

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 30

NOVEMBER 5, 1915

No. 45

POLLUTION OF STREAMS BY MUNICIPAL SEWAGE.

DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST A CITY BECAUSE OF THE POLLUTION OF A STREAM BY ITS WASTES.

The city of Henderson, Ky., discharged its sewage into a small stream called Canoe Creek. The slop from a distillery, which was for some time discharged with the city sewage, settled to the bottom of the creek and decomposed, killing the fish, making the water unfit for drinking by stock, and creating a stench. Owners of property along the bank of the stream brought suit against the city and the operator of the distillery for damages to their property.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided that the city was liable, but relieved the operator of the distillery, holding that, as the city had permitted the distillery to connect with the city sewers and had made no attempt to regulate the character of matter discharged from the distillery into the sewers, the city was responsible for the damage done.

The essential part of the opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports at page 3303.

THE DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The work of the Bureau of the Public Health Service of the United States is carried on, under the direction of the Surgeon General, through six divisions, one of which is that of Sanitary Reports and Statistics.

Function.

The function of the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics is (1) to collect information of the relative prevalence and geographic distribution of diseases, and other sanitary data essential to the work of the Public Health Service or necessary to efficiency in State or local health administration; (2) to compile in statistical form sanitary data which can in this way be made useful; and (3) to publish

for the information of persons engaged in public health activities such of the collected sanitary information and compiled statistics as will be of assistance in their work.

In the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics are prepared the Public Health Reports, which are issued weekly; the supplements to the Public Health Reports, issued at irregular intervals; and the reprints from the Public Health Reports. Through this division is collected all available information of the location and number of cases of communicable diseases in the United States and of the existence throughout the world of cholera, plague, yellow fever, smallpox, and typhus fever. That those engaged in public health work may be kept advised regarding the legislative action being taken by States and municipalities on matters pertaining to the public health, and that the trend of health legislation, administration, and practice may be kept under observation, copies of all laws and regulations on matters pertaining to the public health are obtained as soon as possible after adoption, and published.

The chart on page 3269 shows the duties imposed upon the division and in outline its work, which is carried on largely with the cooperation of State and local health officers of the United States, the Department of State through the numerous American consuls stationed throughout the world, and the health departments of foreign countries and lesser political divisions. The reports of various kinds received from these sources, which in the aggregate number many hundreds, are noted, classified, compiled, and published for their immediate value, and periodically digested that their significance may be more easily comprehended and their value for reference increased.

Sanitary Legislation.

That the Federal Public Health Service may properly perform the public health duties imposed upon it by law, it is necessary that there be available at all times information regarding the laws and regulations of the several States and cities on matters pertaining to the public health, that the legislative action being taken by these political units for the protection of the public health, the extent to which such legislative action is enforced, and the facilities for its enforcement may be known.

Current information of State and municipal sanitary legislation is of almost as great importance to the health authorities of States and cities. The health officer who keeps informed of the public health legislation and practices of other States and cities will accumulate a fund of information regarding the trend of public health administration and practice which will increase his knowledge, broaden his view, and make him more efficient. Without a knowledge of what other health organizations are doing no health officer can attain the

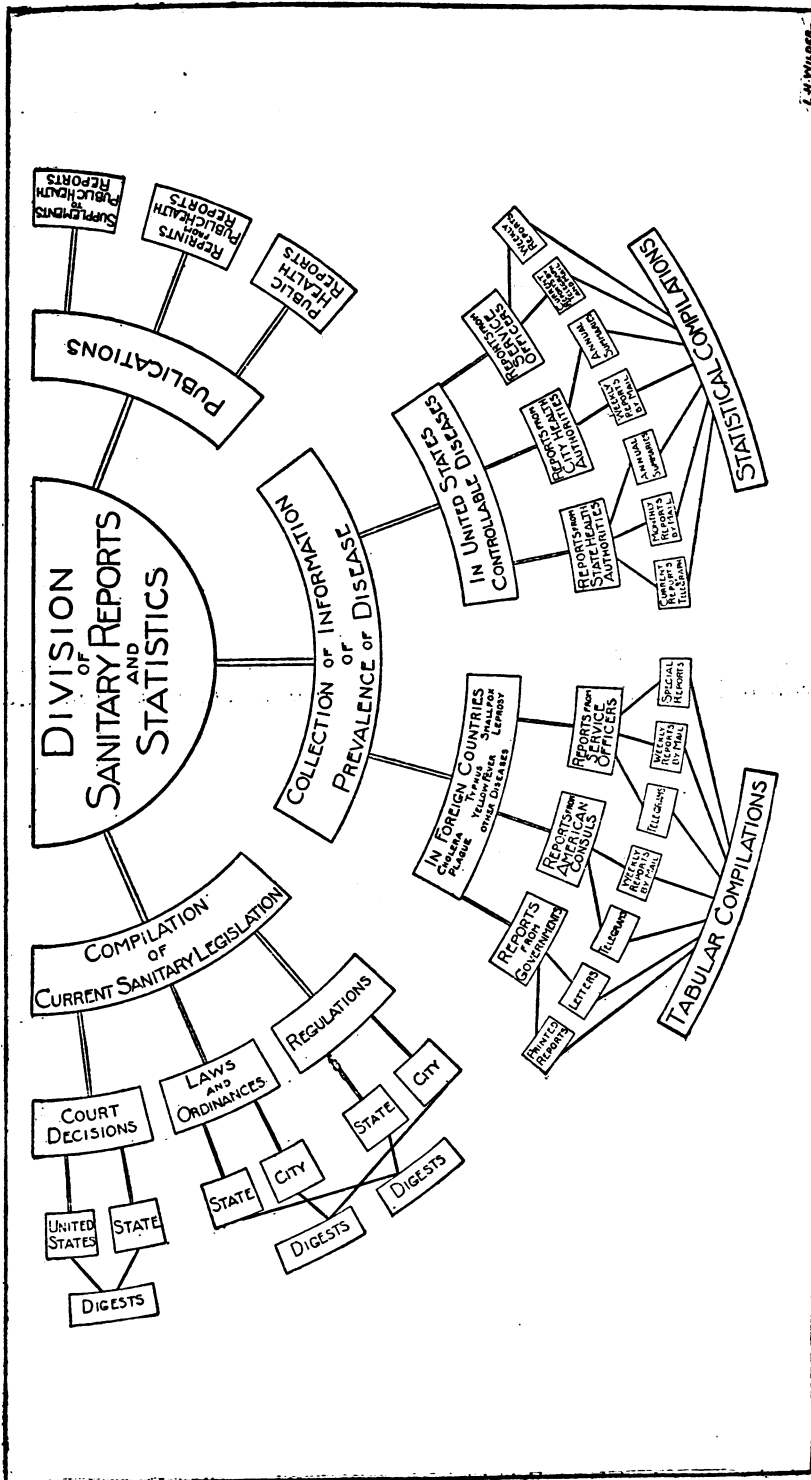


Chart showing in outline the work carried on through the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics.

maximum of efficiency or become a trustworthy adviser to his community.

Through the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics the laws and regulations adopted by States and the ordinances and regulations adopted by city authorities on matters relating to the public health are obtained as soon as possible after adoption, through the State or municipal health departments, where possible, otherwise from any source available.

The decisions of State courts of last resort are followed and those relating to matters affecting the public health are published. These laws, regulations, and court decisions are edited and published currently in the Public Health Reports. In this way they are made available to all interested in the subject.

The municipal ordinances and regulations are later compiled by calendar years and published in separate volumes. In these annual volumes, which contain complete tables of contents and indices in sufficient detail for easy reference, legislation is arranged according to the subject dealt with. Five such volumes have been issued, covering the period January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1915.

The State laws and regulations are compiled by calendar years and the legislation is arranged by States. Three volumes have been issued covering the period July 1, 1911, to January 1, 1915. As with the municipal legislation, each volume is furnished with a complete table of contents and a working index to increase its usefulness for reference.

The publication of court decisions was begun during the calendar year 1913. Digests are made of the decisions collected, and as these accumulate in sufficient number they will, from time to time, be issued in convenient volumes.

Prevalence and Geographic Distribution of Controllable Diseases in the United States.

There can be no effective control of a disease in the absence of knowledge as to whether the disease is present and, if present, the places in and conditions under which it occurs. It is only by having such information of the occurrence of a disease that a health department can intelligently, or with hope of success, attempt to control it and prevent its spread. Information of the relative prevalence and geographic distribution of the controllable diseases in the United States is, therefore, necessary to the Public Health Service in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by law relating to the prevention of the interstate spread of communicable diseases. This information of the prevalence of disease is just as necessary, however, to State and local health authorities as it is to the Federal Health Service and is as important in determining the success or failure of their administration.

Through the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics all available information of the occurrence of communicable diseases throughout the United States is collected. This is accomplished through the cooperation of State and city health authorities and the officers of the Public Health Service.

COOPERATION WITH STATES.

In 1912 the Tenth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the United States Public Health Service took under advisement the necessity for the establishment of a clearing house for information regarding the prevalence of disease and the carrying out of a cooperative plan for the interchange of reports. The plan adopted provided that the State health authorities should notify the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the occurrence of certain diseases and outbreaks by telegraph and make regular monthly reports by mail of the prevalence of controllable diseases in general.

Telegraphic reports were to be made whenever there occurred cases of cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, plague, and Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever. Provision was also made for telegraphic reports whenever there occurred an unusual outbreak or a sudden increase in the number of cases of smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

The monthly reports forwarded by mail include information regarding all the diseases notifiable in the respective States, and distribution within the State is given by counties, or by counties and cities, for smallpox, typhoid fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, and Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever. As regards scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, and other notifiable diseases, only the total number of cases notified within the State is reported. For leprosy a detailed history of each case is furnished. Special reports of outbreaks of virulent smallpox were also provided for. Convenient forms have been provided for the making of the regular monthly reports. These reports are edited as soon as received and published in the Public Health Reports for the information of those interested. Reports as above outlined are being made by practically all the States in which the health departments possess the necessary information. These reports are published currently in the Public Health Reports.

COOPERATION WITH MUNICIPALITIES.

The health departments of cities forward weekly reports of the notified prevalence of disease in their respective jurisdictions on a form entitled "Municipal Weekly Morbidity Report," reproduced on page 3272.

MUNICIPAL WEEKLY MORBIDITY REPORT.

City.....
For the week ended Saturday....., 191

Table with 3 columns: DISEASE, New cases notified, Deaths. Rows include Smallpox, Typhoid fever, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Erysipelas, Hookworm disease, Leprosy, Malaria, Mumps, Pellagra, Pneumonia (lobar), Rabies, Tetanus, Typhus fever, Whooping cough, and Total deaths from all causes including the above-named diseases.

Date mailed....., 191

(Signature)..... Health Officer.

Report for each week should be mailed not later than the following Tuesday.

As soon as the Pacific coast cities get their reports to Washington the information contained in all the city reports for the corresponding week is compiled and published in the Public Health Reports.

THE WORK OF SERVICE OFFICERS.

Officers of the Public Health Service have been appointed whose special duty it is to furnish promptly all available information regarding the prevalence of disease in the territory assigned to them. At present the jurisdiction assigned to each of these officers is one State. In addition all service officers stationed in the United States, without regard to the duty to which they may be detailed, are required to report immediately by telegraph the first occurrence, or reported occurrence of cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague (human

or rodent), typhus fever, or Rocky Mountain spotted fever, or of an unusual outbreak or sudden increase in the number of cases of small-pox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, epidemic poliomyelitis, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or of any other communicable disease dangerous to the public health at or in the general vicinity of the places at which they may be stationed. These telegraphic reports are followed thereafter by weekly reports by mail of the progress of the outbreak.

ANNUAL SUMMARIES.

In addition to the current reports furnished by State and municipal health departments, annual summaries, giving by months the number of cases of, and of deaths due to the notifiable diseases reported during the year, are furnished at the close of the calendar year. These are compiled and after computing, case and fatality rates are published in the Public Health Reports.

World Prevalence of Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Etc.

American consuls.—The American consuls stationed throughout the world report by cable the outbreak of such diseases as cholera, plague and yellow fever within their respective jurisdictions. They also forward weekly, by mail, a statement of the number of cases reported and of deaths registered from the more important communicable diseases.

Service officers.—Medical officers of the Public Health Service stationed outside of the continental United States report immediately by telegraph the first occurrence, or reported occurrence, of cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague (human or rodent), or of an unusual outbreak of any communicable disease dangerous to the public health at or in the general vicinity of the place at which they may be stationed. These telegraphic reports are followed by reports by mail at intervals not greater than a week. The disappearance of a disease or the termination of an outbreak is also reported by telegraph.

Foreign Governments.—Through sanitary treaties, the Governments signatory thereto have obligated themselves to give prompt notification to the other signatories whenever such diseases as cholera, plague, or yellow fever occur within their respective countries. These reports are furnished through diplomatic or consular channels. Provision is also made with foreign Governments for an interchange of official publications showing the prevalence of disease.

The data contained in all of these reports from American consuls, Public Health Service officers, and foreign Governments are compiled and published immediately upon receipt. The possession of current information of the world prevalence of the quarantinable diseases makes possible a rational and effective maritime quarantine without restrictions so burdensome as to be oppressive to commerce.

Mediums of Publication.

Public Health Reports.—As previously referred to, all the sanitary legislation adopted by the several States and cities of the United States is immediately published in the Public Health Reports. The same is true of the data regarding the prevalence and geographic distribution of disease within the United States, compiled from the many sources noted, and also of the data of the world prevalence of the major quarantinable diseases collected through the multifarious agencies referred to.

Reprints.—Some of the matter contained in the Public Health Reports is reprinted in the form of separates. This renders a wider distribution possible and the reprints are more convenient for reference.

Supplements.—Matters of popular interest, or not coming within the scope of the Public Health Reports, are published in the form of supplements and issued as separate pamphlets.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended October 16, 1915, has been received from Senior Surgeon Pierce, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		Old buildings—Continued.	
(RAT PROOFING).		Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	4,525
New buildings:		Concrete floors installed (26,068 square feet).....	30
Inspections of work under construction.....	157	Basements concreted (15,375 square feet).....	23
Basements concreted (61,140 square feet).....	60	Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (17,990 square feet).....	73
Floors concreted (104,195 square feet)....	29	Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	59,433
Yards, passageways, etc. (26,897 square feet).....	111	Buildings razed.....	13
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	192,232	New garbage cans stamped approved.....	506
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:		Nuisances abated.....	253
Inspections made.....	136	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	3,933	Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	17
Wire screening used (square feet).....	19,200	Reinspections made on vessels.....	34
Openings around pipes, etc. closed with cement.....	3,270	New rat guards procured.....	9
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	2,982	Defective rat guards repaired.....	7
Old buildings:		Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1
Inspections made.....	337		
Wooden floors removed.....	28		
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	16		

Amount of cargo inspected and description of same.	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer President from Seattle:		
50 bales rags.....	O. K.....	None.
230 cases salmon, milk, and household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
400 sacks flour, peas, wheat, and meal.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	28			
Rats trapped on vessels.....	28			
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	163			
Traps set on vessels.....	86			
Vessels trapped on.....	15			
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600			
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	5,400			
Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6			
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	12			
Poison used on water front (pounds).....	6			
RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.				
Collected.....	388			
Examined.....	274			
Found infected.....	None			
				RATS IDENTIFIED.
				<i>Mus norvegicus</i> 168
				<i>Mus rattus</i> 65
				<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> 52
				<i>Mus musculus</i> 103
				SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.
				Contra Costa County..... 211
				Found infected..... None
				RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.
				Contra Costa County..... 28

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	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	None.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 25, 1907	None.....	None.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	None.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ¹	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	None.....	Sept. 16, 1915	1,594 squirrels.
Fremont.....	None.....	None.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	None.....	None.....	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	None.....	None.....	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	None.....	Aug. 14, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	None.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	None.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	None.....	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	None.....	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	None.....	None.....	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Stanislaus, and San Benito.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS— PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended October 23, 1915, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		FIELD OPERATIONS.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	15	Rats trapped.....	6,807
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide....	16	Premises inspected.....	7,639
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	3	Notices served.....	1,597
Sulphur used (pounds).....	2,134	Garbage cans installed.....	143
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation (pounds).....	24,800		
Cyanide used in cyanide gas fumigation (pounds).....	179	BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.	
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide gas fumigation (pints).....	179	By elevation.....	105
Clean bills of health issued.....	35	By marginal concrete wall.....	79
Foul bills of health issued.....	2	By concrete floor and wall.....	154
		By minor repairs.....	114
		Total buildings rat proofed.....	452
		Square yards of concrete laid.....	14,951

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED—continued.

Lots and sheds, planking removed.....	24
Buildings demolished.....	20
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	93, 779

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
<i>Mus rattus</i>	148
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	938
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	141
<i>Mus musculus</i>	4, 986

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.

Rodents received by species—Continued.	
Wood rats.....	32
Musk rats.....	7
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	70
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6, 252
Rodents examined.....	1, 527
Number of suspicious rats.....	11
Plague rats confirmed.....	3

PLAGUE RATS.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
260	4911 Annunciation Street.....	1915. Oct. 13	1915. Oct. 20	Rat proofing in the environment expedited.
261	2115 Carondelet Walk.....	Oct. 9	Oct. 21	Intensive trapping. Destruction of rodent harborage. Rat proofing completed.
262	617 South Lopez Street.....	Oct. 12	Oct. 22	Intensive trapping.

Human plague cases.....	None.
Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Oct. 22, 1915.	
Total number of rodents captured to Oct. 23.	474, 112
Total number of rodents examined to Oct. 23.	295, 156

Total cases of rodent plague to Oct. 23, by species—Continued.	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	8
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	231
Total rodent cases to Oct. 23, 1915....	262

Total cases of rodent plague to Oct. 23, by species:	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	5
<i>Mus rattus</i>	18

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended October 16, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	26
New buildings reinspected.....	16
Basements concreted, new buildings (57,600 square feet).....	5
Floors concreted, new buildings (171,990 square feet).....	18
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (4,650 square feet).....	2
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	14,250
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	248, 490
New buildings elevated.....	6
New premises rat-proofed, concrete.....	25
Old buildings inspected.....	4
Premises rat-proofed, concrete, old buildings.....	2
Floors concreted, old buildings (2,480 square feet).....	2
Openings screened, old buildings.....	54
Rat holes cemented, old buildings.....	28
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	2
Wire screening used (square feet).....	650
Buildings razed.....	4

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	17
Rodents trapped and killed.....	302
Total.....	319
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	227
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Poison distributed, pounds.....	16

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

<i>Mus rattus</i>	17
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	53
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	183
<i>Mus musculus</i>	65
Unclassified.....	1

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded..	14
New rat guards installed.....	6
Defective rat guards repaired.....	28
Port sanitary statements issued.....	38
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to force rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.	
Rat proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	18
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	5
RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.	
Mus norvegicus trapped.....	42
Mus musculus trapped.....	8
Total.....	50

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT—continued.	
Rodents examined for plague infection....	42
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.	
New buildings inspected.....	7
New buildings, concrete foundations.....	3
New buildings elevated 18 inches.....	4

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

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

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED OCT. 2, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	396	Classification of rats trapped—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	338	Mus norvegicus.....	55
Mongoose trapped.....	3	Mus rattus.....	15
Rats found dead (mus alexandrinus)....	1	Classification of rats shot from trees:	
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	7	Mus alexandrinus.....	37
Rats shot from trees.....	47	Mus rattus.....	10
Examined microscopically.....	338	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Mus alexandrinus.....	4
Classification of rats trapped:		Mus rattus.....	3
Mus alexandrinus.....	176	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Mus musculus.....	91	Cost per rat destroyed, 20 cents.	

WEEK ENDED OCT. 9, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	298	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Rats trapped.....	288	Mus rattus.....	2
Mongoose trapped.....	8	Average number of traps set daily, 984.	
Rats found dead.....	0	Cost per rat destroyed, 25½ cents.	
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	2	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	228	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, Aug. 16, 1914.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	169		
Mus musculus.....	80		
Mus norvegicus.....	27		
Mus rattus.....	12		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 25, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,094	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	3,063	Mus norvegicus.....	539
Mongoose taken.....	31	Mus alexandrinus.....	259
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	3,094	Mus rattus.....	579
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	Mus musculus.....	1,685

WEEK ENDED OCT. 2, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,499	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—	
Rats trapped.....	3,478	Continued.	
Mongoose taken.....	21	Mus rattus.....	639
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	3,499	Mus musculus.....	2,113
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically	1	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug. 29, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug. 16, 1914.	
Mus norvegicus.....	478		
Mus alexandrinus.....	248		

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.

ANTHRAX.

New York Report for September, 1915.

The State Board of Health of New York reported that during the month of September, 1915, 1 case of anthrax was notified in that State.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for September, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:		Mississippi:	
Los Angeles County—		Rankin County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1	Tippah County.....	1
Santa Barbara County—		Total.....	2
Santa Maria.....	1	New York:	
Total.....	2	Erie County.....	2
Indiana:		Montgomery County.....	1
Marion County.....	1	Nassau County.....	1
Miami County.....	1	Westchester County.....	1
Pike County.....	1	New York City.....	16
Total.....	3	Total.....	21
Iowa:		Texas:	
Bremer County.....	1	Dallas County.....	3
Kansas:		Galveston County.....	1
Cowley County.....	1	Total.....	4
Doniphan County.....	1		
Jackson County.....	1		
Total.....	3		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	New York, N. Y.....	2	2
Detroit, Mich.....	2	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.....	34	4	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

Massachusetts—Edgartown.

Acting Asst. Surg. Worth reported by telegraph November 1, 1915, that during the period from October 22 to November 1 two additional cases of diphtheria were notified at Edgartown, Mass., making a total of 11 cases recently reported at that place.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3289.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.	3		New York, N. Y.		3
Camden, N. J.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	4	
Chicago, Ill.	11		Portland, Ore.	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	2		Rochester, N. Y.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	6	
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Lorain, Ohio.	2		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	1		Wheeling, W. Va.	1	

GONORRHEA.

State Reports for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, cases of gonorrhoea were notified in States, as follows: California, 73; Kansas, 7.

LEPROSY.

California Report for September, 1915.

The State Board of Health of California reported that during the month of September, 1915, 1 case of leprosy was notified in that State.

MALARIA.

Mississippi Report for September, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County	172	Greene County	62
Alcorn County	141	Grenada County	346
Amite County	316	Hancock County	82
Attala County	450	Harrison County	278
Benton County	81	Hinds County	785
Bolivar County	1,554	Holmes County	1,403
Calhoun County	359	Issaquena County	133
Carroll County	955	Itawamba County	195
Chickasaw County	123	Jackson County	66
Choctaw County	262	Jasper County	157
Claiborne County	287	Jefferson County	348
Clarke County	161	Jefferson Davis County	79
Clay County	202	Jones County	482
Coahoma County	1,992	Kemper County	135
Copiah County	429	Lafayette County	360
Covington County	184	Lamar County	92
De Soto County	381	Lauderdale County	341
Forrest County	274	Lawrence County	322
Franklin County	198	Leake County	335
George County	44	Lee County	711

MALARIA—Continued.**Mississippi Report for September, 1915—Continued.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Leflore County.....	1,143	Sharkey County.....	291
Lincoln County.....	159	Simpson County.....	170
Lowndes County.....	208	Smith County.....	240
Madison County.....	433	Sunflower County.....	2,393
Marion County.....	693	Tallahatchie County.....	304
Marshall County.....	701	Tate County.....	772
Monroe County.....	260	Tippah County.....	183
Montgomery County.....	293	Tishomingo County.....	217
Neshoba County.....	181	Tunica County.....	541
Newton County.....	138	Union County.....	215
Noxubee County.....	184	Walthall County.....	12
Oktibbeha County.....	219	Warren County.....	1,361
Panola County.....	725	Washington County.....	1,279
Pearl River County.....	40	Wayne County.....	111
Perry County.....	219	Wilkinson County.....	145
Pike County.....	203	Winston County.....	367
Pontotoc County.....	52	Yalobusha County.....	310
Prentiss County.....	218	Yazoo County.....	1,082
Quitman County.....	361		
Rankin County.....	40	Total.....	32,532
Scott County.....	274		

State Reports for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: California, 95; Kansas, 6.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bayonne, N. J.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	2
Dallas, Tex.....	12	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Elgin, Ill.....	1	1	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	1	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	.....

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3239.

PELLAGRA.**Kansas Report for September, 1915.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the month of September, 1915, four cases of pellagra were notified in Kansas.

Texas Report for September, 1915.

The State Board of Health of Texas reported that during the month of September, 1915, seven cases of pellagra were notified in that State.

PELLAGRA—Continued.

Mississippi Report for September, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	15
Adams County.....	6	Leflore County.....	20
Alcorn County.....	4	Lincoln County.....	5
Amite County.....	1	Lowndes County.....	6
Attala County.....	5	Madison County.....	19
Bolivar County.....	106	Marion County.....	6
Calhoun County.....	3	Marshall County.....	35
Carroll County.....	20	Monroe County.....	6
Chickasaw County.....	7	Montgomery County.....	15
Choctaw County.....	1	Neshoba County.....	5
Claiborne County.....	2	Newton County.....	14
Clarke County.....	3	Noxubee County.....	5
Clay County.....	9	Oktibbeha County.....	3
Coahoma County.....	53	Panola County.....	2
Copiah County.....	23	Pearl River County.....	10
Covington County.....	5	Perry County.....	13
De Soto County.....	13	Pike County.....	3
Forrest County.....	23	Pontotoc County.....	2
Franklin County.....	1	Prentiss County.....	2
George County.....	3	Rankin County.....	15
Greene County.....	2	Scott County.....	3
Grenada County.....	3	Sharkey County.....	6
Hancock County.....	3	Simpson County.....	6
Harrison County.....	17	Smith County.....	95
Hinds County.....	81	Sunflower County.....	23
Holmes County.....	20	Tallahatchie County.....	1
Issaquena County.....	3	Tate County.....	7
Itawamba County.....	12	Tippah County.....	10
Jackson County.....	2	Tishomingo County.....	17
Jasper County.....	1	Tunica County.....	6
Jefferson County.....	4	Union County.....	14
Jefferson Davis County.....	2	Walthall County.....	2
Jones County.....	33	Warren County.....	14
Kemper County.....	2	Washington County.....	34
Lalayet County.....	5	Wayne County.....	8
Lamar County.....	6	Winston County.....	18
Lauderdale County.....	9	Yalobusha County.....	10
Lawrence County.....	10	Yazoo County.....	28
Leake County.....	3		
Lee County.....	26	Total.....	1,031

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		2	New Orleans, La.....	4	4
Chelsea, Mass.....		2	Richmond, Va.....		2
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	Roanoke, Va.....	1	
Mobile, Ala.....		2	Washington, D. C.....	1	
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	3	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	4
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Chicago, Ill.....	70	30	Newark, N. J.....	1	8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	7	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	17	21
Detroit, Mich.....	2	6	San Francisco, Cal.....	9	7
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	2		Stockton, Cal.....	1	2

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Kansas—Douglas and Shawnee Counties.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the week ended October 23, 1915, poliomyelitis was notified in Kansas as follows: One case each in Douglas and Shawnee Counties.

State Reports for September, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:		Kansas:	
Alameda County—		Leavenworth.....	1
Oakland.....	1	Linn.....	1
Fresno County.....	1	Total.....	2
Los Angeles County—		Mississippi:	
Los Angeles.....	4	Harrison County.....	2
Riverside County.....	1	Tallahatchie County.....	1
Corona.....	1	Tishomingo County.....	1
San Bernardino County—		Total.....	4
Chino.....	2	New York:	
San Francisco.....	1	Allegany County.....	2
Tulare County—		Cattaraugus County.....	2
Exeter.....	1	Chautauqua County.....	5
Total.....	12	Chemung County.....	1
Indiana:		Dutchess County.....	1
Decatur County.....	1	Erie County.....	14
Lake County.....	1	Livingston County.....	1
Total.....	2	Monroe County.....	8
Iowa:		Niagara County.....	1
Adams County.....	1	Ontario County.....	1
Pottawattomie County.....	1	Tompkins County.....	1
Sioux County.....	1	Westchester County.....	1
Total.....	3	New York City.....	11
		Total.....	49

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2		Hartford, Conn.....	1	
Altoona, Pa.....	1		Lawrence, Mass.....	1	
Auburn, N. Y.....	1		Lorain, Ohio.....	3	
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	5	
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	2		Springfield, Mass.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	5		Worcester, Mass.....	1	

RABIES.

California Report for September, 1915.

The State Board of Health of California reported that during the month of September, 1915, 1 case of rabies was notified in that State.

Kansas Report for September, 1915.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the month of September, 1915, 1 case of rabies was notified in Kansas.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3289.

SMALLPOX.

Kansas.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the week ended October 23, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Cherokee, 3; Clay, 1; Coffey, 1; Ellis, 1; Marion, 22; Phillips, 1; Republic, 1; Russell, 1; Sedgwick, 1; Shawnee, 1; Sumner, 6; Wilson, 1.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended October 30, 1915, four new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Faribault County, Foster Township, 3; Lyon County, Stanley Township, 2; Pine County, Sturgeon Lake, 1; Stearns County, Payneville, 1.

State Reports for September, 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—						
Oakland.....	1		1			
Kern County—						
Bakersfield.....	1					1
Los Angeles County—						
Los Angeles.....	1				1	
Mariposa County.....	1				1	
Placer County—						
Roseville.....	1					1
San Joaquin County.....	1					1
Total.....	6		1		2	3
Kansas:						
Allen County.....	1					1
Anderson County.....	4				4	
Cherokee County.....	1					1
Clay County.....	6		3	1	2	
Crawford County.....	1				1	
Labette County.....	1				1	
Parsons.....	2			1	1	
Marshall County.....	2				1	1
Montgomery County.....	13				5	8
Morris County.....	2				2	
Nemaha County.....	2				2	
Phillips County.....	1				1	
Reno County—						
Hutchinson.....	2			1	1	
Sedgwick County—						
Wichita.....	3			1	2	
Sumner County.....	11					11
Washington County.....	2					2
Wilson County.....	1				1	
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City.....	3					3
Total.....	58		3	4	24	27
New York:						
Chenango County.....	4				4	
Delaware County.....	1				1	
Total.....	5				5	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana (Sept. 1-30):			Mississippi (Sept. 1-30):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Allen.....	2	.....	Carroll.....	17	.....
Blackford.....	1	.....	Coahoma.....	5	.....
Cass.....	2	.....	Copiah.....	5	.....
Gibson.....	10	.....	De Soto.....	83	.....
Grant.....	5	.....	Holmes.....	1	.....
Knox.....	2	.....	Lauderdale.....	1	.....
Lake.....	3	.....	Leflore.....	1	.....
Madison.....	2	.....	Pontotoc.....	1	.....
Pike.....	1	.....	Scott.....	1	.....
Pulaski.....	1	.....	Smith.....	10	.....
Tippicanoe.....	7	.....	Tallahatchie.....	1	.....
Vanderburg.....	6	.....	Washington.....	1	.....
Vermillion.....	5	.....	Yazoo.....	2	.....
Vigo.....	5	.....	Total.....	258	.....
Wayne.....	1	.....	North Dakota (Sept. 1-30):		
White.....	3	.....	Counties—		
Total.....	56	.....	Emmons.....	1	.....
Iowa (Sept. 1-30):			Grand Forks.....	8	.....
Counties—			McLean.....	1	.....
Allamakee.....	2	.....	Ward.....	1	.....
Cass.....	2	.....	Total.....	11	.....
Clayton.....	1	.....	Texas (Sept. 1-30):		
Hardin.....	8	.....	Counties—		
Linn.....	6	.....	Dallas.....	8	.....
Mahaska.....	7	.....	El Paso.....	2	1
Polk.....	6	.....	Palo Pinto.....	5	.....
Sac.....	6	.....	Smith.....	2	.....
Scott.....	13	.....	Williamson.....	4	.....
Webster.....	1	.....	Total.....	21	1
Total.....	52	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	3	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	2	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	4	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	4	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	3	.....		

SYPHILIS.

State Reports for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, cases of syphilis were notified in States, as follows: California, 29; Kansas, 7.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	Mobile, Ala.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	2	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	14	.....
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....		

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3289.

TYPHOID FEVER.

New Mexico—Gallup—Milk Outbreak.

During the period from September 18 to October 26, 1915, 65 cases of typhoid fever, due to milk-borne infection, occurred at Gallup, N. Mex.

State Reports for September, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:		Indiana:	
Alameda County—		Adams County.....	2
Alameda.....	2	Allen County.....	12
Berkeley.....	2	Bartholomew County.....	1
Hayward.....	1	Brown County.....	2
Oakland.....	6	Cass County.....	2
Pleasanton.....	1	Clark County.....	6
Colusa County.....	3	Crawford County.....	3
Contra Costa County—		Dekalb County.....	1
Richmond.....	1	Delaware County.....	5
Fresno County.....	1	Elkhart County.....	7
Kern County.....	1	Fayette County.....	3
Lake County.....	1	Floyd County.....	14
Lassen County.....	8	Fountain County.....	2
Los Angeles County.....	2	Gibson County.....	6
Burbank.....	1	Greene County.....	3
Long Beach.....	4	Hamilton County.....	9
Los Angeles.....	50	Hancock County.....	5
Pomona.....	1	Hendricks County.....	1
Madera County—		Howard County.....	1
Madera.....	1	Jackson County.....	8
Marin County—		Jay County.....	1
San Anselmo.....	2	Jefferson County.....	4
Mendocino County—		Jennings County.....	14
Willits.....	1	Johnson County.....	10
Modoc County.....	6	Knox County.....	8
Monterey County—		Kosciusko County.....	1
Monterey.....	4	Lake County.....	9
Orange County—		Laporte County.....	3
Huntington Beach.....	1	Lawrence County.....	12
Placer County.....	4	Madison County.....	5
Linceln.....	1	Marion County.....	21
Plumas County.....	1	Martin County.....	6
Sacramento County.....	2	Miami County.....	4
Sacramento.....	14	Monroe County.....	2
San Benito County—		Montgomery County.....	3
San Juan.....	2	Morgan County.....	2
San Bernardino County—		Orange County.....	3
Redlands.....	2	Owen County.....	2
San Bernardino.....	1	Pike County.....	4
San Diego County—		Posey County.....	1
San Diego.....	2	Putnam County.....	3
San Francisco.....	25	Randolph County.....	5
San Joaquin County.....	1	Ripley County.....	1
Lodi.....	1	Scott County.....	1
Stockton.....	5	St. Joseph County.....	4
Santa Barbara County.....	1	Sullivan County.....	4
Santa Clara County.....	2	Switzerland County.....	1
Palo Alto.....	2	Tippecanoe County.....	4
San Jose.....	2	Tipton County.....	2
Siskiyou County—		Vanderburgh County.....	23
Montague.....	1	Vigo County.....	3
Yreka.....	1	Wabash County.....	2
Sonoma County—		Warriek County.....	1
Sebastopol.....	1	Washington County.....	12
Stanislaus County.....	1	Wayne County.....	4
Tehama County.....	1		
Tulare County.....	2	Total.....	278
Yuba County.....			
Marysville.....	1	Kansas:	
Total.....	146	Allen County.....	1
		Atchison County—	
		Atchison.....	3

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Barton County.....	5	Chickasaw County.....	9
Bourbon County.....	3	Choctaw County.....	7
Fort Scott.....	2	Claiborne County.....	1
Brown County.....	1	Clarke County.....	2
Butler County.....	4	Coahoma County.....	21
Chautauqua County.....	4	Copiah County.....	15
Cherokee County.....	3	Covington County.....	14
Clark County.....	2	De Soto County.....	11
Clay County.....	1	Forrest County.....	9
Cloud County.....	4	Franklin County.....	12
Coffee County.....	2	George County.....	1
Cowley County.....	6	Greene County.....	2
Crawford County.....	7	Grenada County.....	8
Decatur County.....	2	Hancock County.....	3
Dickinson County.....	1	Harrison County.....	24
Doniphan County.....	2	Hinds County.....	39
Douglas County.....	3	Holmes County.....	9
Edwards County.....	1	Issaquena County.....	2
Elk County.....	1	Itawamba County.....	4
Ellsworth County.....	2	Jackson County.....	1
Finney County.....	3	Jasper County.....	3
Ford County.....	11	Jefferson Davis County.....	7
Franklin County.....	4	Jones County.....	23
Greenwood County.....	3	Kemper County.....	6
Harper County.....	5	Lafayette County.....	11
Harvey County.....	4	Lamar County.....	2
Johnson County.....	2	Lauderdale County.....	28
Kearny County.....	2	Lawrence County.....	3
Kiowa County.....	1	Leake County.....	9
Labette County.....	2	Lee County.....	20
Parsons.....	4	Leflore County.....	6
Leavenworth County.....	3	Lincoln County.....	7
Leavenworth.....	1	Lowndes County.....	8
Linn County.....	1	Madison County.....	7
Lyon County.....	5	Marion County.....	11
Marion County.....	3	Marshall County.....	9
Marshall County.....	3	Monroe County.....	21
McPherson County.....	1	Neshoba County.....	16
Miami County.....	5	Newton County.....	2
Mitchell County.....	2	Noxubee County.....	13
Montgomery County.....	12	Oktibbeha County.....	4
Coffeyville.....	1	Panola County.....	23
Neosho County.....	5	Pearl River County.....	7
Norton County.....	2	Perry County.....	2
Osage County.....	1	Pike County.....	28
Ottawa County.....	3	Pontotoc County.....	11
Pawnee County.....	7	Prentiss County.....	1
Prairie County.....	4	Quitman County.....	1
Reno County.....	1	Rankin County.....	2
Hutchinson.....	5	Scott County.....	17
Republic County.....	1	Simpson County.....	8
Rice County.....	1	Smith County.....	7
Saline County.....	7	Sunflower County.....	40
Sedgwick County.....	7	Tallahatchie County.....	26
Wichita.....	17	Tate County.....	15
Seward County.....	3	Tippah County.....	14
Shawnee County.....	10	Tishomingo County.....	37
Topeka.....	1	Tunica County.....	5
Smith County.....	7	Union County.....	11
Sumner County.....	2	Walthall County.....	2
Wabunsee County.....	2	Warren County.....	1
Wallace County.....	1	Washington County.....	7
Wilson County.....	5	Wayne County.....	4
Woodson County.....	2	Winston County.....	14
Wyandotte County.....	1	Yalobusha County.....	30
Kansas City.....	5	Yazoo County.....	10
Total.....	229	Total.....	849
Mississippi:		New York:	
Adams County.....	8	Albany County.....	17
Alcorn County.....	8	Allegany County.....	5
Amite County.....	4	Broome County.....	12
Attala County.....	19	Cattaraugus County.....	8
Bolivar County.....	63	Cayuga County.....	6
Calhoun County.....	10	Chautauqua County.....	30
Carroll County.....	4	Chemung County.....	4

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
New York—Continued.		North Dakota:	
Chenango County.....	2	Adams County.....	1
Clinton County.....	1	Burke County.....	2
Columbia County.....	10	Burleigh County.....	8
Cortland County.....	5	Cavalier County.....	3
Delaware County.....	6	Dickey County.....	2
Dutchess County.....	10	Dunn County.....	1
Erie County.....	47	Grand Forks County.....	4
Essex County.....	2	Griggs County.....	3
Franklin County.....	6	Mercer County.....	1
Fulton County.....	1	Nelson County.....	1
Genesee County.....	5	Ramsey County.....	1
Greene County.....	4	Sargent County.....	1
Herkimer County.....	7	Steele County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	22	Walsh County.....	2
Livingston County.....	2		
Madison County.....	4	Total.....	31
Monroe County.....	37		
Montgomery County.....	4	Texas:	
Nassau County.....	1	Burnet County.....	12
Niagara County.....	3	Coleman County.....	4
Oneida County.....	1	Cornal County.....	1
Ontario County.....	1	Childress County.....	2
Oranoga County.....	1	Dallas County.....	16
Ontario County.....	1	De Witt County.....	1
Orange County.....	20	Denton County.....	5
Orleans County.....	2	El Paso County.....	8
Oswego County.....	9	Guadalupe County.....	9
Otsego County.....	3	Galveston County.....	6
Putnam County.....	5	Grayson County.....	2
Rensselaer County.....	13	Hunt County.....	11
St. Lawrence County.....	6	Hale County.....	2
Saratoga County.....	9	Johnson County.....	1
Schenectady County.....	39	Jones County.....	3
Schoharie County.....	2	Kaufman County.....	1
Schuyler County.....	4	La Salle County.....	1
Steuben County.....	12	Montagne County.....	1
Suffolk County.....	5	Palo Pinto County.....	4
Sullivan County.....	4	Parker County.....	2
Tompkins County.....	4	Runnels County.....	1
Ulster County.....	2	Smith County.....	2
Warren County.....	2	Stonewall County.....	4
Washington County.....	2	Tarrant County.....	13
Wayne County.....	3	Travis County.....	3
Westchester County.....	19	Young County.....	1
Wyoming County.....	1		
Yates County.....	2	Total.....	116
New York City.....	423		
Total.....	833		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1		Coffeyville, Kans.....	2	
Altoona, Pa.....	3	1	Columbus, Ohio.....	2	
Auburn, N. Y.....	2		Concord, N. H.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	35	2	Dallas, Tex.....	9	1
Bayonne, N. J.....	1		Danville, Ill.....	2	
Boston, Mass.....	28	3	Dayton, Ohio.....	5	
Bradlock, Pa.....	1		Detroit, Mich.....	9	4
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	2
Brookton, Mass.....	6		Duluth, Minn.....	2	
Brookline, Mass.....	4		East Orange, N. J.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	8	2	Elizabeth, N. J.....	2	
Butler, Pa.....	6		Evansville, Ind.....	5	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Fall River, Mass.....	3	
Camden, N. J.....	4		Fitchburg, Mass.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	10		Galesburg, Ill.....	1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	3		Galveston, Tex.....	5	1
Chicago, Ill.....	30	10	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Hartford, Conn.....	4	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	4	Jersey City, N. J.....	5	

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Johnstown, Pa.	28	.....	Plainfield, N. J.	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	2	.....	Portsmouth, Va.	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	.....	Providence, R. I.	3	2
Lowell, Mass.	4	1	Reading, Pa.	1	1
Lynchburg, Va.	3	.....	Richmond, Va.	5	1
Lynn, Mass.	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.	4	.....
Malden, Mass.	2	.....	Rockford, Ill.	3	.....
Medford, Mass.	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.	2	.....
Mobile, Ala.	2	.....	Sacramento, Cal.	1	1
Morristown, N. J.	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.	2	.....
Muscataine, Iowa.	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	9	1
Nashville, Tenn.	14	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.	3	.....
Newark, N. J.	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	9	2
New Bedford, Mass.	5	.....	Seattle, Wash.	2	.....
New Castle, Pa.	3	.....	Somerville, Mass.	2	.....
New Haven, Conn.	4	1	Springfield, Ill.	11	.....
New London, Conn.	2	1	Springfield, Mass.	2	.....
New Orleans, La.	2	1	Stockton, Cal.	2	.....
New York, N. Y.	106	12	Tacoma, Wash.	3	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.	14	1
Norristown, Pa.	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.	4	.....
Orange, N. J.	1	.....	Waltham, Mass.	1	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	.....	Washington, D. C.	11	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	48	2	Worcester, Mass.	3	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	.....	York, Pa.	25	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.

New York Report for September, 1915.

The State Board of Health of New York reported that during the month of September, 1915, 3 cases of typhus fever were notified in that State.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for September, 1915.

State.	New cases reported.			State.	New cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California.	126	31	176	Mississippi.	173	21	39
Indiana.	110	52	212	New York.	1,087	586	316
Iowa.	64	.....	19	North Dakota.	29	5	9
Kansas.	98	48	74	Texas.	203	1	98

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	170	17	1	2	17	26	19		
Boston, Mass.	745,139	218	5	1	17	1	35	16		
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	583	130	12	34	34	170	74		
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	193	63	6	9	9	20	19		
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	131	53	4	4	8	37	14		
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,287	262	10	82	3	56	156		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,633,664	498	71	4	19	1	129	57		
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	171	104	6	4	13	29	18		
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	139	20	1	97	2	13	21	12	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	108	23	1	1	4	8	11		
Jersey City, N. J.	390,133	76	19	2	7	7	41	7		
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	112	52	2	2	11	119	12		
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	14	1	6	1	2	14	10		
Newark, N. J.	399,000	93	20	16	1	10	36	11		
New Orleans, La.	366,484	169	49	4		1	23	18		
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912	128	11	1	4	3	11	17		
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	48	3	3	3	3	16	1		
Washington, D. C.	358,679	126	9	1	4	6	22	12		
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	67	37	2		12	8	4		
Portland, Ore.	272,833	47	9			11	17	3		
Providence, R. I.	250,025	62	16	1	1	6	7	7		
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	58	5	1	1	4	3	3		
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	28	7	2	3	2	3	2		
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	32	2			3	5	4		
Camden, N. J.	104,349	2					6			
Dallas, Tex.	116,605	5	5			5	10			
Dayton, Ohio.	125,509	35	14	1		4	2	7		
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	4	4	1	1	1	7	1		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	37	3	1		1	8	3		
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	30	15		1	2	7	2		
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	33	9	1	1	2	1	1		
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	24	6	1	6	6	4	5		
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	54	6			1	2	4		
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	35	6	1	4	1	9	2		
New Haven, Conn.	147,095	7	7			3	6	2		
Reading, Pa.	105,094	38	5		11	1	1	3		
Richmond, Va.	154,674	67	23		2	3	4	4		
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,567	25	7	2		4	1	1		
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	19	2				4	4		
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	42	4		1	4	4	4		
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	30	5		19	7	21	3		
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	60	7		1	3	6	1		
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	19	2	1		3	1	2		
Altoona, Pa.	57,606	8	2			1				
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	10	2		1		1			
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	11	1	1			3			
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	3	3		1	1				
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	13	3				6			
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	8	21	1		2	1			
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	29	5	1			1	3		
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	5	5			4	1	2		
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	16	1			5	11	4		
Erie, Pa.	73,798	26	1			2	8			
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	18	4				1	3		
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	23		1			8			
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	12	9	1	2	4	2	2		
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269	2	2				4			
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	23	10		11	7	7	2		
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	23	9			2				
Malden, Mass.	50,067	7	7	1		1	5			

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

DIPHThERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Con.
City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	26	1				1		3	3
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	24							2	2
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		2				2		4	
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	15	5		4		4		1	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	23	5	1			2		2	1
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	6			4		2		2	1
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	13	3						2	2
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	15	1				1		1	2
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	16	9				1		1	2
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	17							1	3
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	12	4		1		2		1	2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		19	1	1		6			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	18	6				5		5	1
York, Pa.	50,543								2	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	3	1				2			
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	12	2						1	1
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	7			4		1		2	
Butler, Pa.	26,587	7								
Butte, Mont.	42,918	29	1						1	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13	1		3				3	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	4			1					1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	8	1				1		1	2
Danville, Ill.	31,554		2				1			
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		1				3			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650									2
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	8	1				1		5	2
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	5	1							1
Everett, Mass.	38,307	7	9	1					4	
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	10	8	2			2		4	2
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	18	3				2		2	2
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	9	5				3		2	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	21			1				3	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	10							1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	7			4				3	1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	19	7				6			
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	7	1		1		2			
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662		2							
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	9	3				1		1	
Madison, Wis.	30,084		1		22					1
Medford, Mass.	25,737	9	2				1			1
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		5				2			
Newport, Ky.	31,722	9							1	1
Newport, R. I.	29,631	9								
Newton, Mass.	43,085	11	1		1		1		1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	14	1		2				1	
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	4							4	1
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	7	1							
Orange, N. J.	32,524	9	1		1				1	1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	9					1		3	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		12							
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	10	1				1		2	1
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	10	6	1						2
Racine, Wis.	45,507	12	3	1						
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	11	29	2	1		3		2	
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	8					3			
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631		4	1			2		1	
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	12					5			2
Superior, Wis.	45,285	8	1				2			2
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	10	1				1		2	2
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	10	6		8	1	1		1	2
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	10	1		2				5	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	12	2				1		1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	6	6						1	
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	9	1							
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406		1				1			

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 16, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,979	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	13,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	21,310	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	15,593	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Clinton, Mass.....	¹ 13,075	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Concord, N. H.....	22,480	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	20,175	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,923	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kearny, N. J.....	22,753	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Key West, Fla.....	21,437	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morristown, N. J.....	13,158	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscataine, Iowa.....	17,287	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.....	22,441	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,195	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London, Conn.....	20,771	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
North Adams, Mass.....	¹ 22,019	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Northampton, Mass.....	19,846	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.....	17,798	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,280	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Rutland, Vt.....	14,624	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,842	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.....	15,337	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	22,361	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Woburn, Mass.....	15,862	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

BRAZIL.

Plague—Rio de Janeiro.

During the week ended August 28, 1915, four fatal cases of plague were reported at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

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

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Oct. 10, 1915.
Diphtheria.....	7	.....	5
Leprosy.....	1	1	252
Malaria.....	3	.....	4
Measles.....	.....	.....	1
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	.....	.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	6	1	30
Varicella.....	1	.....	1

GERMANY.

Cholera.

During the week ended October 9, 1915, cholera was reported in Germany as follows: At Kehl, 3 cases, with 1 death; at Kronshagen and Alton, 1 case each. Other cases occurred among prisoners of war.

SWEDEN.

Typhus Fever—Stockholm.

During the week ended September 25, 1915, one case of typhus fever was reported at Stockholm, Sweden.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Smallpox—East London.

During the week ended August 28, 1915, one case of smallpox was reported at East London, Union of South Africa.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 5, 1915.¹

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Sept. 3.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Oct. 11-17.....		2	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 11.....	16		
Petrograd.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 11.....	6	3	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Sept. 19-25.....	1		

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 29, 1915.¹

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	1,212		Mainly among soldiers, prisoners of war, and persons from Galicia; 6 among the civil population, of which 1 in Vienna.
Do.....	June 6-Aug. 21.....	4,033		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	May 2-15.....	64		
Hungary—				Mainly among military.
Budapest.....	May 16-Sept. 11.....	27	7	
Azores:				
Terceira.....	May 23-29.....	1		July 24, 1915; present.
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Kingston.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	May 16-Sept. 11.....		3	
China:				
Antung.....	June 29-Sept. 19.....	3	1	On Eastern Chinese Ry. Present.
Hankow.....	July 4-10.....		1	
Harbin.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Hungtaohotze Station.....	Apr. 19-25.....	1		
Mukden.....	June 6-July 3.....			
Tientsin.....	do.....		1	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	July 4-10.....	2	2	
Curaçao.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	1	
Dominican Republic:				
Santo Domingo.....	July 19-Aug. 31.....		2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 28.....	102	12	
Batavia.....	June 6-Aug. 7.....	52	10	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 16.....	159	47	
Cairo.....	May 7-July 15.....	251	259	
Port Said.....	do.....	10	8	
France:				
La Rochelle.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	
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.
Do.....	June 6-26.....	33			Among military and prisoners.
Do.....	June 27-Sept. 11.....	144		
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 30-June 5.....		1	
Bavaria.....	July 11-Aug. 7.....	3		
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Bremen.....	May 30-June 12.....	1	1	
Breslau.....	May 30-Aug. 7.....	6		
Bromberg—				
Government district.....	July 18-Aug. 28.....	10		
Cassel—				
Government district.....	July 18-24.....	1		
Erfurt—				
Government district.....	July 11-17.....	1		
Frankfort—				
Government district.....	July 18-24.....	1		
Hamburg.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	
Konigsberg—				
Government district.....	June 6-Sept. 4.....	5		

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 29, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Leipzig.....	June 6-12.....		1	
Merseburg— Government district.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Posen.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....			In prison camp. At Jena.
Saxe-Weimar.....	July 11-17.....	10		
Saxony.....	July 18-24.....	27		
Stettin— Government district.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Cork.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Dublin.....	May 23-July 31.....	7		
Glasgow.....	May 29-Aug. 21.....	3		
Newcastle.....	June 27-July 3.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 14-July 19.....		4	
Saloniki.....	May 30-Sept. 4.....		122	
Italy:				
Florence.....	May 1-31.....	5	1	
Turin.....	May 17-23.....	1		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 7-13.....	2		
Hakodate.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-Sept. 12.....		2	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-Aug. 22.....	322	62	
Petrograd.....	May 9-Aug. 14.....	19	4	
Riga.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 7.....	7	1	
Vladivostok.....	June 15-July 14.....	2	1	
Warsaw.....				Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 31; Nov. 1-28, 1914: Cases, 31; deaths, 1. Maximum incidence, Nov. 22-28: Cases, 20; deaths, 1.
Serbia.....	Apr. 27.....			Prevalent.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		4	
Switzerland:				
St. Gall.....	July 25-Sept. 11.....	3		
Zurich.....	May 30-July 10.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 9-July 10.....			Present.
Beirut.....	May 27-Aug. 28.....	7	2	
Harput.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Do.
Jaffa.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 21.....	19	11	July 31, present in vicinity.
Mersina.....	May 9-29.....	2	2	
Tarsus.....	May 9-July 10.....			Present.
Trebizond.....				October, 1914-May 22, 1915: 6,000 fatal cases (estimated).
Tripoli.....	May 9-15.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 5, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				
Austria.....				July 11-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 14,844; deaths, 7,421.
Trieste.....	Sept. 12-18.....	1	1	July 11-Aug. 7, 1915: Cases, 11,928; deaths, 5,889.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....				July 18-Aug. 7, 1915: Cases, 146; deaths, 86.
Croatia-Slavonia.....				July 26-Aug. 16, 1915: Cases, 421; deaths, 180.
Hungary.....				July 12-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 2,319; deaths, 1,266.
Budapest.....	Sept. 12-18.....	1		

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

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 5, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Borneo:				
Bode.....	Aug. 22-28.....	5	2	
Germany:				
Ahlen.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1		
Alton.....	Oct. 2-9.....	1		
Erfurt.....	Sept. 12-18.....		1	Prisoner of war.
Hermannshöhe.....	Sept. 5-18.....	6		Civilians.
Kehl.....	Oct. 2-9.....	3	1	
Kosel.....	Sept. 12-18.....	1	1	Civilian.
Kronshagen.....	Oct. 2-9.....	1		
Niederzaden.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	Do.
India:				
Madras.....	Sept. 5-18.....	2	1	
Madras district.....	do.....	8	7	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 11..	83	20	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....	1		

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 11...	9	9	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Oct. 23.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 5-18.....	16	10	
Karachi.....	do.....	9	8	
Madras presidency.....	do.....	278	216	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 11...	23	20	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales— Newcastle district.....	Sept. 17-23.....	16		
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary— Budapest.....	Sept. 12-18.....	10		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 5-25.....	42	8	
Canada:				
Ontario— Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Oct. 17-23.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 11...	20	11	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 5, 18.....	8	13	
Karachi.....	do.....	5	4	
Madras.....	do.....	13	5	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 11...	7	4	
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Oct. 4-17.....		4	
Frontera.....	Sept. 5-Oct. 2.....	20	9	
Tampico.....	Sept. 11-30.....		3	
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 4-10.....	4	1	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 11...	30	5	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	5		
Union of South Africa:				
East London.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 29, 1915.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-Aug. 14.....	13,708	6,326	
Vienna.....	May 9-15.....	9	3	
Trieste.....	June 27-Aug. 7.....	12	5	Among soldiers and prisoners.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Apr. 25-July 31.....	311	140	4 carriers.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 3-Aug. 16.....	819	317	202 cholera carriers.
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 15.....	2,132	1,072	14 among soldiers.
Budapest.....	June 28-July 10.....	2		May 16-23; 5 additional cases notified.
Borneo:				
Bandjermasin.....	Aug. 13.....			Epidemic.
Bode.....	Aug. 22-28.....	8	2	On Sandakan Bay.
Sandakan.....	July 18-31.....	7	5	Within jail limits.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	8	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 2-8.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java				
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 28.....	81	67	Sept. 3, 1915; epidemic.
Cheribon.....	Aug. 22-28.....	7	6	
Germany				
Allenstein.....	July 24-Aug. 14.....	392	54	
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Berlin.....	July 18-Aug. 7.....	3	2	Among soldiers. Present Sept. 11.
Berlitz.....	July 18-24.....	1		Among soldiers.
Brandenburg on the Oder.....	Aug. 15-21.....	2	1	
Breslau.....	July 18-Sept. 4.....	5		3 military.
Bromberg.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	2		Among soldiers.
Canstatt.....	do.....	1		Do.
Government districts—				
Arnsberg.....	Aug. 2-14.....	3	1	
Breslau.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	6		
Bromberg.....				Present in prison camps Sept. 11.
Frankfort.....	Aug. 8-21.....	2	1	Do.
Gumbinnen.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	2		
Königsberg.....	do.....	5	1	
Koslin.....	Aug. 8-28.....	4	8	
Liegnitz.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	4	3	
Luneburg.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Magdeburg.....	do.....	1		Do.
Marlenwerder.....	June 13-Aug. 21.....	603	116	
Merseburg.....	Aug. 8-14.....	12		
Minden.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2	1	
Munster.....	Sept. 11.....	1		
Oppeln.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	37	4	Do.
Potsdam.....	June 13-Aug. 21.....	4	1	Do.
Stade.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2		
Stettin.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 11.....	6	2	
Wiesbaden.....	June 13-Aug. 7.....	1		
Danzig.....	July 18-Sept. 4.....	19	8	
Danzig-Troyl.....	Aug. 15-28.....	17	7	
Erfurt.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	1	
Frankfort on Oder.....	do.....	2		
Furstenwalde and Klotsch.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	4	Aug. 15-21, 1915; 1 case at Klotsch.
Hamburg.....	Aug. 1-14.....	4		
Hanover.....	July 25-31.....	1		Among soldiers.
Jagendorf.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Kiel.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 2.....	1	1	
Landsberg.....	July 25-31.....	1		Do.
Leipzig.....	do.....	1		Do.
Patschkau.....	July 18-24.....	1		Do.
Posen.....	July 25-31.....	1		Do.
Rosenberg.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Sachsenhausen.....	do.....	1	1	
Saxony, Kingdom.....	Aug. 15-28.....	2		
Schneidemühl.....	July 25-31.....	1		Do.
Silesia.....	July 3-17.....	5		
Slaventzitz.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Sommerfeld.....	July 18-24.....	1		Do.
Spandau.....	July 25-31.....	1		Do.
Striegan.....	July 18-24.....	1	1	Do.
India:				
Akyab.....	May 16-July 31.....		7	
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-July 31.....		34	
Bombay.....	June 6-Sept. 4.....	9	8	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 21.....		218	
Henzada.....	Aug. 1-21.....		21	
Karachi.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 29, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Madras.....	May 2-Aug. 28....	18	10	
Myingyan.....	July 25-Aug. 14....	1	23	
Pakou.....	Aug. 8-14.....	.....	20	
Pegu.....	July 4-10.....	1	.....
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-Aug. 28....	16	15	
Indo-China.				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	9	5	
Cochin China.....	do.....	621	297	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28....	46	21	
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	84	39	
Saigon.....	May 2-Aug. 14....	1,319	827	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	Aug. 11.....	1	.....
Venice.....	do.....	3	.....
Persia:				
Tabriz.....	Aug. 26.....	10	10	And vicinity.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 6-12.....	75	14	
Serbia.....	June 25-July 2....	2	.....
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-Aug. 7....	.....	8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 9-July 31....	4	3	
Sumatra, island— Toba district.....	Apr. 12-June 26....	159	110	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	
Canal Zone:				
Balboa quarantine.....	Sept. 27.....	1	.....	In person arrived from Buenaventura, Colombia.

PLAGUE.

Azores:				
Terceira, island.....	July 25.....	.....	.....	Present.
Bahrein, island.....				
Apr. 1-30.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 20-Aug. 14....	6	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 22-28.....	4	4	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-Aug. 28....	29	17	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 2-June 5.....	.....	.....	Present. Present in Sio-Khe Valley, 60 miles inland.
Do.....	June 13-19.....	.....	.....	Increasing.
Do.....	June 20-26.....	.....	.....	40 deaths daily (estimated). At Kulangsu, international settlement, 1 case.
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 14....	.....	.....	Present. July 4-17, 1915: Cases, 95 (estimated).
Hongkong.....	May 9-July 31....	72	66	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Aug. 15.....	1	.....
Dutch East Indies:				
Java:				
Do.....	Mar. 12-July 31....	2,227	1,111	Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1915: Cases, 2,094; deaths, 1,864. Aug. 8-14, 1915: Cases, 58; deaths, 57.
Kediri residency.....	Aug. 14.....	124	116	
Madioen residency.....	Mar. 12-July 15....	5	5	
Paseroean residency.....	Mar. 12-Aug. 14....	62	56	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	45	45	
Surakarta residency.....	do.....	18	17	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 13-19.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 29, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				Jan. 1-May 20, 1915: Cases, 93; deaths, 48. Jan. 1-July 15, 1915: Cases, 188. Corresponding period, 1914: Cases, 157.
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 16.....	4	3	
Assiout, province.....	May 15-June 3.....	7	2	
Fayoum, province.....	May 14-Sept. 2.....	54	10	
Galiobeh, province.....	May 14-27.....	1	1	
Gizelt, province.....	Sept. 15.....	1	1	
Mimieh, province.....	May 14-July 15.....	14	5	
Port Said.....	May 28-Sept. 4.....	13	6	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Aug. 1-11.....	12	13	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 7.....		70	
Bombay.....	May 2-Sept. 8.....	201	177	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-July 3.....		59	
Benazir.....	May 2-8.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	May 2-Aug. 28.....	626	543	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 25-July 31.....		17	
Moulmein.....	May 23-July 24.....		9	
Myingyan.....	Apr. 5-17.....		1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-May 1.....		5	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 23.....	256	211	Apr. 1-May 31, 1915; flases 94; deaths, 92.
Toungoo.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....		38	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-Aug. 14.....	17	9	Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 73; deaths; 58.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	62	54	
Cambodia.....	do.....	37	34	
Cochin China.....	do.....	40	19	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	20	20	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Kagi.....	May 30-July 3.....	7	7	
To'yo.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	9	5	
Mauritius.....	June 14.....	1		
Persia:				
Mohammerah.....	Apr. 10-June 1.....	3		
Peru:				Year 1914: Cases, 760; deaths, 385. Jan. 1-June 30, 1915: Cases, 287 deaths, 140.
Callao.....	May 3-Sept. 12.....	5		
Chiclayo.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 12.....	4		
Ferrenafe.....	do.....	2		
Lima (city).....	May 3-Sept. 12.....	6		
Mollendo.....	May 3-July 25.....	2		May 30, vicinity.
Salaverry.....	Apr. 26-May 27.....	2		May 30, 7 cases in hospital.
San Pedro.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 12.....	6		
Trujillo.....	May 3-Sept. 12.....	7		
Provinces—				
Ancachs.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914.....	34	20	
Arequipa.....	do.....	51	24	
Cajamarca.....	do.....	16	7	
Callao.....	do.....	11	8	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	107	47	
Libertad.....	do.....	335	176	
Lima.....	do.....	186	48	
Piura.....	do.....	94	55	
Ancachs.....	Jan. 1-June 30, 1915.....	6	4	
Arequipa.....	do.....	19	11	
Callao.....	do.....	22	8	
Junin.....	do.....	1	1	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	68	24	
Libertad.....	do.....	67	42	
Lima.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 12.....	56	33	
Piura.....	Jan. 1-June 30, 1915.....	44	27	
Siam:				
Bang'ok.....	July 4-Aug. 7.....	3	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 25-June 5.....	4	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-July 26.....	768	574	
Chios, island.....	Aug. 6.....			Present.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Tar'na, district.....	June 2-16.....	2	1	
Wodehouse, district.....	June 5.....	2	2	At Fordrecht.
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 29, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle district.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16 ..	34		June 10-Aug. 5: Cases, 17.
Cessnock.....	June 10-Aug. 2.....	5		
Hamilton.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Islington.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Kurri Kurri.....	May 26-July 22.....	8		
Moreweather.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Newcastle.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1		
Plattsburg.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Standford Morthyr.....	June 25-July 24.....	1		
Wichham.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Sydney.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16 ..	1	2	
Victoria—				
Melbourne.....	Apr. 20.....	1		At Point Nepean quarantine station, from S. S. Lord Derby; from Bangkok.
Western Australia—				
Freemantle.....	Apr. 27.....	1		At Woodmans Point quarantine station, from S. S. City of Baroda, from Calcutta via Colombo.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-July 31.....	4,533		
Dalmatia, Province.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Vienna.....	May 2-Aug. 28.....	37	10	August, 1914—May 8, 1915: Cases, 1,487; deaths, 316. May 9-15, 1915: Cases, 28. June 6-12: 13.
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	May 2-Sept. 11.....	306	1	
Prague.....	Aug. 1-21.....	5		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 28.....	174	63	Epidemic.
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Sept. 2.....			
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Edmonton.....				Epidemic 30 miles south closed Aug. 14, 1915: Cases, 100 (estimated).
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	June 1-30.....	2	4	
Peterborough.....	July 10-17.....	1	1	
Sarnia.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 6-Aug. 7.....	7		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 12-Oct. 16.....	17		
Sherrilrooke.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	July 18-21.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 2-Aug. 28.....	174	21	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 4-Aug. 28.....			Present.
Chung King.....	May 23-June 19.....			Do.
Foochow.....	May 9-22.....			Do.
Harbin.....	May 3-9.....	1		
Pong ong.....	May 9-Aug. 7.....	9	6	
Manchuria Station.....	June 21-27.....	2		Eastern Chinese Railway.
Nan King.....	June 20-Sept. 4.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 9-July 3.....	5	5	Natives.
Tientsin.....	May 16-22.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 28.....	825	201	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-July 17.....		30	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 9.....	42	14	
Cairo.....	Apr. 30-July 15.....	18	8	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Hamburg.....	June 6-12.....	1		
Government districts—				
Allenstein.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Arnsberg.....	do.....	1		
Breslau.....	June 20-July 3.....	1		
Danzig.....	June 13-July 31.....	3		
Gumbinnen.....	May 23-29.....	2		
Marionwerder.....	May 23-July 31.....	3		
				Total, May 16-Sept. 11, 1915; 47 cases.

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

Reports Received from June 26 Oct. 29, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Government districts—Con.				
Merseburg.....	June 20-July 3.....	1		
Oppeln.....	May 16-Sept. 11.....	10		
Posen.....	May 30-June 5.....	3		
Potsdam.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	4		
Wiesbaden.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Mar. 21-May 22.....	29	7	1 vessel from Bombay. Maximum incidence, Apr. 4-17: Cases, 22; deaths, 2.
London.....	May 30-June 12.....	3		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-29.....		1	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 2-8.....		1	
Bombay.....	May 2-Sept. 4.....	217	138	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 14.....		267	
Karachi.....	May 2-July 31.....	25	4	
Madras.....	May 2-Aug. 28.....	39	22	
Moulmein.....	May 23-29.....		1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-June 12.....	1		May 1-31, 1915: Cases, 37; deaths, 14.
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 28.....	138	57	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....			Present.
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	32	5	
Cochin China.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	66	12	
Saigon.....	May 23-July 10.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Turin.....	Aug. 16-29.....	3		
Japan:				
Taiwan, island.....	May 23-29.....	1		
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	July 14-Sept. 5.....		3	
Aguascalientes.....	June 7-Oct. 2.....		23	
Columbia.....	Sept. 15.....	2		
Frontera.....	May 23-Sept. 4.....	138	57	
Mazatlan.....	June 23-July 13.....		3	
Monterey.....	June 14-Sept. 12.....	10		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Sept. 11.....	2		In persons from San Luis Potosi.
Progreso.....	June 6-July 24.....		1	
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-30.....	4	1	Soldier from San Geronimo.
Tampico.....	Aug. 11-20.....		1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Sept. 18.....	116	60	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 23-Sept. 25.....	28		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	19	5	
Petrograd.....	May 8-Aug. 14.....	353	146	
Riga.....	May 9-Sept. 18.....	139	10	Mar. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 89; deaths, 22.
Vladivostok.....	May 23-June 4.....	1		Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 51; deaths, 16. Nov. 1-28, 1914: Cases, 70; deaths, 23.
Serbia.....	Apr. 21-May 3.....	356		
Spain:				
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		13	
Seville.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....		9	
Valencia.....	May 30-Sept. 25.....	115	14	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 25-May 15.....	6	2	
Singapore.....	May 23-29.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 16-Aug. 21.....	22		
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-8.....			Present.
Beirut.....	May 16-Aug. 28.....	112	46	
Haifa.....	May 3-July 25.....	9	1	
Jaffa.....	May 9-29.....	2		
Mersina.....	May 30-June 5.....	1		
Tripoli.....	May 2-8.....			Do.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	June 24-July 30.....	3		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Sewage—Nuisance—City Held Liable for Damages for Nuisance Caused by Discharging Sewage into a Small Stream.

KRAVER ET AL. V. SMITH, 177 S. W. Rep., 286. (May 14, 1915.)

The owner of land along a natural watercourse is entitled to the natural flow of the water unimpaired in quality except as may be occasioned by reasonable use of the stream by others.

Pollution of a stream by sewage, causing illness and rendering the water unfit for stock and other purposes is a nuisance, for which damages may be recovered against a city.

The fact that sewage has been discharged into a certain stream for a long time does not justify continuance of the practice when a nuisance is created.

A city has the power to control and regulate its drains and sewers, and a property owner has no right to connect a private sewer with the city sewer without the consent of the municipality. The city also has authority to regulate the character of the sewage which any property owner may discharge into the city sewer, but where a property owner is allowed to make connection with a city sewer and no attempt is made to regulate the character of matter discharged into the sewers, the city is liable for damages caused by the discharge of matter from the city sewers into a stream, creating a nuisance.

Suits for damages were brought against the city of Henderson, Ky., and Henry Kraver, who operated a distillery in the city, by a number of persons who owned or occupied land along Canoe Creek, which is a small stream. The opinion deals with nine of these cases which were tried together. The appellees complained that the discharge of slops from the distillery, filth, and human excrement from the sewers of the city of Henderson had polluted the water of the creek, killed the fish, rendered the stream unfit for watering stock, created illness, and had depreciated the value of their property.

Each appellee secured a verdict in the court below against both appellants, the amounts varying from \$200.68 to \$507.

The following is quoted from the opinion, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Hurt:

* * * * *

The city of Henderson, by its answer, traversed the affirmative allegations of the petitions, and, in, addition to that, alleged that it had constructed sewers, which emptied into Canoe Creek, because it was the natural drainage for the sewerage [sic]; that the sewers were well constructed and reasonably used; and that the sewerage drained into the creek was the same or similar to that which had been drained into the creek for more than 15 years before the institution of the suits; and that it had obtained and continued to exercise

its rights to drain its sewerage into the creek by continuously doing so, and relied upon the statute of limitations of 15 years as a bar to the appellees' causes of action; * * * and that, if the appellees were damaged as alleged in their petitions, the damage was due to the drainage into the creek of the sewerage which came from Kraver's distillery plant, and not by any act of the city, and made its answer a cross petition against Kraver, and asked a judgment against him for any amounts which might be recovered of it by the appellees.

The evidence offered proved that Canoe Creek was a natural watercourse, passing through or bordering upon the lands of each of the appellees, but that at some time or other, which the evidence did not disclose, a portion of the stream had been straightened in some places, under a proceeding in the county court, and that the stream was under control, for the purpose of keeping it in repair and removing obstructions, of the board of drainage commissioners. It had not been materially altered from its original course, and it does not appear that the stream has been materially changed where bordering on or passing through the lands of the appellees. The proof also showed that for several years last past the city of Henderson had three sewers which emptied into the creek, and which carried off a large part of the slop, waste water, filth, contents of closets and baths of the city, and deposited them into the creek. For several years last past until August, 1912, the appellant Kraver has had a private sewer extending from the distillery into the creek, which carried off during the times of the operation of the distillery very large quantities of slop arising from the distillation of corn and other grain. This slop when it first leaves the distillery is milky white in color and flows easily, but when it reaches the creek it settles to the bottom, and by exposure to the action of the water and air after a time the solid elements in it turn very black, decompose, and give off a very nauseating odor. On account of the current of the stream being sluggish, the solid elements of this slop settle and form a substance upon the bottom of the stream, which continues, in fact, for months thereafter, and the fish in the stream, coming in contact with this decomposed slop from the distillery and the filth and excrement from the city's sewers, die, and their decomposition results in an addition to the nauseating smells arising from the stream. High water in the stream has the effect to wash out these irritating causes and to clarify the water. From the first or middle of April to late in the autumn of the year the smell from the stream is annoying and sickening, requiring the appellees and their families, when eating or retiring at night, to close their doors to keep the unpleasant odors away from them. Cattle refuse to drink the water of the stream, and the appellees lose its use on that account.

* * * * *

On the 27th day of July, 1912, the distillery company made written application to the city engineer of the city requesting permission to tap the Sandefer mill and Canoe Creek sewer at a point about 360 feet west of Canoe Creek with a 10-inch pipe, and agreeing to comply with the rules as stipulated in the ordinances, and not to permit anyone to connect with the tap made by him, unless permitted by the common council. This application was approved by the city engineer on the same day, and on the same day the distilling company received a writing signed by the city clerk stating that, the distilling company having complied with the ordinance governing the tapping of sewers in the city of Henderson, it was authorized to tap the Sandefer mill and Canoe Creek sewer, on ——— side of ———, about 360 feet west of Canoe Creek, between ——— streets, the work to be done under the supervision of the city engineer. Relying upon this procedure, Kraver, as the president of the distilling company,

In the month of August, 1912, caused a sewer to be constructed from the distillery to the city sewer, and thereafter, and up to the time of the bringing of these suits, the slop from the distillery was discharged into the city's sewer. The city's sewer led into the creek, and the distillery slop passed through it into the creek, in place of through the distilling company's private sewer, as it had done theretofore, up until the 8th day of May, 1913, by which time the city had constructed a sewer from the bank of Canoe Creek into the Ohio River, and had connected its sewers which ran into the creek in such a way as to cause all of their contents to be deposited in a well near the bank of the creek, wherein it installed a pump, which pumped the contents of the well through the new iron sewer to the Ohio River, excepting when a heavy downpour of rain occurred, when portions of the sewerage would continue to pass into the creek. On the 28th day of June the pump broke, and for five days, until it could be repaired, all of the sewerage passed into the creek. In the well was fixed a screen made of three-quarter iron rods, through which the sewerage would pass before reaching the pump, and for the purpose of preventing sticks and stones and other large obstructions from coming in contact with the pump. When the pump was found broken, investigation was made, and it was found that the solid portions of the distillery slop had settled upon the floor of the well against the screen to the depth of from 4 to 4½ feet, and, as it was claimed by the representatives of the city, broke the screen and permitted sticks and tin cans to pass into and come in contact with the pump, causing it to break. After five days it was repaired, and, the distillery having ceased to operate it about two days thereafter, the pump was able to thereafter perform the service expected of it, and no further sewerage passed into the creek.

* * * * *

Both of the appellants, the city and Kraver, insist that Canoe Creek was not a natural watercourse, and for that reason the persons through whose lands it ran, or upon whose premises it bordered, had no riparian rights in it, and hence the court erred in instructing the jury that one of the elements of damages to which the appellees were entitled was the loss of the reasonable use of the waters of the stream for watering their stock, if it was polluted to such an extent that it could not be used for that purpose. There is no evidence which disputes the fact of its being a natural watercourse, and has existed there at all times. A portion of the stream has been straightened, but it has nowhere been taken away from the lands of the appellees. A riparian owner has been defined to be one owning land which is bounded by a natural watercourse, or through which a stream flows, and the rights to which such owner is entitled are appurtenant and annexed to the land, and the person owning such lands is entitled to the natural flow of the water, unimpaired in quality, except as may be occasioned by reasonable use of the stream by other proprietors, and he has a right to make any use of the water which is beneficial to himself, so long as he does not inflict any substantial injury to those below him upon the stream. (40 Cyc., 558, 560, 563; *Redmon v. Forman*, 83 Ky., 214; *Juett v. Renaker*, 13 Ky. Law Rep., 782; *Hicks v. City of Owensboro*, 6 Ky., Law Rep., 225.) To use water from such stream for the purposes of stock water upon the premises of the holder of the land has always been held to be a riparian right. The mere straightening of the stream or cleaning it out in order to facilitate the flow of the water, without separating it from the lands of the appellees, would not take away from them their riparian rights.

The contention that the nuisance created by polluting this stream and poisoning the atmosphere around it, and rendering the houses of the appellees uncomfortable, and causing sickness of the appellees and their families, and rendering the water unfit for stock and other purposes, is a public nuisance for which

the appellants are not liable in damages is not tenable. It has been uniformly held by this court that the damages resulting from a public nuisance which affects all of the public alike creates no cause of action which a particular individual may rely upon for damages for such injuries, but it has always been held that one suffering damages from a public nuisance which are special or peculiar to himself may sustain an action for such injuries. (*Barr v. Stevens*, 1 Bibb, 293; *Cosby v. O. & R. R.*, 10 Bush, 291; *L. & N. R. R. v. Cooper*, 164 Ky., 489; 175 S. W., 1034.) The damages sought in this action is the loss of the use of the water from the creek, which is the peculiar property of the riparian owner, and the diminution in the value of his lands and his home by reason of the nuisance is an injury falling upon the persons so situated as to necessarily sustain such injury, and do not affect all the public alike.

The claim of a prescriptive right on the part of the appellants to run their sewerage into the creek, and that for that reason they were not liable in damages for a nuisance created by it, was not allowed by the trial court and properly so, because there was no evidence offered upon which to base such a claim. The city, upon its part, offered no evidence upon that subject at all, and, if it had, it could not have been allowed as a defense, because, while the owners of the lands adjacent to the creek would have no right at any time to complain of the discharge from the city into the creek of the surface waters, which would naturally find an outlet into the creek, neither the city nor could Kraver claim to have a prescriptive right to turn the filth of the sewers, human excrement, slops, and other poisonous things into the stream. (*City of Henderson v. Robinson*, 152 Ky., 245; 153 S. W., 224.)

Proof was introduced by the appellant Kraver which tended to show that the distillery operated by him was located near the creek in 1880, and that its slops had been continuously discharged into the creek up to August, 1912, but the proof further shows that the character of the slops which went into the creek previous to the year 1908 or 1909 did not pollute the waters nor create a nuisance, and it was only the character of the slops which had gone from the distillery into the creek since 1908 which polluted the stream and created the nuisance complained of.

It has been held that one creating a nuisance is liable to anyone who is injured by it, but one merely continuing a nuisance, as the purchaser of property which is a nuisance, is not liable until he is requested to abate it. (*Ray v. Sellars*, 1 Duv., 256; *West v. L. & N. R. R.*, 8 Bush, 406.) The proof, however, showed that Kraver created this nuisance or assisted to create it within five years before the bringing of the suits, by discharging into the creek a different kind of slop, with other ingredients, than that used theretofore, and besides, had been sued for the same character of injuries before the bringing of these suits, and hence could not claim to be a mere continuer of a nuisance.

In the case of *Fertilizing Co. v. Hyde Park*, 97 U. S., 668; 24 L. Ed., 1036, the court, discussing the doctrine of prescription as applying to a nuisance which continued from year to year, said:

Every right, from absolute ownership in property down to a mere easement, is purchased and holden subject to the restriction that it shall be so exercised as not to injure others. In such cases prescription, whatever the length of time, has no application. Every day's continuance is a new offense, and it is no justification that the party complaining came voluntarily within its reach. Pure air and the comfortable enjoyment of property are as much rights belonging to it as the right of possession and occupancy. If population, where there was none before, approaches a nuisance, it is the duty of those liable at once to put an end to it.

This court, in the case of *Ashbrook v. Commonwealth*, 1 Bush, 140; 89 Am. Dec., 616, where an indictment was had against one maintaining a public nuisance in the city of Covington, and it was shown that the nuisance consisted

of maintaining a cattle pen and slaughterhouse, and that it had been so continued for 30 years last past, this court held the conviction proper, and said:

The pursuit of a noxious trade is lawful so long as it does not interfere with the rights of the public; but, when it does so interfere with these superior rights, it becomes illegal, and no length of time can sanctify it, as its exercise is a daily renewal of the offense.

In 29 Cyc., 1207, the doctrine is thus stated:

There is no such thing as a prescriptive right to maintain a public nuisance, and hence prescription is no defense to a proceeding to abate a nuisance, either by public authorities or by a private individual, or to an action by a private individual for damages for the injury which he has received, or to an indictment against the person maintaining the nuisance.

The motion of the appellant Kraver for a judgment in his favor, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, was not based upon any good reason, as the pleading sufficiently supported the verdict.

Both of the appellants objected to the instructions given, and both of them are insisting that the instructions of the court to the jury were prejudicial to them. Instructions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 were substantially correct, and not susceptible of any just criticism, but instruction No. 4, as given by the court, was prejudicial, at least so far as it related to the appellant Kraver. The appellant Kraver pleaded in his answer that a judgment had been rendered in his favor against his codefendant, the city of Henderson, in the circuit court of the county, by which it was adjudged that he was entirely within his rights when he connected his distillery by a sewer with the city sewer, and that the judgment had never been vacated, modified, or set aside, and that he for that reason could not be held liable for any nuisance which was set up in Canoe Creek by any discharge of the slops from his distillery into it after he connected it with the city sewer in August, 1912. The city of Henderson appealed from that judgment to this court, and it was affirmed by this court by an opinion in the case of *City of Henderson v. Kentucky Peerless Distilling Co.* (161 Ky., 1; 170 S. W., 210). There was no error by the court below in excluding the evidence offered by the city in the trial of the case at bar attempting to show that the sewer from the distillery was wrongfully connected with the city sewer. The appellant Kraver offered an instruction in writing, in substance, directing the jury that it should not find against him any damages for injuries caused by the discharge of the distillery slops into the creek after he had connected the distillery with the city sewer. The court overruled his motion to so instruct the jury, and he excepted. There is no doubt, as contended by counsel, that the city had the power to control and regulate its drains and sewers, and that a property owner has no right to connect a private sewer with the city sewer without the consent of the municipality. There is no doubt but that the city has authority, after its sewers are constructed, to regulate their use and protect them against injury and invasion by ordinances, and also to regulate the character of the sewerage which any property owner may discharge into the city sewer. (Dillon on Municipal Corporations, sec. 805; *Tipton v. City of Shelbyville*, 107 S. W., 810; 32 Ky. Law Rep., 1123; 28 Cyc., 919.) The proof, however, in this case conclusively shows that the board of health of the city, with knowledge of the character of sewerage passing from the distillery, by its executive officer ordered appellant Kraver to make the connection, and that he did so by the authority of the city and under the supervision of its engineering department.

The city had not, by any ordinance, regulated the quantity or character of sewerage which appellant Kraver was authorized to discharge into the sewer, and from the circumstances it can be presumed only that it was intended that such sewerage as came from the distillery was to pass into the city sewer.

The instructions given by the court authorized the jury to find against appellant Kraver on account of any injuries arising from the passing of the sewerage from his distillery into Canoe Creek up until the 8th day of May, 1913, at which time the city installed its well and pumping station, and thereafter, if it believed that Kraver had negligently discharged a character of slop into the sewer, which caused the pump to break, when he, by the exercise of ordinary care, could have known that the pumping station was insufficient to carry off the sewerage. In this we are of the opinion that the court was in error, as Kraver made the connection with the city sewer with the knowledge, consent, and direction of the city and under the supervision of its engineering department, and thereafter it was the duty of the city alone to take care of the sewerage.

In place of instruction No. 4, as to Kraver, the court should have, in substance, instructed the jury that he was not liable, and that it should not find any damages against him on account of any injuries to the appellees arising from nuisance created in the creek by the discharge of distillery slops into the creek after Kraver had by his private sewer connected the distillery with the sewer, if all of his sewerage passed into the city sewer and did not escape into the creek from any private sewer of his own which connected with the creek. Instruction No. 4 was more favorable to the appellant city of Henderson than it was entitled to, and it therefore can not complain of it.

For the reasons herein stated, the judgments of the appellee Martin against the appellants is affirmed as to the city of Henderson, and reversed as to appellant Kraver. The motion of appellant Kraver to grant an appeal in each of the other cases is sustained, and the judgments therein against him are reversed. The motions of city of Henderson to grant it an appeal in the other said cases is overruled. The causes are remanded to the court below, with directions to proceed in conformity to this opinion.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Paratyphoid Fever — Occupational Diseases — Notification of Cases. (Reg. Dept. of H., Jan. 14, 1915.)

Every physician practicing in any portion of this Commonwealth, who shall treat or examine any person suffering from, or afflicted with, paratyphoid fever, anthracosis, arsenic poisoning, brass poisoning, carbon-monoxide poisoning, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, natural-gas poisoning, phosphorous poisoning, wood alcohol poisoning, naphtha poisoning, bisulphide of carbon poisoning, dinitrobenzine poisoning, caisson disease (compressed-air illness), shall, if said case shall be located in a township of the first class, a borough, or a city, forthwith make a report in writing to the health authorities of said township, city, or borough; and, if said case shall be located in a township of the second class, or a city, borough, or township of the first class not having a board of health or body acting as such, to the State department of health.

Boards of Health—Local—Powers and Duties. (Act Apr. 14, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the sixth section of an act, approved the 12th day of June, 1913, entitled "An act providing for the establishment and maintenance of boards of health in boroughs and townships of the first class, and defining their powers and duties; providing for the appointment of members of such boards of health by the president of the borough councils or by the chairman of the board of commissioners of such townships; providing for the election of a secretary and a health officer; providing that the commissioner of health may take charge of the administration of health laws in any borough or township of the first class, when conditions therein, in his opinion, constitute a menace to the lives or health of the people living outside the corporate limits of such borough or township of the first class, or when it may be known to him that such borough or township of the first class is without an existing or efficient board of health; and providing the manner in which the expenses of boards of health or of the commissioner of health, incurred in administering health laws in any borough or township of the first class, shall be paid," which reads as follows:

"SEC. 6. The said board of health shall have the power and it shall be their duty, to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth, the regulations of the State department of health, and such further regulations as the board may see fit to adopt for the control of communicable disease and the prevention of infectious therefrom. They shall also have power, with the consent of councils, in case of a prevalence, or apprehend prevalence, of any contagious or infectious diseases in their borough or township, to establish one or more emergency hospitals and to make provisions and regulations for the management of the same," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. The said board of health shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth, the regulations of the State

department of health, and to make and enforce such additional rules and regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious or contagious diseases, by the regulation of intercourse with infected places, by the separation of infected persons, and persons who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, and by abating and removing all nuisances which they shall deem prejudicial to the public health; to mark infected houses or places, to prescribe rules for the construction and maintenance of house drains, wash pipes, soil pipes, and cesspools; and to make all such other rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health. They shall also have power, with the consent of councils or township commissioners, in case of a prevalence or apprehended prevalence of any contagious or infectious diseases in their borough or township, to establish one or more emergency hospitals, and to make provisions and regulations for the maintenance and management of the same.

The board shall also have the power to make, enforce, and cause to be published, all necessary rules and regulations for carrying into effect the powers and functions with which they are invested by law, and the power and authority relating to the public health conferred on the boroughs and townships of the first class. Such rules and regulations, when approved by the borough council and burgess or by the township commissioners, as the case may be, and when advertised in the same manner as other ordinances, shall have the force of ordinances of the borough or township, respectively; and all penalties or punishment prescribed for the violation thereof, as well as the expenses actually and necessarily incurred in carrying such rules and regulations into effect, shall be recoverable, for the use of the borough or township, respectively, in the same manner as penalties for violation of the ordinances of the borough or township, and subject to the like limitations as to the amount thereof.

County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Indigent Patients—County Commissioners Authorized to Appropriate Money for Maintenance of. (Act Apr. 28, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That whenever there shall have been established, in any poor district of any county of this Commonwealth, a hospital or sanatorium for the treatment therein of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, which said hospital or sanatorium has been erected and equipped in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department of health of the State of Pennsylvania, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of such county, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate, out of the funds of such county, to such poor district, so much money as may be necessary for the maintenance of indigent persons, residents of the county, who may be inmates of such hospital or sanatorium and under treatment for tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. That such appropriation shall not exceed for each of such indigent inmates, the sum of \$10 per week, payable every three months, at the end of the period.

SEC. 3. That the commissioners of each county at all times shall have free access to such hospital or sanatoria, for inspection of its management and for ascertainment of the number of indigent persons receiving treatment therein.

Tuberculosis Sanatoria—Commissioner of Health Authorized to Accept Private Donations for Erection of Union Chapels. (Act May 28, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the commissioner of health of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to accept a private donation or private donations for the purpose of erecting union chapels at tuberculosis sanatoria

No. 2 and No. 3, situated at Cresson, Cambria County, and at Hamburg, Berks County, Pa., or either of them.

SEC. 2. The said commissioner of health is hereby further authorized and empowered, after receiving sufficient donation or donations for the purpose set forth in section 1 of this act, to have plans and specifications prepared for a building to be used as a union chapel, which said plans and specifications shall be submitted to the governor of this Commonwealth for his consideration and approval; and, upon the approval of plans and specifications for such building by the governor of this Commonwealth and the commissioner of health, to have such a building or buildings erected under said plans and specifications, at a suitable place or places on the property purchased and owned by the Commonwealth for sanatorium purposes at Cresson and Hamburg, or at either place: *Provided, however,* That the entire cost of the construction and equipment of said chapel or chapels shall be covered by the said donation or donations and no plans shall be prepared or building done until such donation or donations have been received by the commissioner of health.

Inmates of Sanatoria, Hospitals, and Other State Institutions—Maintenance by Guardians or Relatives. (Act June 1, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That whenever any person is maintained as an inmate of any hospital, home, sanatorium, or other institution of the Commonwealth, in whole or in part at the expense of the Commonwealth, the property or estate of such person shall be liable for such maintenance, to be paid or recovered as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Every trustee, committee, guardian, or other person nominated or appointed to take charge of the estate of any lunatic, feeble-minded, or any other person, who is an inmate of any home, asylum, or other institution maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth, shall, within six months after his appointment, make a true and full report, under oath, to the attorney general, showing the amount and character of said estate, and every year thereafter report to the attorney general what, if any, changes there are in said estate; and every executor or administrator of any deceased inmate of any asylum, home, or institution maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall, within six months after letters testamentary or of administration have been issued, make a true, full, and complete report, under oath, to the attorney general, of the extent and character of such estate.

SEC. 3. The husband, wife, father, mother, child, or children of any person who is an inmate of any asylum, hospital, home, or other institution, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and who is legally able so to do, shall be liable to pay for the maintenance of any such person, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. The court of common pleas of the county of the residence of any inmate of any home, hospital, asylum, or other institution maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall have power, upon the application of the attorney general, to make an order for the payment of maintenance to the Commonwealth, upon the trustee, committee, guardian, or other person who has charge of the estate of any such inmate, or against the father, wife, mother, child, or children of any person so maintained; and any order made against the husband, wife, father, mother, child, or children shall be in such amount as the court, in its discretion, deems proper, taking into consideration their ability to pay for said maintenance, and said court may also, upon like application, direct any trustee, committee, guardian, or other person having

charge of any such estate, to file with the attorney general the statement required by the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. The sworn statement of the superintendent, steward, or other person, in whose custody are kept the records of any hospital, home, asylum, or other institution wherein persons are maintained in whole or in part at the expense of the Commonwealth, shall be received as prima facie evidence, in any court of this Commonwealth, of the amount expended by the Commonwealth for the support or maintenance of any such person, in any proceeding brought to recover the amount of such maintenance.

SEC. 6. All claims by the Commonwealth for maintenance, as herein provided, in the distribution of any of the estate of any person so maintained, shall take precedence and be paid after other claims which by law are now given precedence, and before any claims of general creditors.

SEC. 7. Where there is a claim against the estate of any person maintained in any home, hospital, asylum, or other institution, both on behalf of the Commonwealth and on behalf of any county or poor district, and there is not sufficient in the estate to pay the claim in full, the same shall be paid pro rata to the State and the county, in the proportion of the amount of maintenance legally recoverable by each.

SEC. 8. This act of assembly is intended to apply to the collection of claims for maintenance due to the Commonwealth at the time of its passage as well as those to become due hereafter.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Dept. of H., Jan. 14, 1915.)

No firm, person, or corporation shall expose for sale on any sidewalk or pavement or other exposed place any fruit, vegetables, or other articles of food which are eaten uncooked, unless such fruit, vegetables, or other articles of food are thoroughly screened and protected from flies and unless they are on elevated stands at least 24 inches above the level of the sidewalk or pavement.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Act June 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the State department of health to have charge of the State system of registration of births, deaths, marriages, and disease; to prepare the necessary methods, forms, and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records and to insure the faithful registration of the same in the townships, boroughs, cities, counties, and in the central bureau of vital statistics at the capitol of the State. The said department shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of the law throughout the State, and shall, from time to time, recommend any additional forms and amendments that may be necessary for this purpose.

SEC. 2. That the commissioner of health, of the State department of health, shall have general supervision over the central bureau of vital statistics, which is hereby authorized to be established by said department, and which shall be under the immediate direction of the State registrar of vital statistics, whom the said commissioner of health shall appoint, and who shall be a medical practitioner of not less than 10 years' practice in his profession, and a competent vital statistician. The term of appointment of the State registrar of vital statistics shall be 4 years, beginning with the 1st day of January, 1913, and any vacancy occurring in the office of the State registrar of vital statistics shall be filled by appointment of the said commissioner of health. The State registrar of vital statistics shall receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum. The State department of health shall provide for such clerical and other assistance as may be

necessary for the purposes of this act, and may fix the compensation of persons thus employed within the amount appropriated therefor by the legislature. Suitable apartments shall be provided for the State bureau of vital statistics in the State capitol at Harrisburg, which shall be properly equipped with fire-proof vault and filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all records made and returned under this act.

SEC. 3. That, for the purposes of this act, the State shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city, borough, and township shall constitute a primary registration district, but two or more primary registration districts may be united into one registration district.

SEC. 4. That the commissioner of health shall appoint a local registrar of vital statistics for each registration district of the State. The term of office of local registrars shall be for four years, beginning with the 1st day of January, of the year 1913, and their successors shall be appointed at least 10 days before the expiration of their term of office: *Provided, however,* That all local registrars now serving under appointment of the commissioner of health shall continue to serve until the expiration of their term for which they have been appointed. Any local registrar appointed by the said commissioner of health who fails or neglects to efficiently discharge the duties of his office, or who fails to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths as required hereby, shall be forthwith removed from his office by the said commissioner of health, and his successor appointed, in addition to any other penalties that may be imposed under other sections of this act, for failure or neglect to perform his duty. Each local registrar appointed by the commissioner of health shall, immediately upon his acceptance of appointment as such, appoint a deputy whose duty it shall be to act in his stead in case of absence, illness, or disability, and who shall accept such appointment in writing, and who shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing the actions of local registrars; and when it may appear necessary for the convenience of the people in any township, a local registrar is hereby authorized, with the approval of the State registrar, to appoint one or more suitable and proper persons to act as subregistrars who shall be authorized to receive certificates and to issue burial or removal permits in and for such portions of the township as may be designated; and each subregistrar shall note, over his signature, the date on which each certificate was filed, and forward all certificates to the registrar of the township within 10 days, and in all cases before the 3d day of the following month: *Provided,* That all subregistrars shall be subject to the supervision and control of the State registrar, and may be by him removed for neglect or failure to perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the State registrar, and they shall be liable to the same penalties for neglect of duties as the local registrar.

SEC. 5. That the body of any person whose death occurs in the State shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district, until a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition shall have been properly issued by the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurs. And no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That when a dead body is transported by common carrier into a registration district in Pennsylvania for burial, then the transit and removal permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, when said death occurs outside of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district, into which the body has been transported for burial or other disposition, as a basis upon which he shall issue

a local burial permit in the same way as if the death occurred in his district, but shall plainly enter upon the face of the burial permit the fact that it was a body shipped in for interment, and give the actual place of death; but a burial permit shall not be required from the local registrar of the district in which interment is to be made when a body is removed from one district in Pennsylvania to another district in the State, for purpose of burial or other disposition, either by common carrier, hearse, or other conveyance, and no local registrar shall, as such, require from undertakers or persons acting as undertakers, any fee for the privilege of burying dead bodies.

Sec. 6. That stillborn children, or those dead at birth, shall be registered as births and also as deaths, and a certificate of both the birth and the death shall be filed with the local registrar in the usual form and manner; the certificate of birth to contain, in place of the name of the child, the word "stillbirth." The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation in months, if known, and a burial or removal permit in usual form shall be required. Midwives shall not sign certificates of death for stillborn children; but such cases and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance, as provided for in section 8 of this act.

Sec. 7. That the certificate of death shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of death, including State, county, township, borough, or city. If in a borough or city, the ward, street, and house number. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and the house number. If in an industrial camp, the name to be given.

(2) Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child, the surname preceded by "unnamed."

(3) Sex.

(4) Color or race; as, white, black (negro or negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or other.

(5) Conjugal condition; as, single, married, widowed, or divorced.

(6) Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.

(7) Age in years, months, and days.

(8) Place of birth, State or foreign country.

(9) Name of father.

(10) Birthplace of father, State or foreign country.

(11) Maiden name of mother.

(12) Birthplace of mother, State or foreign country.

(13) Occupation. The occupation to be reported of any person who had any remunerative employment, women as well as men.

(14) Signature and address of informant.

(15) Date of death, including the year, month, and day.

(16) Statement of medical attendance on decedent, fact and time of death, including the time last seen alive.

(17) Cause of death, including the primary and immediate causes, and contributory causes or complications, if any, and duration of each.

(18) Signature and address of physician or official making the medical certificate.

(19) Special information concerning deaths in hospitals and institutions and of persons dying away from home, including the former or usual residence, length of time, and place of death, and place where the disease was contracted.

(20) Place of burial or removal.

(21) Date of burial or removal.

(22) Signature and address of undertaker.

(23) Official signature of registrar, with date when certificate was filed, and registered number.

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

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

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

SEC. 8. That in case of any death occurring without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker to notify the registrar of such death, and, when so notified, the registrar shall inform the local health officer, and refer the case to him for immediate investigation and certification prior to issuing the permit: *Provided*, That when the local health officer is not a qualified physician, or when there is no such official, and in such cases only, the registrar is authorized to make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives or other persons having adequate knowledge of the facts: *Provided further*, That if the circumstances of the case render it probable that the death was caused by unlawful or suspicious means, the registrar shall then refer the case to the coroner for his investigation and certification. And in the city and county of Philadelphia it shall be the duty of the coroner to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person who shall have died a violent death, or whose death shall be sudden, if said sudden death shall be after an illness of less than 24 hours, and no physician shall have been in attendance within said time, or if suspicious circumstances shall render the same necessary, which said suspicion shall first be sworn to by one or more citizens of said city. And any coroner whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the nature of the disease or the manner of death; and if from external causes or violence, whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal, as determined by the inquest, and shall, in either case, furnish such information as may be required by the State registrar to properly classify the death.

SEC. 9. That the undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall be responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred, and securing a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the

certificate of the attending physician, if any, or to the health officer or coroner, as directed by the local registrar, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record as specified in section 8. He shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local registrar who will issue a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition of the body. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton, or other person in charge of the place of burial, before interring or otherwise disposing of the body, or shall attach the transit permit containing the registrar's removal permit to the box containing the corpse when the same is to be shipped by any transportation company, which permit shall accompany the corpse to its destination, and if the same be within the State of Pennsylvania, it shall be delivered to the sexton or other person in charge of the place of burial.

SEC. 10. That if the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar, and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the deceased, stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the State registrar.

SEC. 11. That no sexton, or person in charge of any premises in which interments are made, shall inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial removal or transit permit as herein provided; and each sexton, or person in charge of any burial ground, shall indorse upon the permit the date of interment, over his signature, and shall return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within 10 days from the date of interment. He shall also keep a record of all interments made in the premises under his charge, stating the name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial, and name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 12. That all births that occur in the State shall be immediately registered in the districts in which they occur, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all of the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred, within 10 days after the date of birth; and if there be no attending physician or midwife, then it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, householder, or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of public or private institution in which the birth occurred, to notify the local registrar within 10 days after the birth of the fact of such a birth having occurred. It shall then, in such case, be the duty of the local registrar to secure the necessary information and signature to make a proper certificate of birth.

SEC. 14. That the certificate of birth shall contain the following items:

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

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

(3) Sex of child.

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

(5) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

(6) Full name of father.

(7) Residence of father.

(8) Color or race of father.

(9) Birthplace of father.

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

(11) Occupation of father.

(12) Maiden name of mother, in full.

(13) Residence of mother.

(14) Color or race of mother.

(15) Birthplace of mother.

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

(17) Occupation of mother.

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

(19) Certificate of attending physician or midwife as to attendance at birth, including statement of year, month, day, and hour of birth, and whether the child was alive or dead at birth. This certificate shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, with date of signature and address; if there is no physician or midwife in attendance, then the father or mother of the child, householder, or owner of the premises, or manager or superintendent of public or private institution, or other competent person, whose duty it shall become to notify the local registrar of such a birth, as required by section 13 of this act.

(20) Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature, and registered number of birth, as hereinafter provided.

All certificates, either of birth or death, shall be written legibly in unfading ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for therein, or satisfactorily account for their omission.

SEC. 15. That when any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parent of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

SEC. 16. That every physician, midwife, and undertaker shall, without delay, register his or her name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides, or may hereafter establish a residence, and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, together with such rules and regulations as may be prepared by the State registrar, relative to its enforcement. Within 30 days after the close of each calendar year, each local registrar shall make a return to the State registrar of all physicians and midwives who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year: *Provided*, That no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the State registrar.

SEC. 17. That all superintendents or managers or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of disease, confinement, or are committed by process of law, are hereby required to make a record of all of the personal and

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

SEC. 18. That the State registrar shall prepare, print, and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording, and preserving the returns or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to secure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration; and no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and, if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory, he shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory; and all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers connected with any case, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, are hereby required to furnish such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death, upon demand of the State registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar. He shall further arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous index of all births and deaths registered, the cards to show the name of child or deceased, place and date of birth or death, number of certificate, and the volume in which it is contained. He shall inform all registrars what diseases are to be considered as infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, as provided by law and by the regulations of the State department of health, in order that when deaths occur from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spreading of dangerous diseases. It shall also be the duty of the State registrar to collect, preserve, and tabulate records of all marriages performed within the State, and to tabulate and compile statistics of morbidity reports received by the department of health after such necessary methods and forms as shall be from time to time directed by the commissioner of health.

SEC. 19. That it shall be the duty of the local registrar to supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them; and he shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death, when presented for record, to see that it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State registrar, and, if any certificates of death are incomplete or unsatisfactory, it shall be his duty to call attention to defects in the return and to withhold issuing the burial or removal permits until they are corrected. If the certificate of death is properly executed and complete, he shall then issue a burial or removal permit to the undertaker: *Provided*, That in case the death occurs from some disease that is held by the State department of health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State department of health. If a certificate of birth is incomplete he shall immediately notify the informant and require him to supply the missing items if they can be

obtained. He shall then number consecutively the certificates of birth and of death in two separate series, beginning with "number one" for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and death certificate registered by him, upon a form identical with the original certificate, to be filed and permanently preserved in his office as the local record of such death, in such manner as directed by the State registrar, and he shall, on the fifth day of each month, transmit to the State registrar all original certificates of death registered by him during the preceding month; and he shall, on the tenth day of each month, transmit to the State registrar all original certificates of birth registered by him during the preceding month; and if no deaths or births occur in any month, he shall, on the fifth and the tenth days of the following month, report that fact to the State registrar on a card provided for this purpose. For the proper conduct of health affairs within their respective districts, local health authorities shall have free access at all times to the records received and permanently filed by local registrars.

SEC. 20. That each local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth or death certificate, properly and completely made out and registered with him, and correctly copied and duly returned by him to the State registrar, as required by this act: *Provided*, That in cities of the first and second class, if the local registrar appointed by the commissioner of health occupies the office of city clerk, health officer, or any other local office, and receives a fixed salary as local officer, he shall be entitled to 7 cents for each birth and each death certificate, properly and completely made out, registered with him, and correctly copied and duly returned by him to the State registrar as required by this act; or, if the local registrar in any of such cities is not a local official, and does not receive a salary from the city but is furnished by the city with suitable office room for carrying out the duties of his office as local registrar, he shall, in lieu of fees, be entitled to 10 cents for each birth and each death certificate properly and completely made out, registered with him, and correctly copied and duly returned by him to the State registrar as required by this act; and, in case no births or deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect promptly made in accordance with this act. All amounts payable to local registrars in cities of the first and second class, where such registrars are receiving fixed salaries as local officers, or are furnished with office room as provided in this section, shall be paid by the State treasurer upon certification by the State registrar. And the State registrar shall certify monthly to the State treasurer and auditor general, the number of births and deaths registered, with the names of the local registrars and the amounts due each at the rates fixed herein. All amounts payable to registrars, except in cities of the first and second class, as provided in this section, shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which the registration districts are located upon certification by the State registrar, and the State registrar shall annually certify to the treasurers of the several counties the number of births and deaths registered, with the names of the local registrars, and the amounts due each at the rates fixed herein.

SEC. 21. That the State registrar shall, upon request, furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth, death, or marriage registered under provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents to be paid by the applicant; and any such copy of the record of a birth, or death, or marriage, when properly certified by the State registrar to be a true copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. For any such search of the files and

records, when no certified copy is made, the State registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional hour of time of search, to be paid by the applicant. And the State registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions and turn the same over to the State treasurer.

Sec. 22. That if any physician who, under the provisions of this act, is responsible for the medical certificate of death, shall neglect or refuse to make out and deliver to the undertaker, sexton, or other person in charge of the interment, removal, or other disposition of the body, upon request, the said medical certificate of cause of death hereinbefore provided for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50; and if any physician shall knowingly make a false certification of the cause of death in any case he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

And any physician or midwife in attendance upon a case of confinement, or any other person charged with responsibility for reporting births, in the order named in section 13 of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to file a proper certificate of birth with the local registrar within the time required by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

And if any undertaker, sexton, or other person acting as undertaker, shall inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the body of any deceased person, without having received a burial or removal permit, as herein provided, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

And any registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar who shall neglect or fail to enforce the provisions of this act in his district, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this act or by the instructions and directions of the State registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

And any person who shall wilfully alter any certificate of birth or death, or the copy of any certificate of birth or death on file in the office of the local registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 60 days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

And any other person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act, or shall furnish false information to a physician, undertaker, midwife, or informant, for the purposes of making incorrect certification of births or deaths, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

And any transportation company or common carrier transporting or carrying, or accepting through its agents or employees for transportation or carriage, the body of any deceased person without an accompanying permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred outside of the State and the body is accompanied by a certificate of death, burial or removal or transit permit issued in accordance with the law or board of health regulations in force where the death occurred, such death certificate, burial or removal

or transit permit may be held to authorize the transportation or carriage of the body into or through the State.

SEC. 23. That local registrars are hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in their districts, under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. And they shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violations of this law coming to their notice by observation, or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise. The State registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the State, and with supervisory power over local registrars, to the end that all of the requirements shall be uniformly complied with. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by accredited representative, and all registrars shall aid him upon request in such investigations. When he shall deem it necessary the commissioner of health shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the department of justice of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 24. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and no system for the registration of births and deaths shall be continued or maintained in any of the several municipalities of this Commonwealth other than the one provided for and established by this act.

VERMONT.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—School Attendance—Libraries—Carriers—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1915.)

RULE 1. *Communicable diseases to be reported.*—The following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable or dangerous to the public health within the meaning of the statute, and must be reported by heads of families and physicians to the health officer,¹ viz:

Anthrax.	Measles (rubeola, morbilli).
Actinomycosis.	Mumps (epidemic parotitis).
Bubonic plague.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Chicken-pox (varicella).	Pneumonia (lobar or croupous pneumonia).
Cholera (Asiatic cholera, epidemic cholera).	Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).
Diphtheria (croup, membranous croup).	Puerperal fever (puerperal septice-mia).
Dysentery (epidemic).	Scarlet fever (scarlatina, canker rash).
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever).	Smallpox (variola, varioloid).
Epidemic or streptococcic (septic) sore throat.	Tetanus (lockjaw).
Erysipelas.	Trachoma.
Favus.	Typhoid fever (enteric fever).
German measles.	Typhus fever (ship fever, spotted fever).
Glanders.	Whooping cough (pertussis).
Hydrophobia (rabies).	Yellow fever.
Leprosy.	

¹ Tuberculosis and venereal diseases are to be reported by the physician in charge of the case directly to the secretary of the State board of health.

RULE 2. Posting notice and quarantine.—It shall be the duty of each health officer, upon receiving notice of any case of chicken-pox, cholera, diphtheria, (including membranous croup), epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, German measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or whooping cough, to immediately post a plain and distinct notice, giving the name of the disease, upon the house, tenement, or premises where such disease is reported to exist. He shall also serve a quarantine notice upon the head of the family in which the disease is reported to be, except in cases of typhoid fever, according to one of the forms hereinafter prescribed. Such notice shall be for "full quarantine" in cases of cholera, diphtheria (including membranous croup), epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, and typhus fever; and for "modified quarantine" in cases of chicken pox, German measles, measles, mumps, and whooping cough.

RULE 3. Quarantine notices.—All quarantine notices issued by health officers shall be signed as issued, shall be in form according to one of the following blanks, and shall be served by the health officer in person on the head of the family.

FULL QUARANTINE NOTICE.

For use in cases of cholera, diphtheria (including membranous croup), epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, and typhus fever.

To.....

.....having been reported to me as being in your family, you will see that all persons and things now on the premises or in the house occupied by you are at once isolated from all other persons and things; you will allow no communication between any person now on the premises or in the house occupied by you, and any other person whatever; articles of food and drink and such fuel and clothing as are necessary for the comfort and health of those persons under quarantine excepted. Papers and letters may be received, and such pails, cans, bottles, or boxes of metal as are necessary for the conveyance of the above may be given out, all in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the health officer.

And further exception is hereby made, so that all drugs, food, and other articles necessary to the proper treatment of the sick may be received by you, and the attending physicians may enter and leave your premises at pleasure, provided such measures are used as to prevent carrying the infection outside.

No other person whatever shall enter or leave your premises during the existence of this quarantine, except as permitted, in writing, by the health officer.

You will carefully observe the above quarantine, under penalty of the law, until such time as the quarantine shall be terminated by a written notice signed by the health officer.

Chairman Local Board of Health.

Town (or city) of.....

-----19-----

Health Officer.

MODIFIED QUARANTINE NOTICE.

For use in cases of measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken-pox, and German measles.

To.....

.....having been reported in your family, you will see that all persons in your household who now have this disease are safely isolated from all other members of your household and all other persons. Furthermore, you are hereby forbidden to allow any member of your family who can not be shown to have had the above-mentioned disease to attend any school, public, parochial, or private; any church or other [sic] place of amusement or any public gathering of any kind. You will carefully observe the above quarantine under penalty of the law until such time as the quarantine shall be terminated by a written notice signed by the health officer.

Health Officer.

RULE 4. *Minimum period of quarantine.*—The minimum period of quarantine, within the meaning of these rules, shall be as follows:

Chicken-pox, until 12 days after the appearance of the eruption and until the crusts have fallen and the scars are completely healed.

Diphtheria (membranous croup), until two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the nose and throat at intervals of 24 hours.

Measles, until 10 days after the appearance of the rash and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat have disappeared and until the cough has ceased.

Mumps, until 2 weeks after the appearance of the disease and 1 week after the disappearance of the swelling.

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), until 28 days after the appearance of the first symptoms.

Scarlet fever, until 30 days after the development of the disease or until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat or suppurating glands have ceased.

Smallpox, until 14 days after the development of the disease and until scabs have all separated and the scars completely healed.

Whooping cough, until 8 weeks after the development of the disease or until 1 week after the last characteristic cough.

RULE 5. *Maximum period of incubation.*—For the purpose of these rules the maximum period of incubation (that is, between the date of exposure to disease and the date of its development) of the following communicable diseases is hereby declared to be as follows: Chicken-pox, 21 days; measles, 14 days; mumps, 21 days; scarlet fever, 7 days; smallpox, 20 days; whooping cough, 14 days.

RULE 6. *Physicians to report to health officer.*—It shall be the duty of every physician who knows or suspects that a person whom he has been called to attend is sick or has died of a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, to report to the local health officer, within whose jurisdiction such patient is, the name, age, address of every person affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease, degree of virulence, cause or source of the disease, and any other facts relating thereto as may be necessary for the health officer to make examination and act in the premises. Such report shall be made by personal notice or telephone, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing, and shall be made within 24 hours from the time when the case is first seen by him.

RULE 7. *Physician to institute quarantine.*—It shall be the duty of every physician who has been called to attend a person sick with a communicable disease to quarantine the house, tenement, or premises where such disease exists at the time of his first visit, and such quarantine shall continue in force until the health officer examines and quarantines as provided in rule 2: *Provided*, That if the attending physician at the time of his first visit is unable to make a specific diagnosis, he may quarantine the premises temporarily and until a specific diagnosis is made, and post thereon a card upon which the word "quarantine" shall be plainly written or printed.

RULE 8. *Head of family to report to health officer.*—When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the head of the family in whose house occurs a case of infectious or contagious disease dangerous to the public health to immediately give notice thereof to the local health officer of the town in which he lives, and to isolate the person so affected until the health officer has made an examination and taken action on the case.

RULE 9. *Teachers to report to health officer.*—It shall be the duty of every teacher to immediately report to the principal or person in charge of the school

all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any child in such school who appears to be affected with a disease presumably communicable. It shall be the duty of the principal or person in charge of the school to immediately report such facts to the local health officer, together with the name, age, and address of such child. Such child shall be at once sent home or isolated. In towns having medical inspection of schools the principal or teacher shall notify the medical inspector, who shall in turn report to the health officer.

RULE 10. Proprietors of hotels and boarding and lodging houses to report to health officer.—When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the proprietor or keeper of any hotel, boarding house, or lodging house to report immediately to the local health officer all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person in any hotel, boarding house, or lodging house under his charge, who appears to be affected with any disease, presumably communicable, together with the name of such person.

RULE 11. Exclusion from school.—It shall be the duty of each health officer when notified of the presence of any communicable disease for which a quarantine is provided, except typhoid fever, to notify as soon as practicable the principal or person in charge of any public, parochial or private school, or college where any member of the affected family attends as pupil or teacher. Such principal or other person in charge shall forbid further attendance at school of any member of such family as pupil or teacher except as provided in the "modified quarantine notice," until notified by the health officer that such teacher or pupil may safely return.

RULE 12. Duties of librarians.—It shall be the duty of each health officer upon receiving notice of any communicable disease to notify the librarian of each public library in his town, giving the name of the disease and the name and address of the family in which the disease exists. Librarians receiving such notice shall not allow any books or periodicals to be taken by such family after such notice, and they shall not allow any books then held by any member of such family to be returned to the library until disinfected under the direction of the health officer.

RULE 13. Health officer to investigate.—Whenever any of the diseases mentioned in rule 1 appears in any town or city the health officer of such town or city shall personally investigate the origin of the disease. In case he shall find evidence that the disease was imported to his town or city from some other town or city in this State, he shall immediately notify the health officer of such other town or city, giving him his reasons for suspecting the disease was brought from such other town or city. He shall also notify the secretary of the State board of health of all the facts in such cases.

RULE 14. Respect of quarantine.—The health officer of each city and town shall take all due precautions to the end that his quarantine is respected, and shall promptly prosecute any violation of a quarantine as provided by law. He shall personally superintend the disinfection and cleaning of houses and premises when the quarantine is terminated.

RULE 15. Physicians to be furnished blanks.—Health officers shall furnish to all physicians practicing in their respective towns and cities, once each year, and as often as needed, blanks for reporting contagious diseases. All the physicians shall report to the health officer of their respective towns and cities, upon blanks furnished them for this purpose, each case of all the diseases mentioned in rule 1.

RULE 16. Reports to the secretary of the State board of health.—It shall be the duty of each health officer to notify the secretary of the State board of health, by telegraph or telephone, whenever smallpox, varioloid, pollomyelitis (infantile paralysis), cholera, yellow fever, or typhus fever appears in his town

or city. He shall also immediately notify said secretary by mail upon blanks furnished for the purpose whenever any communicable disease appears in his town or city. During the continuance of any of these diseases in his town or city, it shall be the duty of each health officer to make weekly reports to the secretary of the State board of health, giving the number of the new cases and the number of deaths occurring from each of these diseases during that week.

RULE 17. *Restriction of quarantine.*—No member of any family under "full quarantine" shall leave the house or premises during the existence of such quarantine, except by written permission of the health officer, and then only at such times and under such circumstances as he shall prescribe.

No member of any family under "modified quarantine" who does not give satisfactory evidence of having had the disease then existing in such family shall leave the house and premises during the existence of such quarantine, except upon written permission of the health officer.

RULE 18. *Carriers of disease germs.*—Any person who is a carrier of the disease germ of Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, epidemic dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), or typhoid fever shall be subject to such rules as the State board of health shall make for the control of such persons.

RULE 19. *Disinfection of premises.*—No house or premises shall be released from quarantine until all persons and things liable to infection shall have been disinfected and rendered harmless, and a written notice to that effect shall have been issued to the head of the family, signed by the health officer.

Disinfection of premises after an infectious disease shall be done by the local board of health, and under the supervision of the health officer at the expense of the town or city.

RULE 20. *Removal of articles forbidden.*—After isolation by the health officer, and without his permission, no person shall carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed from any room or building, any article which has been subject to contamination with infective material through contact with any person, or with the secretions of any persons affected with Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) until such article has been disinfected and rendered harmless under the direction of the health officer.

RULE 21. *Sending of mail matter forbidden.*—No letter or other mail matter coming from premises under full quarantine shall be placed in any post office, or letter box, or given to any letter carrier. Any postmaster, or other postal employee, who has reason to suspect that any such mail matter is in his possession, shall immediately notify the health officer of the town, who shall disinfect such mail matter without delay.

RULE 22. *Public funerals forbidden in certain cases.*—A public or a church funeral shall not be held of any person who has died of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhus fever. Any funeral of such person shall be private and shall take place as early as practicable after death occurs.

RULE 23. *Physicians and nurses to take precautions.*—All physicians and nurses attending cases of diphtheria (membranous croup), poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox or varioloid shall carefully and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect themselves before leaving the house or premises.

RULE 24. *Exclusion of domestic animals.*—All cats, dogs, and other pet or domestic animals on premises quarantined for smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) shall be prevented from entering the sick

room and shall be thoroughly washed with soap and water and disinfected with a solution of bichloride of mercury before such premises are released from quarantine.

RULE 25. Sale of milk and milk products prohibited.—When a case of diphtheria, epidemic or septic sore throat, epidemic dysentery, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhoid fever exists on any farm or any dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, no such foods shall be sold or delivered from such farm or dairy, except under the following conditions:

If the dairy or building where such milk, milk products, or produce are produced or stored are decided by the health officer to be a safe distance from the house under quarantine, and if no person, utensil, or water from such house comes in contact with such dairy products or produce, said health officer may give permission in writing for the sale or removal of such dairy products or produce under such restrictions as he deems safe. No milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw which have been exposed to infection shall be sold or removed from infected premises under any circumstances.

RULE 26. Typhoid fever; special precautions to be observed.—Each case of typhoid fever shall be placarded with the name of the disease. All nurses and other attendants on cases of typhoid fever shall disinfect all discharges from the body of the patient before the same are removed from the sick room by thoroughly mixing with an equal bulk of a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, cresol, or lysol. They shall also disinfect all linen and eating utensils before they are removed from the sick room, and they shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect their own persons before handling food or drink. They shall exclude as far as possible flies and other insects from the sick room, and especially from the discharges and soiled linen.

RULE 27. Tuberculosis; special precautions to be observed.—It shall be the duty of every physician called upon to attend a case of tuberculosis to give detailed instructions to the patient and nurse or other person in charge in regard to the disinfection and disposal of sputum and other infectious discharges from the patient. Such disinfection shall be done by thoroughly mixing with an equal bulk of a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, cresol, or lysol. Such instructions shall be given as soon as the diagnosis is made or suspected.

No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis shall attend any school, public or private, as pupil or teacher, nor shall any such person be employed in any such school.

After the death or removal of any person sick with pulmonary tuberculosis from any apartments or dwelling, such apartments or dwelling shall be disinfected under the direction of the health officer before further occupancy by any human being.

Whenever the local health officer decides that a person affected with tuberculosis is spitting in public places in such a manner as to endanger the public health, said health officer shall quarantine such person in such manner as shall seem to him necessary.

RULE 28. Diphtheria; special precautions to be observed.—In every case of illness which there is reason to suspect is diphtheria, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if no physician is in attendance, of the health officer, to promptly take material for cultures from the throat of the suspected person and submit the same for examination to the State laboratory of hygiene at Burlington.

RULE 29. *Ophthalmia neonatorum, report and treatment.*—All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum must be reported by the health officer to the secretary of the State board of health.

Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red, and have an unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, the nurse, relative, or other person having charge of such infant shall report in writing, within six hours thereafter, to the local health officer of the town or city in which the parents of the infant reside, the fact that such inflammation, swelling, and redness exists. Such health officer shall take such immediate action as may be necessary in order that the blindness may be prevented, and shall see that all physicians in his territory are supplied with nitrate of silver solution, furnished by the State board of health.

RULE 30. *Rabies (hydrophobia).*—In any town in this State in which rabies, an infectious disease dangerous to the public health, is found by the State board of health to exist, every owner or keeper of a dog shall keep such dog securely muzzled whenever outside the buildings of such owner or keeper for a period of three months from the time that said board of health makes its finding of the existence of rabies in such town, and any dog found not so muzzled outside the buildings of the owner or keeper during such three-months period shall be killed by the order of said board of health.

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

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Junk—Sale of—Permit Required. (Ord. Jan. 20, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Junk*.—Junk is hereby defined to be old iron, lead, brass, steel, copper, or other metals, or old parts of machinery, rags or bagging, rope, rubber, bones, bottles, and similar old materials.

SEC. 2. *License required*.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to carry on the business of a junk dealer, or shipper or storer of junk, or of a junk collector or peddler within the city without first having obtained a license to so do as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *License, application, bond, consent of property owners*.—Any person, firm, or corporation desiring such license shall make application therefor to the city clerk. Such application shall be in writing and shall set forth the full name of the applicant, his residence, the location at which such junk is to be kept or stored, together with the consent, in writing, of the owner or owners of the property and the owner or owners of all adjoining property if such location is within said city, and he shall not store or hold junk at any other location in said city. Such applicant shall file with the clerk a bond in the penal sum of \$500, with sureties to be approved by the mayor, conditioned that the principal named therein will observe all ordinances and police regulations of the city. Such application shall be submitted to the council, and if the council shall approve such applicant and location it may order the issuance of the license.

SEC. 4. *Sanitation*.—The place where such junk is kept or stored, together with the junk therein, shall at all times be kept in a sanitary condition and open at all times to the inspection of any member of the department of public health and sanitation.

SEC. 5. *License fee*.—The fee for such license shall be \$25 per annum, payable in advance, and all licenses issued under this ordinance shall expire one year from the date of the issuance thereof.

SEC. 6. *Additional wagons, tags, and numbers*.—No licensee hereunder shall use more than one wagon or other vehicle for the collection of junk without obtaining a license therefor. Such license shall be issued by the clerk upon payment to the city of the sum of \$25 per annum for each such additional wagon or vehicle. The city clerk shall, upon the issuance of each license hereunder, deliver to the licensee a license tag and number for each wagon, which such licensee shall at all times keep plainly attached to the right side of such wagon or vehicle, and which he shall surrender to such city clerk when such license expires, is revoked, or suspended. Such licensee shall, in writing, notify the city clerk of the name and address of the driver of each wagon used by such licensee.

SEC. 7. *Suspension, revocation, transfer*.—Any license issued hereunder may be suspended or revoked, or both, as provided by the ordinance of said city, and no such license shall be assigned or transferred. If revoked on account of

the conviction of the licensee of a violation of this ordinance, no part of the fee shall be returned.

SEC. 8. *Record, minors, and drunkards.*—Every licensee hereunder shall keep a book in which shall be recorded in English on the day of each purchase or sale an accurate account and description in the English language of the junk purchased, received, or sold, where and from or to whom received, purchased, or sold, the amount or thing paid or received therefor, and the time of the receipt, purchase, or sale, which book, as well as the articles purchased, shall be open at all times to the inspection of any policeman or of any employee in the office of the city clerk, and no such licensee shall purchase or receive any junk from any minor without the written consent of his parents or guardian, or from any person who is at the time intoxicated, or from an habitual drunkard, or from any person known by him to be a thief or associate of thieves or a receiver of stolen property.

SEC. 9. No licensee shall sell or remove from such location or from any car or vehicle in which he is storing junk any article of junk purchased by him until the same shall have been in his possession at least 72 hours.

SEC. 10. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$300 for each offense.

SEC. 11. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with any of the provisions of this ordinance, and particularly sections 236, 237, 238, 239, and 240 of the code of Colorado Springs, 1914, are hereby repealed.

DULUTH, MINN.

Garbage, Refuse, and Dead Animals — Collection of — Assessment Against Property Benefited Thereby. (Ord. 611, June 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Subdivision A.* The term "garbage" shall include all combustible matter which is liable to ferment, decay, putrefy, decompose, or become offensive or a menace to health, and the refuse matter from kitchens, pantries, dining rooms and other parts of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, tenement houses, dwelling houses, and all other public houses, market houses, private hotels and clubrooms, and the refuse fruit and vegetable matter from fruit stands, commission houses, grocery stores, or any other place of business, and all of the refuse animal matter, excepting any portions or particles of meat or animals not fit or intended for immediate market and to be subjected to a rendering process from slaughterhouses, butcher shops, meat shops, poultry or fish stores, or any place where meat is sold, and any slop or swill that shall accumulate from any cause in any place.

Subdivision B. The term "ashes" shall include cinders and all solid products of complete combustion of wood, coal or other combustible material, provided the same has been completely burned, and is not mixed with any combustible or insanitary material.

Subdivision C. The term "manure" shall include the excreta of any domestic or other animal, live stock or fowl, and hay, straw, and other material when mixed with the excreta of any such animal, live stock or fowl.

Subdivision D. The term "rubbish" shall include all crockery, bottles, or refuse glass, tin cans and other metal and noncombustible substances, in whatsoever form the same may be.

Subdivision E. The term "dead animals and parts thereof" shall include all animals and fowls of every kind not slain for food or useful arts, that may be found in or upon the streets, alleys, public highways, or in any other public or

private premises in the city of Duluth, and any portion or particle of meat or animal not fit or intended for immediate sale in the markets and to be subjected to a rendering process for commercial purposes.

Subdivision F. The term "other refuse" shall include all yard cleanings, dirt, rags, waste paper, and all other unsightly material not hereinbefore defined, and all mixtures of any of the substances defined or referred to in the foregoing subdivisions.

SEC. 2. Wherever garbage, ashes, manure, rubbish, dead animals or parts thereof, or other refuse shall not be, within 48 hours after the same are deposited or get upon any real property of the city of Duluth, removed by the owner thereof or any other person, the city of Duluth may, when public health or safety require such removal, at its own expense remove the same from said property; and in such case an assessment shall be made against the property, if any, specially benefited by such removal, of the costs of such removal to the amount by which such property is specially benefited by such removal.

SEC. 3. Assessments made under this ordinance shall be made by the city assessor from data furnished by the department of public safety, and he shall make an assessment roll containing in columns the name of the owner of each lot or parcel of land separately assessed, if known to him, a description of each such lot or parcel of land and the amount assessed separately against each lot or parcel of land, and the assessment roll shall also show how much of such assessment was levied for the removal, respectively, of garbage, ashes, manure, rubbish, dead animals or parts thereof, and other refuse.

SEC. 4. The city assessor shall certify the assessment roll to the council, and thereafter the city clerk shall give 10 days' notice by one publication in the official paper of the city that the assessment roll is on file in the clerk's office, which notice shall describe the removal and what was removed, whether it was garbage, ashes, manure, rubbish, dead animals or parts thereof, or other refuse, and shall state a time at which the council will meet to hear the appeals of parties aggrieved by such assessment.

SEC. 5. At said time the council shall meet and hear and determine upon all objections which may be made by any party interested to the regularity of the proceedings or to the correctness of the amount of such assessment, or of the amount levied upon any particular lot or parcel of land; and if the proceedings are found to have been regular they shall correct any errors which may have been found in the assessment, and shall thereupon by resolution direct the confirmation of such proceedings, and the proceedings and assessments as so confirmed shall thereafter be deemed the final determination of the regularity, validity, and correctness of the assessment and the amount thereof.

SEC. 6. On or before the 1st day of October of each year the city assessor shall certify to the city council a statement of all assessments delinquent under this ordinance, describing the land affected, and giving the amount of the assessment, with penalty added, after which the assessment shall follow the provisions of section 70 of the city charter.

SEC. 7. So far as relates to assessments for the improvements described in this ordinance, the ordinances shall be deemed to supersede all prior ordinances.

SEC. 8. The provisions of sections 64, 65, 66, and 67 of the charter with reference to appeals to the district court shall apply to the provisions of this ordinance in reference to the confirmation of said assessments, and the other provisions of said sections shall also apply to this ordinance.

EL PASO, TEX.**Marihuana or Indian Hemp—Possession, Sale, or Dispensing of, Prohibited.
(Ord. June 3, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons to sell, barter, exchange, give away, or have in his or their possession, within the city limits of the city of El Paso, Tex., any marihuana, or Indian hemp.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200.

ENID, OKLA.**Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale—Ice Cream. (Ord. 891,
July 6, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into the city or sell or have for sale or supply to customers in the city of Enid, Okla.:

(a) Any milk, unless such person first obtains registration from the department of health.

(b) Any milk supplied by any person not having registered from the department of health.

(c) Any milk, unless the same is contained in bottles or containers which have been thoroughly washed and sterilized with boiling water or steam.

(d) Any milk not bottled, or any milk not bottled in a dairy or milk room used exclusively for such purpose, or any milk unless the name of dairy or dairyman bottling the same is distinctly written, printed, or stamped on the cap or seal thereof.

Provided, That one or more gallons may be delivered to one person in sanitary cans, which must be thoroughly washed and sterilized with boiling water or steam before being used, and capped and sealed with the name of the dairy or dairyman distinctly written, printed, or stamped thereon.

(e) Any milk strained through any unclean or unsterilized cotton, cloth, or strainer, or any milk containing any adulteration, preservative, dirt, or foreign substance.

(f) Any milk of a temperature greater than 60° F. during transportation to pasteurizing plant, or any milk of a greater temperature than 55° F. during transportation to customer. (This subdivision to apply to dairy only.)

(g) Any milk (other than the whole milk), skimmed or separated in any manner, or for any purpose unless the same is distinctly and conspicuously labeled "skimmed milk," "blended milk," or "process milk," in accordance with its true kind.

(h) Any buttermilk not made from clean and wholesome milk.

(i) Any milk containing any disease-inducing germ.

(j) Any milk from any cow having a communicable disease.

(k) Any milk from any cow fed on garbage, refuse, or other unwholesome food, or not supplied with pure water.

(l) Any milk from any cow giving unwholesome milk or kept in unhealthful surroundings.

(m) Any milk from any cow within 15 days before or 6 days after parturition (bringing forth young).

(n) Any milk contained in or carried in any unclean container, tray, package, or vehicle.

(o) Any milk in or from any dairy wagon unless there is attached thereto a number obtained from the department of health, and the said dairy wagon has distinctly and legibly printed on both sides thereof the name of the dairy or the name of the dairyman with the word "milk" or "dairy" therewith in letters not less than 2 inches in height, and unless suitable shade is afforded from March 1 to October 1; and any milk in or from any other vehicle, unless there is attached thereto a registered number as herein provided.

(p) Any cream containing less than 18 per cent milk fat.

(q) Any milk (whole milk) unless it contains not less than 3 per cent milk fat, less than 12 per cent milk solids, less than specific gravity of 1.029 or more than 88 per cent water.

(r) Any "blended" milk not conforming to the standard tests of whole milk.

(s) Any skimmed milk containing less than 9.25 milk solids.

(t) Any buttermilk or "process buttermilk" containing less than 9.25 per cent milk solids.

(u) Any ice cream of any kind not a frozen product of clean and wholesome cream and sugar, with or without natural flavor; any plain ice cream containing less than 14 per cent milk fat; any fruit ice cream containing any unclean, unsound or immature fruit, or containing less than 12 per cent milk fat; any nut ice cream containing unsound or rancid nuts, or less than 12 per cent milk fat; any ice cream or imitation ice cream containing any artificial filler or thickener, unless the same is labeled with the name of the substance used, and also the extent of its use.

(v) Any butter containing less than 82 per cent milk fat.

(w) Any milk containing more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or any milk product not especially mentioned that does not conform to the State or the United States standard.

SEC. 2. *Health requirements.*—It shall be unlawful for any person:

(a) To give in exchange or to remove any milk container from any place where exists or is suspected of existing any case of typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox, smallpox, tuberculosis, or other communicable disease without first obtaining permission from the department of health.

(b) To deliver or sell or supply any milk from any dairy or other place where exists or is suspected of existing any communicable disease (see section 2, (a)) without first reporting the same to the department of health and receiving permission therefrom.

(c) To use any milk ticket or check more than once.

SEC. 3. *Individual bottles required.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to serve to individuals or customers at retail by the drink, for consumption upon the premises or to be carried away, any milk not bottled in separate, individual bottles and labeled as required by this ordinance.

SEC. 4. *Possession prima facie evidence.*—The possession by any dairyman or dealer in milk in his ordinary place of business, or conveyance used for distribution thereof, or in any restaurant, boarding house, hotel, drug store, or other place supplying food to the public of any milk, milk product, ice cream, buttermilk, or other articles of food mentioned or described in this ordinance, as being impure, unwholesome, adulterated, or mislabeled, or in any other manner prohibited by this ordinance, shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell or supply the same for human food.

SEC. 5. *Analysis made evidence.*—In all prosecutions under this ordinance the analysis of a registered chemist shall be competent and complete evidence

as to the kind and quality of the milk or other food products mentioned herein.

SEC. 6. Tuberculous cows; test; requirements, etc.—The use, sale, or distribution of milk from any tuberculous cow is forbidden in the city of Enid, Okla.

(a) When in the judgment of any authorized inspector a cow is suspected of having tuberculosis, he shall condemn the milk of such cow for use as human food until said cow shall show a negative tuberculin reaction, under recent test, and such negative reaction is certified in writing to the department of health by competent authority.

(b) If such suspected cow or cows giving a positive tuberculin reaction be not immediately and completely isolated from other cows, or if the use of her milk be not immediately discontinued as human food, then the inspector shall condemn the milk from the whole number of cows therewith until each cow shall show a negative tuberculin test.

SEC. 7. Certificate of veterinarian required.—All dairymen, owners, or dealers, selling or offering for sale any milk or milk products within the city of Enid shall by the 1st day of August, 1915, and yearly thereafter, file with the city clerk of the city of Enid a certificate from a duly qualified veterinarian, certifying that his or her cattle, cow or cows, have been subjected to the tuberculin test for tuberculosis within the last 12 months, and also all cows added thereto, and that the same, and all of them, are now free from tuberculosis. This regulation shall further apply to all cows from which milk or cream is obtained to be brought into, sold, distributed, or supplied within the city of Enid.

All tested animals shall bear an indestructible tag indicating the series and also the number assigned to each animal; veterinarians placing the number tag must also have their initials, or some other distinctive mark appear on the tag. However, it shall be sufficient compliance with the section if the test required herein shall have been made under State or Federal regulations and the certificate thereof be filed as above provided.

SEC. 8. Personal cleanliness required.—Every employee or other person engaged in milking or in the preparation or distribution of milk for consumption in the city of Enid, Okla., shall maintain strict personal cleanliness and perform their various duties in a strictly cleanly manner, and conform to the provisions of this ordinance and the dairy rules prescribed by the department of health.

SEC. 9. Inspection tabulated.—It shall be the duty of the milk inspector to tabulate the results of all inspections and publish the same for the information of the public when instructed by the mayor and commissioners to do so.

SEC. 10. Registration of dealers.—Every dairy, or dairyman, or dealer must and shall be registered with the city clerk, and shall be provided with a number and a copy of the milk ordinance. The registration fee for one vehicle and the number furnished therefor shall be \$2, and there shall be an added fee of 50 cents for numbers furnished for each additional vehicle under one registration used by any dealer mentioned herein for the delivery of milk: *Provided*, That dealers who do not use vehicles for delivery shall be furnished a certificate of registration which shall show the registration number of said dealer.

SEC. 11. Lists of consumers, etc.—Registration under this ordinance shall only be granted with the agreement on the part of the person applying for said registration that he will when requested file a list of the names of all persons from whom he buys or to whom he sells milk that he consents to such inspection as the department of health may authorize and to furnish without other compensation such small quantities of milk as may be required for an analysis.

SEC. 12. *Definition.*—For the purpose of this ordinance milk used in the collective sense shall be construed to mean whole milk or any of the products derived therefrom; persons shall be construed to mean any person, persons, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 13. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. *Punishment.*—Any person, firm, or corporation either as owner, manager, clerk, or employee, who shall neglect any of the duties prescribed herein or violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction, for each and every such offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That a conviction in the municipal court of any offense against the provisions of this ordinance of any person holding a registration thereunder shall operate as a forfeiture of such registration.