 | 6 | 1 | | 42 | | | | | 1 |
| Melrose, Mass. | 17,166 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Muscatine, Iowa. | 17,287 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Nanticoke, Pa. | 22,441 | 6 | 1 | | 6 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Newburyport, Mass. | 15,195 | 3 | 2 | | 9 | | | | | |
| New London, Conn. | 20,771 | 4 | 3 | | 6 | | 1 | | | |
| North Adams, Mass. | 22,019 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Northampton, Mass. | 19,846 | 11 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 17,798 | 16 | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Plainfield, N. J. | 23,280 | 4 | | | 6 | | 2 | | 3 | 1 |
| Rutland, Vt. | 14,624 | 7 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | 12,842 | 1 | | | 17 | | | | 2 | |
| South Bethlehem, Pa. | 23,522 | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | 1 |
| Steelton, Pa. | 15,337 | 5 | | | | | | | 5 | 1 |
| Wilksburg, Pa. | 22,361 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Woburn, Mass. | 15,862 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 |

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Amebic Dysentery—Hankow.

Amebic dysentery was reported present among foreigners at Hankow May 22, 1915.

Plague-Infected Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended May 15, 1915, out of 284 rats examined at Shanghai 6 were found plague infected.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

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

| Disease. | New cases. | Deaths. | Remain- ing June 10, 1915. | Disease. | New cases. | Deaths. | Remain- ing June 10, 1915. |
|-----------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Diphtheria..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | Paratyphoid fever.. | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Leprosy..... | ..... | ..... | 251 | Plague..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Malaria..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | Typhoid fever..... | 20 | 6 | 47 |
| Measles..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | Varicella..... | 5 | ..... | 23 |

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended May 22, 1915, 449 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague-infected rat was found. The total number of rats examined from July 25, 1914, to May 22, 1915, was 9,346.

PERU.

Plague.

During the period from May 3 to 9, 1915, plague was notified in Peru as follows:

| Place. | New cases. | Remain- ing May 9, 1915. | Place. | New cases. | Remain- ing May 9, 1915. |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Callao..... | 1 | 2 | Lima (city)..... | 1 | ..... |
| Chiclayo..... | ..... | 2 | Lima (country)..... | ..... | 1 |
| Ferrenafe..... | 2 | 2 | Mollendo..... | 1 | 2 |
| Lambayeque..... | ..... | 3 | Trujillo..... | 2 | 5 |

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 2, 1915.¹

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|--|
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Austria..... | Apr. 25-May 8..... | 645 | ----- | Mainly among soldiers, prisoners of war, and persons from Galicia: 6 among the civil population, of which 1 in Vienna. |
| Canary Islands: | | | | |
| Santa Cruz de Tenerife.... | May 16-22..... | ----- | 1 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Hungtaohotze Station..... | Apr. 19-25..... | 1 | ----- | On Eastern Chinese Ry. |
| Dutch East Indies: | | | | |
| Java..... | Apr. 25-May 1..... | 13 | 3 | Mid-Java. |
| Do..... | Apr. 27-May 10..... | 22 | 4 | West Java. |
| Germany..... | May 16-22..... | 12 | ----- | In German soldiers and 1 prison-camp employee; among prisoners of war in 14 districts and in Saxony and Hesse. |
| Great Britain and Ireland: | | | | |
| Dublin..... | May 23-29..... | 3 | ----- | |
| Glasgow..... | May 29..... | 1 | ----- | |
| Italy: | | | | |
| Turin..... | May 17-23..... | 1 | ----- | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Moscow..... | May 2-15..... | 75 | 26 | |
| Warsaw..... | | | | Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 31. Prevalent. |
| Serbia..... | Apr. 27..... | ----- | ----- | |
| Switzerland: | | | | |
| Zurich..... | May 30-June 5..... | 1 | ----- | |
| Turkey in Asia: | | | | |
| Adana..... | May 9-15..... | ----- | ----- | Present. |
| Jaffa..... | Apr. 25-May 1..... | 4 | 3 | |
| Mersina..... | May 9-15..... | ----- | 2 | |
| Tarsus..... | do..... | ----- | ----- | Do. |

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from Jan. 1 to June 25, 1915, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 25, 1915. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 2, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---|
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Austria..... | May 2-8..... | 2 | ----- | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina..... | Apr. 25-May 1..... | 62 | 21 | 5 cholera carriers in 3 localities. |
| Croatia-Slavonia..... | May 3-10..... | 19 | 3 | 14 among soldiers. |
| Hungary..... | Apr. 19-25..... | 14 | 7 | 7 (3) soldiers, 3 (3) prisoners of war, 1 civilian from scene of war. |
| China: | | | | |
| Hongkong..... | May 2-8..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Dutch East Indies: | | | | |
| Java..... | | | | |
| Batavia..... | Apr. 25-May 8..... | 26 | 24 | |
| India: | | | | |
| Bassein..... | Apr. 18-24..... | ----- | 14 | |
| Calcutta..... | Apr. 25-May 1..... | 50 | 43 | |
| Madras..... | May 2-8..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Rangoon..... | Apr. 24-May 1..... | 1 | 2 | |

PLAGUE.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|-------|---|
| Dutch East Indies: | | | | |
| Java-- | | | | |
| Surabaya..... | Apr. 18-24..... | 2 | 2 | City and district. |
| Egypt..... | | | | Jan. 1-May 20, 1915: Cases, 93; deaths, 48. |
| Assiout, Province..... | May 14-20..... | 3 | 1 | |
| Fayoum, Province..... | do..... | 2 | ----- | |
| Minieh, Province..... | do..... | 4 | 2 | |
| Port Said..... | do..... | 1 | 1 | |

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from Dec. 26, 1914, to June 25, 1915, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 25, 1915. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.
Reports Received During Week Ended July 2, 1915—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Hawaii: | | | | |
| Pasauhau..... | June 29..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| India: | | | | |
| Bassein..... | Apr. 18-24..... | ..... | 15 | |
| Bombay..... | May 2-8..... | 43 | 37 | |
| Calcutta..... | Apr. 25-May 1..... | 15 | 15 | |
| Myingyan..... | Apr. 5-17..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Pegu..... | Apr. 18-24..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Rangoon..... | Apr. 18-May 1..... | 7 | 7 | |
| Peru: | | | | |
| Callao..... | May 3-9..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Lima (city)..... | do..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Mollendo..... | do..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Trujillo..... | do..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore..... | Apr. 25-May 1..... | 1 | 1 | |

SMALLPOX.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|--|---|
| Australia: | | | | | |
| Victoria— | | | | | |
| Melbourne..... | Apr. 20..... | 1 | ..... |  | At Point Nepean quarantine station from S. S. Lord Derby from Rangoon. |
| Western Australia— | | | | | |
| Fremantle..... | Apr. 27..... | 1 | ..... |  | At Woodman's Point quarantine station, from S. S. City of Baroda from Calcutta via Colombo. |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | | |
| Austria..... | May 2-8..... | 151 | ..... |  | Total in Vienna, Aug., 1914-May 8, 1915: Cases, 1,487; deaths, 316. |
| Vienna..... | | | | | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Ontario— | | | | | |
| Sarnia..... | June 13-19..... | 1 | ..... |  |  |
| Toronto..... | June 6-12..... | 3 | ..... |  |  |
| Quebec— | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | June 13-19..... | 2 | ..... |  |  |
| China: | | | | | |
| Foochow..... | May 9-15..... | ..... | ..... |  | Present. |
| Shanghai..... | May 9-16..... | ..... | 1 | | Native. |
| Dutch East Indies: | | | | | |
| Java..... | Apr. 18-May 1..... | 24 | 13 | | Mid Java. |
| Do..... | Apr. 27-May 19..... | 187 | 51 | | West Java. |
| Batavia..... | Apr. 25-May 8..... | ..... | 12 | | Natives. |
| Germany..... | | | | | Total, May 16-22, 1915: 1 case. |
| Oppeln district..... | May 16-22..... | 1 | ..... |  | Prisoner of war. |
| Great Britain: | | | | | |
| London..... | May 30-June 5..... | 2 | ..... |  |  |
| Greece: | | | | | |
| Saloniki..... | May 23-29..... | ..... | 1 | | |
| India: | | | | | |
| Bombay..... | May 2-8..... | 26 | 22 | | |
| Calcutta..... | Apr. 25-May 1..... | 75 | 55 | | |
| Madras..... | May 2-8..... | 2 | ..... |  |  |
| Pegu..... | Apr. 18-21..... | ..... | 1 | | |
| Rangoon..... | Apr. 18-May 1..... | 23 | 11 | | |
| Mexico: | | | | | |
| Aguascalientes..... | June 7-13..... | ..... | 3 | | |
| Frontera..... | May 23-29..... | 22 | 10 | | |
| Progreso..... | June 6-12..... | ..... | 1 | | |
| Portugal: | | | | | |
| Lisbon..... | May 23-29..... | 5 | ..... |  |  |
| Russia: | | | | | |
| Moscow..... | May 2-15..... | 19 | 5 | | |
| Riga..... | May 9-22..... | 18 | ..... |  |  |
| Warsaw..... | | | | | Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 51; deaths, 16. |
| Serbia..... | Apr. 21-May 3..... | 356 | ..... |  |  |
| Spain: | | | | | |
| Valencia..... | May 30-June 5..... | 8 | 5 | | |
| Switzerland: | | | | | |
| Basel..... | May 16-29..... | 9 | ..... |  |  |
| Turkey in Asia: | | | | | |
| Istanbul..... | May 3-9..... | 4 | ..... |  |  |
| Tripoli..... | May 2-8..... | ..... | ..... |  | Do. |

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

"Meat" Defined—Evidence held Sufficient to Justify Conviction for Knowingly Having Possession of Unwholesome Meat with Intent to Sell the Same.

GARDNER V. STATE, 108 N. E. Rep., 230. (Mar. 25, 1915.)

The word "meat," as used in an indictment for the violation of a statute prohibiting the sale of unwholesome provisions, means the flesh of animals.

The court held that the evidence justified the jury in finding that the defendant knew that a diseased or unwholesome carcass was made up into foodstuffs.

SPENCER, J.: Appellant, a packing-house operator in the city of Indianapolis, was tried and convicted on an indictment charging him with a violation of section 2444, Burns 1914, which provides that:

Whoever knowingly sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell, or exposes for sale any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, * * * shall, on conviction, be fined, etc.

The indictment, to which a motion to quash was overruled, charged that appellant—on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1914, at and in the county of Marion, and State aforesaid, did then and there unlawfully and knowingly have in his possession, with intent to sell and did expose for sale, diseased, corrupted, and unwholesome provisions for human food, to wit, meat, contrary to the form of the statute, etc.

It is earnestly contended by appellant that the facts thus stated do not constitute a public offense, or at least do not state such offense with sufficient certainty. The specific objection urged is that the use therein of the generic term "meat," without further words of limitation or description, renders the indictment void for uncertainty, since that term includes vegetables, bread, fish, and all other solid foods. It is true that the word "meat," in one sense, is comprehensive enough to include foods other than the flesh of animals, but in the statute under consideration the context clearly requires its construction in the sense of "eating." The offense there defined is the sale, intent to sell, or expose for sale of any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether for *eating* or *drinking*. The indictment charges appellant with the commission of such offense by having in his possession with intent to sell certain unwholesome provisions, to wit, meat. We see nothing in the language of the statute which requires that the word thus used in the indictment should receive other than its usual interpretation which, to adopt the definition given in the Standard Dictionary, is—

the flesh of vertebrate animals used as food, sometimes limited colloquially to the flesh of mammals, as opposed to poultry, game, fish, frogs, turtles, and the like.

Thus construed, the indictment charges appellant with having in his possession with intent to sell certain diseased or unwholesome provisions, to wit, animal flesh. There is no contention made that the indictment should further specify the kind of animal flesh, and we hold that there was no error in overruling the motion to quash.

It is further insisted that the court erred in overruling appellant's motion for a new trial for the reason that the evidence failed to show that appellant knowingly had in his possession the meat alleged to have been in his possession with intent to sell the same for human food. The defense was that appellant purchased the carcass of a cow for the purpose of getting its hide and of using the remainder for fertilizer, and it is now insisted that there is an entire failure of evidence showing or tending to show that he directed or knew of its use for any other purpose. An extended review in this opinion of the testimony given at the trial can serve no good purpose, and we deem it sufficient to say that the record contains evidence from which the jury was justified in finding that after the dead cow was brought to appellant's plant, its flesh, or a large portion thereof, was boned, pickled, ground, and made up into minced or pressed ham. The evidence further shows that the meat inspector for the city of Indianapolis found the dead animal on the floor of appellant's killing room and protested to appellant personally; that the latter agreed to tank the carcass for fertilizer as soon as possible; that he not only failed to do so, but actually directed one of his employees "to dress it up in the usual manner"; that the beef later went into the cooling room, and a part of it, at least, was made up into minced ham. The evidence fully justifies the jury in finding that appellant must have had knowledge of these facts, and for the reasons herein asserted the judgment of conviction should not be disturbed.

Judgment affirmed.

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

The Population of a City Must be Proved by an Official Census.

McLAUGHLIN *v.* BUNZEL. (Apr. 16, 1915.)

Under the statute it was necessary to ascertain the population of the city of L. in order to determine whether slaughterhouse licenses should be issued by the board of health or by some other authority. The court held that for this purpose the population could be proved only by official records, and that it could not be proved as an ordinary fact.

Bill in equity by the health commissioner of the Commonwealth to enjoin defendant from carrying on the business of slaughtering neat cattle, sheep, and swine in the town of Lexington. The defendant had received a license from the board of health of the town, but it was contended that the town had a population of less than 5,000 and that such license should have been issued, if at all, by the board of selectmen. In the supreme judicial court, Pierce, J., reported the case to the full court.

RUGG, C. J.: It is provided by R. L., ch. 75, sec. 100, as amended by Stat. 1911, ch. 297, sec. 2, that "The mayor and aldermen, selectmen, or such other officers as they shall designate, or in a town having a population of more than 5,000, the board of health, if any, may annually issue licenses to carry on the business of slaughtering neat cattle, sheep, or swine." The respondent has carried on such business under the supposed protection of a license issued by the Board of Health of Lexington. The jurisdiction of that board is challenged on the ground that Lexington, according to the last official census taken, had a population of less than 5,000. The respondent offered to show by a count made by the assistant postmaster of Lexington that the population of the town was more than 5,000 in 1914. The crucial point is whether the census is the sole test for determining population for the purposes of this statute, or whether population can be proved as any ordinary fact in a proceeding in court.

The statute is silent as to the method of determining population under these circumstances. A decennial census is taken by the Commonwealth in those years divisible by 5 and not by 10, and by the United States in those years divisible by 10, so that there is an official census every 5 years. There is no machinery for an authoritative count at any other times. Formerly it was provided by R. L., ch. 107, sec. 3, that a special enumeration of the inhabitants of cities and towns should be made by the

chief of the bureau of statistics of labor at any time at the request of the mayor and aldermen of a city and of the selectmen of a town.

But that was repealed by Stat. 1908, ch. 90. That is a strong indication of a legislative purpose to depend wholly upon the official figures of the latest census. It is important that there should be a certain and easily accessible method of determining where the power to appoint rests in cases like the present. There can be no such method unless an official census is resorted to. There well may be several towns where the population is near to 5,000. If the census is not the standard, then in case of dispute between the selectmen and the board of health, or of real doubt as to which board was vested with jurisdiction to act, there would be no way of settling the fact decisively so as to bind everybody. The law makes no provision for a count at the expense of the town. No appropriation could be made from the town treasury for such purpose. It can not be presumed that the legislature intended that a matter touching the public health so nearly as the preparation of a generally used food should be liable to be thrown into litigation in large communities in successive years. Any other means of determining population than by resort to authentic public records would open the door to great uncertainty and to the possibility or likelihood of mistake based on undue zeal, incompetence, or even deceit.

Constitutional mandates compel the periodical taking of the census. Large sums of public moneys are spent to this end. The population statistics revealed by it bear the stamp of official regularity and accuracy. It is the almost universal source of reliable information as to numbers of inhabitants. A census is taken at such frequent intervals that no hardship can result from reliance upon it.

The inference is irresistible that in this matter the general court intended that the population shown by the last State or National census must be used to determine which board has jurisdiction. Arguments as to statutory interpretation which have been urged with force by the defendant, and which might be of weight in close cases, are of slight moment in face of the overwhelming practical considerations to the contrary. Decisions upon somewhat kindred facts are to this effect. See *In re Sewer Assessment for Passaic*, 54 N. J. L., 156; *Adams v. Elwood*, 176 N. Y., 106. No question is presented as to the census of summer residents under R. L., ch. 100, sec. 13.

It follows that the Board of Health of Lexington had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that the defendant ought to have made application to the selectmen. Injunction is to issue restraining the defendant from acting under the license issued by the board of health.

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Occupational Diseases—Death Resulting from Heavy Lifting—Workmen's Compensation Law.

In re FISHER, 108 N. E. Rep. 361. (April 1, 1915.)

Deceased had been employed at work which required heavy lifting. In the opinion of the medical examiner, death resulted from dilatation of the heart caused by the abrupt lifting of a heavy load. There was also evidence showing that the deceased had "heart disease of the valvular type." The court held that the evidence was sufficient to sustain a finding that the injury to the employee arose out of and in the course of his employment.

PIERCE, J.: The insurer contends that the finding of the majority of the committee of arbitration as affirmed by the industrial accident board and in turn by the superior court is not supported by the evidence reported. As all the material evidence is reported, this contention is open. (*Brightman's case*, 220 Mass., 17, 107 N. E., 527.)

On the morning of the day he died the deceased had been at work helping to erect a stone crusher. This work involved some heavy lifting. About noontime, preparatory to the unloading of a steam roller from a railroad flat car, he made six or seven trips from the car to a pump about 400 feet away, and in each instance, after filling two

buckets with water at the pump, he returned to the car carrying the filled buckets up a slight incline. Upon his return he passed the buckets and contents to a man standing on the flat car.

He then undertook to carry from a wagon to the flat car bags of coal, each weighing approximately 150 to 200 pounds. The first to be taken was handed to him and carried by him to the car; the next bag was rested by the passer upon the rim of a wagon wheel. As the decedent reached to take this bag from the wheel the helper turned to attend to some other duty; he did not see what the deceased further did, but within a minute saw him lying on the ground in a dying condition. He (the decedent) was breathing, but did not speak, and died within five minutes.

The medical examiner reported, and it is not disputed, that the death was due to heart disease.

At the hearing before the committee of arbitration the examiner stated that the story told him on the day the decedent died differed from the testimony given at the hearing, in that the story then was that the decedent after lifting a bag of coal weighing from 150 to 200 pounds suddenly fell to the ground, gasped, "never moved an arm or an eyelid," "had not breathed at all or moved a muscle," and now is "that he lived five minutes but was unconscious." He further testified that if the decedent had not breathed once, "he would ascribe the lifting of the load of 150 to 200 pounds to be the cause of death"; that "if he lived five minutes, there are two diagnoses. One would be a cerebral embolism, thrombus, or hemorrhage; the other would be an acute dilatation of the heart that was not sufficient to stop the heart immediately, and would be due to the lifting of the load weighing 150 or 200 pounds, or even less." He also testified that:

It was apparent that this final exertion was of a character to put a maximum of work upon his [the decedent's] heart, and assuming a diseased heart muscle already tired or exhausted, that would be a sufficient cause for the inability of the heart to perform its work, so that death resulted.

He finally stated that—

He did not mean that in his mind there was a doubt under all the circumstances, and that under all the circumstances he still held to his opinion that it was exertion. "I am simply taking all the facts in the case and rendering an opinion, and my opinion is that the man died of dilatation of the heart caused by the abrupt lifting of the load. The lifting of the load was the contributing cause—an important factor."

Dr. John P. Bradford testified that he had treated the decedent in 1910 for acute articular rheumatism, and that "physicians look for affection of the valves of the heart in cases of acute inflammatory rheumatism." Dr. Thomas F. Aiken, called as an expert by the insurer, testified that:

A man who has had an acute attack of articular rheumatism invariably has a heart disease of the valvular type following. It is expected in almost every case. When the valves have become crimped and the heart weakened thereby, it would naturally be expected that heart disease would cause death either at one time or another.

The testimony of the two physicians justified the medical examiner's assumption that the decedent's heart muscle was tired and exhausted before and at the time of his entry upon his last labor and made reasonable his opinion that the decedent's final exertions were under all the circumstances a sufficient cause for the inability of the heart to perform its work so that death resulted.

It is impossible to say that there was no evidence upon which the finding could be made. The result is that the decree of the superior court must be affirmed. *Herrick's case*, 217 Mass., 111; 104 N. E., 432.

So ordered.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CALIFORNIA.

Municipal Sewer Districts—Establishment and Maintenance. (Act May 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the division of municipalities into sewer districts and for the construction of or acquisition and maintenance of sewers therein, providing a system of district sewer bonds to pay the cost of such construction of or acquisition, and also for the payment of such bonds," approved April 14, 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Whenever the legislative body of such city, town, or municipal corporation shall, by resolution passed by a vote of two-thirds of all its members and approved by the executive of such municipality, determine that the public interest or convenience requires the construction of or acquisition by purchase or otherwise of a sewer or any sewers in any part of the territory of such municipality, said legislative body shall describe in said resolution a district describing the boundaries thereof, naming and numbering the same as hereinabove provided, and declare said district to be the district benefited by said work or improvement or acquisition of such sewer, which said resolution shall name a day for the hearing of any and all objections by all or any persons interested in the formation of such sewer district or in the including of any of the lots, pieces, or parcels of land within the boundaries so described in said resolution within such sewer district, which said resolution, together with the names of the members of said legislative body voting for and against said resolution and the name of the executive approving said resolution, shall be published for at least two weeks successively next before the day fixed for said hearing in some newspaper of general circulation printed and published in such municipality.

"On the day fixed for said hearing, or any day to which said hearing may have been adjourned, said legislative body shall hear and consider any and all objections presented either to the formation of said sewer district or to the including of any lands in the boundaries of said sewer district, and, if, after the hearing of said objections, it shall be determined by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of said legislative body that the public interest requires the formation of such sewer district, then said legislative body shall proceed to fix and determine the boundaries thereof, making all necessary and proper changes in the boundaries as proposed and fixed in said resolution and shall, by a resolution passed by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, and approved by the executive of such municipality, establish such sewer district, permanently fix and determine the boundaries thereof, which said resolution, together with the names of the members of said legislative body voting for and against said resolution, together with the name of the executive approving said resolution, be spread upon the minutes of said legislative body. And at any subsequent meeting after the passage and recording of the said resolution, the said legislative body may, by ordinance passed by a vote of two-thirds of all of its members, and also approved by the said executive, adopt plans and specifications for the proposed sewer work, if to be constructed, and also describe the territorial district upon which the expense of such proposed sewer work or improvement, or acquisition, shall be chargeable, as hereinafter provided, and shall provide therein for a special election to be held in such city, town, or municipal corporation.

"At such election there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such city, town, or municipal corporation the proposition of incurring indebtedness for the purposes set forth in said resolution, and no question other than the incurring of the indebtedness for such purposes shall be submitted at such special election. The ordinance calling such special election shall also recite the objects and purposes for which the proposed indebtedness is to be incurred, the estimated cost of the proposed sewer work, improvement, or sewer system to be acquired, the amount of the principal of the indebtedness to be incurred therefor, and the rate of interest to be paid on said indebtedness, and shall fix the date on which such special election shall be held, the manner of holding such election, and the manner of voting for or against the incurring of such indebtedness. In all particulars not recited in such ordinance, such election shall be held as is provided by law for holding general municipal elections in such city, town, or municipal corporation. The maximum rate of interest to be paid on such indebtedness shall be 6 per cent per annum, payable semiannually."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Said ordinance shall be published once a day for five days prior to the date set for such election in some newspaper of general circulation printed and published in such municipality, designated by the legislative body of said city, town, or municipal corporation, which newspaper is published once a day for at least six days a week in such municipality, or such ordinance shall be published once a week for two weeks prior to the date set for such election in some newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in such municipality, designated by said legislative body, and published less than six days a week in such municipality, and one insertion thereof in such last-described newspaper each week for two successive weeks prior to the date set for such election by the legislative body of said city, town, or municipal corporation, shall be a sufficient publication in such newspaper published less than six days a week.

"In municipalities where no newspaper is published, such ordinance shall be posted in three public places in the said sewer district for two successive weeks prior to the date set for such election by the legislative body of said city, town, or municipal corporation. No other notice of such election need be given. It shall require the affirmative votes of two-thirds of all the aforesaid qualified electors of said city, town, or municipal corporation voting at such election to authorize the incurring of said indebtedness and the issuance of bonds therefor as provided herein: *Provided, however*, If the proposition so submitted at such election fail to receive the requisite number of votes of the aforesaid qualified electors of such city, town, or municipal corporation voting at such election to incur the indebtedness for the purpose specified, the legislative branch of such municipality shall have no power or authority within six months after such election to pass any ordinance calling another election for incurring any indebtedness for sewer work within any sewer district which has within its boundaries any of the territory of the district in which, at said election, the requisite number of votes for the issuance of said bonds has not been cast therefor."

SEC. 3. Section 6 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. Before the legislative body of such city, town, or municipal corporation shall award the contract for doing any sewer work or improvement, the expense of which is to be paid out of the proceeds of sales of the bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, said legislative body of said city, town, or municipal corporation shall cause notice with specifications to be posted conspicuously for five days on or near the chamber door of said legislative body, inviting sealed proposals or bids for doing said sewer work or improvement, and shall also cause notice of said work inviting said proposals and referring to the specifications posted or on file, to be published for two consecutive insertions in a daily, semiweekly, or weekly newspaper, published and circulated in said city, town, or municipal corporation, designated by said legislative body for that purpose, and in case there is no newspaper published

in said city, town, or municipal corporation, then it shall only be posted as herein-before provided. All proposals or bids offered shall be accompanied by a check, payable to the order of the executive officer of said city, town, or municipal corporation, certified by a responsible bank for an amount which shall be not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of the proposal, or by a bond for the said amount, and so payable, signed by the bidder and by two sureties who shall justify before an officer competent to administer an oath, in double such amount, and over and above all statutory exemptions.

"Said proposals or bids shall be delivered to the clerk of said legislative body, and said legislative body shall in open session examine and publicly declare the same. Said legislative body may reject any or all proposals or bids should it deem this for the public good, and shall reject all proposals or bids other than the lowest proposal or bid of any responsible bidder, and may award the contract for said work or improvement to the lowest responsible bidder at the price named in his bid, which award shall be approved by the executive officer of said city, town, or municipal corporation, or a three-fourths vote of the legislative body of said city, town, or municipal corporation. If not approved by said executive officer or a three-fourths vote of said legislative body, without further proceedings the said legislative body may readvertise for proposals or bids for the performance of the work as in the first instance, and thereafter proceed in the manner in this section provided, and shall thereupon return to the proper parties the respective checks and bonds corresponding to the bid so rejected. But the checks accompanying such accepted proposals or bids shall be held by the clerk of said city, town, or municipal corporation until the contract for doing said work has been entered into by said lowest bidder whose bid is accepted and approved. But if said bidder fails, neglects, or refuses to enter into the contract to perform said work within 10 days after said contract shall have been awarded, then the certified check accompanying his bid and the amount therein mentioned shall be declared to be forfeited to said city, town, or municipal corporation. The said legislative body shall have the right to require such bonds as they may deem adequate from the bidder to whom the contract for said work or improvement is awarded, to insure the faithful performance of said contract.

"Such officer of said city, town, or municipal corporation as the legislative body thereof shall designate is authorized, in his official capacity, to make all written contracts and to receive all bonds authorized by this act, and is authorized to fix the time for the commencement, which shall not be more than 15 days from the date of the contract, and for the completion of the work under all contracts entered into by him, which work shall be prosecuted with diligence from day to day until completion, and he may extend the time so fixed from time to time under the direction of said legislative body of said city, town, or municipal corporation: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting such city, town, or municipal corporation itself from constructing or completing such sewer or improvement and buying the material and employing the labor necessary therefor: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply where sewer systems or any part of a sewer system already constructed has been or is to be acquired under this act: *And provided further,* That in cities, towns, and municipal corporations operating under a charter heretofore or hereafter framed, under section 8, article 11, of the constitution of the State of California, and providing for a board or department of public works, all the things required in this section to be done and performed by the legislative body of the municipality shall be done and performed by the board or department of public works of such city, town, or municipal corporation, and in case such charter also prescribed the manner of letting and entering into contracts for the furnishing of labor, materials, or supplies for the construction or completion of public works or improvements, all contracts for the construction or completion of sewer work or improvement shall be let and entered into in conformity with the provisions of such charter."

Pure Drinking Water—Required to be Furnished Free to Employees. (Act May 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Every employer of labor in this State shall, without making a charge therefor, provide fresh and pure drinking water to his employees during working hours. Access to such drinking water shall be permitted at reasonable and convenient times and places.

Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable for each offense by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Foodstuffs—Guaranty of Manufacturer or Dealer. Food and Drugs Laboratory Established. (Act Apr. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 9 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded foods and liquors and regulating the traffic therein, providing penalties, establishing a State laboratory for foods, liquors, and drugs, and making an appropriation therefor," as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend sections 20 and 22 of an act entitled 'An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded foods and liquors and regulating the traffic therein, providing penalties, establishing a State laboratory for foods, liquors, and drugs, and making an appropriation therefor,' approved March 11, 1907," which amendatory act was approved April 26, 1911, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. For the purpose of this act there is hereby established a State laboratory for the analysis and examination of foods and drugs, which shall be under the supervision of the State board of health, which laboratory shall be located at such place as the State board of health may select.

"The State board of health shall appoint a director of said laboratory, a consulting nutrition expert, and an assistant to such director, all of whom shall be skilled pharmaceutical chemists and analysts of foods and drugs. Said director shall perform all duties required by this act and which shall be required by the State board of health. Said consulting nutrition expert shall at all times be ready for consultation with, give advice to, and perform duties in connection with the director of said laboratory, and shall at all times be under the supervision of and perform such duties under this act as are required by the State board of health. As a part of his duties he shall consult and advise with the State board of control concerning standards of purity and other matters relating to foods and drugs purchased by the State of California for any or all of its institutions. The assistant shall be under the supervision of the director and shall perform all duties required of him by the director and by the State board of health.

"The director shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000, the consulting nutrition expert shall receive an annual salary of \$1,000, and the assistant to the director shall receive an annual salary of \$1,500. All such salaries shall be paid in the same manner and at the same time as the salaries of State officers.

"The State board of health, out of the appropriation hereinafter provided, and out of the funds derived from the operation of this act, may employ and fix the compensation of other and additional clerical and professional assistants."

SEC. 2. Section 22 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States from whom he purchased such article, to the effect that the same is not adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this act, and can also establish by satisfactory evidence that the article sold by him was mislabeled and that at the time of making such sale he was not aware of that fact;

such guaranty may be either general or special. A general guaranty shall guarantee without condition or restriction all of the products or articles produced, prepared, compounded, packed, distributed, or sold by the guarantor as not adulterated within the meaning of this act. A special guaranty shall guarantee in the same manner the particular articles listed in an invoice of the same, and shall be attached to or shall fully identify such invoice. Both said guaranties to afford protection must contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sales of such article to said dealer. If the guaranty be to the effect that such article is not adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of the national pure food act, approved June 30, 1906, it shall be sufficient for all the purposes of this act and have the same force and effect as though it referred to this act, except that a guaranty referring to the said national pure food act alone shall not be sufficient for the purposes of this act in any case where at any time the standard for the article concerned under this act is higher than the standard for a like article under said national pure food act.

"In case the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party making such guaranty to said dealer resides without this State and it appears from the certificate of the director of the State laboratory that such article or articles were adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this act or the national pure food act approved June 30, 1906, the district attorney must forthwith notify the Attorney General of the United States of such violation."

SEC. 3. The provisions of section 2 of this act shall be in force and effect from and after May 1, 1916: *Provided*, That as to products packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with said national pure food act, and with the regulations thereunder in force prior to May 5, 1914, the provisions of section 2 of this act shall be in force and effect from and after November 1, 1916.

Milk and Milk Products—Definitions—Pasteurization. (Act May 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 5 of an act entitled "An act to prevent the manufacture or sale of dairy products from unhealthy animals, or that are produced under unsanitary conditions; to prevent deception or fraud in the production and sale of dairy products and in the manufacture and sale of renovated butter and oleomargarine; to license the manufacture and sale of renovated butter and oleomargarine; to regulate the business of producing, buying, and selling dairy products, oleomargarine, renovated, or imitation butter and cheese; to provide for the enforcement of its provisions and for the punishment of violations thereof and appropriating money therefor and to repeal section 17 of an act approved March 4, 1897, entitled 'An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of butter and cheese, to secure its enforcement, and to appropriate money therefor,' and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act," approved April 21, 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, exchange, or offer or expose, or have in its possession for sale or exchange, any milk, cream, skim milk, ice cream, butter, buttermilk, cheese, or other milk products, as and for pasteurized milk, cream, skim milk, ice cream, butter, buttermilk, cheese, or other milk product, as the case may be, nor use the word 'pasteurize' or any of its derivatives in connection with the sale, designation, advertising, labeling, or billing of any milk, cream, skim milk, ice cream, butter, buttermilk, cheese, or other milk products, unless the same and all products of milk contained therein or used in the manufacture thereof consist exclusively of milk, skim milk, or cream which has been treated by the process of pasteurization, as defined and regulated in subdivision 15, section 29, of this act.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or to cause or permit to be sold or offered for sale, any butter in prints or packages or otherwise other than by or in terms of pounds and ounces, avoirdupois, or for a greater weight than the true net weight thereof."

SEC. 2. Section 29 of said act, approved April 21, 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 29. Milk and the products of milk enumerated in this section shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act if it or they shall not conform to the following definitions and standards:

"(1) Milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion, all parts of which within 48 hours, if raw, and within 60 hours, if pasteurized, last prior to its delivery to the consumer or purchaser shall have been obtained from the udder by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 5 days after calving, and contains not less than 3 per cent of milk fat, and not less than $8\frac{1}{10}$ per cent of solids—not fat.

"(2) Skim milk is milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed and contains not less than $8\frac{1}{10}$ per cent of milk solids.

"(3) Condensed milk or evaporated milk, is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated. The standard of purity of condensed milk and evaporated milk shall be that proclaimed and established by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"(4) Condensed skim milk is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and contains not less than 18 per cent of milk solids.

"(5) Cream is that portion of milk rich in milk fat which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean and contains not less than 18 per cent of milk fat.

"(6) Evaporated cream, or clotted cream, is cream from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

"(7) Milk fat, or butter fat, is the fat of milk and has a Reichert-Meissel number not less than 24 and a specific gravity not less than 0.905 (40° C.).

"(8) Butter is the clean, nonrancid product made by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and a harmless coloring, and contains not less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

"(9) Cheese is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from milk or cream, by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning, and with or without salt and harmless coloring matter. All cheese marked 'Full cream cheese,' or 'Full milk cheese,' must contain in the water-free substance not less than 50 per cent of milk fat. All cheese marked 'Half skim cheese' must contain in the water-free substance not less than 25 per cent of milk fat. All cheese not plainly marked or branded as to its quality must contain in the water-free substance not less than 50 per cent of milk fat.

"(10) Buttermilk is that portion of the cream which remains after the separation and removal therefrom of the butter fat in the process of churning, without the addition of water.

"(11) Ice cream is the frozen product made from pure sweet milk or condensed milk or cream and sugar, with or without a harmless flavoring or coloring, and contains not less than 10 per cent of milk fat and not more than six-tenths of 1 per cent of pure and harmless vegetable gum or gelatin.

"(12) Fruit ice cream is the frozen product made from pure, sweet cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits, and contains not less than 8 per cent of milk fat and not more than six-tenths of 1 per cent of pure and harmless vegetable gum or gelatin.

"(13) Nut ice cream is the frozen product made from pure, sweet cream, sugar, and sound, non rancid nuts, and contains not less than 8 per cent of milk fat, and not more than six-tenths of 1 per cent of pure and harmless vegetable gum or gelatin.

"(14) Ice milk is the frozen product, containing less fat than ice cream, and made from pure, sweet milk and sugar, with or without a harmless flavoring or coloring, and

contains not less than 2.4 per cent of milk fat, and not more than six-tenths of 1 per cent of pure and harmless vegetable gum or gelatin.

"(15) The process of pasteurization, as applied to milk, skim milk, cream and milk products, is hereby defined to be a process for the elimination therefrom of organisms harmful to human beings, which process shall consist of uniformly heating such milk, skim milk, or cream, as the case may be, to a temperature of not less than 140° Fahrenheit and of holding the same at the said temperature for a period of not less than 25 minutes, and immediately thereafter of cooling the same to a temperature of not above 50° Fahrenheit: *Provided*, That when cream is pasteurized to be used and is used in the manufacture of butter, or when milk is pasteurized to be used and is used in the manufacture of cheese, and where the process of ripening or starting in each case is to be commenced immediately, then it shall not be required that such cream or milk be cooled to a lower degree than is necessary for such ripening or starting. All pasteurized cream or milk used in the manufacture of pasteurized butter and cheese, respectively, shall be pasteurized at and in the plant where such butter or cheese, as the case may be, is manufactured therefrom. Repasteurization of any milk is hereby expressly forbidden.

"Also all apparatus used for the pasteurization of milk, skim milk, or cream shall be kept in strictly clean and sanitary condition and shall be equipped with a recording thermometer device which will accurately record the temperature to which and the length of time for which the pasteurized product has been heated. All recording thermometer devices used in the pasteurization of any such milk, skim milk, or cream must be approved by and at all times subject to the approval of the State dairy bureau, the State board of health, and of all other State, county, and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances respecting dairy products or the public health; and all persons, firms, or corporations using pasteurizing apparatus within the State of California shall preserve and keep on file, for a period of not less than two months after the same are made, all records made by such thermometer, or in lieu of such preservation may deliver such records to any public officer authorized by law or ordinance to receive the same; and said records shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the State dairy bureau, the State board of health, and of all other State, county, and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances respecting dairy products or the public health."

Butter—Imported from Outside of the United States—Must be Labeled. (Act May 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act the words "person, firm, company, or corporation" shall include wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, and every place where butter that has been shipped or imported into the State of California from any point or place outside of the United States is sold or offered for sale.

SEC. 2. Every person, firm, company, or corporation who sells, offers for sale, or has in his or their possession for sale, or consigns, ships, or presents to any dealer, commission merchant, consumer, or other person any butter that has been shipped or imported into the State of California from any point or place outside of the United States shall, before doing so, cause to be stamped, marked, or printed upon the wrapper or other container thereof, in black-face letters not less than one-eighth of an inch in height, the word "imported."

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, company, or corporation selling or offering for sale any butter that has been shipped or imported into the State of California from any point or place outside of the United States shall display in a conspicuous place in his or their public salesroom a sign, which shall be not less than 1 foot in height and 2 feet in length, bearing the words "imported butter sold here," in black-face letters not less than 3 inches in height and one-half inch in width upon a white ground.

SEC. 4. Every person, firm, company, or corporation who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than \$250, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Butter—Labeling—Producer and Place where Produced. (Act May 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 8 of an act entitled "An act to prevent the manufacture or sale of dairy products from unhealthy animals, or that are produced under insanitary conditions; to prevent deception or fraud in the production and sale of dairy products, and in the manufacture and sale of renovated butter and oleomargarine; to license the manufacture and sale of renovated butter and oleomargarine; to regulate the business of producing, buying, and selling dairy products, oleomargarine, renovated or imitation butter, and cheese; to provide for the enforcement of its provisions and for the punishment of violations thereof, and appropriating money therefor and to repeal section 17 of an act approved March 4, 1897, entitled 'An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of butter and cheese, to secure its enforcement, and to appropriate money therefor,' and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act," approved April 21, 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. In case any butter is sold, or offered for sale, in a package or wrapper purporting to designate the producer of such butter, such producer must be correctly designated. In case any butter is sold, or offered for sale, in a package or wrapper, or under a label purporting or calculated to designate the place of production, such package, wrapper, or label must correctly name the place where made; or if such package, wrapper, or label bears the name of any county, city and county, city or town in this State or any other geographical designation, such package, wrapper, or label must also correctly name the place where made. No person, firm, or corporation shall put up in package or wrapper, or otherwise prepare for shipment or sale, any butter under a label purporting to designate the producer, place of production, or bearing the name of any county, city and county, city or town of this State, or any other geographical designation, except in accordance with the provisions hereof; nor shall any person, firm, or corporation sell or offer for sale any butter in a package, wrapper, or under a label purporting to designate the name of the producer or the place of production or bearing the name of any county, city and county, city or town of this State, or geographical designation, except in accordance with the provisions hereof.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1916.

Cold Storage—Definition—License—Fees. (Act May 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an act entitled "An act relating to cold storage, the regulation of refrigerating warehouses, the disposition or sale of food kept or preserved therein, and defining the duties of the State board of health in relation thereto," approved June 13, 1913,¹ is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The term 'cold storage' as used in this act shall be construed to mean a place artificially cooled to a temperature of 40° Fahrenheit or below, but shall not include such a place in a private home, hotel, restaurant, or exclusively retail establishment not storing articles of food for other persons. The term 'cold stored' as used in this act shall be construed to mean the keeping of articles of food in cold storage for a period exceeding 30 days. The term 'articles of food' as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include fresh meat and fresh meat products (except in process of manufacture), fresh and dried fruit and vegetables, fish, shellfish, game, poultry, eggs, butter, and cheese. The term 'storer' as used in this act shall be construed to mean the person or persons who offer articles of food for cold storage."

¹ Public Health Reports Oct. 31, 1913, p. 2335.

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

"SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to operate a cold-storage or refrigerating warehouse wherein shall be stored articles of food for a period exceeding 30 days, shall make application in writing to the State board of health for that purpose, stating the location of its plant or plants. On receipt of the application the State board of health shall cause an examination to be made into the sanitary condition of said plant or plants and if found to be in a sanitary condition and otherwise properly equipped for the business of cold storage the State board of health shall cause a license to be issued authorizing the applicant to operate a cold-storage or refrigerating warehouse for and during a period of one year.

"The license shall be issued upon payment by the applicant of a license fee to the State board of health for each and every warehouse or plant operated by applicant under the provisions of this act for all cold-storage or refrigerating warehouses or plants having a capacity of 10,000 cubic feet, or less, a fee of \$15. For all cold-storage or refrigerating warehouses or plants having a capacity of more than 10,000 cubic feet and less than 50,000 cubic feet, a fee of \$30. For all cold-storage or refrigerating warehouses or plants having a capacity of more than 50,000 cubic feet and less than 100,000 cubic feet, a fee of \$40. For all cold-storage or refrigerating warehouses or plants having a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet or more, a fee of \$50.

"The secretary of the State board of health shall keep a full and correct account of all fees received under the provisions of this act, and shall, at least once each month, deposit all such fees collected with the State treasurer, and make a detailed report covering same to the State controller, and such moneys shall be credited to the traveling and contingent fund of the State board of health to be used exclusively for the purposes of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act contained shall apply to cold storage or cold-storage or refrigerating plants or warehouses as herein defined which are maintained or operated by restaurants, hotels, or exclusively retail establishments not storing articles of food for other persons."

Drugs—Adulterated or Misbranded—Guaranty of Manufacturer or Dealer. (Act Apr. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 21 of an act entitled "An act for the prevention of the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded drugs, regulating the traffic in drugs, and providing penalties for violation thereof," approved March 11, 1907, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 21. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States from whom he purchased such article, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act. Such guaranty may be either general or special. A general guaranty shall guarantee without condition or restriction all of the products or articles produced, prepared, compounded, packed, distributed, or sold by the guarantor as not adulterated within the meaning of this act. A special guaranty shall guarantee in the same manner the particular articles listed in an invoice of the same, and shall be attached to or shall fully identify such invoice. Both said guaranties to afford protection must contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sales of such article to said dealer.

"If the guaranty be to the effect that such article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the national pure food act, approved June 30, 1906, it shall be sufficient for all the purposes of this act and have the same force and effect as though it referred to this act, except that a guaranty referring to the said national pure food act alone shall not be sufficient for the purpose of this act in any case where at any time the standard for the article concerned under this act is higher than the standard for a like article under said national pure food act. In case the wholesaler, jobber,

manufacturer. or other party making such guaranty to said dealer resides without this State and it appears from the certificate of the director of the State laboratory that such article or articles were adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act or the national pure food act approved June 30, 1906, the district attorney must forthwith notify the Attorney General of the United States of such violation."

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force and effect from and after May 1, 1916: *Provided*, That as to products packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with said national pure food act and with the regulations thereunder in force prior to May 5, 1914, this act shall be in force and effect from and after November 1, 1916.

Drugs—Permits for Sale of Certain Household Remedies in Rural Communities. (Act May 27, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 16 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 16. The board of pharmacy shall issue a permit to general dealers in rural districts in which the conditions, in their judgment, do not justify the employment of a registered pharmacist, and where the store of such general dealer is not less than 3 miles distant from the store of a registered pharmacist; which said permit shall authorize the persons or firm named therein to sell in such locality, but not elsewhere, and under such restrictions and regulations as said board may from time to time adopt, the following simple household remedies and drugs, and no other, in such manner and form as may be hereafter authorized by said board, as follows, to wit:

"Tincture of arnica, spirits of camphor, almond oil, distilled extract witch-hazel, paregoric, sirup of ipecac, sirup of rhubarb, hive sirup, sweet spirits of niter, tincture of iron, Epsom salts, Rochelle salts, senna leaves, carbonate of magnesia, Seidlitz powders, quinine, cathartic pills, chamomile flowers, caraway seed, chlorate of potash, moth balls, plasters, salves, ointments, peroxide of hydrogen, copperas, gum camphor, blue ointment, asafetida, saffron, anise seed, saltpeter.

"The board shall charge an annual fee of \$5 in advance for such permit, and it shall be unlawful for any dealer to sell any drugs or ordinary household remedies without complying with the requirements of this section. Whenever a registered pharmacist shall establish a pharmacy within 3 miles by the shortest road from the place of business of such dealer, no further license shall be granted, and the license already issued shall be void: *Provided*, That the following drugs, medicines, and chemicals may be sold by grocers and dealers generally without restriction, viz:

"Glauber salts, vaseline, turpentine, condition powders, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, bay rum, essence of Jamaica ginger, essence of peppermint, ammonia, alum, castor oil, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of lime, glycerine, witch-hazel, sheep dip, borax, sulphur, bluestone, flaxseed, insect powder, fly paper, ant poison, squirrel poison, and gopher poison, and arsenical poisons used for orchard spraying, when prepared and sold only in original and unbroken packages and labeled with the official poison labels."

Poisons—Sale of. (Act May 27, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 7 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale and use of poisons in the State of California, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof," approved March 6, 1907, as the title of said act and said act were amended March 19, 1909, and as said act was amended April 25, 1911, and as said act was amended June 11, 1913,¹ is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 8 or 8a of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished as follows, viz: For the first offense by a fine of not less than \$100, and not to exceed \$400, or by imprisonment for not less than 50

¹ Public Health Reports Oct. 10, 1913, p. 2130; Reprint 146, p. 24. See also ex parte Potter, Public Health Reports June 18, 1915, p. 1851, which is the report of a decision of a California court construing section 7 of this act before this amendment was adopted.

days and not exceeding 180 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for the second offense, by a fine of not less than \$250, and not to exceed \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than 90 days and not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the third offense by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than 1 year and not more than 5 years.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, except those contained in sections 8 or 8a, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than \$30, nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days and not more than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All moneys received under the operation of this act shall be paid by the magistrate receiving the same, 75 per cent to the State board of pharmacy and 25 per cent to the city treasurer of the city, if incorporated, or to the county treasurer of the county in which the prosecution is conducted. The following is schedule A referred to in section 1, viz: Schedule A.—Arsenic, its compounds and preparations, corrosive sublimate, and other poisonous derivatives of mercury, corrosive sublimate tablets, antiseptic tablets containing corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, strychnine, hydrocyanic acid, oils of croton, rue, and tansy, phosphorus and its poisonous derivatives and compounds, compound solution of cresol, lysol, strophanthus or its preparations, aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, veratrum viride, their preparations, alkaloids or derivatives, ant poison containing any of the poisons enumerated in this schedule.

"It is provided, however, that the following drugs, medicines, and chemicals may be sold by grocers and dealers generally without restriction, viz: Glauber salts, vaseline, turpentine, condition powders, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, bay rum, essence of Jamaica ginger, essence of peppermint, ammonia, alum, castor oil, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of lime, glycerine, witch hazel, sheep dip, borax, sulphur, bluestone, flaxseed, insect powder, fly paper, ant poison, squirrel poison, and gopher poison, and poisons used for orchard spraying, when prepared and sold only in original and unbroken packages and labeled with the official poison labels as provided in and by section 16 of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of California,' approved March 20, 1905, as said act was amended March 21, 1907, and as said act was amended April 21, 1909, known as the "pharmacy act"; it being the intention and purpose of this act that its provisions shall be in conformity and harmony with the provisions of said pharmacy act.

The following is schedule B: Hydrochloric or muriatic acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, bromine, chloroform, cowhage, creosote, ether, solution of formaldehyde or formalin; cantharides, cocculus indicus, all their preparations; iodine, or its tinctures, oils of savin and pennyroyal, tartar emetic, and other poisonous derivatives of antimony, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, and wood alcohol."

Nurses—Examination and Registration—State Board of Health to Establish Department. (Act May 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to promote the better education of nurses and the better care of the sick in the State of California, to provide for and regulate the examination and registration of graduate nurses, and to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as registered nurses to qualified applicants by the State board of health, and to repeal an act approved March 20, 1905, entitled, 'An act to promote the better education of the practice of nursing the sick in the State of California, to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as a registered nurse, to qualified applicants of the board of regents of the University of California, and to provide penalties for violation thereof,'" approved June 12, 1913,¹ is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Within 30 days after this act takes effect the State board of health shall establish and maintain a department of examination and registration of graduate

¹ Public Health Reports, Nov. 7, 1913, p. 2383.

nurses, as hereinafter provided. The State board of health shall appoint a director, whose salary shall be fixed by the board, and said director shall have been graduated from an accredited training school for nurses as defined in this act, and shall be duly registered under the provisions of this act. Said director shall visit and inspect all training schools in this State, subject to the provisions of this act, at such times as may be required by the secretary of the board and shall perform all duties required by this act and such other duties as may be required by the State board of health in order to carry out the objects and provisions of this act. Lists of accredited training schools for nurses and a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this act shall be prepared and kept by the department. An annual report shall be prepared and filed before January 1 of each year."

SEC. 2. Section 11 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. Within 10 days after the beginning of each month the secretary of the State board of health shall report to the controller the amount and source of all collections made under the provisions of this act, and at the same time all such amounts shall be paid into the State treasury and shall be placed to the credit of the special fund to be known as the fund for examination and registration of nurses. All amounts paid into this fund shall be held subject to the order of the State board of health, to be used only for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses in the performance of the purposes of and the duties imposed by this act. Claims against the fund shall be audited by the State board of health and by the board of control and shall be paid by the State treasurer upon warrants drawn by the State controller."

Nurses—Examination and Registration—Fees. (Act Apr. 1, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote the better education of nurses and the better care of the sick in the State of California, to provide for and regulate the examination and registration of graduate nurses, and to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as registered nurses to qualified applicants by the State board of health, and to repeal an act approved March 20, 1905, entitled 'An act to promote the better education of the practice of nursing the sick in the State of California, to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as a registered nurse, to qualified applicants of the board of regents of the University of California, and to provide penalties for violation thereof,'" approved June 12, 1913,¹ is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Examinations as provided for in this act shall be held at least every six months at such times and places as the board shall direct and according to the rules and regulations of said board. Public notice of such examination shall be given by publishing the same at least two weeks prior to the date of each examination in two or more papers of general circulation, and one nursing journal, to be selected by said board; all of said papers and said nursing journal shall be published within the State of California. Upon filing application for examination each applicant shall pay an examination fee of \$10, which shall in no case be returned to the applicant. No further fee shall be required for registration."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Examinations may be conducted by the State board of health or by a special committee of three examiners to be appointed by the board at least 30 days prior to each examination, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said board. If such special committee of examiners be appointed, they shall prepare and submit to the board, at least 10 days prior to the examination, all questions for such examination, which may be approved, rejected, changed, or altered in any manner by and at the discretion of said board. Said examiners shall be paid their necessary traveling expenses and such compensation as shall be fixed by the State board

¹ Public Health Reports, Nov. 7, 1913, p. 2333.

of health. All expenses of conducting said examinations shall be paid from the fund hereinafter mentioned in the manner therein provided. If the examinations be conducted by said examiners, they shall mark all examination papers of applicants and render to the board, within 10 days thereafter, a report of the same in such form as may be prescribed by the board, which may change the grading on any paper. The board shall finally pass or reject all applicants, and its action shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review by any court or other authority. The board shall issue to each successful applicant a certificate provided for in this act."

Hotels and Lodging Houses—Cleanliness—Vermin—Ventilation—Bedding—Towels.
(Act Apr. 26, 1915)

SECTION 1. Every building or structure, kept as, used as, maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where sleeping or rooming accommodations are furnished to the public, or any part of the public, whether with or without meals, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed to be a hotel, and whenever the word "hotel" shall occur in this act, it shall be deemed to include lodging house and rooming house.

SEC. 2. All bedding, bedclothes, or bedcovering, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, sheets, pillows, or comforters, used in any hotel in this State must be kept clean and free from all filth or dirt: *Provided*, That no bedding, bedclothes, or bedcovering, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, sheets, pillows, or comforters, shall be used which is worn out or unfit for use by human beings according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

SEC. 3. Any room in any hotel in this State which is or shall be infected with vermin or bedbugs or similar things, shall be thoroughly fumigated, disinfected, and renovated until such vermin or bedbugs or other similar things are entirely exterminated.

SEC. 4. Every room in any hotel in this State used for sleeping purposes must be kept free from any and every kind of dirt or filth of whatsoever nature, and the walls, floors, ceiling, and doors of every such room shall be kept free from dirt.

SEC. 5. Every room in any hotel, used for sleeping purposes, shall have devices, such as a window or transom, so constructed, as to allow for proper and a sufficient amount of ventilation in each such room.

SEC. 6. Every bed, for the accommodation of any person or persons or guests, kept or used in any hotel in this State, must be provided with a sufficient supply of clean bedding and must be provided with sheets at least 81 inches wide and 98 inches long: *Provided, however*, That on every single bed there shall be sheets at least 50 inches wide and 98 inches long. Every bed shall be supplied with clean sheets and pillow slips as often as assigned to a different person.

SEC. 7. Every hotel within this State having a public washstand or washbowl, where different persons gather to wash themselves, must keep a sufficient supply of clean individual towels for the use of such persons within easy access of or to such persons and in plain sight and view.

SEC. 8. Every owner, manager, lessee, or other person in charge of any hotel in this State who shall fail to comply with this act, whether through the acts of his agents or employees or otherwise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$200 or shall be imprisoned for not more than three months, and every day that any hotel shall be kept in violation of any of the provisions of this act such keeping shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the department of health of every incorporated town or city and every county or city and county to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall be in effect on and after October 1, 1915.

SEC. 12. Nothing in this act shall be construed to include cots or bunks where the same are used in places other than in hotels.

Camps—Cleanliness—Air Space—Toilet Facilities—Garbage and Waste—Inspection—Penalty. (Act May 18, 1915.)

SECTION 1. An act regulating the sanitation and ventilation in and at camps where five or more persons are employed; and providing a penalty for the violation thereof, approved May 29, 1913,¹ is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. In or at any camp where five or more persons are employed, the bunk houses, tents, and other sleeping places of such employees shall be kept in a cleanly state, and free from vermin and matter of an infectious and contagious nature, and the grounds around such bunk houses, tents, or other sleeping places shall be kept clean and free from accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage, and other deleterious matter.

"SEC. 2. Every bunk house, tent, or other sleeping place used for the purpose of a lodging or sleeping apartment in such camp shall contain sufficient air space to insure an adequate supply of fresh air for each person occupying such bunk house, tent, or other sleeping place. The bunks or beds shall be made of iron, canvas, or other sanitary material and shall be so constructed as to afford reasonable comfort to the persons occupying such bunks or beds.

"SEC. 3. Every mess house, dining room, mess tent, dining tent, kitchen, or other structure where food is cooked, prepared, or served in such camp shall be kept in a clean and sanitary state and the openings of such structures shall be screened.

"SEC. 4. For every such camp there shall be provided convenient and suitable privy or other toilet facilities, which shall be kept in a clean and sanitary state. A privy other than a water-closet shall consist of a pit at least 2 feet deep, with suitable shelter over the same, and the openings of the shelter and pit shall be inclosed by screening or other suitable fly netting. No privy pit shall be filled with excreta to nearer than 1 foot from the surface of the ground and the excreta in the pit shall be covered with earth, ashes, lime, or other similar substance.

"SEC. 5. All garbage, kitchen wastes, and other rubbish in such camp shall be deposited in suitable covered receptacles which shall be emptied daily or oftener if necessary, and the contents burned, buried, or otherwise disposed of in such a way as not to be or become offensive or insanitary.

"SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation employing persons to work in or at camps to which the provisions of this act apply and the superintendent or overseer in charge of the work in or at such camps to carry out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 7. The Commission of Immigration and Housing of California shall administer this act and secure the enforcement of the provisions thereof, and for such purposes shall have the right to enter and inspect all camps to which the provisions of this act apply. Any camp coming under the provisions of this act which does not conform to the provisions of this act is hereby declared a public nuisance and if not made to so conform within five days, or within such longer period of time as may be allowed by the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, after written notice given by the said commission, shall be abated by proper action brought for that purpose in the superior court of the county in which such camp, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

"SEC. 8. Any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation, or any superintendent or overseer in charge of the work in or at any camp coming under the provisions of this act, who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 2. Out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to be expended by the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California in accordance with law to carry out the provisions of this act.

¹ Public Health Reports, Nov. 7, 1913, p. 2378.