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THE DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SEWAGE.

DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST A CITY SEWER DISTRICT FOR INJURY CAUSED BY A SEWAGE-DISPOSAL PLANT.

A sewer district in the city of El Dorado, Ark., constructed a septic tank for disposing of sewage. An owner of land near the septic tank brought suit for damages, alleging injury to his property.

It was proved that offensive odors emanated from the tank and that a stream which flowed through the plaintiff's land was polluted. The evidence showed, however, that much of the pollution of the stream was caused by unnecessary flushing of the tank.

The court held that the sewer district was liable for the amount by which the value of the plaintiff's land was depreciated by reason of the construction and operation of the septic tank, but that no damages could be recovered against the municipal authorities because of the acts of employees in unnecessarily flushing the tank.

The opinion is printed in full at page 3439 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.¹

PREVALENCE DURING 1914 IN CITIES OF 10,000 TO 100,000.

DIPHTHERIA, GONORRHEA, LEPROSY, MALARIA, MEASLES, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, POLIOMYELITIS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, SYPHILIS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER—CASES REPORTED. CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES.

In studying these tables it should be kept in mind that a relatively large number of reported cases of a communicable disease, as indicated by a high case rate (and more especially when accompanied by a relatively small number of deaths, as indicated by a low fatality rate), usually means that the health department of that city is active, and that the cases of the disease are being properly reported by the practicing physicians. It does not necessarily mean that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in other cities. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city, that the physicians did not treat the disease in that city with the

¹ The data from which these tables have been compiled were obtained from the health departments of the respective cities. It is believed that all the municipal health departments which are making a serious effort to obtain information of the occurrence of preventable diseases within their respective jurisdictions have furnished the data contained in their records.

It will be noted that some of the cities are apparently much more successful in obtaining reports of the notifiable diseases than are others. This may be due to the greater activity of their health departments, or to a greater interest in the public welfare on the part of their practicing physicians. The effective grasp of the control of disease possessed by the health departments in certain cities is indicated in many instances by the large number of cases reported as compared with the number of deaths registered from the same causes.

success usual elsewhere, or that the practicing physicians did not report all of their cases to the health department. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the practicing physicians reported their cases satisfactorily, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

	Number of cases reported per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.		Fatality rates per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Diphtheria:				
Roanoke, Va.....	9.168	.....	
Leominster, Mass.....	9.124	.....	
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	7.344	.....	
Oil City, Pa.....	.....	0.054		
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	.....	.072		1.08
Burlington, Iowa.....	.....	.121		1.33
				1.49
Measles:				
Holland, Mich.....	37.031	.....	
Billings, Mont.....	32.101	.....	
Battle Creek, Mich.....	29.799	.....	
Peoria, Ill.....	.....	.057		
Beloit, Wis.....	.....	.058		.11
Marlborough, Mass.....	.....	.067		.13
				.17
Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal):				
Lackawanna, N. Y.....	2.314	.....		9.09
Norwood, Ohio.....	1.158	.....		25.00
Clinton, Mass.....	.382	.....		33.33
Oklahoma, Okla.....	.....	.012		33.33
Frie, Pa.....	.....	.014		33.33
Passaic, N. J.....	.....	.015		
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis):				
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.937	.....		6.25
Haverhill, Mass.....	.340	.....		12.50
Lebanon, Pa.....	.301	.....		20.00
Lawrence, Mass.....	.....	.010		
Duluth, Minn.....	.....	.011		
Yonkers, N. Y.....	.....	.011		
Scarlet fever:				
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	11.705	.....	
Sunbury, Pa.....	10.221	.....	
La Salle, Ill.....	9.500	.....	
Alton, Ill.....	.....	.045		
Oshkosh, Wis.....	.....	.057		.32
Corning, N. Y.....	.....	.067		.57
				.61
Smallpox:				
Waco, Tex.....	13.411	.....	
New Albany, Ind.....	12.604	.....	
Anderson, Ind.....	12.280	.....	
Yonkers, N. Y.....	.....	.011		.36
Waterbury, Conn.....	.....	.012		1.33
Berkeley, Cal.....	.....	.019		1.45
Tuberculosis:				
Elmira, N. Y.....	10.657	.....		4.71
Warren, Ohio.....	10.022	.....		6.25
Lebanon, Pa.....	6.173	.....		6.61
Marion, Ohio.....	.....	.045		
Lakewood, Ohio.....	.....	.049		
Jacksonville, Ill.....	.....	.065		
Typhoid fever:				
Logansport, Ind.....	9.278	.....		1.47
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	7.803	.....		2.38
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	7.661	.....		2.86
Peekskill, N. Y.....	.....	.058		
Marlborough, Mass.....	.....	.067		
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	.....	.072		
Diphtheria:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	50.00	.....	
Virginia, Minn.....	50.00	.....	
Everett, Wash.....	40.00	.....	
St. Cloud, Minn.....	40.00	.....	
Rutland, Vt.....	.....	.....		1.08
Auburn, Me.....	.....	.....		1.33
Watertown, N. Y.....	.....	.....		1.49
Measles:				
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	46.15	.....	
Holyoke, Mass.....	30.00	.....	
Charleston, S. C.....	22.22	.....	
Fas: Orange, N. J.....	.....	.....		.11
Montclair, N. J.....	.....	.....		.13
Augusta, Ga.....	.....	.....		.17
Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal):				
Lackawanna, N. Y.....	.....	.....		9.09
Phoenix, Ariz.....	.....	.....		25.00
Brockton, Mass.....	.....	.....		33.33
Somerville, Mass.....	.....	.....		33.33
El Paso, Tex.....	.....	.....		33.33
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis):				
Haverhill, Mass.....	.....	.....		6.25
Chicopee, Mass.....	.....	.....		12.50
Somerville, Mass.....	.....	.....		20.00
Scarlet fever:				
Beloit, Wis.....	57.14	.....	
Shenandoah, Pa.....	35.29	.....	
Fort Scott, Kans.....	33.33	.....	
Lincoln, Ill.....	33.33	.....	
Lynn, Mass.....	.....	.....		.32
Decatur, Ill.....	.....	.....		.57
East Orange, N. J.....	.....	.....		.61
Smallpox:				
Yonkers, N. Y.....	100.00	.....	
El Paso, Tex.....	25.65	.....	
Passaic, N. J.....	25.00	.....	
Butte, Mont.....	.....	.....		.36
Canton, Ohio.....	.....	.....		1.33
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	.....		1.45
Tuberculosis:				
Elmira, N. Y.....	.....	.....		4.71
Fulton, N. Y.....	.....	.....		6.25
Warren, Ohio.....	.....	.....		6.61
Typhoid fever:				
Warren, Pa.....	.....	.....		1.47
Kearny, N. J.....	.....	.....		2.38
Cambridge, Ohio.....	.....	.....		2.86

¹ A number of cities reported as many registered deaths as they had notified cases. This would give a fatality rate of 100 per cent. While this may have been actually the case in a few instances, it was probably due to incompleteness of notification of cases or inaccuracies in diagnosis in registered deaths in most of the cities.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

DIPHTHERIA.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	80,291	289	7	3.599	2.42
Allentown, Pa.....	60,297	368	27	6.103	7.34
Altoona, Pa.....	50,553	118	10	2.085	8.47
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,952	49	1	.908	2.04
Berkeley, Cal.....	52,105	32	7	.614	21.87
Binghamton, N. Y.....	52,191	143	14	2.739	9.79
Brockton, Mass.....	64,043	237	15	3.700	6.33
Canton, Ohio.....	57,426	88	6	1.532	6.82
Charleston, S. C.....	60,121	93	4	1.546	4.30
Covington, Ky.....	55,896	150	6	2.683	4.00
Duluth, Minn.....	83,331	124	6	1.388	4.84
East St. Louis, Ill.....	69,502	115	6	1.654	5.22
Elizabeth, N. J.....	82,411	233	16	2.827	6.87
Erle, Pa.....	72,401	187	11	2.582	5.88
Evansville, Ind.....	71,284	144	11	2.020	7.64
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	72,322	235	8	3.249	3.40
Harrisburg, Pa.....	69,483	184	8	2.648	4.35
Holyoke, Mass.....	62,852	186	20	2.959	10.75
Jacksonville, Fla.....	70,173	87	5	1.240	5.75
Kansas City, Kans.....	94,271	169	.....	1.792	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	95,834	310	33	3.235	10.65
Little Rock, Ark.....	53,811	59	.....	1.096	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	98,207	277	23	2.821	8.30
Manchester, N. H.....	75,635	77	9	1.018	11.69
Mobile, Ala.....	55,573	32	4	.576	12.50
Oklahoma, Okla.....	83,559	54	5	.646	9.26
Passaic, N. J.....	66,276	122	17	1.841	13.93
Pawtucket, R. I.....	56,901	75	10	1.318	13.33
Peoria, Ill.....	70,006	91	6	1.300	6.59
Portland, Me.....	62,161	² 107	.....	1.721	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	51,218	84	6	1.640	7.14
Rockford, Ill.....	52,337	122	6	2.331	4.92
Sacramento, Cal.....	62,717	59	5	.941	8.47
Saginaw, Mich.....	53,988	152	5	2.815	3.29
Savannah, Ga.....	67,917	169	5	2.488	2.96
Schenectady, N. Y.....	90,503	134	14	1.481	10.45
Somerville, Mass.....	83,881	307	25	3.660	8.14
Springfield, Ill.....	57,972	81	8	1.397	9.88
Springfield, Ohio.....	58,058	92	10	1.838	10.87
Troy, N. Y.....	77,560	189	19	2.437	10.05
Utica, N. Y.....	82,060	89	23	1.085	25.84
Waterbury, Conn.....	82,517	202	17	2.448	8.42
Wichita, Kans.....	64,972	19	.....	.292	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	92,057	84	17	.912	20.24
Yonkers, N. Y.....	93,383	226	26	2.420	11.50
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.....	26,330	11	1	.418	9.09
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	35,223	50	6	1.420	12.00
Auburn, N. Y.....	36,509	39	5	1.068	12.82
Augusta, Ga.....	49,451	40	4	.809	10.00
Aurora, Ill.....	33,022	102	5	3.089	4.90
Battle Creek, Mich.....	28,122	52	3	1.849	5.77
Bay City, Mich.....	47,047	73	5	1.552	6.85
Brookline, Mass.....	31,138	58	2	1.853	3.45
Butler, Pa.....	25,543	102	.....	3.993	.....
Butte, Mont.....	41,781	37	2	.886	5.41
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	35,858	220	15	6.135	6.82
Chelsea, Mass.....	³ 32,452	107	4	3.297	3.74
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,057	113	24	4.028	21.24
Clinton, Iowa.....	26,802	27	.....	1.007	.....
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	31,717	18	2	.568	11.11
Danville, Ill.....	30,847	60	2	1.945	3.33
Davenport, Iowa.....	46,340	99	3	2.136	3.03
Decatur, Ill.....	37,525	53	4	1.412	7.55
East Chicago, Ind.....	25,781	35	7	1.358	20.00
Easton, Pa.....	29,882	70	6	2.343	8.57
East Orange, N. J.....	39,852	94	6	2.359	6.38
Elgin, Ill.....	27,485	32	4	1.164	12.50
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,816	101	6	2.671	5.94
El Paso, Tex.....	49,505	172	31	3.474	18.02
Evanston, Ill.....	27,724	53	4	1.912	7.55

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.³ United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Everett, Mass.	37,381	77	8	2.060	10.39
Everett, Wash.	32,648	5	2	.156	40.00
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	60	10	1.481	16.67
Fresno, Cal.	29,809	16	5	.537	31.25
Galveston, Tex.	40,288	83	12	2.060	14.46
Hamilton, Ohio	38,814	160	5	1.546	8.33
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	36	1	.765	2.78
Jackson, Miss.	26,990	16	.....	.222	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	28	3	.611	10.71
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	38	5	1.211	13.16
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685	121	8	2.435	6.61
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	150	6	1.288	12.60
Lima, Ohio.	33,904	15	1	.442	6.67
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	126	7	2.761	5.56
Lorain, Ohio.	34,360	75	5	2.183	6.67
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	47	5	1.477	10.64
Madison, Wis.	29,469	106	7	3.597	6.60
Malden, Mass.	48,879	218	19	4.451	8.72
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965	61	6	1.327	9.84
Medford, Mass.	25,240	66	8	2.615	12.12
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777	62	2	1.484	3.23
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,047	48	.....	1.370	.....
Muskogee, Okla.	38,399	63	5	1.645	7.94
Nashua, N. H.	26,991	16	3	.595	18.75
Newark, Ohio	28,271	61	3	2.158	4.92
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,023	73	6	2.515	8.22
New Castle, Pa.	39,599	101	6	2.553	5.94
Newport, Ky.	31,517	72	5	2.284	6.94
Newport, R. I.	29,154	29	2	.995	6.90
Newton, Mass.	42,455	47	4	1.107	8.51
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	85	11	2.420	12.94
Norri-town, Pa.	30,765	55	10	1.817	18.18
Ogden, Utah	20,528	26	.....	.881	.....
Orange, N. J.	31,958	73	5	2.284	6.85
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	46	7	1.311	15.22
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	8	.....	.196	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	281	17	7.344	6.05
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	63	6	1.725	9.52
Quincy, Ill.	36,730	24	.....	.653	.....
Racine, Wis.	44,528	39	1	.876	2.56
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	372	17	9.168	4.57
Salem, Mass.	46,994	31	2	.659	6.45
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	115	4	2.351	3.48
San Jose, Cal.	37,086	16	.....	.431	.....
Shreveport, La.	32,906	46	4	1.398	8.70
Steubenville, Ohio	25,817	84	6	3.254	7.14
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	148	.....	1.867	.....
Superior, Wis.	44,344	43	5	.970	11.63
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	167	8	3.397	4.79
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	54	2	1.516	3.70
Topeka, Kans.	47,102	112	6	2.378	5.36
Waco, Tex.	28,707	73	3	2.543	4.11
Waltham, Mass.	29,683	75	7	2.526	9.33
Watertown, N. Y.	28,874	67	1	2.320	1.49
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	162	7	3.988	4.32
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	182	10	4.251	5.49
William port, Pa.	33,181	120	7	3.617	5.83
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	59	2	2.124	3.39
York, Pa.	49,430	107	10	2.165	9.35
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949	52	2	1.736	3.85
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,234	6	.....	.534	.....
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,057	2	1	.153	50.00
Alton, Ill.	22,092	74	3	3.350	4.05
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	171	6	7.291	3.51
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	57	2	3.813	3.51
Arlington, Mass.	12,287	13	.....	1.058	.....
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,703	2	.....	.157	.....
Ashville, N. C.	20,157	70	4	3.473	5.71
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	5	.....	.431	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.	20,478	155	4	2.686	7.27
Auburn, Me.	15,965	15	2	.940	13.33

1 The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

2 Including carriers.

3 United States Census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Beloit, Wis.	17,122	114	5	6.658	4.39
Berlin, N. H.	13,613	29	5	2.229	17.24
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,721	68	4	4.956	5.88
Beverly, Mass.	20,679	62	2	2.998	3.23
Biddeford, Me.	17,475	34	3	1.946	8.82
Billings, Mont.	13,020	3	.....	.230	.....
Braddock, Pa.	20,935	49	5	2.341	10.20
Bradford, Pa.	14,514	2	.....	.138	.....
Burlington, Iowa.	24,802	3	1	.121	33.33
Cairo, Ill.	15,302	35	3	2.274	8.57
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	18	1	1.424	5.56
Carbondale, Pa.	18,532	53	6	2.860	11.32
Carlisle, Pa.	10,589	6	.....	.567	.....
Central Falls, R. I.	24,767	48	.....	1.943	.....
Champaign, Ill.	13,835	21	.....	1.518	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,160	29	2	1.913	6.90
Clinton, Mass.	13,675	22	2	1.683	9.79
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982	20	1	1.251	5.00
Columbia, Pa.	11,454	16	3	1.397	18.75
Columbus, Ga.	21,815	14	.....	.642	.....
Concord, N. H.	22,791	30	.....	1.346	.....
Cannellsville, Pa.	14,613	6	.....	.411	.....
Corning, N. Y.	14,866	29	3	1.951	10.34
Cortland, N. Y.	12,565	14	1	1.114	7.14
Cranston, R. I.	24,415	24	2	.983	8.33
Cumberland, Md.	23,848	78	6	3.271	7.09
Cumberland, R. I.	10,688	16	1	1.568	6.25
Dover, N. H.	13,294	15	.....	1.131	.....
Dubois, Pa.	14,067	20	.....	1.428	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,667	11	3	.561	27.27
Dunmore, Pa.	19,757	57	2	2.885	3.51
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,647	50	1	2.681	2.00
Elyria, Ohio.	17,396	63	1	3.622	1.59
Eureka, Cal.	13,768	3	.....	.218	.....
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,351	17	1	1.040	5.88
Farrell, Pa.	10,139	47	6	4.612	12.77
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858	11	.....	.740	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,367	15	.....	.736	.....
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	14	1	1.331	7.14
Frederick, Md.	10,886	4	.....	.367	.....
Freeport, Ill.	19,018	62	4	3.260	6.45
Fulton, N. Y.	11,448	25	.....	2.184	.....
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	57	3	2.336	5.26
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,618	11	4	.509	36.36
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	20	2	1.434	10.00
Greenfield, Mass.	11,492	3	.....	.261	.....
Greensburg, Pa.	14,687	48	4	3.268	8.33
Greenville, S. C.	17,395	8	.....	.460	.....
Greenwich, Conn.	18,290	46	2	2.515	4.35
Guthrie, Okla.	11,911	40	.....	3.358	.....
Hammond, Ind.	24,481	45	3	1.838	6.67
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	35	3	2.166	8.57
Helena, Mont.	13,253	4	1	.302	25.00
Henderson, Ky.	11,953	11	2	.920	18.18
Holland, Mich.	11,639	26	2	1.718	10.00
Homestead, Pa.	21,236	49	11	2.305	22.45
Hornell, N. Y.	14,341	11	.....	.767	.....
Huntington, Ind.	10,479	6	.....	.573	.....
Ironton, Ohio.	13,690	9	.....	.657	.....
Ironwood, Mich.	14,147	37	2	2.615	5.41
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,510	3	.....	.193	.....
Jackson, Tenn.	16,318	24	6	1.471	25.00
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,431	30	2	1.944	26.67
Janesville, Wis.	14,195	9	.....	.634	.....
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,412	6	1	.576	16.67
Kankakee, Ill.	11,159	50	1	3.534	2.00
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	96	6	4.370	6.25
Keokuk, Iowa.	14,008	10	.....	.714	.....
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	35	3	1.777	8.57
Lackawanna, N. Y.	10,012	29	2	1.525	6.90
Lafayette, Ind.	20,896	12	2	.574	16.67
Lakewood, Ohio.	20,210	15	1	.742	6.67
Lancaster, Ohio.	14,849	193	9	6.941	8.74
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,563	61	3	3.150	4.92
Lebanon, Pa.	19,626	61	6	3.061	9.84

¹ United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Leominster, Mass.	19,789	117	7	5.912	5.98
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,077	51	1	3.899	1.96
Lochport, N. Y.	19,581	28	1	1.430	3.57
Logansport, Ind.	20,262	8	1	.395	12.50
Long Beach, Cal.	24,437	9	.....	.368	.....
Long Branch, N. J.	14,719	47	2	3.193	4.26
Manistee, Mich.	12,381	21	7	1.696	33.33
Mansfield, Ohio	22,100	41	6	1.855	14.63
Marietta, Ohio	12,923	13	2	1.006	15.38
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	29	1	1.935	3.45
Marion, Ind.	19,656	63	3	3.205	4.76
Marlborough, Mass.	14,991	35	4	2.335	11.43
Marquette, Mich.	12,117	2	.....	.165	.....
Massillon, Ohio	14,912	32	3	2.146	9.38
Mattoon, Ill.	12,218	13	.....	1.064	.....
McGroese, Mass.	16,887	86	3	5.093	3.49
Middletown, Conn.	12,815	6	.....	.468	.....
Middletown, Ohio	14,827	32	3	2.158	9.37
Mishawaka, Ind.	14,579	26	1	1.733	3.85
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	37	1	1.493	2.70
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	9	1	.691	11.11
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	29	1	1.161	3.45
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	83	5	4.045	5.68
New Albany, Ind.	20,629	40	3	1.939	7.50
New Brunswick, N. J.	24,827	47	7	1.893	14.89
Newport News, Va.	20,446	37	1	1.810	2.70
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	21	4	.954	19.05
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	10	3	.506	30.00
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,184	39	2	2.958	5.13
North Yakima, Wash.	16,737	10	1	.597	10.00
Norwich, Conn.	20,992	14	5	.667	35.71
Norwood, Ohio	20,320	14	.....	.639	.....
Oil City, Pa.	18,645	1	.....	.054	.....
Olean, N. Y.	16,018	9	1	.562	11.11
Ossining, N. Y.	12,987	17	.....	1.309	.....
Ottumwa, Iowa	23,586	8	.....	.339	.....
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,327	38	5	2.193	13.16
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,057	18	4	1.195	22.22
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	23	2	1.363	8.70
Piona, Ohio	13,906	12	.....	.863	.....
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	21	2	.923	9.52
Plymouth, Pa.	18,422	50	4	2.714	8.00
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,095	20	2	1.325	10.00
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	64	4	3.393	6.25
Revere, Mass.	21,552	89	3	4.130	3.37
Rome, N. Y.	22,693	11	1	.485	9.09
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	93	1	6.451	1.08
San Angelo, Tex.	10,321	5	.....	.484	.....
San Bernardino, Cal.	15,603	2	.....	.128	.....
Sandusky, Ohio	20,127	11	.....	.547	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.	13,818	1	.....	.072	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,499	79	6	5.852	7.59
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,723	28	2	1.781	7.14
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	40	3	1.751	7.50
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	15	.....	1.096	.....
Spartanburg, S. C.	20,125	24	2	1.193	8.33
St. Cloud, Minn.	11,425	5	2	.438	40.00
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	7	.....	.463	.....
Sunbury, Pa.	15,458	54	5	3.493	9.26
Uniontown, Pa.	19,140	31	.....	1.620	.....
Virginia, Minn.	13,671	2	1	.146	50.00
Warren, Ohio	12,074	6	1	.497	16.67
Warren, Pa.	14,045	7	2	.498	28.57
Wausau, Wis.	18,352	10	1	.545	10.00
Waycross, Ga.	18,134	19	3	1.048	15.79
Webster, Mass.	12,662	3	.....	.237	.....
West Chester, Pa.	12,722	19	1	1.493	5.26
Westfield, Mass.	17,635	15	3	.851	20.00
West Orange, N. J.	12,722	74	3	5.817	4.05
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	21,701	38	2	1.751	5.26
Williamantic, Conn.	12,208	37	3	3.031	8.11
Winthrop, Mass.	11,868	11	.....	.927	.....
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	26	.....	1.650	.....

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

GONORRHEA.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	16		0.307	
Duluth, Minn.	89,331		1		
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	35,858	41		1.143	
Davenport, Iowa	46,340	212		4.575	
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	2		.049	
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	6		.233	
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	162		3.296	
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	6		.233	
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	162		3.296	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	3		.201	
Burlington, Iowa	24,802	88		3.548	
Eureka, Cal.	13,768	8		.581	
Holland, Mich.	11,639	1		.086	
Keokuk, Iowa	14,008	46		3.284	
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	7		.355	
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	10		.401	
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	14		.561	
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	3		.198	

MALARIA.¹

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	14		0.269	
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	1		.015	
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	14		.223	
Savannah, Ga.	67,917	56	31	.825	55.36
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	2	1	.038	100.00
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	1		.032	
Colorado Springs, Colo.	31,717	1		.032	
Easton, Pa.	29,882	1		.033	
Jackson, Miss.	26,990	9		.333	
New Castle, Pa.	39,569	1		.025	
Orange, N. J.	31,968	4		.125	
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	12		.467	
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	61	10	1.241	16.39
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	1		.030	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	60	6	2.160	10.00
York, Pa.	49,430	1		.020	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1		.076	
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	1		.042	
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	1	1	.095	100.00
Greenville, S. C.	17,395	6		.345	
Greenwich, Conn.	18,290	41	1	2.242	2.44
Long Branch, N. J.	14,719	5		.340	
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	4		.161	
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	1	1	.040	100.00
Newport News, Va.	20,446	3	3	.147	100.00
North Yakima, Wash.	16,737	1		.060	
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	19		.835	
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	1	1	.073	100.00
Sunbury, Pa.	15,458	1		.065	
West Orange, N. J.	12,722	2		.157	

MEASLES.¹

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	80,291	188	2	2.341	1.06
Allentown, Pa.	60,297	1,217	3	20.183	.25
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	2,261	1	4.615	.38
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	149		2.762	
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	382	3	7.331	.79
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	989	13	18.950	1.31

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.³ United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	318	2	4.965	0.63
Canton, Ohio	57,426	7	.....	.122	.....
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	118	4	.209	22.22
Covington, Ky.	55,896	10	1	.179	10.00
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	147	2	1.646	1.36
East St. Louis, Ill.	69,502	378	.....	5.439	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	82,411	833	15	10.108	1.80
Erie, Pa.	72,401	197	1	2.721	.51
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	756	2	10.605	.26
Fort Wayne, Ind.	72,322	85	.....	1.175	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	160	.....	2.302	.....
Holyoke, Mass.	62,852	20	6	.318	30.00
Jacksonville, Fla.	70,173	13	1	.185	7.69
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	141	.....	1.496	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	95,834	74	3	.772	4.05
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	1,009	3	18.751	.30
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	49	.....	.499	.....
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	219	4	2.895	1.83
Oklahoma, Okla.	83,559	386	2	4.619	.52
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	316	2	4.768	.63
Pecunia, Ill.	70,006	4	.....	.057	.....
Portland, Me.	62,161	115	.....	.241	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218	177	3	3.456	1.69
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	1,386	7	6.155	1.81
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	21	2	.389	9.52
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	501	5	5.536	1.00
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	194	3	2.313	1.55
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	165	.....	1.121	.....
Springfield, Ohio.	50,068	395	3	7.891	.76
Troy, N. Y.	77,560	390	3	5.028	.77
Utica, N. Y.	82,060	355	18	4.326	5.07
Waterbury, Conn.	82,517	32	3	.388	9.38
Wichita, Kans.	64,972	317	.....	4.879	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	517	9	5.536	1.74
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	1,749	.....	28.447	.....
Amsterdam, N. Y.	35,223	10	.....	.284	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	431	1	11.805	.23
Augusta, Ga.	49,451	573	1	11.587	.17
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,122	838	2	29.799	.24
Bay City, Mich.	47,047	4	.....	.085	.....
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	187	.....	6.006	.....
Butler, Pa.	25,543	16	.....	.626	.....
Butte, Mont.	41,781	77	.....	1.843	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	194	2	5.978	1.08
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	9	.....	.321	.....
Colorado Springs, Colo.	31,717	280	3	8.828	1.07
Danville, Ill.	30,847	53	.....	1.718	.....
Decatur, Ill.	37,525	9	.....	.240	.....
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781	114	1	4.543	7.14
Easton, Pa.	29,882	130	1	4.350	.77
East Orange, N. J.	39,852	900	1	22.584	.11
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	42	1	1.137	2.33
El Paso, Tex.	49,606	150	5	3.030	3.33
Evanston, Ill.	27,724	79	.....	2.850	.....
Everett, Mass.	37,381	223	2	5.966	.90
Everett, Wash.	32,048	782	.....	24.401	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	75	2	1.852	2.67
Fresno, Cal.	29,809	13	.....	.436	.....
Hamilton, Ohio	38,814	121	.....	3.131	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	59	2	1.253	3.39
Jackson, Miss.	26,990	74	.....	2.742	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	1,238	3	27.006	.24
Lancaster, Pa.	49,686	25	.....	.603	.....
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	1,340	1	8.759	.29
Lima, Ohio.	33,904	13	.....	.383	.....
Lincoln, Neb.	45,643	274	1	6.003	.36
Lorain, Ohio	34,360	142	.....	4.133	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	75	.....	2.366	.....
Madison, Wis.	29,469	175	2	5.938	1.14
Malden, Mass.	48,979	119	.....	2.430	.....
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965	14	1	.305	7.14

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Medford, Mass.	25,240	40	.....	1.585	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777	¹ 218	1	5.218	0.46
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,047	384	.....	10.957	.....
Muskogee, Okla.	38,309	112	.....	2.924	.....
Nashua, N. H.	26,901	8	.....	.297	.....
Newburgh, N. Y.	23,023	282	1	9.716	.35
New Castle, Pa.	39,569	¹ 13	.....	.329	.....
Newport, R. I.	29,154	203	1	6.963	.49
Newton, Mass.	42,455	¹ 391	1	9.210	.26
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	14	.....	.399	.....
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	310	5	10.243	1.61
Ogden, Utah	29,528	31	.....	1.050	.....
Orange, N. J.	31,968	547	2	17.111	.37
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	¹ 35	2	.997	5.71
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	33	.....	.807	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	231	1	6.037	.43
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	¹ 38	.....	1.040	.....
Quincy, Ill.	36,730	¹ 3	.....	.082	.....
Racine, Wis.	44,528	7	.....	.157	.....
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	693	2	17.080	.29
Salem, Mass.	46,984	101	3	2.149	2.97
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	13	.....	.266	.....
San Jose, Cal.	37,086	¹ 112	1	3.020	.89
Steubenville, Ohio.	25,817	2	.....	.077	.....
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	¹ 40	.....	1.556	.....
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	156	1	3.174	.64
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	¹ 32	.....	.898	.....
Topeka, Kans.	47,102	34	.....	.722	.....
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	113	.....	3.806	.....
Watertown, N. Y.	28,874	16	.....	.554	.....
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	110	.....	2.706	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	102	5	2.382	4.90
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	239	.....	7.203	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	620	9	22.317	1.45
York, Pa.	49,430	16	.....	.324	.....
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,234	43	.....	3.828	.....
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,057	73	2	5.591	2.74
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	61	.....	2.601	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	18	.....	1.204	.....
Arlington, Mass.	12,287	82	1	6.674	1.22
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,763	55	.....	4.309	.....
Asheville, N. C.	20,157	66	.....	3.274	.....
Ashland, Wis.	² 11,594	15	.....	1.294	.....
Baton Rouge, La.	16,442	.....	1	.....	.....
Beloit, Wis.	17,122	¹ 1	.....	.058	.....
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,721	206	2	15.013	.97
Beverly, Mass.	20,679	¹ 43	.....	2.079	.....
Biddeford, Me.	17,475	.....	1	.....	.....
Billings, Mont.	13,020	¹ 418	3	32.104	.72
Braddock, Pa.	20,935	171	1	8.168	.58
Bradford, Pa.	² 14,544	203	2	13.958	.99
Cambridge, Ohio	12,640	250	.....	19.778	.....
Carbondale, Pa.	18,532	13	.....	.701	.....
Carlisle, Pa.	10,589	22	.....	2.078	.....
Central Falls, R. I.	24,707	¹ 5	.....	.202	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,160	¹ 60	1	3.298	2.00
Clinton, Mass.	² 13,075	12	.....	.918	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982	404	2	25.278	.50
Columbia, Pa.	² 11,454	2	.....	.175	.....
Concord, N. H.	22,291	6	.....	.269	.....
Connellsville, Pa.	14,613	6	.....	.411	.....
Corning, N. Y.	14,866	69	.....	3.969	.....
Cortland, N. Y.	12,565	70	.....	5.571	.....
Cranston, R. I.	24,415	28	.....	1.085	.....
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	63	.....	2.642	.....
Cumberland, R. I.	10,608	11	.....	.094	.....
Dover, N. H.	13,264	13	.....	.226	.....
Dubois, Pa.	14,007	22	.....	1.571	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,007	66	.....	3.366	.....
Dunmore, Pa.	19,757	62	.....	3.138	.....
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,647	5	.....	.268	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 1,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Elyria, Ohio.....	17,396	35		2.012	
Eureka, Cal.....	13,768	50	5	3.632	10.00
Farrell, Pa.....	¹ 10,190	8		.785	
Findlay, Ohio.....	¹ 14,858	16		1.077	
Fort Scott, Kans.....	10,522	8		.760	
Freeport, Ill.....	19,018	11		.578	
Fulton, N. Y.....	11,448	85	2	7.425	2.35
Gloucester, Mass.....	¹ 24,398	15		.615	
Gloversville, N. Y.....	21,618	62		2.868	
Granite City, Ill.....	13,647	20	2	1.466	10.00
Great Falls, Mont.....	¹ 13,948	157	3	11.256	1.91
Greenfield, Mass.....	11,492	7		.609	
Greensburg, Pa.....	14,687	28		1.936	
Greenville, S. C.....	17,395	148	1	8.578	.68
Greenwich, Conn.....	18,290	106		5.796	
Hammond, Ind.....	21,481	8		.327	
Harrison, N. J.....	16,160	² 107		6.621	
Helena, Mont.....	13,258	154		11.616	
Henderson, Ky.....	11,953	46		3.848	
Holland, Mich.....	11,639	431	1	37.031	.23
Homestead, Pa.....	21,256	81	4	3.011	6.25
Hornell, N. Y.....	14,341	74	1	5.160	1.35
Ironton, Ohio.....	13,690	20		1.461	
Ironwood, Mich.....	11,147	3		.212	
Ithaca, N. Y.....	15,510	18		1.161	
Jacksonville, Ill.....	15,431	12		.778	
Janesville, Wis.....	14,195	15		1.053	
Jeffersonville, Ind.....	¹ 10,412	91		8.740	
Kearny, N. J.....	21,967	290	2	13.202	.69
Kokomo, Ind.....	19,694	20		1.016	
Lackawanna, N. Y.....	19,012	6		.316	
Lafayette, Ind.....	20,896	304	3	14.548	.99
Lakewood, Ohio.....	20,219	186	1	9.199	.54
Lancaster, Ohio.....	14,840	10		.674	
Leavenworth, Kans.....	¹ 19,363	255	1	13.169	.39
Lebanon, Pa.....	19,926	4		.201	
Leominster, Mass.....	19,789	29		1.465	
Little Falls, N. Y.....	13,077	30		2.294	
Lockport, N. Y.....	19,581	10		.511	
Logansport, Ind.....	20,262	40		1.974	
Long Beach, Cal.....	24,437	97		3.960	
Long Branch, N. J.....	14,719	29		1.970	
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	16,971	70		4.125	
Manistee, Mich.....	¹ 12,381	155		12.519	
Mansfield, Ohio.....	22,100	25		1.131	
Marionette, Wis.....	¹ 14,610	34		2.327	
Marion, Ind.....	19,656	7		.356	
Marlborough, Mass.....	14,991	1		.067	
Marquette, Mich.....	12,117	95	2	7.840	2.11
Massillon, Ohio.....	14,912	118	2	7.913	1.69
Melrose, Mass.....	16,887	29		1.717	
Middletown, Conn.....	12,815	245		19.118	
Missoula, Mont.....	16,492	² 24		1.455	
Montclair, N. J.....	24,782	769	1	31.031	.13
Morristown, N. J.....	13,033	59		4.527	
Muncie, Ind.....	24,969	13		.521	
Nanticoke, Pa.....	21,756	81		3.723	
New Albany, Ind.....	20,629	68	2	3.298	2.94
New Brunswick, N. J.....	24,827	127	1	5.115	.79
North Adams, Mass.....	¹ 22,019	44		1.998	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,766	277	1	14.014	.36
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	13,184	² 13	6	.986	46.15
North Yakima, Wash.....	16,737	345		20.613	
Norwich, Conn.....	20,982	² 19		.906	
Norwood, Ohio.....	20,320	20		.984	
Oil City, Pa.....	18,645	20		1.073	
Olean, N. Y.....	16,018	40	2	2.497	5.00
Ossining, N. Y.....	12,987	243		18.711	
Pekskill, N. Y.....	17,327	353	1	20.373	.23
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16,870	6		.356	
Piqua, Ohio.....	13,906	² 37		2.661	
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,755	331	1	14.546	.30

¹ United States census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Plymouth, Pa.	18,422	345	4	18.728	1.16
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,095	124		8.215	
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	56		2.960	
Revere, Mass.	21,552	34		1.578	
Rome, N. Y.	22,693	19	3	.837	15.79
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	6		.416	
Salom, Oreg.	18,286	9		.492	
San Bernardino, Cal.	15,603	9		.577	
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,127	16		.795	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,723	52		3.307	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	220	3	9.632	1.36
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	62		4.531	
Spartanburg, S. C.	20,125	89		4.422	
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	22		1.454	
Sunbury, Pa.	15,458	115	1	7.440	.87
Uniontown, Pa.	19,140	11	1	.575	9.09
Warren, Pa.	14,045	3		.214	
Webster, Mass.	12,662	3		.237	
West Chester, Pa.	12,722	25		1.965	
Westfield, Mass.	17,635	17	1	.964	5.83
West Orange, N. J.	12,722	340	1	26.725	.29
Wilksburg, Pa.	21,701	37		1.705	
Willmantic, Conn.	12,206	60	3	4.916	5.00
Winthrop, Mass.	11,866	18		1.517	
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	88		5.586	

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).³

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	80,201	17	10	0.212	58.82
Allentown, Pa.	60,297	1	1	.017	100.00
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	1		.019	
Brookton, Mass.	64,043	3		.047	33.33
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	1	1	.017	
Covington, Ky.	55,896	1	5	.018	
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	5	15	.056	
Erie, Pa.	72,401	1	1	.014	100.00
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	2	1	.028	50.00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	72,322	3	2	.041	66.67
Holyoke, Mass.	62,852	2	1	.032	50.00
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	3		.032	
Lawrence, Mass.	95,834	11	13	.115	
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	3	3	.031	100.00
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	12	12	.159	100.00
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	8	8	.144	100.00
Oklahoma, Okla.	83,559	1	1	.012	100.00
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	1		.015	
Peoria, Ill.	70,006	4	2	.057	50.00
Portland, Me.	62,161	1		.016	
Pueblo, Col.	51,218	3	2	.059	66.67
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	2	2	.037	100.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	3	2	.033	66.67
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	3	1	.036	33.33
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	18	18	.310	100.00
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	1	1	.020	100.00
Troy, N. Y.	77,560	2	2	.026	100.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	10	11	.107	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Amsterdam, N. Y.	35,223	4	6	.114	
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	4	4	.110	100.00
Augusta, Ga.	49,451	1	1	.020	100.00
Bay City, Mich.	47,047	3	12	.064	
Butte, Mont.	41,781	1	17	.024	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	4	4	.123	100.00
Davenport, Iowa.	46,340	1		.022	
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781	2	2	.078	100.00
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	1	1	.026	100.00
El Paso, Tex.	49,505	6	2	.121	33.33
Evanston, Ill.	27,724	2		.072	

¹ United States census, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.³ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL)—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Everett, Mass.	37,331	2	1	0.054	50.00
Galveston, Tex.	40,239	4		.099	
Hamilton, Ohio	38,814	1	1	.026	100.00
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	3	2	.064	66.67
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,542	1	1	.022	100.00
Lancaster, Pa.	49,635	1		.020	
Lexington, Ky.	33,819	12	7	.052	
Malden, Mass.	48,979	3	3	.061	100.00
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965	1	1	.022	100.00
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777	8	4	.191	50.00
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,023	1	14	.034	
Newport, R. I.	29,154	2	2	.069	100.00
Newton, Mass.	42,455	1		.024	
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	13	6	.055	
Pasadena, Cal.	40,830	2	1	.049	50.00
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	2	2	.055	100.00
Salem, Mass.	46,994	3	3	.064	100.00
Shreveport, La.	32,906	3	6	.091	
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	1		.023	100.00
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	4	2	.098	50.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	1	1	.023	100.00
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	1		.030	
York, Pa.	49,430	1		.020	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	4	2	.171	50.00
Arlington, Mass.	12,287	3		.244	
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	4	2	.345	50.00
Baton Rouge, La.	16,442	2	1	.122	50.00
Berlin, N. H.	13,013	1	1	.077	100.00
Beverly, Mass.	20,679	2		.097	
Billings, Mont.	13,620	1	1	.077	100.00
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	5	3	.352	60.00
Connellsville, Pa.	14,613	3	2	.205	66.67
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	2		.084	
Dubois, Pa.	14,007	4	2	.286	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	1	2	.051	
Durham, N. C.	22,863	3	3	.131	100.00
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,647	1		.054	
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,351	3	2	.183	66.67
Findlay, Ohio	14,858	3	2	.202	66.67
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,367	1		.049	
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	2	2	.190	100.00
Freeport, Ill.	19,018	3	3	.158	100.00
Fulton, N. Y.	11,448	4	3	.349	75.00
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,618	2	2	.093	100.00
Granite City, Ill.	13,647	1	1	.073	100.00
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	2		.143	
Greenfield, Mass.	11,492	4	3	.348	75.00
Holland, Mich.	11,639	1	2	.086	
Ironton, Ohio.	13,690	1	1	.073	100.00
Ironwood, Mich.	14,147	3	2	.212	66.67
Jackson, Tenn.	16,318	1	1	.061	100.00
Keokuk, Iowa.	14,008	1	1	.071	100.00
Lackawanna, N. Y.	19,012	44	4	2.314	9.09
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	1	3	.052	
Lebanon, Pa.	19,926	4	4	.201	100.00
Leominster, Mass.	19,739	1	1	.051	100.00
Mansfield, Ohio.	22,100	3	3	.136	100.00
Marquette, Mich.	12,117	1	1	.083	100.00
Middletown, Ohio.	14,827	4	4	.270	100.00
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	1		.051	
North Yakima, Wash.	16,737	1	1	.060	100.00
Norwood, Ohio.	20,320	3		.148	
Oil City, Pa.	18,645	1	1	.054	100.00
Olean, N. Y.	16,018	1		.062	
Ossining, N. Y.	12,987	6	3	.462	50.00
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	4	1	.237	25.00
Plymouth, Pa.	18,422	1		.054	
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,095	1	1	.066	100.00
Rome, N. Y.	22,693	1	1	.044	100.00
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,723	2	3	.127	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	1	2	.044	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL)—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	1	1	0.073	100.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	20,125	1	1	.050	100.00
Sunbury, Pa.	15,458	1	1	.065	100.00
Uniontown, Pa.	19,140	4	3	.209	75.00

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).¹

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	80,291	6	2	0.075	33.33
Altoona, Pa.	54,553	2	2	.035	100.00
Berkeley, Cal.	52,165	2	1	.038	50.00
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,131	6	.....	.115	.....
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	2	.....	.031	.....
Cornington, Ky.	55,836	1	1	.018	100.00
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	1	.....	.011	.....
Erie, Pa.	72,501	1	1	.014	100.00
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	1	1	.014	100.00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	72,322	3	.....	.041	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	1	.....	.014	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	95,814	1	.....	.010	.....
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	2	.....	.020	.....
Manchester, N. H.	75,435	5	2	.066	40.00
Passaic, N. J.	66,278	1	.....	.015	.....
Portland, Me.	62,141	23	.....	.048	.....
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	1	.....	.016	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	2	2	.037	100.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,593	2	1	.022	50.00
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	5	1	.060	20.00
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	2	.....	.034	.....
Troy, N. Y.	77,530	3	.....	.039	.....
Utica, N. Y.	82,040	1	1	.012	100.00
Waterbury, Conn.	82,517	1	.....	.012	.....
Wichita, Kans.	64,972	2	2	.031	100.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	1	.....	.011	100.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Amsterdam, N. Y.	35,223	1	2	.028	.....
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	1	.....	.032	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	28,657	8	1	.285	12.50
Decatur, Ill.	37,525	1	.....	.027	.....
Everett, Mass.	37,381	2	.....	.054	.....
Hamilton, Ohio	38,814	1	.....	.026	.....
Havehill, Mass.	47,071	16	1	.340	6.25
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	1	.....	.022	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685	1	.....	.020	.....
Lorain, Ohio	34,340	1	1	.029	100.00
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	1	.....	.031	.....
Madison, Wis.	29,449	3	1	.102	33.33
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,047	1	.....	.029	.....
Nashua, N. H.	26,991	3	1	.112	33.33
New Castle, Pa.	39,569	2	1	.051	50.00
Newton, Mass.	42,455	1	.....	.024	.....
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	1	.....	.033	.....
Orange, N. J.	31,968	2	.....	.063	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	1	1	.028	100.00
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	1	.....	.026	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	5	.....	.137	.....
Salem, Mass.	46,994	1	.....	.021	.....
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	2	2	.041	100.00
Steubenville, Ohio	25,817	1	1	.039	100.00
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	3	.....	.061	.....
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	2	.....	.056	.....
Zanesville, Ohio	29,919	1	1	.033	100.00
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,057	1	1	.077	100.00
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	1	.....	.043	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	14	3	.937	21.43
Arlington, Mass.	12,287	3	1	.244	33.33
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,763	1	.....	.078	.....
Beloit, Wis.	17,122	1	.....	.058	.....

¹Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.²The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,721	1		0.073	
Beverly, Mass.	20,679	3		.145	
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	2		.138	
Burlington, Iowa	24,802	1		.040	
Carbondale, Pa.	18,532	2		.108	
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982	1		.063	
Concord, N. H.	22,291	3		.135	
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	2	1	.084	50.00
Eureka, Cal.	13,768	1		.073	
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,351	1	1	.061	100.00
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	1		.095	
Freeport, Ill.	19,018	1		.053	
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,618	2		.093	
Huntington, Ind.	10,479	3		.286	
Keokuk, Iowa	14,008	2		.143	
Lackawanna, N. Y.	19,012	1		.053	
Lebanon, Pa.	19,926	6	2	.301	33.33
Leominster, Mass.	19,789	2		.101	
Lockport, N. Y.	19,581	1		.051	
Logansport, Ind.	20,262	3		.148	
Long Beach, Cal.	24,437	1	1	.041	100.00
Manistee, Mich.	12,381	1		.081	
Mariborough, Mass.	14,991	1		.067	
Marquette, Mich.	12,117	1	1	.083	100.00
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	1		.059	
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	1		.046	
Norwood, Ohio	20,320	1		.049	
Ottumwa, Iowa	23,586	1		.042	
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,327	1	1	.058	100.00
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	1		.059	
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,095	1		.066	
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	3		.208	
Sandusky, Ohio	20,127	1		.050	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	1		.044	
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	1		.073	
Westfield, Mass.	17,635	1	1	.057	100.00
Wilksburg, Pa.	21,701	4		.184	

SCARLET FEVER.²

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	80,291	174	7	2.167	4.02
Allentown, Pa.	60,297	42	3	.697	7.14
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	116	6	2.051	5.17
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	103	1	1.903	.97
Berkley, Cal.	52,105	40		.768	
Binghanton, N. Y.	52,191	73	2	1.399	2.74
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	229	2	3.576	.87
Canton, Ohio	57,426	116		2.040	
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	23		.383	
Covington, Ky.	55,896	61	2	1.091	3.28
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	398	18	4.455	4.52
East St. Louis, Ill.	69,502	63	5	.901	7.94
Elizabeth, N. J.	82,411	115	4	1.395	5.48
Erie, Pa.	72,401	94	1	1.298	1.06
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	85	3	1.192	3.53
Fort Wayne, Ind.	72,322	108	3	1.493	2.78
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	76		1.094	
Holyoke, Mass.	62,852	225	6	3.580	2.67
Jacksonville, Fla.	70,173	18		.257	
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	94		.997	
Lawrence, Mass.	95,834	119	2	1.242	1.68
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	38	6	.706	15.79
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	317	1	3.228	.32
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	253	17	3.411	6.59
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	9		.162	
Oklahoma, Okla.	81,550	45		.539	
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	75		1.132	
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	88	3	1.547	3.41
Peoria, Ill.	70,006	297	6	4.242	2.02

¹ United States census, 1910.

² Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Portland, Me.	62,161	1 123		1.979	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218	46		.898	.....
Rockford, Ill.	52,337	34	2	1.223	3.13
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	68	2	.606	5.25
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	134	5	2.482	3.73
Savannah, Ga.	67,917	30	1	.442	3.33
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	263	14	2.906	5.32
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	376	11	4.483	2.93
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	103	4	1.777	3.88
Springfield, Ohio	50,058	29	1	.579	3.45
Troy, N. Y.	77,550	170	5	2.192	2.94
Utica, N. Y.	82,070	103	7	1.255	6.80
Waterbury, Conn.	82,517	134	15	1.624	11.19
Wichita, Kans.	64,972	42		.616	.....
Wilmington, Del.	92,057	82	1	.891	1.22
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	281	4	3.009	1.42
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	28		1.063	.....
Amsterdam, N. Y.	35,223	39	1	1.107	2.56
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	146	2	3.999	1.37
Augusta, Ga.	49,451	41		.890	.....
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	50	1	1.514	2.00
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,122	71	2	2.525	2.82
Bay City, Mich.	47,047	51		1.084	.....
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	45		1.442	.....
Butler, Pa.	25,543	50		1.957	.....
Butte, Mont.	41,781	47	4	1.125	8.51
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	35,858	29		.809	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	23,452	221	2	6.810	.60
Clinton, Mass.	28,057	73	3	2.602	4.11
Clinton, Iowa	26,802	7		.261	.....
Colorado Springs, Col.	31,717	17	1	.536	5.88
Danville, Ill.	30,847	23	1	.746	4.35
Davenport, Iowa	46,340	58		1.252	.....
Decatur, Ill.	37,525	176	1	4.690	.57
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781	21	1	.815	4.76
Easton, Pa.	29,882	147	8	4.919	5.41
East Orange, N. J.	39,832	163	1	4.090	.61
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	102		3.711	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	45		1.190	.....
El Paso, Tex.	49,505	116	4	2.343	3.45
Evanston, Ill.	27,724	64	2	2.308	3.13
Everett, Mass.	37,381	156	1	4.173	.64
Everett, Wash.	32,048	27		.842	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	57	3	1.407	5.26
Fresno, Cal.	29,809	84	8	2.818	9.52
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	43		1.067	.....
Hamilton, Ohio	38,814	150	2	1.288	4.00
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	190	2	3.951	1.08
Jackson, Miss.	26,990	123	3	4.557	2.44
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	27		.589	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	9		.287	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685	54		1.087	.....
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	168		1.752	.....
Lima, Ohio	33,904	39		1.150	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	66		1.446	.....
Lorain, Ohio	34,300	50	3	1.455	6.00
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	47	3	1.477	6.58
Madison, Wis.	29,469	19		.645	.....
Malden, Mass.	48,979	265	7	5.410	2.64
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965	75	1	1.632	1.33
Medford, Mass.	25,240	160	3	6.339	1.88
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777	30		.718	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,047	43		1.227	.....
Muskogee, Okla.	38,309	62		1.618	.....
Nashua, N. H.	26,901	32		1.190	.....
Newark, Ohio	28,271	61		2.158	.....
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,023	32	1	1.103	3.13
New Castle, Pa.	39,569	177	6	1.946	7.79
Newport, Ky.	31,517	62	2	1.967	3.23
Newport, R. I.	29,154	51		1.749	.....
Newton, Mass.	42,455	119	4	2.803	3.36
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	26	1	.740	3.85

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	124		4.097	
Ogden, Utah	29,578	46		1.558	
Orange, N. J.	31,968	97	4	3.034	4.12
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	2		.057	
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	30		.734	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	33,265	115	7	3.005	6.09
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	97	2	2.655	2.03
Quincy, Ill.	36,730	3		.082	
Racine, Wis.	44,528	99	10	2.223	10.10
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	76	2	1.873	2.63
Salem, Mass.	46,994	81	1	1.724	1.23
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	320		6.544	
San Jose, Cal.	37,086	69	2	1.861	2.90
Shenandoah, Pa.	28,097	34	12	1.210	35.29
Shreveport, La.	32,906	35		1.064	
Stuebenville, Ohio.	25,817	37	1	1.433	2.70
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	62		2.412	
Superior, Wis.	44,344	236	12	5.322	5.08
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	9	1	.183	11.11
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	180	7	5.052	3.89
Topoka, Kans.	47,102	30		.637	
Waco, Tex.	28,707	31		1.080	
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	80	1	2.695	1.25
Watertown, N. Y.	28,874	3		.104	
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	99	2	2.436	2.02
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	31	1	.724	3.23
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	30		.904	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	22		.792	
York, Pa.	49,430	16		.324	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949	31	1	1.035	3.23
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,234	14		1.246	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,057	32		2.451	
Alton, Ill.	22,092	17		.770	
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	65		2.772	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	33	2	2.208	6.06
Arlington, Mass.	12,287	34		2.767	
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,763	4		.313	
Asheville, N. C.	20,157	16		.794	
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	3		.259	
Ashtabula, Ohio.	120,478	*20		.977	
Auburn, Me.	15,965	11		.689	
Baton Rouge, La.	16,442	5		.304	
Beloit, Wis.	17,122	14	8	.818	57.14
Berlin, N. H.	13,013	5		.384	
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,721	31		2.259	
Beverly, Mass.	20,679	72		3.482	
Biddelford, Me.	17,475	9		.515	
Billings, Mont.	13,020	52	1	3.994	1.92
Bradnock, Pa.	20,935	84	6	4.012	7.14
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	4		.275	
Brunswick, Ga.	10,649	1		.094	
Burlington, Iowa	24,802	24		.968	
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	31		2.014	
Cambridge, Ohio	12,640	90	2	7.120	2.22
Carbondale, Pa.	18,532	9		.486	
Carlisle, Pa.	10,589	1		.094	
Central Falls, R. I.	24,707	18		.729	
Champaign, Ill.	13,835	32		2.313	
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,160	27		1.781	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	62	1	4.742	1.61
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982	14		.876	
Columbia, Pa.	11,454	17	1	1.484	5.88
Columbus, Ga.	21,805	17		.780	
Concord, N. H.	22,291	23		1.256	
Connellsville, Pa.	14,613	67		4.585	
Corning, N. Y.	14,866	1		.067	
Cortland, N. Y.	12,565	56		4.457	
Cranston, R. I.	24,415	36		1.475	
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	225	4	9.436	1.78
Cumberland, R. I.	10,608	12		1.131	
Dover, N. H.	13,264	10		.754	

¹ United States census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Dubois, Pa.	14,007	7		0.500	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	29	2	1.479	6.90
Dunmore, Pa.	19,757	54	2	2.733	3.70
Durham, N. C.	22,863	82		3.586	
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,647	27	1	1.448	3.70
Elyria, Ohio.	17,396	31		1.782	
Eureka, Cal.	13,768	5		.363	
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,351	87	2	5.321	2.30
Farrell, Pa.	10,190	12		1.178	
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858	30	1	2.019	3.33
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,367	6		.295	
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	3	1	.285	33.33
Frederick, Md.	10,886	8		.735	
Freeport, Ill.	19,018	45		2.366	
Fulton, N. Y.	11,448	5		.437	
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	47		1.926	
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,618	14	3	.648	21.43
Granite City, Ill.	13,647	6		.440	
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	57		4.087	
Greenfield, Mass.	11,492	10		.870	
Greensburg, Pa.	14,687	41	1	2.792	2.44
Greenville, S. C.	17,395	11		.632	
Greenwich, Conn.	18,290	14		.765	
Guthrie, Okla.	11,911	30		2.519	
Hagerstown, Md.	17,749	103	3	5.803	2.91
Hammond, Ind.	24,481	34		1.389	
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	80		4.950	
Helena, Mont.	13,253	6		.453	
Henderson, Ky.	11,953	67	2	5.605	2.99
Holland, Mich.	11,639	2		.172	
Homestead, Pa.	21,256	163	6	7.668	3.63
Hornell, N. Y.	14,341	8		.558	
Hot Springs, Ark.	16,334	24		1.469	
Huntington, Ind.	10,479	53		5.058	
Ironton, Ohio.	13,690	21		1.534	
Ironwood, Mich.	14,147	101	5	7.139	4.95
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,510	2		.129	
Jackson, Tenn.	16,318	7		.429	
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,431	5		.324	
Janesville, Wis.	14,195	7		.493	
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,412	15		1.441	
Kankakee, Ill.	14,150	15	1	1.060	6.67
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	125	2	5.690	1.60
Keokuk, Iowa.	14,008	27		1.927	
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	98		4.976	
Lackawanna, N. Y.	19,012	25		1.315	
Lafayette, Ind.	20,896	43	1	2.058	2.33
Lakewood, Ohio.	20,219	50	10	2.473	20.00
Lancaster, Ohio.	14,840	72	3	4.852	4.17
La Salle, Ill.	12,000	114	23	9.500	20.18
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	16	3	.826	18.75
Lebanon, Pa.	19,926	13	1	.652	7.60
Leominster, Mass.	19,789	33	1	1.668	3.03
Lincoln, Ill.	11,532	6	2	.520	33.33
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,077	107	3	8.182	2.80
Lockport, N. Y.	19,581	19		.970	
Logansport, Ind.	20,262	11		.543	
Long Beach, Cal.	24,437	17		.696	
Long Branch, N. J.	14,719	37		2.514	
Mansfield, Ohio.	22,100	59	3	2.670	5.08
Marietta, Ohio.	12,923	5		.387	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	77		5.270	
Marion, Ind.	19,656	30		1.526	
Marion, Ohio.	22,032	13		.590	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,991	28		1.868	
Marquette, Mich.	12,117	9	2	.743	22.22
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	19	1	1.274	5.26
Mattoon, Ill.	12,218	15		1.228	
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	69	3	4.086	4.35
Middletown, Conn.	12,815	10		.780	
Middletown, Ohio.	14,827	41		2.765	
Mishawaka, Ind.	14,579	10		.686	
Missoula, Mont.	16,492	5	1	.303	20.00

¹ United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	59		2.381	
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	26		1.995	
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	143		5.727	
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	18	2	.827	11.11
New Albany, Ind.	20,629	35		1.697	
New Brunswick, N. J.	24,827	123	16	4.954	13.01
Newport News, Va.	20,446	16		.783	
North Adams, Mass.	122,019	12		.545	
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	35		1.771	
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,184	14		1.062	
North Yakima, Wash.	16,737	11		.657	
Norwich, Conn.	20,982	40	2	1.906	5.00
Norwood, Ohio.	20,320	21	2	1.033	9.52
Oil City, Pa.	18,645	41		2.199	
Olean, N. Y.	16,018	5		.312	
Ossining, N. Y.	12,987	22		1.694	
Ottumwa, Iowa	23,586	130	1	5.512	.77
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,327	8		.462	
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,057	85	7	5.645	8.24
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	59	2	3.497	3.39
Piqua, Ohio.	13,996	107		7.695	
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	39		1.714	
Plymouth, Mass.	13,227	55	7	4.158	12.73
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,095	11	2	.729	18.18
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	11		.583	
Revere, Mass.	21,552	147		6.821	
Rome, Ga.	14,146	7		.495	
Rome, N. Y.	22,693	35		1.542	
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	55		3.815	
Salem, Oreg.	18,286	30		1.641	
San Angelo, Tex.	10,321	12		1.163	
San Bernardino, Cal.	15,603	20		1.282	
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,127	9		.447	
Santa Barbara, Cal.	13,818	6		.434	
Santa Cruz, Cal.	13,482	13		.964	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,499	9	1	.667	11.11
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,723	8		.509	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	24	4	1.051	16.67
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	4		.292	
Spartanburg, S. C.	20,125	13	1	.646	7.69
St. Cloud, Minn.	11,425	62	2	5.427	3.23
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	22	1	1.454	4.55
Sunbury, Pa.	15,458	158	3	10.221	1.90
Uniontown, Pa.	19,140	42	1	2.194	2.38
Virginia, Minn.	13,671	11		.805	
Warren, Ohio.	12,074	6		.497	
Warren, Pa.	14,045	22		1.566	
Wausau, Wis.	18,352	15	2	.817	13.33
Waycross, Ga.	18,134	15		.827	
Webster, Mass.	12,662	18		1.422	
West Chester, Pa.	12,722	11	1	.865	9.09
Westfield, Mass.	17,635	25	2	1.418	8.00
West Orange, N. J.	12,722	42		3.301	
Wilksburg, Pa.	21,701	254	10	11.705	3.94
Willimantic, Conn.	12,206	18		1.475	
Winthrop, Mass.	11,866	53		4.888	
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	24		1.523	

SMALLPOX.³

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	80,291	82		1.021	
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	43	1	.760	2.33
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	1		.019	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	6		.094	
Canton, Ohio.	57,426	225	3	3.918	1.33
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	21		.349	
Covington, Ky.	55,896	194		3.471	
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	157		1.758	
East St. Louis, Ill.	69,502	41		.589	

¹ United States census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

³ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Erie, Pa.	72,401	26	.....	0.359	.....
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	277	.....	3.886	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	72,322	3	.....	.041	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	4	.....	.058	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	70,173	33	.....	.470	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	244	.....	2.588	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	58,811	48	1	.892	2.08
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	2	.....	.026	.....
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	4	.....	.072	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.	83,559	150	.....	1.795	.....
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	26	1	.060	25.00
Peoria, Ill.	70,006	26	.....	.371	.....
Portland, Me.	62,161	123	.....	.370	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218	3	.....	.059	.....
Rockford, Ill.	52,337	17	.....	.325	.....
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	9	.....	.144	.....
Savannah, Ga.	67,917	14	.....	.206	.....
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	4	.....	.069	.....
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	26	1	.519	3.85
Waterbury, Conn.	82,517	1	.....	.012	.....
Wichita, Kans.	64,972	92	.....	1.416	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	1	1	.011	100.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,451	15	.....	.303	.....
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	39	.....	1.181	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,122	16	.....	.569	.....
Butte, Mont.	41,781	275	1	6.582	36
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	35,858	56	.....	1.562	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	1	.....	.036	.....
Clinton, Iowa.	26,802	60	.....	2.239	.....
Colorado Springs, Colo.	31,717	14	.....	.441	.....
Danville, Ill.	30,847	25	.....	.810	.....
Davenport, Iowa.	46,340	102	.....	2.201	.....
Decatur, Ill.	37,525	2	.....	.053	.....
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781	3	.....	.116	.....
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	19	.....	.691	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	2	.....	.053	.....
El Paso, Tex.	49,505	191	49	3.858	25.65
Everett, Mass.	37,381	1	.....	.027	.....
Everett, Wash.	32,048	4	.....	.125	.....
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	114	.....	2.830	.....
Hamilton, Ohio.	38,814	1	.....	.026	.....
Jackson, Miss.	26,990	3	.....	.111	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	8	.....	.175	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	38	1	1.211	2.63
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	1126	3	3.246	2.38
Lima, Ohio.	33,904	90	.....	2.655	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	103	.....	2.257	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	69	1	2.168	1.45
Madison, Wis.	29,469	10	.....	.339	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777	43	.....	1.029	.....
Muskogee, Okla.	38,309	117	.....	3.054	.....
Newark, Ohio.	28,271	15	.....	.531	.....
Newport, Ky.	31,517	5	.....	.159	.....
Newport, R. I.	29,154	1	.....	.034	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	339	.....	9.651	.....
Ogden, Utah.	29,528	72	.....	2.438	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	10	.....	.285	.....
Quincy, Ill.	36,730	117	.....	3.185	.....
Racine, Wis.	44,528	80	.....	1.797	.....
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	31	.....	.764	.....
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	19	.....	.369	.....
San Jose, Cal.	37,086	12	.....	.324	.....
Shreveport, La.	32,906	89	.....	2.705	.....
Staubenville, Ohio.	25,817	4	.....	.155	.....
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	24	.....	.934	.....
Superior, Wis.	44,344	81	.....	1.827	.....
Tampa, Fla.	40,156	65	.....	1.322	.....
Topeka, Kans.	47,102	59	.....	1.253	.....
Waco, Tex.	28,707	385	.....	13.411	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	1	.....	.023	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	14	.....	.504	.....
Winston-Salem, N. C.	29,034	60	.....	2.067	.....
York, Pa.	49,430	3	.....	.061	.....
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949	50	.....	1.670	.....

* The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,234	1		0.089	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,057	4		.306	
Alton, Ill.	22,092	237		10.728	
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	288		12.280	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	3		.201	
Asheville, N. C.	20,157	63	1	3.125	1.59
Ashland, Wis.	¹ 11,594	56		4.830	
Ashtabula, Ohio.	¹ 20,478	² 3		.146	
Baton Rouge, La.	16,442	14		.851	
Beloit, Wis.	17,122	63		3.679	
Berlin, N. H.	13,013	1		.077	
Biddeford, Me.	17,475	28		1.602	
Billings, Mont.	13,020	40		3.072	
Brownsville, Tex.	12,310	6		.487	
Burlington, Iowa	24,802	9		.363	
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	36		2.339	
Champaign, Ill.	13,835	2		.145	
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,160	3		.198	
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982	34	1	2.127	2.94
Columbus, Ga.	21,805	24		1.101	
Corning, N. Y.	14,866	1		.067	
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	2		.084	
Durham, N. C.	22,863	64		2.799	
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,647	8		.429	
Eureka, Cal.	13,768	18		1.307	
Fargo, N. Dak.	16,351	15		.917	
Farrell, Pa.	¹ 10,190	1		.098	
Findlay, Ohio.	¹ 14,858	11		.740	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,367	3		.147	
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	2		.190	
Frederick, Md.	10,886	1		.092	
Freeport, Ill.	19,018	25		1.315	
Granite City, Ill.	13,647	56		4.103	
Great Falls, Mont.	¹ 13,948	40		2.868	
Greenville, S. C.	17,395	37		2.127	
Guthrie, Okla.	11,911	2		.168	
Hagerstown, Md.	17,749	7		.394	
Hammond, Ind.	24,481	19		.776	
Helena, Mont.	13,258	19		1.433	
Henderson, Ky.	11,953	9		.753	
Huntington, Ind.	10,479	4		.382	
Ironton, Ohio.	13,690	1		.073	
Ironwood, Mich.	14,147	15		1.060	
Jackson, Tenn.	16,318	2		.123	
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,431	7		.454	
Janesville, Wis.	14,195	5		.352	
Jefferson City, Mo.	12,780	61		4.773	
Keokuk, Iowa.	¹ 14,008	143		10.208	
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	12		.609	
La Fayette, Ind.	20,896	12		.574	
Lancaster, Ohio.	14,840	7		.472	
La Salle, Ill.	12,000	1		.083	
Leavenworth, Kans.	¹ 19,363	5		.258	
Lockport, N. Y.	19,581	4		.204	
Logansport, Ind.	20,262	57		2.813	
Long Beach, Cal.	24,437	2		.082	
Long Branch, N. J.	14,719	1		.068	
Marquette, Wis.	¹ 14,610	30		2.053	
Marion, Ind.	19,656	31		1.577	
Marion, Ohio.	22,032	35		1.589	
Marlborough, Mass.	14,991	14		.934	
Marquette, Mich.	12,117	7		.578	
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	37		2.481	
Mattoon, Ill.	12,218	4		.327	
Middletown, Ohio.	14,827	7		.472	
Missoula, Mont.	16,492	² 47	1	2.850	2.13
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	63		2.523	
New Albany, Ind.	20,629	260		12.604	
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,184	39		2.958	
North Yakima, Wash.	16,737	13		.777	
Norwood, Ohio.	20,320	2		.098	
Olean, N. Y.	16,018	4		.250	
Ottumwa, Iowa.	23,586	43		1.823	

¹ United States census, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16,870	33	.....	1.956	.....
Piqua, Ohio.....	13,906	1	.....	.072	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	18,863	112	.....	5.938	.....
Rome, Ga.....	14,146	10	.....	.707	.....
Rutland, Vt.....	14,417	3	.....	.208	.....
Salem, Oreg.....	18,286	1	.....	.055	.....
San Bernardino, Cal.....	15,603	1	.....	.064	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,127	108	.....	5.366	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	13,818	2	.....	.145	.....
Santa Cruz, Cal.....	13,482	76	.....	5.637	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13,499	22	.....	1.630	.....
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	15,723	53	.....	3.371	.....
Spartanburg, S. C.....	20,125	9	1	.447	11.11
St. Cloud, Minn.....	11,425	35	1	3.063	2.86
Steelton, Pa.....	15,126	2	.....	.132	.....
Virginia, Minn.....	13,671	2	.....	.146	.....
Warren, Pa.....	14,045	10	.....	.712	.....
Wausau, Wis.....	18,352	1	.....	.054	.....
Waycross, Ga.....	18,134	16	.....	.882	.....
West Chester, Pa.....	12,722	1	.....	.079	.....
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	21,701	1	.....	.046	.....
Willimantic, Conn.....	12,206	1	.....	.082	.....

SYPHILIS.²

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Brockton, Mass.....	64,043	33	.....	0.515	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	53,811	18	.....	.335	.....
Portland, Me.....	62,161	*3	.....	.048	.....
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	35,858	14	.....	.390	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	46,340	43	.....	.928	.....
Jackson, Miss.....	26,990	*4	.....	.148	.....
Muskogee, Okla.....	38,309	11	50	.287	.....
Orange, N. J.....	31,968	11	1	.344	9.69
Pasadena, Cal.....	40,880	*1	.....	.024	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	48,900	*1	.....	.020	.....
Stockton, Cal.....	25,702	1	.....	.039	.....
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,948	*2	.....	.134	.....
Asbury Park, N. J.....	12,763	1	.....	.078	.....
Burlington, Iowa.....	24,802	12	.....	.484	.....
Dover, N. H.....	13,264	1	1	.075	100.00
Eureka, Cal.....	13,768	4	.....	.291	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	14,008	11	1	.785	9.09
Kokomo, Ind.....	19,694	*1	.....	.051	.....
Montclair, N. J.....	24,782	27	2	1.090	7.41
Muncie, Ind.....	24,969	7	.....	.280	.....
Newport News, Va.....	20,446	2	.....	.098	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	13,818	1	1	.072	100.00
Winthrop, Mass.....	11,866	1	1	.084	100.00

TUBERCULOSIS.³

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	80,291	*17	59	0.212	.....
Allentown, Pa.....	60,297	*57	63	.945	.....
Altoona, Pa.....	56,553	*31	36	.548	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,952	121	55	2.243	2.20
Berkeley, Cal.....	52,105	*34	24	.653	1.42

¹ United States census, 1910.² Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.³ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	109	72	2.088	1.51
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	153	63	2.389	2.43
Canton, Ohio	37,426	118	37	.313	.....
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	121	131	.349	.....
Covington, Ky.	55,896	35	122	.626	.....
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	233	136	2.608	1.71
East St. Louis, Ill.	69,502	73	89	1.050	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	82,411	240	93	2.912	2.53
Erie, Pa.	72,401	193	73	2.666	2.64
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	28	106	.393	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	72,322	126	45	.360	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	1190	72	2.734	2.64
Holyoke, Mass.	62,852	96	81	1.527	1.19
Jacksonville, Fla.	70,173	1218	161	3.107	1.35
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	104	.....	1.103	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	95,834	145	87	1.513	1.67
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	39	83	.725	.....
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	217	111	2.210	1.95
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	142	167	.756	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.	83,539	132	61	.383	.....
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	134	61	2.022	2.20
Peoria, Ill.	70,006	19	78	.271	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218	45	62	.879	.....
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	1127	147	2.025	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	53,938	56	52	1.037	1.08
Savannah, Ga.	67,917	1243	186	3.578	1.31
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	141	71	1.558	1.99
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	159	83	1.896	1.92
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	110	110	1.897	1.00
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	81	57	1.618	.....
Troy, N. Y.	77,560	223	163	2.875	1.37
Utica, N. Y.	82,060	152	125	.634	.....
Waterbury, Conn.	82,517	132	63	1.600	2.10
Wichita, Kans.	64,972	53	60	.816	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	277	102	2.966	2.72
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	32	22	1.215	1.45
Amsterdam, N. Y.	35,223	176	43	4.997	4.09
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	71	39	1.945	1.82
Augusta, Ga.	49,451	137	84	.748	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,122	110	19	.356	.....
Bay City, Mich.	47,047	21	26	.446	.....
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	38	19	1.220	2.00
Butler, Pa.	25,543	23	.....	.900	.....
Butte, Mont.	41,781	121	160	2.896	.....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	35,858	119	33	.530	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	118	51	3.636	2.31
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	56	42	1.996	1.33
Colorado Springs, Colo.	31,717	122	147	3.817	.....
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781	22	18	.853	1.22
Easton, Pa.	29,882	41	29	1.372	1.41
East Orange, N. J.	39,852	62	28	1.556	2.21
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	1403	19	10.657	21.21
Evanston, Ill.	27,724	20	18	.721	1.11
Everett, Mass.	37,381	75	30	2.006	2.50
Everett, Wash.	32,048	17	21	.218	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	92	33	2.271	2.79
Fresno, Cal.	29,809	110	40	.335	.....
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	34	.....	.844	.....
Hamilton, Ohio.	38,814	183	29	2.138	2.86
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	138	68	2.932	2.03
Jackson, Miss.	26,990	185	35	3.149	2.43
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	123	55	2.683	2.24
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	13	39	.414	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685	173	69	1.469	1.06
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	144	106	1.133	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	5	26	.110	.....
Lorain, Ohio.	34,360	6	15	.175	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	78	69	2.451	1.13
Madison, Wis.	29,469	58	24	1.968	1.42
Malden, Mass.	48,979	90	46	1.838	1.96
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965	15	34	.326	.....
Medford, Mass.	25,240	29	18	1.149	1.61
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777	124	52	1.574	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,047	60	23	1.712	2.61
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,023	107	39	3.687	2.74
New Castle, Pa.	39,569	53	24	1.339	2.21
Newport, Ky.	31,517	81	81	2.570	.....
Newport, R. I.	29,154	23	20	.789	1.15
Newton, Mass.	42,455	58	25	1.366	2.32
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	9	25	.256	.....
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	18	23	.595	.....
Ogden, Utah	29,528	8	6	.271	1.33
Orange, N. J.	31,968	141	50	4.411	2.82
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	123	26	.655	.....
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	145	67	3.547	2.16
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	105	45	2.744	2.33
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	69	44	1.889	1.57
Racine, Wis.	44,528	146	38	1.033	1.21
Salem, Mass.	46,994	64	64	2.341	1.72
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	119	119	2.434	.....
San Jose, Cal.	37,086	16	44	.102	.....
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	10	69	.389	.....
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	191	91	3.886	2.10
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	170	78	1.965	.....
Topeka, Kans.	47,102	33	41	.701	.....
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	47	33	1.583	1.42
Watertown, N. Y.	28,874	30	25	1.039	1.20
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	192	30	2.263	3.07
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	40	47	.934	.....
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	12	14	.362	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	126	39	.936	.....
York, Pa.	49,430	107	11	2.165	9.73
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,234	3	6	.267	.....
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	33	12	1.407	2.75
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	12	5	.803	2.40
Arlington, Mass.	12,287	19	10	1.546	1.90
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,763	24	12	1.880	2.00
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	26	5	2.243	5.20
Berlin, N. H.	13,013	8	6	.615	1.33
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,721	20	9	1.458	2.22
Beverly, Mass.	20,679	130	24	1.451	1.25
Billings, Mont.	13,020	12	2	.922	6.00
Braddock, Pa.	20,935	12	22	.573	.....
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	13	.....	.894	.....
Cambridge, Ohio	12,640	12	6	.949	2.00
Carbondale, Pa.	18,532	2	2	.108	.....
Carlisle, Pa.	10,589	17	17	1.605	.....
Central Falls, R. I.	24,707	26	7	1.052	3.71
Champaign, Ill.	13,835	18	.....	.578	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,160	52	22	3.430	2.36
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	20	16	1.530	1.25
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982	18	5	1.126	3.60
Columbia, Pa.	11,454	18	14	.698	.....
Columbus, Ga.	21,805	112	14	.550	.....
Connellsville, Pa.	14,613	27	16	1.848	1.69
Corning, N. Y.	14,866	14	.....	.942	.....
Cortland, N. Y.	12,565	16	9	1.273	1.78
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	193	29	3.900	3.21
Dover, N. H.	13,264	116	13	1.206	1.23
Dubois, Pa.	14,007	20	5	1.428	4.00
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	17	12	.867	1.42
Dunmore, Pa.	19,757	7	1	.354	7.00
Durham, N. C.	22,863	102	50	4.461	2.04
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,647	34	15	1.823	2.67
Elyria, Ohio	17,396	6	4	.345	1.50
Eureka, Cal.	13,768	4	15	.291	.....
Farrell, Pa.	10,190	4	14	.393	.....
Findlay, Ohio	14,858	14	18	.942	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,367	8	24	.393	.....
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	10	8	.950	1.25
Frederick, Md.	10,886	122	2	2.021	11.00
Fulton, N. Y.	11,448	16	1	1.398	16.00
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	26	22	1.066	1.18
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,618	31	18	1.434	1.72
Greenfield, Mass.	11,492	3	5	.261	.....
Greensburg, Pa.	14,687	10	9	.681	1.11

† The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

‡ United States Census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Greenville, S. C.	17,395	1 40	18	2.300	2.22
Greenwich, Conn.	18,290	1 27	20	1.476	1.35
Hammond, Ind.	24,481	4	28	.163	.....
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	1 41	14	2.537	2.30
Henderson, Ky.	11,953	35	34	2.928	1.03
Holland, Mich.	11,639	6	3	.516	2.00
Homestead, Pa.	21,256	62	12	2.917	1.17
Hornell, N. Y.	14,341	18	14	1.255	1.29
Ironwood, Mich.	14,147	11	12	.778	.....
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,510	48	18	3.095	2.67
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,431	1	42	.065	.....
Janesville, Wis.	14,195	20	15	1.409	1.33
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	77	13	3.505	5.92
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	1 7	29	.355	.....
Lackawanna, N. Y.	19,012	40	5	2.104	8.00
Lafayette, Ind.	20,896	7	33	.335	.....
Lakewood, Ohio	20,219	1	17	.049	.....
Lancaster, Ohio	14,840	1	28	.067	.....
La Salle, Ill.	12,000	13	12	1.083	1.08
Leavenworth, Kans.	2 19,363	29	20	1.498	1.45
Lebanon, Pa.	19,926	1 123	28	6.173	4.39
Leominster, Mass.	19,789	21	15	1.061	1.40
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,077	26	11	1.988	2.36
Lockport, N. Y.	19,581	27	23	1.379	1.17
Long Beach, Cal.	24,437	6	15	.246	.....
Long Branch, N. J.	14,719	33	18	2.242	1.83
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,971	10	.....	.589	.....
Manistee, Mich.	2 12,381	11	12	.888	.....
Mansfield, Ohio	22,100	8	19	.362	.....
Marionette, Wis.	2 14,610	17	7	1.164	2.43
Marion, Ohio	22,032	1	.....	.045	.....
Marlborough, Mass.	14,991	10	13	.667	.....
Marquette, Mich.	12,117	1 19	12	1.568	1.58
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	16	12	.947	1.33
Middletown, Conn.	12,815	63	34	4.916	1.85
Middletown, Ohio	14,827	1 28	28	1.888	.....
Missoula, Mont.	16,492	6	3	.364	2.00
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	54	38	2.179	1.64
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	26	17	1.995	1.53
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	6	24	.240	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	14	16	.644	.....
New Albany, Ind.	20,629	5	34	.242	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.	24,827	62	49	2.497	2.27
Newport News, Va.	20,446	42	42	2.054	.....
North Adams, Mass.	2 22,019	1 22	15	.999	1.47
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	57	22	2.884	2.55
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,184	8	6	.607	1.33
North Yakima, Wash.	16,737	1 9	13	.538	.....
Norwich, Conn.	20,982	68	64	3.241	1.06
Norwood, Ohio	20,320	1 34	29	1.673	1.17
Olean, N. Y.	16,018	42	12	2.622	3.50
Ossining, N. Y.	12,987	12	16	.924	.....
Peeckskill, N. Y.	17,327	41	15	2.366	2.73
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,057	18	10	1.195	1.80
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	59	11	2.593	5.36
Plymouth, Pa.	18,422	71	5	3.854	14.20
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,095	14	13	.927	1.08
Port Huron, Mich.	2 18,863	12	15	.636	.....
Revere, Mass.	21,552	12	12	.557	.....
Rome, Ga.	14,146	7	8	.495	.....
Rome, N. Y.	22,693	64	91	2.820	.....
Salem, Oreg.	18,286	8	16	.437	.....
Sandusky, Ohio	20,127	17	22	.845	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.	13,818	1 24	24	1.737	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,499	1 9	8	.667	1.13
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,723	4	11	.254	.....
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	60	22	2.627	2.73
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	1 17	10	1.242	1.70
Spartanburg, S. C.	20,125	25	52	1.242	.....
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	56	13	3.702	4.31
Sunbury, Pa.	15,458	29	9	1.876	3.22
Uniontown, Pa.	19,140	1 10	.....	.993	.....
Virginia, Minn.	13,671	9	9	.658	.....
Warren, Ohio	12,074	121	8	10.022	15.13

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Warren, Pa.....	14,045	35	11	2.492	3.18
Wausau, Wis.....	18,352	4	17	.218	.....
Webster, Mass.....	12,662	16	9	1.264	1.73
West Chester, Pa.....	12,722	1	.....	.079	.....
Westfield, Mass.....	17,635	30	17	1.701	1.76
West Orange, N. J.....	12,722	50	11	3.930	4.55
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	21,701	72	19	3.318	3.79
Willimantic, Conn.....	12,206	16	2	1.311	8
Winthrop, Mass.....	11,866	12	1	1.011	12
Woburn, Mass.....	15,755	8	12	.508	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.¹

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	80,291	184	23	1.046	27.38
Allentown, Pa.....	60,297	95	13	1.576	13.68
Altoona, Pa.....	56,533	43	6	.760	13.95
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,952	45	10	.831	22.22
Berkeley, Cal.....	52,105	28	4	.537	14.29
Binghamton, N. Y.....	52,191	22	7	.422	31.82
Brockton Mass.....	64,043	52	5	.812	9.62
Canton, Ohio.....	57,426	131	7	.540	22.58
Charleston, S. C.....	60,121	260	41	4.325	15.77
Covington, Ky.....	55,896	32	8	.572	25
Duluth, Minn.....	89,331	103	16	1.153	15.53
East St. Louis, Ill.....	69,502	32	13	.460	40.63
Elizabeth, N. J.....	82,411	32	4	.388	12.50
Erie, Pa.....	72,401	58	11	.801	18.97
Evansville, Ind.....	71,284	84	10	1.178	11.90
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	72,322	140	9	.553	22.50
Harrisburg, Pa.....	69,493	63	11	.907	17.46
Holyoke, Mass.....	62,852	9	.....	.143	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	70,173	119	28	1.696	23.53
Kansas City, Kans.....	94,271	59	.....	.626	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	95,834	68	5	.710	7.35
Little Rock, Ark.....	53,811	71	17	1.319	23.94
Lynn, Mass.....	98,207	79	7	.804	8.86
Manchester, N. H.....	75,655	21	5	.278	23.81
Mobile, Ala.....	55,573	96	18	1.727	18.75
Oklahoma, Okla.....	83,559	66	24	.790	36.36
Passaic, N. J.....	66,276	12	4	.181	33.33
Pawtucket, R. I.....	56,901	14	5	.246	35.71
Peoria, Ill.....	70,006	11	7	.157	63.64
Portland, Me.....	62,161	1213	.....	3.427	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	51,218	71	7	1.386	9.86
Rockford, Ill.....	52,337	39	4	.745	10.26
Sacramento, Cal.....	62,717	253	23	4.034	9.09
Saginaw, Mich.....	53,988	84	9	1.556	10.71
Savannah, Ga.....	67,917	115	16	1.693	13.91
Schenectady, N. Y.....	90,503	61	11	.674	18.03
Somerville, Mass.....	83,881	30	6	.358	20.00
Springfield, Ill.....	57,972	168	14	1.173	20.59
Springfield, Ohio.....	50,058	30	10	.599	33.33
Troy, N. Y.....	77,560	36	23	.464	63.89
Utica, N. Y.....	82,060	22	7	.268	31.82
Waterbury, Conn.....	82,517	32	1	.388	3.13
Wichita, Kans.....	64,972	62	15	.954	24.19
Wilmington, Del.....	92,057	141	22	1.532	15.60
Yonkers, N. Y.....	93,383	19	4	.203	21.05
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Alameda, Cal.....	26,330	15	1	.570	6.67
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	35,223	8	4	.227	50.00
Auburn, N. Y.....	36,509	18	4	.493	22.22
Augusta, Ga.....	49,451	41	21	.829	51.22
Aurora, Ill.....	33,022	74	10	2.241	13.51

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,122	17	1	0.605	5.88
Bay City, Mich.	47,047	27	16	.574	59.26
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	14		.450	
Butler, Pa.	25,543	11		0.431	
Butte, Mont.	41,781	29	3	.694	10.34
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	35,858	45	3	1.255	6.67
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	37	6	1.140	16.22
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	34		1.212	
Colorado Springs, Colo.	31,717	15	2	.473	13.33
Danville, Ill.	30,847	15	8	.486	53.33
Deatur, Ill.	37,525	41	7	1.093	17.07
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781	41	3	1.590	7.32
Easton, Pa.	29,882	21	6	.703	28.57
East Orange, N. J.	39,852	22	2	.552	9.09
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	9	2	.327	22.22
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	47	5	1.243	10.64
El Paso, Tex.	49,505	67	22	1.353	32.84
Evanston, Ill.	27,724	12	2	.433	16.67
Everett, Mass.	37,381	15	2	.401	13.33
Everett, Wash.	32,048	23	3	.718	13.04
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	16	2	.395	12.50
Fresno, Cal.	29,809	32	5	.403	41.67
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	18		.943	
Hamilton, Ohio	38,814	21	3	.335	23.08
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	38	10	.807	26.32
Jackson, Miss.	26,990	13		.111	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	18	1	.393	5.56
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	19	4	.606	21.05
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685	41	9	.825	21.95
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	21	13	.799	41.94
Lima, Ohio.	33,904	82	11	2.419	13.41
Lincoln, Nebr.	45,643	25	5	.548	20.00
Lorain, Ohio.	34,360	27	3	.786	11.11
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	94	13	2.953	13.83
Madison, Wis.	29,469	4	3	.136	75.00
Malden, Mass.	48,979	9		.184	
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965	22	6	.479	27.27
Medford, Mass.	25,240	10	1	.396	10.00
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777	43	15	1.029	34.88
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,047	4		.114	
Muskogee, Okla.	38,309	37	10	.966	27.03
Nashua, N. H.	26,901	4	3	.149	75.00
Newark, Ohio	28,271	78	10	2.759	12.82
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,023	32	6	1.103	18.75
New Castle, Pa.	39,599	55	6	1.390	10.91
Newport, N. I.	29,154	7	1	.240	14.29
Newton, Mass.	42,455	38	4	.895	10.53
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	17	5	.484	29.41
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	52	6	1.718	11.54
Ogden, Utah	29,528	27		.914	
Orange, N. J.	31,968	32	4	1.001	12.50
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097	12	1	.342	8.33
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	4	1	.098	25.00
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	25	4	.653	16.00
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	35	3	.958	8.57
Quincy, Ill.	36,730	24	13	1.171	30.23
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	94	4	2.317	4.26
Salem, Mass.	46,994	5	1	.106	20.00
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	22	9	.450	40.91
San Jose, Cal.	37,086	6	3	.162	50.00
Shreveport, La.	32,906	41	18	1.246	43.90
Steuenville, Ohio	25,817	137	10	5.307	7.30
Stockton, Cal.	25,702	12	10	.467	83.33
Superior, Wis.	44,344	43	8	.970	18.60
Tampa, Fla.	49,156	185	18	3.764	9.73
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	4	1	.112	25.00
Topeka, Kans.	47,102	33	41	.701	
Waco, Tex.	28,707	52	17	1.811	32.69
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	17	2	.573	11.76
Watertown, N. Y.	28,874	22	2	.762	9.09
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	2		.098	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	81	31	1.892	38.27
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181	21	3	.633	14.29
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	65	8	2.340	12.31
Winston-Salem, N. C.	29,034	77	14	2.652	18.18
York, Pa.	49,430	98	8	1.983	8.16

¹ United States census, 1910.

² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adrian, Mich.	11,234	19	1	1.691	5.26
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	13,057	31	9	2.374	29.03
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	26	3	1.109	11.54
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	5	1	.334	20.00
Arlington, Mass.	12,287	3	—	.244	—
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,763	10	—	.784	—
Asheville, N. C.	20,157	23	5	1.141	21.74
Ashland, Wis.	¹ 11,594	15	3	1.294	20.00
Auburn, Me.	15,965	3	—	.188	—
Beloit, Wis.	17,122	5	1	.292	20.00
Berlin, N. H.	13,013	² 5	—	.231	—
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,721	16	2	1.166	12.50
Beverly, Mass.	20,679	62	9	2.998	14.52
Billings, Mont.	13,020	24	2	1.843	8.33
Bradock, Pa.	20,935	15	—	.717	—
Bradford, Pa.	¹ 14,544	9	—	.619	—
Brunswick, Ga.	10,649	9	2	.845	22.22
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	35	2	2.274	5.71
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	35	1	2.769	2.85
Carbondale, Pa.	18,532	6	3	.324	50.00
Carlisle, Pa.	10,589	5	—	.472	—
Central Falls, R. I.	24,707	6	—	.243	—
Champaign, Ill.	13,835	² 20	—	1.446	—
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,160	15	5	.989	33.33
Clinton, Mass.	¹ 13,075	1	—	.076	—
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982	16	3	1.001	18.75
Columbia, Pa.	¹ 11,454	7	2	.611	28.57
Columbus, Ga.	21,805	² 18	3	.825	16.67
Concord, N. H.	22,291	7	2	.314	28.57
Connellsville, Pa.	14,613	27	2	1.848	7.41
Corning, N. Y.	14,866	53	3	3.565	5.66
Cortland, N. Y.	12,565	15	1	1.194	6.67
Cranston, R. I.	24,415	16	—	.655	—
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	61	6	2.558	9.84
Dover, N. H.	13,264	7	1	.528	14.29
Dubois, Pa.	14,007	13	2	.928	15.38
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	153	7	7.803	4.58
Dunmore, Pa.	19,757	7	—	.354	—
Durham, N. C.	22,863	66	10	2.887	15.15
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,647	21	5	1.126	23.81
Elyria, Ohio.	17,396	7	1	.402	14.29
Eureka, Cal.	13,768	7	—	.508	—
Farrell, Pa.	¹ 10,190	4	2	.393	50.00
Findlay, Ohio.	¹ 14,858	11	3	.740	27.27
Fond du Lac, Wis.	20,367	14	1	.687	7.14
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,522	19	5	1.806	26.32
Frederick, Md.	10,886	22	2	2.021	9.09
Preepert, Ill.	19,013	2	1	.105	50.00
Fulton, N. Y.	11,418	16	1	1.398	6.25
Gloucester, Mass.	¹ 24,398	7	2	.287	28.57
Gloversville, N. Y.	21,618	8	2	.376	25.00
Great Falls, Mont.	¹ 13,948	45	—	3.226	—
Greenfield, Mass.	11,492	15	1	1.305	6.67
Greensburg, Pa.	14,687	5	1	.340	20.00
Greenville, S. C.	17,395	33	5	1.897	15.15
Greenwich, Conn.	18,290	10	1	.517	10.00
Hagerstown, Md.	17,749	94	7	5.296	7.45
Hammond, Ind.	24,481	24	12	.980	50.00
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	3	—	.186	—
Helena, Mont.	13,258	10	—	1.433	5.26
Henderson, Ky.	11,953	59	10	4.936	16.95
Holland, Mich.	11,639	13	4	1.117	30.77
Homestead, Pa.	21,256	42	6	1.976	14.29
Hornell, N. Y.	14,341	15	1	1.046	6.67
Huntington, Ind.	10,479	² 18	4	1.718	22.22
Ironton, Ohio.	13,690	50	12	2.922	30.00
Ironwood, Mich.	14,147	50	5	3.565	62.50
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,510	46	5	2.966	10.87
Jackson, Tenn.	16,318	² 30	9	1.838	30.00
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,431	31	6	2.000	19.35
Janesville, Wis.	14,195	2	—	.141	—
Jeffersonville, Ind.	¹ 10,412	3	1	.288	33.33

¹ United States census, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	42	1	1.912	2.38
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	73	7	3.707	9.59
Lackawanna, N. Y.	19,012	14	1	.736	7.14
Lafayette, Ind.	20,896	20	5	.957	25.00
Lakewood, Ohio	20,219	5		.247	
Lancaster, Ohio	14,840	15	4	.337	80.00
La Salle, Ill.	12,000	13	2	1.083	15.38
Leavenworth, Kans.	¹ 19,363	26	4	1.343	15.38
Lebanon Pa.	19,926	20	4	1.004	20.00
Leominster, Mass.	19,789	18	2	.910	11.11
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,077	2		.153	
Lockport, N. Y.	19,581	26	2	1.328	7.69
Logansport, Ind.	20,262	188	31	9.278	16.49
Long Beach, Cal.	24,437	20	3	.818	15.00
Long Branch, N. J.	14,719	16	1	1.087	6.25
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,971	5	2	.295	40.00
Manistee, Mich.	² 12,381	5	1	.404	20.00
Mansfield, Ohio	22,100	28	3	1.267	10.71
Marietta, Ohio	² 12,923	¹⁵	2	.387	40.00
Marinette, Wis.	³ 14,610	9		.616	
Marion, Ind.	19,656	3		.153	
Marion, Ohio	22,032	4	1	.182	25.00
Marlborough, Mass.	14,991	1	1	.067	100.00
Marquette, Mich.	12,117	12	2	.990	16.67
Massillon, Ohio	14,912	13	2	.872	15.38
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	5	2	.296	40.00
Middletown, Conn.	12,815	15	3	1.171	20.00
Middletown, Ohio	14,827	12		.809	
Mishawaka, Ind.	14,579	34	3	2.332	8.82
Missoula, Mont.	16,492	5	1	.303	20.00
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	12	1	.484	8.33
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	8	7	.614	87.50
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	13	3	.523	23.08
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	11	1	.506	9.09
New Albany, Ind.	20,629	17		.824	
New Brunswick, N. J.	24,827	16	1	.644	6.25
Newport News, Va.	20,446	96	4	4.695	4.17
North Adams, Mass.	² 22,019	65	7	2.952	19.77
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	6		.304	
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,184	101	6	7.661	5.74
North Yakima, Wash.	16,737	41	2	2.450	4.88
Norwich, Conn.	20,982	4	5	.191	
Norwood, Ohio	20,320	5	1	.246	20.
Oil City, Pa.	18,645	4		.215	
Olean, N. Y.	16,018	14	1	.874	7.14
Ossining, N. Y.	12,987	2	1	.154	50.00
Ottumwa, Iowa	23,536	12	4	.509	33.33
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,327	1	1	.058	100.00
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,057	12	4	.797	33.33
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,870	33	4	1.956	12.12
Piqua, Ohio	13,906	19	3	1.366	15.79
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	11	1	.483	9.09
Plymouth, Pa.	18,422	4	1	.217	25.00
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,095	6	2	.397	33.33
Port Huron, Mich.	² 18,863	14	1	.742	7.14
Rome, N. Y.	22,693	10	2	.441	20.00
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	12	1	.832	8.33
Salem, Oreg.	18,286	21	4	1.148	19.05
Sandusky, Ohio	20,127	31	8	1.540	25.81
Santa Barbara, Cal.	13,818	1	1	.072	100.00
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,499	14	4	1.037	28.57
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,723	16	2	1.018	12.50
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840	22	1	.963	4.55
Southbridge, Mass.	13,685	1		.073	
Spartanburg, S. C.	20,125	70	11	3.478	15.71
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	12		.793	
Sunbury, Pa.	15,458	19	1	1.229	5.26
Uniontown, Pa.	19,140	30		1.567	
Virginia, Minn.	13,671	6	4	.439	66.67
Warren, Ohio	12,074	12	2	.994	16.67
Warren, Pa.	14,045	68	1	4.842	1.47
Wausau, Wis.	18,352	4		.218	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.
² United States census, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Webster, Mass.....	12,662	6	.....	0.474	.....
West Chester, Pa.....	12,722	13	4	1.022	30.77
Westfield, Mass.....	17,635	10	.....	.567	.....
West Orange, N. J.....	12,722	9	2	.707	22.22
Wilksburg, Pa.....	21,701	8	.....	.369	.....
Willimantic, Conn.....	12,206	14	.....	1.147	.....
Winthrop, Mass.....	11,866	8	.....	.674	.....
Woburn, Mass.....	15,755	9	2	.571	22.22

LEPROSY.

One case of leprosy was reported at San Diego, Cal., two cases at Tampa, Fla., and one at Oil City, Pa. The health officer of Augusta, Ga., stated that cases of leprosy are known not to be reported in all instances in that city.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended October 30, 1915, was received from Senior Surg. Pierce, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction.	180
Basements concreted (square feet, 28,600).....	18
Floors concreted (square feet, 69,375)...	20
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 4,236).....	31
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).	102,211
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	137
Roof and basement ventilators screened.....	3,268
Wire screening used (square feet).....	16,658
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	2,275
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	2,090
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	342
Wooden floors removed.....	39
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	16
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	5,445
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 32,600).....	33

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RAT PROOFING—Continued.

Old buildings—Continued.	
Basements concreted (square feet, 26,675).....	35
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 25,147).....	88
Total area concrete laid (square feet)...	84,422
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 5,645).....	5
Buildings razed.....	31
New garbage cans stamped "Approved".....	461
Nuisances abated.....	351
OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	17
Reinspections made on vessels.....	19
New rat guards procured.....	12
Defective rat guards repaired.....	12
Rats trapped on wharves and water front.	52
Rats trapped on vessels.....	20
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	170
Traps set on vessels.....	76
Vessels trapped on.....	16
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	7,200

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT—continued.

Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	12
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	6

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Collected.....	444
Examined.....	339
Found infected.....	None.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	229
Mus musculus.....	81
Mus alexandrinus.....	88
Mus rattus.....	46

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Contra Costa County.....	58
Found infected.....	None.

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Contra Costa County.....	6
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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. 8, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	do.....	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	(²)	Sept. 16, 1915	1,594 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	(²)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	(²)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	(²)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(²)	Aug. 14, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(²)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	(²)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(²)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	(²)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	(²)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ Wood rat.

² None.

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

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended November 6, 1915, was received from Surgeon Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	Rats trapped.....	
7	7,862	
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide.....	Premises inspected.....	
12	6,106	
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	Notices served.....	
3	1,185	
Sulphur used (pounds).....	Garbage cans installed.....	
2,638	42	
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation (pounds).....	BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.	
16,600	By elevation.....	44
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	By marginal concrete wall.....	31
212	By concrete floor and wall.....	42
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	By minor repairs.....	95
212	Total buildings rat proofed.....	212
Clean bills of health issued.....	Square yards of concrete laid.....	4,326
29	Lots and sheds, planking removed.....	14
Foul bills of health issued.....	Buildings demolished.....	13
2	Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	94,307

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received, by species:	
Mus rattus.....	172
Mus norvegicus.....	929
Mus alexandrinus.....	149
Mus musculus.....	6,574
Wood rats.....	86
Musk rats.....	13

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.

Rodents received, by species—Continued.	
Futrid (included in enumeration of species).....	63
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,923
Rodents examined.....	1,650
Suspicious rats.....	26
Plague rats confirmed.....	1

PLAGUE RATS.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
265	1015 South Carrollton Avenue...	Oct. 29, 1915	Nov. 4, 1915	Removal of rat harborages; rat-proofing initiated; intensive trapping.

Number of human plague cases, none.	
Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Nov. 4, 1915.	
Total number of rodents captured to Nov. 6.....	490,022
Total number of rodents examined to Nov. 6.....	298,607

Total cases of rodent plague to Nov. 6, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	5
Mus rattus.....	18
Mus alexandrinus.....	9
Mus norvegicus.....	233
Total rodent cases to Nov. 6, 1915....	265

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended October 30, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	27
New buildings reinspected.....	35
Basements concreted, new structures (square feet, 21,851).....	19
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 105,800).....	14
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (square feet, 8,275).....	6
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	9,750
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	145,679
New buildings elevated.....	4
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	33
Old buildings inspected.....	2
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings.....	2
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 6,575).....	2
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	2
Doors rat proofed, old buildings.....	3
Buildings razed.....	3

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	15
Rodents trapped and killed.....	383
Total.....	398
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	392
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Poison distributed (pounds).....	26
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	2
Bodies found plague infected.....	None.

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	3
Mus alexandrinus.....	59
Mus norvegicus.....	273
Mus musculus.....	63

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	13
Vessels fumigated.....	1
Sulphur used (pounds).....	2,000
New rat guards installed.....	15
Defective rat guards repaired.....	26
Fumigation certificates issued.....	1
Port sanitary statements issued.....	43
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	13
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	6

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	43
Mus musculus trapped.....	2
Total.....	45
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	39
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.....	4
New buildings—concrete foundations.....	4
New buildings—basements concreted (square feet, 2,781).....	3
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	2,784

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 OCTOBER 23, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	322	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	314	Cost per rat destroyed, 23½ cents.	
Mongoose trapped.....	8	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu	
Examined microscopically.....	269	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau	
Mus alexandrinus.....	168	Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Mus musculus.....	86	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii,	
Mus norvegicus.....	47	Aug. 16, 1914.	
Mus rattus.....	13		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDING OCT. 16, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,190	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—	
Rats trapped.....	3,126	Continued.	
Rats found dead.....	13	Mus alexandrinus.....	337
Mongoose taken.....	51	Mus rattus.....	704
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopic-		Mus musculus.....	1,515
ally.....	3,190	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug.	
Rats and mongoose found plague infected.....	None.	29, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co.,	
Mus norvegicus.....	583	Aug. 16, 1914.	

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	4		Pittsburgh, Pa.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Sacramento, Cal.....		23
Kansas City, Mo.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Medford, Mass.....	1		Stockton, Cal.....		1
New York, N. Y.....	1	1			

DIPHTHERIA.

West Virginia—Martinsburg.

Dr. C. E. Clay, commissioner of health of Martinsburg, W. Va., reported November 9, 1915, that diphtheria was epidemic in Martinsburg, 100 cases of the disease, with 2 deaths, having been notified within the period of five or six weeks preceding the date of the report.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3425.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	15	1
Chicago, Ill.....	7		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	2	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
New Orleans, La.....		1	Springfield, Ill.....	1	
New York, N. Y.....		3	York, Pa.....	1	

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Kansas—Ellsworth—Human Case.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported November 16, 1915, that a case of foot-and-mouth disease in man had been notified at Ellsworth, Kans.

LEPROSY.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

During the week ended October 30, 1915, one case of leprosy was notified at New Orleans, La., and one death from the disease was reported at Chicago, Ill.

MALARIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	2	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	.....	New Orleans, La.....	.....	2
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
East Orange, N. J.....	1	.....		

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3425.

PELLAGRA.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	5	Nashville, Tenn.....	31	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	1	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	.....	1
Mobile, Ala.....	1	1	Rutland, Vt.....	1	1

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	85	37	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	15	11	Newport, Ky.....	2	2
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	20	38
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18	11
Detroit, Mich.....	3	12	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	4	Sacramento, Cal.....	4	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	6	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	6
Lancaster, Pa.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	2
Lexington, Ky.....	1	2	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5	4	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	.....	Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.....	New Britain, Conn.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	New London, Conn.....	1	.....
Erle, Pa.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	4	1
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	.....	1

RABIES.**Ohio—Cincinnati.**

During the week ended October 30, 1915, a fatal case of rabies was reported at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Washington—Seattle—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the month of October, 1915, 3 cases of rabies in dogs and 1 case in a horse were reported in Seattle, Wash., making totals of cases of rabies reported since the beginning of the outbreak as follows: In dogs, 458; in cattle, 8; in cats, 4; in horses, 2; in a hog, 1.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3425.

SMALLPOX.**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended November 13, 1915, five new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Lyon County, Island Lake Township, 1; Olmsted County, High Forest, 2; Stearns County, Richmond, 1; Wadena County, Wadena, 1; Wright County, Montröse, 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	3	.....	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	9	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	Portland, Ore.....	3	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	8	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

During the week ended October 30, 1915, 1 case of tetanus was notified in each of the following cities: Camden, N. J., Rutland, Vt., and Sacramento, Cal.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3425.

TYPHOID FEVER.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	7	.....	Melrose, Mass.....	3	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	2	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1
Baltimore, Md.....	27	5	Mobile, Ala.....	2	.....
Boston, Mass.....	12	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	10	2
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	.....	New Britain, Conn.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	4	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Butler, Pa.....	.....	1	New Haven, Conn.....	8	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	1	.....	New London, Conn.....	2	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	4	4
Camden, N. J.....	4	.....	New York, N. Y.....	81	8
Charleston, S. C.....	4	1	North Adams, Mass.....	2	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	2	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	31	1	Orange, N. J.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	40	4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	4
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	2	.....	Providence, R. I.....	2	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	.....	Reading, Pa.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....	14	.....	Richmond, Va.....	6	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	2	.....
East Orange, N. J.....	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	1
Elgin, Ill.....	1	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	1	.....
Erie, Pa.....	2	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	1	2	Sacramento, Cal.....	2	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	.....	1	Saginaw, Mich.....	4	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	6	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	7	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	8	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	6	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	5	2	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	.....	Somerville, Mass.....	4	.....
Kenosha, Wis.....	1	1	Springfield, Ill.....	3	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	3	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	2	.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	3
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Trenton, N. J.....	2	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....	Waltham, Mass.....	2	.....
Lorain, Ohio.....	2	.....	Washington, D. C.....	13	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	5	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	1	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	2	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	.....
Malden, Mass.....	2	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	3	1
Manchester, N. H.....	2	.....	York, Pa.....	15	.....
Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....		

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	152	34	2	8	23	1	30	15	
Boston, Mass.	745,139	180	62	1	26	1	21	42	16	
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	581	140	17	94	1	68	2	223	74
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	145	62	4	18	24	32	13	32	13
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	146	50	1	8	11	44	13	44	13
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,194	243	12	98	59	2	401	150	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,685,664	399	47	2	33	2	11	133	44	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	178	43	3	35	28	1	23	16	
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	181	112	3	5	20		37	11	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	110	26	4		8		21	14	
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	69	24		22	8		23		
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	101	21		3	17		46	11	
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	75	20	4	19	6		12	6	
New Orleans, La.	366,484	159	75	4	1	1		20	20	
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912	148	10	2	1	9		32	10	
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	43	1		1			8	2	
Washington, D. C.	358,679	101	19	1		5		19	8	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	70	58	1		3		6	4	
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879		27		2	3				
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	41	2			10		2	2	
Providence, R. I.	250,025	66	11		1	7			6	
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	64	4		3	4		8	6	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	29	3		1	5		2	3	
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	28	9		1	5		5	4	
Camden, N. J.	104,349		4					4		
Dayton, Ohio.	125,509	40	11		1	6		4	6	
Fall River, Mass.	126,904		6			2		9	4	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	31	1					9	2	
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	43	7		2			6	1	
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	34	12	3		1		5	2	
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	21	6	2	4	3		2	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	43	4			3		2	5	
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	33	11			1		7	3	
New Haven, Conn.	147,095		12		1	4		4		
Oakland, Cal.	190,803		9			1		5	4	
Reading, Pa.	105,094	26	2		12	2			1	
Richmond, Va.	154,674	57	5	1		8		3	4	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,567	26	12	1	2				3	
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	29	5	1	3	2		4	3	
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	56	12	1	1	13	1	4	8	
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	31	8		21	2		6	3	
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	50	10	2		4		4	4	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	23	4			4		1	1	
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	10	1					6		
Bayonne, N. Y.	67,582		3			1		1		
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	12	1			2			1	
Brockton, Mass.	65,746		17			1		3	2	
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	36	2	1		1			3	
Covington, Ky.	56,520	4	3			1		1	1	
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	14			2	4		4		
Erie, Pa.	73,798	18	6			3		1		
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	20	8		1			2		
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	25	2						3	
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	19	10		1					
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		5					1		
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	29	10	1	26	1	1	6	1	
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	13	8			2		2		
Malden, Mass.	50,067	14	8			2		4		
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	21				6		2		
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	16	2			1			2	
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		1			1		1		
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	15	3		7	1	4	2	1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	9	2						1	
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	23	1		7	4				

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806								3	
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	17	2							1
San Diego, Cal.	51,115		11						1	
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	14	7		1		3		3	1
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	10	6	1					1	2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	18	19	1			4		2	2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	28	6	1					9	
York, Pa.	50,543		2						4	
From 25,600 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,051	5					1			
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	18	6	1					1	1
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	5			6				3	
Butler, Pa.	26,587	6	2							2
Butte, Mont.	42,918	30	2						3	
Chelsea, Mass.	132,452	8			1				4	1
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	8	4						1	
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	8	1						2	3
Danville, Ill.	31,554	2							4	
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127						3			
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	10	4							2
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	9	3				1			
Everett, Mass.	38,907	6	2				1		1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	8	15	2			1			
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	19	5	1			2			
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	17	9	1			2		3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	17							1	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319				1					
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,900		1							
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	3	1		2				7	
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	22	8						19	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	11								
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662		2				3			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	10	3				2			2
Madison, Wis.	30,084		2		46					
Medford, Mass.	25,737	4	1							
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	5			12				1	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		5				1			
Newport, Ky.	31,722	7	2						1	1
Newport, R. I.	29,631	5							1	
Newton, Mass.	43,085	11	2	1			1		1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	15			1					1
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	5	1							1
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	11					2			
Orange, N. J.	32,524	8	4				3		1	
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	17					2			4
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		14				2			
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,590	7	1						3	2
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	7	5				1			
Racine, Wis.	45,507	11	3							1
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	10	26				1			1
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	4								
Staubenville, Ohio.	26,631	8	2							
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	11	2				2		1	1
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	7		1						
Waltham, Mass.	80,129	8	7		5		1		1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	2	3		3					
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	1	1							1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	7	1							
Wilmington, N. C.	28,294	8	1							
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406		1						1	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	9					2		4	
Braddock, Pa.	31,310		2		43		1			
Calro, Ill.	15,593	5								
Clinton, Mass.	113,075	2							2	1
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765								1	
Concord, N. H.	22,490	14								1
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	13							1	1
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	6	3						1	
Key West, Fla.	21,437	3					1			

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 30, 1915—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	1								
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	7			1					
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	3								
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,237	7								
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	5	2							
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	2	2						3	
New London, Conn.	20,771	9	2			1			1	2
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	1							1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	12	1			1			3	
Phoenix, Ariz.	17,798	11								4
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	5	1	2					3	
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	1	1		1		1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	11								
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	2	2						1	
Wilksburg, Pa.	22,361	5	1						2	
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	4		1						

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

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows:

Croatia-Slavonia.—Week ended August 22, 1915, 118 cases, with 66 deaths, of which 10 cases occurred among troops; week ended August 29, 1915, 46 cases, with 25 deaths, of which 3 cases were among troops.

Hungary.—Week ended August 22, 1915, 287 cases, with 166 deaths, of which 5 cases were among troops, 5 cases with 1 death among prisoners, the remainder having occurred among the civilian population; week ended August 29, 1915, 212 cases, with 124 deaths.

Typhus Fever.

During the week ended August 28, 1915, 117 cases of typhus fever were notified in Austria-Hungary. The cases were distributed in the Provinces of Lower Austria, Bohemia, Galicia, Styria, and Upper Austria.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana, Cuba, during the 21-day period ended October 31, 1915, as follows:

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment Aug. 31.	Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment Aug. 31.
Diphtheria.....	6	2	2	Measles.....	1	.....	.....
Leprosy.....	2	1	253	Paratyphoid fever..	2	.....	5
Malaria.....	6	.....	3	Typhoid fever.....	29	2	20

GERMANY.

Cholera.

During the week ended September 18, 1915, 6 cases of cholera with 1 death were notified in Germany. The cases occurred among the civilian population. During the same period cholera was reported present among prisoners of war in prison camps situated in the Government districts of Erfurt, Magdeburg, Marienwerder, Oppeln, Posen, and Stettin.

GREECE.

Plague—Zante.

During the period from September 13 to October 11, 1915, 2 cases of plague were notified at Zante.

MAURITIUS.

Plague.

During the week ended August 19, 1915, 4 cases of plague were notified in the island of Mauritius.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 19, 1915.¹

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Aug. 22-28.....	117		
Dutch East Indies:				
Batavia.....	Sept. 7-13.....	8	1	
Java.....	Sept. 1-13.....	9	1	
Samarang.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	
Germany.....	Sept. 12-18.....	3		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Sept. 12-25.....		85	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Oct. 9-15.....	3		

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915.

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		Mainly among military.
Hungary—				
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	
Curacao.....	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	

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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.....	23		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		
Frankfurt—				
Government district.....	July 18-24.....	1		
Hamburg.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	
Konigsberg—				
Government district.....	June 6-Sept. 4.....	5		
Leipzig.....	June 6-12.....		1	
Merseburg—				
Government district.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Posen.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....			In prison camp.
Saxe-Weimar.....	July 11-17.....	10		At Jena.
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		
Liverpool.....	Oct. 10-16.....	1	1	
Newcastle.....	June 27-July 3.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 14-July 19.....		4	
Saloniki.....	May 30-Oct. 2.....		168	
Italy:				
Florence.....	May 1-31.....	5	1	
Turin.....	May 17-23.....	1		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 7-Sept. 3.....	3		
Hakodate.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguaascalientes.....	June 21-Oct. 24.....		5	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	347	63	
Petrograd.....	May 9-Sept. 11.....	25	7	
Riga.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 7.....	7	1	
Vladivostok.....	June 15-Aug. 28.....	4	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	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Sept. 19-25.....	1		
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-Sept. 4.....	8	2	
Harput.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Do.
Jaffa.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 11.....	20	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. 19, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Aug. 16-29.....	164	91	
Hungary.....	do.....	499	290	
Budapest.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 2.....	2	1	
Borneo.....				To Sept. 9, 1915, 6 cases; 5 deaths; 30 miles from Sandakan.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Sept. 1-13.....	118	60	
Batavia.....	Sept. 7-13.....	4	3	
Germany:				
Government districts—				
Oppeln.....	Sept. 12-18.....	1	1	Civilians.
Stettin.....	do.....	5		Do.
India:				
Calcutta.....	do.....		10	
Mandalay.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 18.....		244	
Mergui.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 11.....		93	
Myingyan.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 11.....		10	
Pakokku.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 11.....		51	
Toungoo.....	Sept. 12-18.....		2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 4.....		1	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 9.....	8	5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 18-Oct. 2.....	14	14	
China:				
Shanghai.....	Oct. 3-9.....		1	Chinese.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	Sept. 3-9.....	3	3	
Surabaya residency.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	4	4	
Egypt:				
Gizah, province.....	Sept. 27.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 11.....	2		
India:				
Bassein.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....		1	
Bombay.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 2.....	13	12	
Karachi.....	do.....	8	8	
Mandalay.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 4.....		5	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 12-25.....	9	9	
Mauritius.....	Aug. 13-19.....	4		

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
Newcastle district.....	Sept. 24-30.....	23		
Sydney.....	do.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 2.....	36		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 9.....	56	10	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 12-Oct. 2.....	23	16	
China:				
Shanghai.....	Oct. 3-9.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Sept. 1-13.....	249	41	
Batavia.....	Sept. 7-13.....	8	1	
Germany:				
Government district—				
Oppeln.....	Sept. 12-18.....	5		

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. 19, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 2....	8	3	
Madras.....	do.....	25	9	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 25....	24	5	
Mexico:				
Monterey.....	Oct. 25-31.....	1	.....
Salina Cruz.....	Oct. 1-15.....	1	.....	A soldier from Pochutla.
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 17-30.....	15	4	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Oct. 3-16.....	4	.....
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Sept. 12-18.....	10	.....
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 4.....	.....	1	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Oct. 17-23.....	8	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Oct. 3-16.....	8	.....
Geneva.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2....	1	.....

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915.**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				July 11-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 14,844; deaths, 7,421.
Austria.....	May 2-Aug. 14....	13,708	6,326	July 11-Aug. 7, 1915: Cases, 11,928; deaths, 5,889.
Adelsberg.....	Sept. 19-25.....	2	.....
Laibach.....	do.....	15	.....
Trieste.....	June 27-Sept. 18..	13	6	4 carriers.
Vienna.....	May 9-15.....	9	3	Among soldiers and prisoners.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Apr. 25-July 31....	311	140	202 cholera carriers. July 18-Aug. 7, 1915: Cases, 146; deaths, 86.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 3-Aug. 16....	819	317	14 among soldiers. July 26-Aug. 16, 1915: Cases, 421; deaths, 180.
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 15....	2,132	1,072	May 16-23; 5 additional cases notified. July 12-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 2,349; deaths, 1,266.
Budapest.....	June 28-Sept. 18..	3	.....
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-Sept. 18....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 28....	81	67	Sept. 3, 1915: Epidemic.
Cheribon.....	Aug. 22-28.....	7	6	
Germany:				
Batavia.....	July 24-Aug. 14....	392	54	
Ahlen.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	.....
Allenstein.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	.....
Altona.....	Oct. 2-9.....	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-Oct. 12....	5	1	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	.....
Konigsberg.....	do.....	5	1	
Koslin.....	Aug. 8-28.....	4	8	
Liegnitz.....	June 13-Aug. 28....	4	3	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Government districts—Con.				
Lunenburg.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	Present in prison camps Sept. 11.
Magdeburg.....	do.....	1		
Marionwerder.....	June 13-Aug. 21.....	CO3	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-Sept. 18.....	1	2	
Frankfort on Oder.....	Aug. 22-28.....	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.
Hermannshohe.....	Sept. 5-25.....	7		Civilians.
Jagendorf.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Kehl.....	Oct. 2-9.....	3	1	
Kiel.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 2.....	1	1	
Kosel.....	Sept. 12-18.....	1	1	Civilian.
Kronshagen.....	Oct. 2-9.....	1		
Landsberg.....	July 25-31.....	1		Among soldiers.
Leipzig.....	do.....	1		Do.
Niederzaden.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	Civilian.
Patschkau.....	July 18-24.....	1		Among soldiers.
Posen.....	July 25-31.....	1		Do.
Rosenberg.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Sachsenhausen.....	do.....	1	1	
Saxony, Kingdom.....	Aug. 15-28.....	2		
Schneidemuhl.....	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.
Thorn.....	Sept. 19-25.....	2		Civilians.
Tilsit.....	do.....	2		Do.
Treptow.....	do.....	2		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	
Madras.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	20	11	
Madras district.....	Sept. 5-18.....	8	7	
Myingyan.....	July 25-Aug. 14.....	1	23	
Pakoku.....	Aug. 8-14.....		20	
Pegu.....	July 4-10.....	1		
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-Sept. 11.....	17	16	
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-Sept. 19.....	1,322	829	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	Aug. 11.....	1		
Venice.....	do.....	3		
Persia:				
Tabriz.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 8.....	36	10	And vicinity.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 6-Sept. 18.....	246	74	
Serbia.....	June 25-July 2.....	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-Aug. 7.....		8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 9-Sept. 4.....	5	3	
Sumatra, Island—				
Toba district.....	Apr. 12-June 26.....	159	110	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	
Canal Zone:				
Balboa quarantine.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 25...	2		In persons arrived from Buena-ventura, Colombia.

PLAGUE.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Sept. 23.....	1		
Azores:				
Terceira, island.....	July 25.....			Present.
Bahrein, island.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 20-Aug. 14.....	6	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 22-23.....	4	4	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-Sept. 11.....	38	26	
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-Oct. 2.....	75	69	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Aug. 15.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1915: Cases, 2,094; deaths, 1,864. Aug. 8-14, 1915: Cases, 58; deaths, 57.
Do.....	Mar. 12-July 31.....	2,227	1,111	
Kediri residency.....	July 30-Aug. 26.....	211	200	
Madison residency.....	Mar. 12-July 15.....	5	5	
Paseroean residency.....	Mar. 12-Aug. 26.....	82	76	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	63	63	
Surakarta residency.....	do.....	40	37	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 13-19.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	1		
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 14-June 3.....	7	2	
Fayoum, province.....	May 14-Sept. 2.....	54	10	
Galiobeh, province.....	May 14-27.....	1		
Gizeh, province.....	Sept. 15.....	1	1	
Minieh, province.....	May 14-July 15.....	14	5	
Port Said.....	May 28-Sept. 4.....	13	6	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Aug. 1-11.....	12	13	Present. Oct. 23.
Hawaii:				
Pasaulo Camp.....	Oct. 30.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 7.....		70	
Bombay.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	217	187	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-July 3.....		59	
Henzada.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Karachi.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	635	551	
Madras presidency.....	Sept. 5-18.....	278	216	
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-Sept. 11.....	279	231	Apr. 1-May 31, 1915: Cases, 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. 23.....	62	54	
Cambodia.....	do.....	37	34	
Cochin China.....	do.....	49	19	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-8.....	20	20	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Kagi.....	May 30-July 3.....	7	7	
Tokyo.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	9	5	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mauritius	June 14	1		
Persia:				
Mohammerah	Apr. 10-June 1	3		
Peru:				
Callao	May 3-Sept. 12	5		Year 1914: Cases, 760; deaths, 385. Jan. 1-June 30, 1915: Cases, 287; deaths, 140.
Chilclayo	Aug. 16-Sept. 12	4		
Ferrenafe	do	2		
Lima (city)	May 3-Sept. 12	2		May 30, vicinity. May 30, 7 cases in hospital.
Mollendo	May 3-July 25	2		
Salaverry	Apr. 26-May 27	2		
San Pedro	Aug. 16-Sept. 12	6		
Trujillo	May 3-Sept. 12	7		
Provinces—				
Ancachs	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914	34	20	
Arequipa	do	54	24	
Cajamarca	do	16	7	
Callao	do	14	8	
Lambayeque	do	107	47	
Libertad	do	335	176	
Lima	do	106	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:				
Bangkok	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—				
Tara, district	June 2-16	2	1	
Wodehouse, district	June 5	2	2	At Dordrecht.
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar	Mar. 1-31		1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden	Aug. 19-25	1	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle district	Aug. 27-Sept. 23	50		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		
Wickham	Aug. 3-19	1		
Victoria—				
Melbourne	Apr. 20	1	2	
Western Australia—				
Freemantle	Apr. 27	1		At Point Nepean quarantine station, from S. S. Lord Derby, from Rangoon.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria	May 2-July 31	4,533		
Dalmatia, Province	May 2-8	1		
Vienna	May 2-Sept. 18	38	10	Aug., 1914-May 8, 1915: Cases, 1,487; deaths, 316. May 9-15, 1915: Cases, 28. June 6-12: Cases, 13.
Hungary—				
Budapest	do	316	1	
Prague	Aug. 1-21	5		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 18-Sept. 25...	216	71	Epidemic.
Rio Grande do Sul	Sept. 2			
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Edmonston				Epidemic 30 miles south; closed Aug. 14, 1915; Cases, 100 (estimated).
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur	Oct. 17-30	4		
Hamilton	June 1-30	2	4	
Peterborough	July 10-17		1	
Sarnia	June 13-19	1		
Toronto	June 6-Aug. 7	7		
Quebec—				
Montreal	June 13-Oct. 30	26		
Sherbrooke	June 1-30		1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	July 18-24		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 2-Sept. 11	194	35	
China:				
Amoy	July 4-Aug. 28			Present.
Chungking	May 23-June 19			Do.
Foochow	May 9-22			Do.
Harbin	May 3-9	1		
Hongkong	May 9-Aug. 7	9	6	
Manchuria Station	June 21-27	2		Esatern Chinese Railway.
Nanking	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				Total May 16-Sept. 11, 1915; 47 cases.
Berlin	Aug. 22-28	1		
Hamburg	June 6-12	1		
Government districts—				
Allenstown	June 13-19	1		
Arnsberg	do.	1		
Breslau	June 20-July 3	1		
Danzig	June 13-July 31	3		
Gumbianen	May 23-29	2		
Marienwerder	May 23-July 31	3		
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. 18	255	151	
Calcutta	Apr. 25-Aug. 14		257	
Karachi	May 2-Sept. 18	30	8	
Madras	do.	52	27	
Moulmein	May 23-24		1	
Pegu	Apr. 18-June 12	1	1	May 1-31, 1915: Cases, 37; deaths, 14.
Rangoon	Apr. 18-Sept. 11	145	61	
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	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 12, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 24.....		30	
Columbia.....	Sept. 15.....	2		
Frontera.....	May 23-Oct. 2.....	171	68	
Matatlan.....	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.....	7	1	
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-30.....	4	1	Soldier from San Geronimo.
Tampico.....	Aug. 11-Oct. 20.....		7	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Oct. 16.....	126	65	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 23-Sept. 25.....	28		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	19	5	
Petrograd.....	May 8-Sept. 11.....	389	151	
Riga.....	May 9-Sept. 25.....	140	10	Mar. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 89; deaths, 22.
Vladivostok.....	May 29-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-Sept. 30.....		11	
Valencia.....	May 30-Oct. 16.....	130	14	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 25-May 15.....	6	2	
Singapore.....	May 23-29.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 16-Oct. 2.....	35		
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-8.....			Present.
Beirut.....	May 16-Sept. 25.....	134	55	
Haifa.....	May 3-July 25.....	9	1	
Ia'a.....	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		
East London.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Somerset East.....	Sept. 21.....			About 20 cases.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT.

Sewage Disposal—Damages Allowed for Depreciation in Value of Land Caused by the Outlet from a Septic Tank Emptying into a Stream.

CITY OF EL DORADO et al. *v.* SCRUGGS, 168 S. W. Rep., 846. (June 1, 1914.)

The pollution of a stream by making it the outlet for a sewage-disposal system constitutes a damage to the land through which it flows for which compensation must be given by a municipality which causes the pollution.

The measure of damages to the owner of the land is the difference in its value before and after the effluent of the sewage-disposal plant was emptied into the stream.

A city is not liable in damages for injury caused by the wrongful act of its servants in unnecessarily flushing a septic tank, but it is liable for injury caused by the construction and proper operation of a sewage-disposal plant, including necessary flushing of the septic tank.

Plaintiff's dairy business was injured because his customers believed that his milk was impure by reason of his cows' drinking from a stream into which a septic tank emptied. The court held that injury to the dairy business could not be included as one of the elements in determining the amount of damage to his land.

L. J. Scruggs instituted this action in the circuit court against the city of El Dorado and sewer improvement district No. 1 of the city of El Dorado to recover damages for using a stream running through his land as an outlet to a sewer. The facts are as follows: Sewer improvement district No. 1 was organized in the city of El Dorado for the purpose of constructing a sewer. In the construction of the sewer a septic tank was erected. The tank is made of concrete, and is covered over and practically air-tight. The septic tank is located on lands purchased and owned by the defendants, and is situated more than 100 feet from the nearest point of plaintiff's land. It is 591 feet from his house. There is a stream of water which runs through the plaintiff's land, and the drainage from about one-fourth of the city of El Dorado is discharged into this stream. After the sewage is chemically treated in the septic tank, this stream of water is used as an outlet. It is about 340 feet from the place where the sewage is deposited in the stream, after leaving the septic tank, to the place where the stream enters plaintiff's land. It is 562 feet from where the sewage enters the stream to plaintiff's residence, on a straight line. The sewage when it enters the septic tank is chemically treated, and passes through a process of purification, and then comes out of the septic tank as a stream of water which seems to be perfectly clear, and is, according to the testimony of the defendants' witnesses, practically pure and odorless. According to the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses, offensive odors arise from the septic tank, and the water which comes therefrom is not pure. The additional flow of water causes the stream through plaintiff's land to overflow, and sediment is deposited on the grass next to the bank of the stream. The plaintiff owned and operated a dairy, and the deposit of the sewage into the stream rendered the water unfit for his cattle to drink, and the sediment that was deposited on the bank when the stream overflowed

rendered the grass unfit for the use of the cattle until it had been purified by rain falling and washing it off. The odor from the septic plant was also offensive to the plaintiff and his family at their residence. Other facts will be referred to in the opinion. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendants have appealed.

HART, J. (after stating the facts as above) : The concrete case we have to deal with is that a sewer improvement district was formed in the city of El Dorado, and when it was constructed the sewage was carried into a septic tank, where it was chemically treated, and from there was discharged in the form of water into a natural watercourse which ran through the plaintiff's land. The water was discharged into the stream which ran through plaintiff's land at a point about 500 feet distant from it. The plaintiff conducted a dairy on his land, and, according to the testimony adduced by him, the watercourse was polluted by the sewage being discharged into it so that it was rendered unfit for his cattle to drink. It was also shown by him that noxious and offensive odors emanated from the septic tank which were injurious to the health of himself and family. It was also shown that the discharge of the sewage into the stream caused it to overflow, whereby a sediment was deposited on the grass which grew near the banks of the stream on plaintiff's land, thereby rendering it unfit for grazing purposes until the sediment had been washed off by rains.

Our Constitution provides that private property shall not be taken, appropriated, or damaged without just compensation to the owner. In the case of *Hot Springs Railroad Co. v. Williamson* (45 Ark., 429), the difference between a constitution which contains this provision and one which contains a provision that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation was pointed out. The court said that it may be now taken as well settled that in a constitution which provides that private property shall not be damaged for public use without compensation, it is no longer necessary that there should be a physical invasion or spoliation of one's lands in order to give a right of recovery. In the application of this principle, in the case of *McLaughlin v. City of Hope* (107 Ark., 442; 155 S. W., 910; 47 L. R. A. (N. S.), 137), the court held that the turning of sewage by a municipal corporation into a stream, to the injury of a lower riparian owner of property, is within our constitutional provision (article 2, sec. 22) requiring compensation for damaging property for public use. The court further held that the damages to be awarded for the draining of sewage into a stream by the permanent plant of a municipal corporation should be assessed on the theory of a permanent taking under the right of eminent domain. The reason given is that the riparian proprietor is entitled to have the water of the stream flow through his land unpolluted and uncontaminated by the discharge of the sewage; and such right is held to be a real and tangible property right, and as much entitled to the protection of the constitutional provision as the right of the riparian owner to have the soil remain in its place. The right to have the stream flow through his land unpolluted is a part of the freehold of which the owner can not be deprived, except by due process of law. Therefore the pollution of the stream constitutes a damage to his property within the meaning of the constitutional guaranty, which may not be done without compensation.

In the present case the sewer improvement district constructed the sewer and discharged the sewage into the stream which flowed through the plaintiff's land; and this was a damage to his property by reason of the construction of the sewer, and the sewer district, and not the city, is liable in damages to the plaintiff therefor. It is true that when the sewer was completed it became subject to the control of the city of El Dorado, and the board of the sewer district no longer had control over it. (*Pine Bluff Water Co. v. Sewer District* (56 Ark.,

205; 19 S. W., 576.) It will be noted, however, that it was a part of the plan for the construction of the sewer that the sewage from the septic tank should be discharged into the stream which ran through the plaintiff's land. For this reason whatever damage the plaintiff may have suffered was an incident to the construction of the sewer. Therefore the city was not liable to him for the damages, but the sewer district alone was liable. The measure of damages to the plaintiff would be the difference in value of his land before and after the stream was used as an outlet to the sewer. (Texas & St. Louis Ry. Co. v. Kirby, 44 Ark., 103.) In determining the market value of the plaintiff's property, the rule, as established in this State, is that the owner may be allowed to show every advantage that his property possesses, present and prospective, in order that the jury may satisfactorily determine what price it could be sold for upon the market. (Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Boles, 88 Ark., 533; 115 S. W., 375. See also, Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Anderson, 88 Ark., 129; 113 S. W., 1030; 16 Ann. Cas., 784.) In the application of these principles to the present case it may be said, in estimating the damages that accrued to the plaintiff, he may show the value of his land for any purpose to which it was adapted at the time the damage was done to it, and in considering its value after the stream which ran through it had been polluted by the discharge of the sewage into it the jury might consider the fact that the stream had been polluted by the sewage; that an additional quantity of water had been discharged into the stream, which caused it to overflow and deposit a noxious or offensive sediment on the grass so as to render it unfit for grazing purposes, if the proof shows such to be the case; and also the further fact that noxious and offensive odors are emitted from the septic tank which are injurious to the health or comfort of the plaintiff and his family.

The proof on the part of the plaintiff tended to show that after the sewer was constructed and put in operation it was flushed frequently, and that the result of this flushing was to increase the pollution of the stream and also the offensive and obnoxious odors which were emitted from the septic tank. The evidence discloses, however, that it was not necessary to flush the septic tank oftener than once a year, or perhaps not that often. Therefore the damages suffered by the plaintiff by the wrongful flushing of the tank could not be recovered either against the sewer district or against the city. Such damage was not incident to the construction of the sewer, but resulted from the wrongful acts of those who operated the sewer. The sewer district could not be held liable for the negligence of its servants in constructing or operating the sewer. (Wood et al. v. Drainage Dist. No. 2 of Conway County, 161 S. W., 1057.) This court is also committed to the doctrine that a city is not liable for the torts or wrongful acts of its officers. (Trammell v. Russellville, 34 Ark., 105, 36, Am. Rep., 1; Collier v. Fort Smith, 73 Ark., 447, 84 S. W., 480, 68 L. R. A., 237; Franks v. Holly Grove, 93 Ark., 250, 124 S. W., 514, 137 Am. St. Rep., 86; Gregg v. Hatcher, 94 Ark., 54, 125 S. W., 1007, 27 L. R. A. (N. S.), 38, 21 Ann. Cas., 982.) Therefore the court erred in allowing a recovery on account of the wrongful acts of the officers of the sewer district or of the city in flushing the septic tank when it was not necessary to do so.

Of course, in estimating the damages that accrued to the plaintiff the jury might take into consideration all damages that were suffered by the plaintiff on account of the necessary flushing of the septic tank, for that would be a damage that would be incident to the construction and proper operation of the sewer.

The evidence of the plaintiff also shows that he operated a dairy on his farm at the time the stream was taken as an outlet for the sewer. His dairy business was not a part of the realty, and if the sewer district had instituted condemna-

tion proceedings against the plaintiff, it could not have condemned either the cows used by the plaintiff or his dairy business.

The evidence of the plaintiff also tended to show that he was unable to sell his milk because his customers believed that it was impure by reason of his cows drinking from the polluted stream. He was allowed to recover damages on this account. This was error. The injury to his dairy business was not an element to be considered in estimating the damage to his land. If his land was more profitable to be used in running a dairy than for any other use, its adaptability for that use might be considered by the jury in estimating the damages to his land by reason of the pollution of the stream, but the court could not allow as an element of damages to his land the loss he suffered in the business of operating a dairy. The jury could only consider the injury that resulted to his land, and, as above stated, in determining that fact, the plaintiff should be allowed to show any use to which his property was best adapted, and its depreciation in value by reason of the fact that the stream which ran through his land had been used as a permanent outlet for the sewer.

We have not taken up and discussed the assignments of error in detail, or in the order in which they are presented in the briefs, but we think the principles of law which we have announced are a sufficient guide for a retrial of the case.

For the errors indicated, the judgment must be reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ALABAMA.

Communicable Diseases—Control of. (Act Sept. 22, 1915.)

5. That section 716 of the code be amended so as to read:

716. *The diseases named, the spread of which is to be controlled by law, and the conditions described that may be abated by law.*—Should the disease, the investigation of which is provided for in section 715 of this code, prove to be actinomycosis, anthrax, beriberi, chicken-pox, cholera (Asiatic), dengue, diphtheria (membranous croup), roetheln (German measles), glanders, hydrophobia, leprosy, malaria, measles, meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal), mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of new-born infants), pellagra, plague, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis (pulmonary), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, or of other nature believed to be grave and at the same time contagious, infectious, or pestilential in character, or if the disease be known to be either one just enumerated and be so reported, the health officer of the county, city, or town shall promptly notify, in writing, the judge of probate and commissioners, or other board of like character, of the county, the mayor or intendent and the council of the city or town, according to the location of the disease, of the presence and extent of prevalence of the disease, and said health officer shall accompany such notification with such recommendations as he may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, calling into consultation with him from time to time the committee of public health of the county board of health. Upon receipt of such notification and recommendation said county, city, or town officials, as the case may be, shall, after consultation with the health officer in charge and, if need be, with the committee of public health of the county board of health, appropriate such funds, or assume responsibility for such expenditures, as may be found necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

If authorized to incur the necessary expense, the health officer of the county, city, or town in which the disease is located shall proceed to direct and supervise the enforcement of the measures of extermination of the disease authorized by the county, city, or town authorities concerned, whether such measure shall apply to persons sick of, or convalescent from, the disease or to those who have been exposed thereto. All employees needed to enforce the measures of control shall, subject to the approval of the committee of public health of the county board of health, be selected and employed by the health officer in charge and shall be subject to removal by said officer or officers, likewise on approval of the committee of public health of the county board of health. Whenever any of the diseases enumerated in this section, or one suspected of being such, appears in a county, incorporated city, or town under such conditions and surroundings as to render it imperative that prompt and immediate measures to prevent its spread be enforced, the health officer of such county, incorporated city or town,

as the case may be, shall have the right to institute and enforce such measures, subject to the approval of the committee of public health of the county board of health. Likewise, when any cause of disease, or any condition likely to become a cause, exists in a county, or in a municipality, the board of county commissioners or other like board, or the mayor and council, according to the location of said cause of condition, shall, on the recommendation of the county health officer, or on that of the municipal health officer, as the case may be, possess, and at their discretion may exercise, the right of appropriating and expending such funds as may be necessary to remove or abate said cause or condition. If, however, the cause or condition be due to neglect or inattention on the part of one or more persons, the cost of abatement shall be taxed against the party or parties responsible therefor and collected as other taxes are collected.

State Board of Health, County Boards of Health, and Municipal Health Officers—Duties of. (Act Sept. 22, 1915.)

1. That section 702 of the code be amended so as to read:

702. The State board of health shall, through its executive officer, have authority and jurisdiction—

(1) To exercise general control over the enforcement of the laws relating to public health.

(2) To investigate the causes, modes of propagation, and means of prevention of endemic, epidemic, infectious, and contagious diseases.

(3) To investigate the influence of localities and employments on the health of the people.

(4) To inspect all public schools, hospitals, asylums, jails, almshouses, theaters, opera houses, courthouses, public halls, prisons, markets, public dairies, public slaughter pens or houses, depots, passenger cars, industrial and manufacturing establishments, and other public places and institutions of like character, and whenever insanitary conditions in any of these places, institutions, or establishments, or conditions prejudicial to health, or likely to become so, are found, proper steps shall be taken to have such conditions corrected or abated.

(5) To examine the sources of supply, reservoirs, and avenues of conveyance of drinking water furnished to incorporated cities and towns, and whenever these waters are found polluted, or conditions are discovered likely to bring about their pollution, proper steps shall be taken to improve or correct conditions.

(6) To prescribe and publish rules for the sanitation of depots and passenger cars on all railroads in the State, including the territory contiguous to said railroads.

(7) To exercise general supervision and control over county boards of health and over county and municipal health officers in the enforcement of the public health laws of the State in their respective counties and municipalities.

(8) To notify the court of county commissioners, or board of like character, of any county, or the mayor and council of any municipality, whenever it appears that the health officer of such county or municipality is negligent or inattentive to his official duties, whereupon it shall be the duty of said county or municipal officials to suspend the payment of the salary of their health officer until such time as an investigation of the alleged negligence and inattention can be procured in accordance with subsection (11) of section 703 of this code. At the end of such investigation it shall be the duty of the State board of health, through its executive officer, to inform the court of county commis-

sioners, or board of like character, or the mayor and council of any municipality, as the case may be, of the result of the investigation, which result shall be binding on the said court of county commissioners, or board of like character, or on the mayor and council of any municipality, as the case may be.

(9) To act as an advisory board to the State in all sanitary and medical matters.

2. That section 703 of the code be amended so as to read:

703. It shall be the duty of county boards of health:

(1) To supervise the enforcement of the health laws of the State in their respective counties, including all ordinances legally adopted by said counties, and by all municipalities therein, and to supervise the enforcement of the law for the collection of vital and mortuary statistics in their respective counties and in all municipalities thereof.

(2) To investigate through their committees of public health and health officers cases, or outbreaks, of any of the diseases enumerated in section 716 of this code and to enforce such measures for the prevention, or extermination, of said diseases as are authorized by law.

(3) To investigate through their committees of public health and health officers all nuisances to public health against which complaint has been alleged, and whenever a complaint is ascertained to be well founded they shall, through said committees and health officers, take such steps for the abatement of the nuisance complained of as the law provides.

(4) To exercise through their committees of public health and health officers special supervision over the sanitary conditions of public schools, hospitals, asylums, jails, almshouses, theaters, opera houses, courthouses, prisons, markets, public dairies, slaughter pens or houses, and depots and passenger cars on all lines of railroads in their respective counties, including the territory contiguous to said lines of railway; also, over the sources of supply, reservoirs, and avenues of conveyance of drinking water furnished to incorporated towns in their respective counties; and whenever unsanitary conditions are found in any of these places or institutions, it shall be the duty of the executive officer, or other official of the State board of health, to order the county or municipal health officer under whose jurisdiction the unsanitary condition is found to use all authority in his power to have the same abated.

(5) To elect a health officer for the county and to fix his term of office: *Provided*, That it be not fixed at less than three years, the jurisdiction of which officer shall extend to all parts of the county except such as are comprised within the limits of incorporated cities or towns within the county: *Provided further*, That a county health officer shall be eligible for election to the position of health officer of any one or more of the municipalities within the county.

(6) To elect a health officer for every incorporated city and town in the county and to fix his term of office: *Provided*, That it be not fixed for a shorter period than three years. For all health officers so elected the authorities of the respective cities and towns shall fix fair salaries.

(7) To elect physicians to attend the inmates of the county poor house and jail and to fix the terms of office of such physicians: *Provided*, That they be not fixed for shorter periods than three years; *And provided further*, That both of said positions may be filled by the same physician, or by the county health officer. The court of county commissioners or other board of like character shall fix fair salaries for such physicians as may be elected to fill said positions, or for the county health officer should he be elected to fill said positions, or any one of them.

(8) To require the county health officer to submit to the judge of probate and county commissioners or other board of like character monthly reports, and also an annual report, on blank forms to be supplied by the State board of health, giving a full and complete account of all public health and sanitary work done in the county, together with such information, suggestions, and recommendations in regard to the protection of the health of the people as said board may deem proper: *Provided*, That the annual report shall include the vital and mortuary statistics of the county and of all municipalities therein.

(9) To require the health officer of every municipality in the county to submit to the mayor and council of his municipality monthly reports on blanks prescribed by the State board of health, containing full information as to prevailing health and sanitary conditions; also an annual report, likewise on blanks prescribed by the State board of health, containing full and complete information of all public health and sanitary work done in the municipality for the preceding year, which report shall include the vital and mortuary statistics of the municipality and such other information, suggestions, and recommendations in regard to the protection of the health of the people as said board may deem proper.

(10) To require the county health officer to forward to the State board of health by or before the 10th day of each calendar month a report of all births and deaths, specifying the causes of the latter that have occurred in the county, including all municipalities therein, for the preceding month; also, by or before the 1st day of March of each year, an annual report containing a full account of all public health and sanitary work done in the county during the preceding year, which report shall include the vital and mortuary statistics of the county and of all municipalities therein; and may contain such other information, suggestions, and recommendations in regard to the protection of the health of the people as said board may deem proper.

(11) To investigate the charges and specifications against health officers—county or municipal—as follows: Whenever a member of a county medical society, the executive officer of the State board of health, or other person submits written charges and specifications against the health officer of a county, or the health officer of a municipality therein, to such society, the president of the society shall refer the charges and specifications, without discussion, to the board of censors of the society for investigation and report, and shall instruct the secretary of the society to furnish the health officer, against whom charges and specifications are submitted, and the board of censors to which they were referred, certified copies thereof. The board of censors shall then appoint a time and place for investigating the charges and specifications and shall notify the health officer concerned and the party or parties making the charges and specifications of the time and place for the hearing; and shall further notify said parties that they will be accorded the privilege of being heard in person, or by counsel, or both, and of introducing such witnesses and written testimony as may be germane to the questions at issue. When the investigation has been completed and the board of censors is ready to report, it shall notify the president of the county medical society of that fact, whereupon the president shall call a meeting of the society, unless the time for a regular meeting be near at hand, giving the members not less than five full days' notice thereof and explaining to them the object of the meeting. When the county medical society meets in accordance with such notice, the board of censors shall submit a complete and circumstantial report of the investigation with which it was charged. After hearing the report and after such discussion thereof as may be deemed proper by the presiding officer, the society

may take action in either of the following ways: (a) It may entirely exonerate the health officer; (b) it may censure him; (c) it may impose a forfeiture of salary for such period of time as the society may deem just and proper; (d) it may remove the health officer from his position, to take effect in not less than 10 nor more than 15 days, all ballots being taken by ayes and noes and recorded in the minutes of the meeting. When the verdict rendered is removal from office, it shall be the duty of the county society to hold another meeting before the time arrives for the health officer to retire from office for the purpose of electing a successor: *Provided*, That the officer just removed shall not be eligible to succeed himself.

3. That subdivisions (a), (e), (h), and (j) of section 710 of the code be amended so as to read:

It shall be the duty of the health officer of a municipality:

710. *Subdivision (a).*—To keep, under regulations prescribed by the State board of health, a book to be styled the register of births, in which he shall register, so far as reported to him, the sex, race, and color of every child born in the municipality, the date of such birth, the name or names, age or ages, race, color, and occupation of the parent, or parents, together with such other details as said regulations may require; also, a book to be styled the register of deaths, in which he shall register the names, so far as reported to him, of all persons who die in the municipality, specifying the date, place, and cause of death, also the sex, color, race, previous occupation, and so far as can be ascertained the age of each deceased person, together with such other details as may be required by said regulations; also, a book to be styled the register of infectious diseases, in which he shall register, so far as reported to him, the name, age, sex, color, race, occupation, and place of residence, together with such other details as may be required by said regulations of all persons who may be attacked by any of the diseases enumerated in section 716 of this code; all of which registers shall be furnished by the authorities of the municipalities, and when filled, shall be filed by the health officer of the municipality in the office of the judge of probate in the county, who shall receipt therefor, and which receipts shall be forwarded by the municipal health officer to the State health officer for permanent filing.

Subdivision (e).—To make a general inspection of the municipality once each month and should he discover any unsanitary conditions it shall be his duty to cause such unsanitary conditions to be abated in so far as he is authorized by law; to visit the municipal prisons and any charitable institutions under the control of the municipality once each month, and to make a careful investigation as respects the drinking water, the food, the clothing and bedding, supplied to the prisoners or inmates; also, as to the ventilation, air space, heating and bathing facilities, closets, drainage, drinking water, etc., of these institutions and when any of said supplies are found to be inadequate in quantity, or bad in quality, or any of said conditions unsanitary, it shall be his duty to make, in writing, a circumstantial report thereof to the mayor and council of the municipality and to forward duplicates of said report to the county board of health and to the State health officer.

Subdivision (h).—To make to the municipal authorities and to the county board of health such reports of his official acts and at such times as said authorities and said board may prescribe.

Subdivision (j).—To attend conferences of health officers when summoned by the State health officer so to do, and to discharge such other health functions as are, or may be, required of him by law,

County Health Officers—Duties and Salaries. (Act Sept. 25, 1915.)

I. That section 706 of the code of 1907 be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read:

706. *Duties of county health officers; subdivision 1.*—It shall be the duty of a county health officer who devotes only a part of his time to the duties of his office.

1. To keep, under regulations prescribed by the State board of health, a book to be styled the register of births, in which book he shall register, so far as reported to him, the sex and color of every child born in the county, the date of such birth, the name or names, age or ages, race, color, and occupation of the parent or parents, together with such other details as said regulations may require; also a book to be styled the register of deaths, in which he shall register the name, so far as reported to him, of all persons who die in the county, specifying the date, place, and cause of death, also the sex, color, race, occupation, and, so far as can be ascertained, the ages of such deceased persons, together with such other details as may be required by said regulation; also a book to be styled the register of infectious diseases, in which book he shall register, so far as reported to him, the name, age, sex, color, race, occupation, and place of residence, together with such other details as may be required by said regulation, of all persons who may be attacked by any of the diseases enumerated in section 716 of this code; all of which registers shall be furnished by the court of county commissioners or other like board, and when filled said registers shall be filed by the county health officer in the office of the judge of probate of the county, who shall receipt therefor, and which receipt shall be forwarded by the county health officer to the State health officer for permanent filing.

2. To exercise, subject to the advice of the committee of public health and in accordance with the health laws of the State, general supervision over the sanitary interests of the county, and should he discover any cause of disease, or the existence of any condition detrimental to the health of the people, he shall, so far as authorized by law, compel the removal or abatement of the same, and should no authority for such removal or abatement exist he shall report the fact to the county board of health, adding such recommendations as to special action as he may deem proper.

3. To make personal and thorough investigation of the first case, or early cases, of any diseases suspected of being or known to be any one of those enumerated in section 716 of this code that may come to his knowledge or be reported to him, and should he decide such case or cases to be one of those enumerated in said section and in imminent danger of spreading, he shall in accordance with the law institute immediate measures to prevent the spread of such disease, and shall forthwith report the facts in writing to the judge of probate of the county, to the chairman of the committee of public health of the county board of health, and to the State health officer.

4. To obtain as needed at the expense of the county a sufficient supply of vaccine virus with which to vaccinate, without charge, all indigent persons of the county who may apply at his office, or at the offices of such physicians throughout the county as may be supplied with vaccine virus for the purpose of assisting him in the vaccination of such persons.

5. To visit the county jail, all convict camps where any county convicts are worked, and the county almshouse, at least once each month and to make careful investigation as respects the drinking water, the food, the clothing, and bedding supplied to the prisoners of the former and the inmates of the latter;

also, as to the ventilation, air space, heating and bathing facilities, closets, drainage, etc., of these institutions, and when any of said supplies are found to be inadequate in quantity or deficient in quality, or any of said conditions unsanitary, it shall be the duty of the county health officer to make in writing* a circumstantial report thereof to the judge of probate and court of county commissioners or other like board, whereupon, it shall be the duty of said judge of probate and court of county commissioners to carry out whatever recommendations are made by the county health officer as respects the county jail and county almshouse, and said health officer shall forward duplicates of his reports to the county board of health and to the State health officer. He shall likewise visit the county courthouse and any other public building belonging to the county once each month and make investigations corresponding with those laid down in this section as applying to the jail and almshouse and should he find unsanitary conditions existing he shall report the same to the court of county commissioners or other like board, whereupon, it shall be the duty of said court of county commissioners to remedy the unsanitary condition in accordance with the recommendations of the county health officer.

6. To make to the State board of health by or before the 10th day of each calendar month a full report, so far as the facts reach him, of all cases of infectious diseases and of all births and deaths, specifying the causes of the latter that occur in the county, including all municipalities therein, for the preceding month.

7. To make to the judge of probate and court of county commissioners or other like board and to the county and State board of health by or before the 1st day of March of each year an annual report of all public health and sanitary work done in the county during the preceding year, which report shall include the vital and mortuary statistics of the county and of all municipalities therein, together with such information, suggestions, and recommendations in regard to the protection of the health of the people as he may deem proper.

8. To make to the State health officer prompt report of the presence in the county, so far as is reported to him, or as comes to his knowledge, of any of the diseases enumerated in section 716 of this code, furnishing such information and at such intervals as the State health officer may require.

9. To make to the county board of health such reports and at such time as said board may require.

10. To appear before the grand jury at each of its sittings and to report all violations of the health laws of the State, especially any failures on the part of the physicians of the county, including all municipalities therein, to report the births, deaths, and infectious diseases that occur in their practice; also, to report all failures on the part of midwives to report the births and the deaths that occur in their practice; also, to report failures on the part of dealers in coffins to report all sales of coffins made by them.

11. To authorize in writing any member of the county board of health to act for him in case of a contemplated absence from the county of such duration, or in case of a disability from any cause of such character, as would interfere with the discharge of his official duty: *Provided*, That such member accepts, in writing, such relegation of authority: *And provided further*, That he shall notify the chairman of the committee of public health of the county, the judge of probate of the county, and the State health officer of such arrangement.

12. To be present at all meetings of the county board of health for the purpose of keeping that body fully informed as to health conditions prevailing in the county, and to likewise keep the court of county commissioners or other like board informed on such matters as said board may deem proper.

13. To attend all conferences of county and municipal health officers which may be called by the State health officer.

14. To discharge such other health functions as are or may be required of him by law.

Subdivision 2.—Whenever the court of county commissioners or board of revenue of any county shall deem it wise to provide a county health officer who shall devote all of his time to the duties of his office, and so declare by order entered on the minutes of such court or board, it shall be the duty of the president of the county board of health, except of such counties as have already employed health officers for all of their time, to issue a call for a meeting of said board, giving the members thereof not less than 10 nor more than 15 days' notice of the meeting, and further informing them that the object of the meeting is to provide for a county health officer who shall devote his entire time to official work. When the county board of health meets as above provided for, not less than a majority of the members thereof being present, said board shall proceed to remove the incumbent county health officer from office and to declare the office vacant, the officer so removed being eligible for election to the new office. The county board of health shall then proceed to elect a county health officer, who shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. The county board of health shall then instruct the secretary thereof to notify the court of county commissioners or board of revenue that a health officer has been elected for the county for a term of three years, giving the name and address of the officer so elected, such officer to devote his entire time in promoting the health of the people of the county.

Subdivision 3.—It shall be the duty of all county health officers elected under the preceding subdivision 2 to devote all of their time to official work and to perform all of the duties above prescribed in this section, and in addition thereto the following:

1. To devote their entire time to the public health interests of the county and under no circumstances to engage in private practice.

2. To occupy an office in the courthouse of the county, to be assigned by the court of county commissioners or board of revenue, and, in the event of an office in the county courthouse not being available the said court or board shall provide an office for said county health officer conveniently located with reference to the courthouse.

3. To visit, so far as lies in their power, all cases of infectious or contagious diseases that occur in the county, for the purpose of seeing that all proper measures are enforced to prevent their spread, and to repeat these visits from time to time as may be necessary.

4. To make a special effort to locate all cases of tuberculosis and pellagra in the county, especially incipient cases, with a view of not only urging prompt treatment thereof but also the adoption of such precautions as are deemed necessary to protect others.

5. To inspect the schools of the county at least once annually with the view of seeing that they are supplied with pure drinking water and surrounded by sanitary conditions in all respects, especially to investigate whether or not said schools are equipped with sanitary closets; further, to examine the pupils of the schools at least once annually for the purpose of ascertaining any defects of sight or of hearing that may exist, or of ascertaining the presence of adenoids, enlarged tonsils, skin diseases, spinal curvature, hookworm disease, etc., that may interfere with progress in their studies, and whenever any of the above named diseases or defects are discovered the county health officer shall so notify the parents of the child affected.

6. To teach the proprietors of slaughterhouses, dairies, grocery houses, hotels, lunch stands, etc., the importance of protecting all food products from dust and insects of every kind; also, to impress upon the people of the county the importance of similar protection in their own homes.

7. To teach the people of the county by lectures, newspaper articles and demonstrations the causes, modes of propagation, and of prevention of diseases, with special reference to the spread of disease by flies, mosquitoes, rats, fleas, ticks, and other vermin; also the importance of screening their houses against these purveyors of disease.

8. To teach the people of the county how to maintain sanitary conditions in and around their homes, especially how to supply themselves with pure drinking water and pure milk, and also how to provide sanitary closets.

9. To make such reports as may be required of them to the county board of health, to the court of county commissioners, and to the State health officer, said reports to be made on such blanks and forms as may be prescribed by the State board of health.

10. To attend meetings of the court of county commissioners or board of revenue from time to time, or whenever so requested, for the purpose of giving said court or board all desired information as respects the public health interests of the county.

11. To discharge such other health functions as are, or may be, required of him by law.

II. That section 707 of the code of 1907 be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read:

707. *Salary of county health officer; how paid.*—The salary of the health officer of a county shall be fixed by the court of county commissioners or board of revenue: *Provided*, That in counties of 10,000 inhabitants or less the salary shall not be fixed at a lower rate than \$20 per thousand of population, and in counties of more than 10,000 inhabitants the decrease in the above rate shall not exceed 10 cents per thousand of population up to a population of 100,000, beyond which no further decrease shall be made. The salary for the health officer of a county shall be computed upon the basis of the last United States census, and shall be paid quarterly from the county treasury by the officer legally authorized to draw warrants on said treasury. The salary of health officers, commonly known as "all-time health officers," who are to devote their entire time to official work, shall be determined and paid as follows: In counties of less than 20,000 inhabitants the salary shall be not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$1,800 per annum; in counties of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants the salary shall be not less than \$1,500 and not more than \$2,500 per annum; in counties of from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants the salary shall be not less than \$1,800 and not more than \$3,000 per annum; in counties of from 40,000 to 80,000 inhabitants the salary shall be not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$3,500; in counties of more than 80,000 inhabitants the salary shall be not less than \$3,000 and not more than \$5,000 per annum; all salaries to be based on population as shown by the latest Federal census, and to be paid monthly from the county treasury on warrants of the officer legally authorized to draw warrants on said treasury: *Provided*, That in counties having a population, according to the last or any succeeding Federal census, of not less than 82,000 and not more than 100,000 said health officer's salary shall not be less than \$2,400 nor more than \$3,600 annually payable monthly.

Foodstuffs—Inspection of Places where Sold. (Act Sept. 22, 1915.)

6. That section 723 of the code be amended so as to read:

723. *Inspection of places where food is sold.*—The State board of health shall prescribe rules for the inspection of all public grocery houses, markets, restaurants, lunch stands, eating places, public dining rooms, together with pantries, kitchens, and yards belonging thereto, and shall furnish copies of said rules to county boards of health and to county and municipal health officers, whereupon it shall be the duty of said county boards of health, county and municipal health officers, to enforce such rules. Once every month the county and municipal health officers may announce publicly all places inspected during the previous month which have been found in good sanitary condition.

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

EVANSTON, ILL.

Bakeries—License—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Mar. 26, 1915.)

ART. 6. 1841. *Bakery defined.*—Any place used for any process of mixing, compounding, or baking for sale or for the purposes of a restaurant, bakery, or hotel any bread, biscuits, pretzels, crackers, buns, rolls, macaroni, cake, pies, or any food product of which flour or meal is a principal ingredient shall be deemed a bakery for the purposes of this article: *Provided*, That licensed restaurants in which any of the foregoing food products are mixed and baked for consumption in such restaurant only on or in ordinary restaurant kitchen stoves or ranges, and kitchens or rooms in dwellings where any of the said food products are mixed and baked in an ordinary kitchen stove or range shall not be considered bakeries.

1842. *License required; fee.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall establish, maintain, or operate any bakery without first having been licensed so to do by the city. Every person, firm, or corporation establishing, maintaining, or operating any bakery shall annually, on the 1st day of May of each year, pay a license fee of \$5 for each bakery so maintained, which license shall be issued for a period ending with the 30th day of April following: *Provided, however*, That upon furnishing proof to the city collector that the applicant did not maintain a bakery without a license prior to the date of his application a license may be issued for the unexpired license period, and in such case the license fee shall be \$5 for any such unexpired period which is greater than six months and \$2.50 for any such unexpired period which is equal to or less than six months.

1843. *Application for license; approval of commissioner of health.*—Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to establish, maintain, or operate a bakery as defined in this article shall make application in writing to the city clerk for a license so to do. Such application shall set forth the name and residence of the applicant if an individual and the names and residences of the principal officers of the applicant if a corporation, together with the location of the place in which said business is intended to be conducted. Such application shall be transmitted forthwith by the city clerk to the commissioner of health. Within 10 days after the receipt of such application it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health to make or cause to be made an examination of the place described in such application for the purpose of ascertaining whether the location, lighting, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and equipment of such bakery conform to the provisions of this article. If the proposed bakery conforms to the provisions of this article, the commissioner of health shall return such application to the mayor with his approval, whereupon the mayor shall cause to be issued to such applicant upon payment to the city collector of the license fee hereinbefore provided a license authorizing such applicant to keep,

conduct, or maintain a bakery at the place described in such application for and during the period of such license.

1844. *Revocation of license.*—If at any time during the term of such license the commissioner of health shall certify to the mayor that any of the provisions of this article have not been or are not being complied with, or that the public health or the health of the persons employed in any such bakery is endangered by its maintenance, the mayor shall revoke the license thereof.

1845. *Posting of license.*—Every such license granted under the provisions of this article shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bakery for which such license is issued.

1846. *Sanitary requirements; ventilation.*—Every place used as a bakery shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition as to its floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, furniture, tools, machinery, and utensils. All parts of the bakery shall be adequately lighted at all times, and shall be ventilated by means of windows or skylights or air shafts or air ducts or mechanical apparatus, if necessary, so as to insure a free circulation of fresh air at all times. Such ventilation construction and equipment shall be of such character that a complete change of air in all parts of the bakery may be made at least four times each hour; *Provided, however,* That it shall not be necessary to ventilate at such time or in such manner that the process of mixing or rising of dough shall of necessity be interfered with or prevented.

1847. *Floor; how constructed.*—The floor of every place used as a bakery, if below the street level, shall be constructed of concrete cement, asphalt or other impervious material, or of tile laid in cement, which floor may, if desired, be covered with a hardwood floor having tight joints; if above the street level, the floor may be of hardwood with tight joints or may be of any impervious material, as above provided. The angles where the floor and ceiling intersect the wall shall be made and maintained so as to be rat proof.

1848. *Kept free from flies.*—Every bakery shall be kept reasonably free from flies, and the doors, windows, and other openings of every such bakery shall, from the first day of April to the first day of December, be fitted with self-closing wire screen doors and wire window screens.

1849. *Walls and ceilings; woodwork.*—The side walls and ceilings shall be well and smoothly plastered, tiled or sheathed with metal or wood sheathing and shall be kept in good repair. If made of mill construction with smooth surfaces, such walls and ceilings need not be sheathed or plastered. All walls and ceilings shall be kept well painted with oil paint, or lime and calcimined, and all woodwork shall be kept well painted with oil paint.

1850. *Plumbing and drainage facilities; water-closets and sinks.*—Every such bakery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities, including well-ventilated water-closets and impermeable wash sinks on iron supports. No water-closet compartment shall be in direct communication with a bakery.

1851. *Sleeping facilities; domestic animals, except cats, prohibited.*—No person shall sleep in any bakery, or in the rooms where flour or meal used in connection therewith, or the food products made therein, are handled or stored. If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the bakery, they shall be well ventilated, dry, and sanitary. No domestic animals, except cats, shall be permitted in a bakery or place where flour or meal is stored in connection therewith, and suitable provision shall be made to prevent nuisances from the presence of cats.

1852. *Wearing apparel of workmen.*—All workmen and employees, while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery, shall provide themselves with slippers or shoes and a suit of washable material which

shall be used for that purpose only. These garments shall at all times be kept clean.

1853. *Cuspidors; use of tobacco and spitting; notices to be posted.*—Cuspidors of impervious material shall be provided and shall be cleaned daily. No employee or other person shall spit on the floor or side walls of any bakery or place where food products of such bakery are stored.

The smoking, snuffing, or chewing of tobacco in any bakery is prohibited. Plain notices shall be posted in every bakery forbidding any person to use tobacco therein or to spit on the floor of such bakery.

1854. *Persons afflicted with disease prohibited from working.*—No person who has consumption, scrofula, or venereal diseases, or any communicable or loathsome skin disease shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any bakery shall require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed in such bakery.

1855. *Storage of materials and food.*—All rooms for the storage of flour or meal for use in connection with any bakery shall be dry and well ventilated, and every bakery and room used for the storage of materials and food products in connection therewith shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, troughs, bins, cases, and all other appliances for handling and storing the same can be easily removed and cleaned. If the floor of any such bakery or room is below the adjacent street level, no such materials or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than 1 foot.

1856. *Kept free from rats, mice, vermin, etc.*—Every bakery shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice, and vermin, and from all matter of an infectious or contagious nature.

1857. *New bakeries; requirements.*—No bakery shall be hereafter maintained in any room, basement, or cellar in which the clear height between the finished floor and ceiling is less than 8 feet 6 inches, or in any room or place the floor of which is more than 5 feet below the street, sidewalk, or alley level adjacent to the building, or in any room or place which is not so naturally lighted by means of windows, doors, or skylights that on clear days a book or paper print with double long primer type can be read between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. in all parts of the bakery which are used in mixing or handling bakery products.

If any new bakery hereafter established has its floor above, at, or not more than 3 feet below the adjacent street or alley level, no window opening by which it is ventilated shall be less than 3 feet above such street or alley level; if the floor of any such bakery is more than 3 feet below the adjacent street or alley level, no such window opening shall be less than 18 inches above such street or alley level.

In new bakeries hereafter established no water-closet compartment shall be connected with the bakery by a vestibule connection.

1858. *Bakery discontinued for six months and reopened; how considered.*—If any bakery which is now being maintained and operated shall be vacated, discontinued or unused for a period of more than six consecutive months, and shall thereafter be reopened or reestablished as a bakery, it shall be considered a new bakery for purposes of this article.

1859. *Inspection; alteration and renovation.*—The commissioner of health and the authorized inspectors and employees of the department of health shall have the right at all times to enter to make such inspection and such record of the condition of any bakery as they may deem necessary, and if such inspection shall disclose a lack of conformity with the provisions of this article, the commissioner of health may require such changes, alterations or renovations as

may be necessary to make such bakery comply with the provisions of this article.

1860. *Penalty*.—Any person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter establish, maintain or operate any bakery, without first procuring a license so to do, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each offense, and a separate offense shall be regarded as committed each day on which such person, firm or corporation shall maintain or operate any bakery without license as aforesaid.

Any person, firm or corporation who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense and a separate offense shall be regarded as committed each day on which such person, firm or corporation shall continue any such violation or failure.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Mar. 26, 1915.)

ART. 7. 1861. *License to sell, application*.—No person, firm or corporation, or agent or employee thereof, shall sell, offer or expose for sale, dispose of, exchange or deliver, or with the intent so to do, have in his possession, care, custody or control, milk or its fluid derivatives for human food, without first having procured a license so to do from the mayor of the city of Evanston. Application for such license shall be made on a printed form to be provided to the applicant by the department of health of the city of Evanston for that purpose, and shall state:

FIRST. Name and place of business of the person, firm or corporation applying for the license. The description or class of milk to be handled, i. e., whether "pasteurized," "certified" or "inspected."

SECOND. The dairy or dairies, farm or farms, if any, from which the milk sold or offered for sale, supplied and delivered by the applicant is procured.

THIRD. The number of cows, if any, owned or controlled by the applicant.

FOURTH. The average daily quantity of milk produced, supplied, sold or delivered or otherwise disposed of by the applicant and the method and character of such delivery or disposition.

FIFTH. Whether or not the place of business of the applicant is in a store, delicatessen shop or other shop or stand or store whatsoever.

SIXTH. The number of wagons, cars, or other vehicles, if any, used in the business of the applicant for the transportation and delivery of milk or cream and such description of each as the commissioner of health shall require upon such application.

1862. *Form of license and display*.—When the applicant shall have satisfactorily complied with the conditions named hereby for the issuing of a license to deal in "pasteurized," "certified" and "inspected" milk or any of them, the mayor shall issue to the applicant a license authorizing the applicant to sell, deliver, offer or keep for sale, deliver or exchange, milk and its fluid derivatives for use as human food. Each license shall contain the name, residence, and place of business of the licensee, the serial number of such license, the time of expiration of the term thereof and a description of the kinds or classes of milk in which the said licensee is authorized to deal within the city of Evanston. Each licensee shall cause his license to be legibly and conspicuously posted in his place of business.

1863. *License fee*.—Each licensee shall pay to the city of Evanston a fee for such license of \$5 per annum; when more than one wagon, cart or other vehicle is used by said licensee in his business as a dealer in milk, then said licensee shall pay for each additional wagon, cart or other vehicle an addi-

tional license fee of \$2 per annum: *Provided, however,* That any licensee who sells or offers for sale milk from one or two cows only, shall pay a license fee at the rate of \$2 per cow.

1864. *Term of license.*—No such license shall be issued for a longer period than one year and every such license shall expire on the last day of April next following the date of the issuance thereof.

1865. *Change of address to be reported.*—If, after the issuance and delivery of the license, any change be made in the location of the place of business of such licensee or such licensee shall sell or otherwise transfer his business, notice thereof must be forthwith given to the commissioner of health.

1866. *License tag.*—It shall be the duty of the city clerk to furnish two steel or metal plates or tags not less than 4x8 inches in size to each licensee, authorized to act as aforesaid, who shall have exhibited to him his license and paid to him for the use of the city of Evanston for such tags, the sum of 50 cents. Said plates or tags shall have engraved upon them the words "milk, Evanston," the year for which the license is issued and the serial number of the license. One such license tag or plate shall be attached to every wagon, cart or other vehicle used in the business of such licensee in a conspicuous place on each side thereof. The city clerk shall furnish to every licensee additional tags or plates upon the payment to him of 10 cents for each such additional tag or plate so furnished.

1867. *No license where contagious diseases exist.*—No license shall be issued to any person, firm or corporation whose milk is produced, prepared or handled in any place, or under any circumstances, where there exists or is suspected to exist any of the conditions of contagion described in section 1869 hereof.

1868. *Revocation of license.*—All licenses, for which provision is made herein, shall be subject to ordinances of the city of Evanston which may be or become in force during the period covered by such license. The license of any licensee who shall have violated any of the provisions of this ordinance or other ordinances of the city of Evanston may be revoked by the mayor at his discretion.

1869. *Production and preparation; general requirements.*—No milk or fluid derivative thereof shall be sold, offered for sale, exchanged, or delivered or kept or stored with the intent so to do within the city of Evanston which shall not have been produced or prepared under the following conditions:

FIRST. All cows which are used for the production of milk for sale, delivery, or consumption within the city of Evanston shall be kept clean at all times. Long hair must be clipped from the flanks and udder of such cows and from their tails sufficiently so that they shall not touch the ground.

SECOND. All cow stables shall be thoroughly lighted with windows and ventilated, and at least twice a year shall be thoroughly cleansed as regards the walls, partitions, and ceilings by whitewashing with lime wash containing some effective disinfectant and shall otherwise be kept clean in a manner satisfactory to the commissioner of health. All manure and everything of a foul or uncleanly nature shall be removed daily.

THIRD. Cows for such use shall not be fed on slops, refuse from any distillery or brewery, glucose, or any malt in a state of fermentation, putrefaction, or decomposition, or on any other foodstuff otherwise unwholesome.

FOURTH. The drinking water for cows must in all instances be pure and clean and be contained in troughs or other receptacles which are kept scrupulously clean, and cattle shall not be kept where they may drink from stagnant ponds, sloughs, or contaminated streams or other insanitary drinking places.

FIFTH. Milk procured from cows 15 days before and 1 week after calving shall not be sold or offered for use or consumption as human food, nor be mixed with any milk intended for such use within the city of Evanston.

SIXTH. All milk shall be removed from the stable wherein the milking has been done immediately after it has been obtained from the cows and shall at once be strained and thoroughly cooled to a temperature of 60° F. or below by frequently stirring the same until the animal heat is expelled. It shall be kept at that temperature or below until delivered to the consumer: *Provided*, That after January 1, 1913, it shall be kept and delivered at a temperature of 55° F. or below.

SEVENTH. All milking must be done in a careful and cleanly manner by persons who are clean as to both person and clothes or by mechanical milkers or apparatus operated and maintained in a cleanly manner and condition by persons clean as to both clothes and person. The udders of all cows shall be cleansed before milking. Every precaution shall be taken to prevent dust, dirt, hayseed, or any foreign substance from falling into the pails while milking is being done.

EIGHTH. All persons, firms, or corporations who own or keep a dairy in the city of Evanston shall maintain the premises thereof free from any accumulation of refuse matter or offal, which shall be removed frequently so as not to endanger the public health.

NINTH. All bottles, utensils, milkers, or other apparatus and devices used or operated in the production, preparation, or handling of milk or its fluid derivatives for sale, delivery, or consumption within the city of Evanston shall be properly cleansed, rinsed and sterilized before using and shall be so constructed that no milk can accumulate in any part thereof after use and so that they can be cleaned by simple washing. The surface of all such utensils, milkers, or other devices and apparatus which comes in contact with such milk must at all times be kept smooth and free from rust.

TENTH. All open-top milk pails shall have an opening at the top not more than 7 inches in diameter.

ELEVENTH. No person who is affected with or is suspected of being affected with any contagious disease, or who lives with, or is employed with, or has come in contact with any person so affected or suspected of being so affected, or who lives in a place where there has recently been any contagious disease, shall be allowed to actively engage or assist in and about the business of producing, preparing, handling, or delivering milk intended for sale, delivery, or consumption within the city of Evanston or intended to be mixed therewith. When any such person shall be so affected with a contagious disease or be suspected of being so affected or have come in contact with any person or have lived in any place as aforesaid, he shall not be further employed in any dairy, bottling plant, distributing station, or other place in which milk is produced, prepared or handled for sale, delivery and consumption in the city of Evanston, nor shall he be allowed to return to such employment in such place until the commissioner of health is satisfied that such person is not a source of contagious disease.

TWELFTH. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation producing, preparing, or handling milk for sale, delivery, or consumption within the city of Evanston to notify the commissioner of health at once of the existence or suspected existence of any contagious disease, as provided in the eleventh clause hereof. The commissioner of health shall immediately stop the sale or delivery of any milk which has been produced, prepared or handled in any dairy, bottling plant, or distributing station, farm or other place where the presence or danger of contagious disease exists or is suspected to exist as aforesaid and shall not permit the sale or delivery of milk produced, prepared,

or handled in such places as aforesaid until he shall be satisfied that the person or persons so affected or suspected of being affected with contagious disease are no longer living or employed in or about such place or that there is no longer any danger of the spread of disease from such place and that the milk produced, prepared, or handled on said premises is not a source of any contagious disease.

1870. Distribution; general requirements.—No milk or fluid derivatives thereof shall be sold, offered for sale, supplied, transported, or delivered within the city of Evanston except under and in accordance with the following conditions:

FIRST. All milk sold, offered for sale, supplied, transported, or delivered within the city of Evanston shall be contained in bottles, metal cans, or other receptacles of a character satisfactory to the commissioner of health, closed tightly with an air-tight cap in a manner satisfactory to the said commissioner. When such milk is sold, supplied, or delivered within the city of Evanston in metal cans, whether in bulk or otherwise, the said cans shall have stated thereon the name of the dealer and shall be sealed with a metal seal by the person, firm, or corporation preparing and shipping such milk before leaving the milk house or distributing station. Said seal shall not be broken before delivery to the consignee within the city of Evanston. All such cans shall be at all times kept free from rust.

SECOND. Where milk is supplied or delivered in bottles, the caps or stoppers thereof shall have stated thereon the name of the dealer and the day of the week on which the contents thereof were placed therein, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or person employed thereby, to mark or cause or allow to be marked any cap or stopper with a date other than the day upon which the said bottle was filled. When the milk is contained in a can, as herein provided, there shall be attached to the can in a conspicuous place a label upon which shall be stated the day of the week upon which said milk was placed therein, and it shall be unlawful to place or name any other date thereon.

THIRD. In case the milk contained in the said bottles or cans is that which may, according to the terms of this ordinance, be labeled as "pasteurized," "inspected," or "certified," the label provided for in the next two preceding sections shall contain thereon in letters not less than three-sixteenths of an inch high if on a cap or stopper, and not less than five-eighths of an inch high if on a tag attached to any can, a description of the contents thereof, with the words "pasteurized," "inspected," or "certified," as the case may be.

FOURTH. Every such milk depot or other distributing station shall be provided with grated drying racks, and all bottles and cans which have been used in the transportation and delivery of milk and the products thereof shall be placed upon such drying racks in an inverted position for proper drying and ventilation; such racks shall be kept clean and shall be located in such depot or milk station in such place and manner as to be exposed to a minimum of dust and other contamination.

FIFTH. No person, firm, or corporation or person employed thereby shall place or permit to be placed in any vessel, utensil, or vehicle, used in the production, sale, or delivery of milk, or any of its products, any offal, swill, or garbage, kerosene, or other oil or other offensive material; nor shall any person return or permit to be returned any can or bottle for the containing of milk or its products which has contained such matter or which is in an unclean or offensive condition. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation who shall be supplied with milk contained in bottles or cans to wash the said bottles

and cans immediately upon the use thereof and before returning to the person, firm, or corporation who has delivered the same.

SIXTH. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any person employed thereby, to sell or deliver any "dip" or "bulk" milk or to fill any bottle, can, or other receptacle with milk in or upon any wagon or vehicle used in the delivery of milk or in a shop or store or in any place other than a milk house, dairy, or other building which has been inspected by the commissioner of health or his deputy and approved in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEVENTH. No person, firm, or corporation shall immerse or store in water any bottled milk or cream which is to be sold or offered for sale or delivery in the city of Evanston, and no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale any such bottled milk or cream which shall have been so immersed or stored in water.

EIGHTH. Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the sale of milk in Evanston shall provide a suitable room or building for the purpose of properly handling, cooling, storing, and bottling the milk. Such building shall be entirely above ground, and shall be separate and apart from all other buildings, and shall not communicate by means of a door or any other opening in the partition or elsewhere with any stable in which a cow or horse or any other animal is kept, or with any room containing a water-closet or bath tub, or in any room used for any domestic purpose whatsoever. Such building shall be properly lighted and ventilated and provided with cement floors, cooling tanks, sinks properly drained and ventilated and furnished with modern appliances and facilities for the sterilization of milk utensils and bottles (where milk is bottled) and sanitary handling of milk under all circumstances.

The sanitary condition of all milk depots and distributing stations, vehicles, and milk boxes, and all equipment used in the storage and distribution of milk and other dairy products, shall be as is provided in and by the sanitary food ordinance of this city, and inspections thereof shall be made, and any violation of this ordinance shall be punished in the manner therein provided.

NINTH. Milk tickets used by dealers in the sale of milk or any of its derivatives shall be destroyed after being once used.

TENTH. All cans, vessels, and receptacles used in the hauling of milk or cream, as well as all packages, refrigerators, or compartments of stores or other places where milk or cream is kept, stored, or hauled, shall be kept and maintained scrupulously neat and clean, and shall be kept free from the presence and vicinity of any article of any kind likely to contaminate or injuriously affect the sweetness, quality, or condition of the milk or cream.

ELEVENTH. No milk shall be delivered in bottle or otherwise within any room, flat, house, or other apartment, where there is any person having a contagious or infectious disease. Receptacles shall be provided for such milk and placed outside such apartment, so that the one delivering the milk can do so without entering the apartment. No bottle or other containers that may be at such place at the time of the discovery of such disease shall be removed until after such bottles or containers have been properly sterilized.

1871. *Sanitary inspection of farm and dairy.*—The following points shall be incorporated into a score card of suitable form to be used for inspection of all dairies supplying milk and cream to the city of Evanston, and the commissioner of health shall inspect, or cause to be inspected by his proper deputy, all such dairies according thereto:

Care of milk :		
Cooling		20
Removed from stable immediately after milking each cow and promptly cooled	10	
Cooled to 50° F. or below	10	
51° to 55° F.	8	
56° to 60° F.	6	
Storing		8
Below 50° F.	8	
51° to 55° F.	6	
56° to 60° F.	4	
Transportation		10
Iced in summer	10	
Jacket or dry blanket in summer	8	
Wet blanket	4	
Covered wagon	2	
Total		100
Score of equipment	X 1	=
Methods	X 2	=
Total divided by 3 =		

1872. *Inspection of bottling plants and distributing stations.*—The department of health shall inspect every bottling plant and distributing station which prepares or handles milk for use or consumption within the city of Evanston with particular reference to the information required in the score card herein-after described. The report upon said inspection shall be by the giving of points upon said score which shall be substantially in the following form :

Sanitary inspection of creameries and pasteurizers—Equipment.

Location		10
Surroundings; clean, 3; grass covered, 1	4	
No open privies nearer than 300 feet	6	
Construction		15
Floor; iron plate, 4; cement, 3; tile or brick, 2; wood, 1	4	
Floor free from defects	2	
Walls and ceilings; tile, cement, enameled metal and enameled wood	4	
Plaster, 1; rough wood, 0		
Walls free from defects	2	
Fly screens on hand	3	
Sanitation		15
Light; window area 15 per cent of floor space	4	
Ventilation; working system	6	
Windows, 3		
Drainage; ample, 1; trapped, 2, to 300 feet away	5	
Pasteurizer and cooler		15
Process; held, 4; continuous, 3	4	
Feed; regulated and fixed	2	
Automatic thermoregulator	3	
Auto thermoregister	3	
Easily cleaned and little piping	3	
(If no pasteurizer and cows are all tested allow 15.)		
Separators and filters		3
Easily cleaned	3	
Bottle filler		5
Automatic, 5; hand, 3	5	
Bottle washer		5
Machine, 5; hand, 4	5	
Other utensils		5
Smooth and well plated	3	
Free from rust and defects	2	
Milk pumps and pipes		10
Joints; all crosses, 6; others readily taken apart, 3	6	
Smooth inner surface and plated	4	
Water and ice supply		10
Water; from deep well, 5; spring, 4; city main, 3; running stream, 2	5	
Ice; artificial, 5; natural, 3 (allow 5 if water or ice supply has been examined and passed by the department)	5	
Dressing room		7
Hot and cold water	2	
Sanitary lavatory, soap and towels	2	
Uniform working suits and caps	3	
Total		100

Methods.

Buildings		25
Cleanliness :		
Walls—painted 1, clean 2	3	
Ceilings—painted 1, clean 2	3	
Floors, including corners	4	
Windows, including ledges	2	
Ledges free from dust	2	
Free from flies	8	
Free from odor	3	

Apparatus		25
Cleanliness:		
Pasteurizer and cooler	5	
Separators and filters	5	
Bottle fillers	2	
Bottle washers	2	
Bottle rinsing tubs	4	
Weighing and receiving vats	2	
Pumps and pipes	2	
(Deduct 10 points from score allowed if any of the utensils are not sterilized.)		
Containers		20
Bottles:		
Well soaked and washed	3	
Rinsed in running water and drained	3	
Sterilized, live steam 10, dry heat 8	10	
Shipping crates washed	2	
Farmers' cans rinsed and washed	2	
(Deduct 10 points if farmers' cans are not thoroughly cleansed and sterilized.)		
Handling of milk		10
Protection from dust and flies; covered vats	4	
Covered aerators and coolers	4	
Bottle caps protected	2	
Cooling and storage		10
Below 50° F.	10	
From 51° F. to 55° F.	8	
From 56° F. to 60° F.	4	
Above 60° F.	0	
Employees (handling milk)		10
Clothing clean	4	
Hands clean	4	
Hands free from sores	2	
(Deduct 5 points from score allowed for smoking or expectorating in workroom.)		
Total		100
Score of equipment	multiplied by 1=	
Score of methods	multiplied by 2=	
Total	divided by 3=	Final score.

1873. *Commissioner may publish standing.*—The commissioner of health may publish the whole or any part or a summary of such report upon such inspection as aforesaid of any farm, dairy, bottling plant, or distributing station in which milk is produced, prepared, or handled for use within the city of Evanston.

1874. *All milk to be pasteurized except "certified" or "inspected."*—No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, exchange, or deliver or offer for sale, exchange, or delivery in the city of Evanston any milk, unless the same is pasteurized by heating in the following manner: If heated at a temperature of not less than 140° F., it shall be heated for not less than 20 minutes; if at a temperature of not less than 150° F., it shall be heated for not less than 15 minutes; if at a temperature of not less than 155° F., it shall be heated for not less than 5 minutes. The minimum temperature for such pasteurization shall be 140° F. The periods above described and stated shall be calculated as beginning when the entire quantity of milk in the pasteurizing apparatus first reaches the temperature above named.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver or sell within the city of Evanston any pasteurized milk which is the product or supply, or contains the product or supply mixed therewith from any farm or dairy which has not been inspected and approved according to the requirements of section 1870 hereof by the commissioner of health, and which has been produced on a farm or farms, dairy or dairies scoring less than 55 on the score card described in section 1870 hereof.

Provided, however, That this section shall not require the pasteurization of milk hereafter described as "certified" or "inspected."

1875. *Application for inspection.*—Any person, firm, or corporation desirous of selling or delivering such milk within the city of Evanston shall apply to the commissioner of health upon a form to be supplied by him for an inspection as is provided herein; and in such application shall state his name, the location

of his farm, dairy, plant, factory, or other place of production or preparation, the names of the farms or dairies which supply to the applicant the milk used in his business, the location of his place of business in the city of Evanston, and the time and place when and where the applicant's pasteurizing apparatus has been or will be installed for operation.

1876. *Inspection.*—The commissioner of health shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, an inspection of such pasteurizing apparatus and the premises or plant wherein the same is operated. He shall require a demonstration of the operation of such pasteurizing equipment, and shall make a test of the milk pasteurized in and by such equipment to determine if the said equipment meets with the requirements and terms of this ordinance.

1877. *Construction of pasteurizer and inspection by commissioner.*—The pasteurizing equipment shall be so constructed and operated that 99 per cent of all bacteria and all pathogenic bacteria are killed in the milk treated therein at the temperature required, as is provided in section 1873 of this ordinance. An accurate recording thermometer shall be installed in connection with the pasteurizer to record during the process of pasteurization the temperature of the milk therein. The records made by said thermometer must be accurate, must each cover a continuous 24-hour period and must at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the commissioner of health. The commissioner of health may require the dealer to supply accurate charts at any reasonable time and at such intervals as shall seem necessary to the said commissioner. The mechanism of the pasteurizer shall be such that the temperature, time of exposure, and the quantity of milk exposed to heat therein at one time can be kept under the observation and control of the commissioner of health. The thermometer of this apparatus shall be kept submerged in the milk therein in such a way that it is exposed to the heated milk only.

1878. *Retest of equipment in case of dispute.*—In case of dispute in regard to tests made by the commissioner of health of such pasteurizing equipment, the owner or user of such equipment may make application to the commissioner of health to have the said equipment reinspected. Such reinspecting or retesting shall be made at the cost of the applicant and by two persons, one of whom shall be designated by the commissioner of health, the other by the person, firm, or corporation owning or using said pasteurizer. The persons so designated shall inspect such equipment and determine if it satisfies the requirements hereinbefore set forth. In case of failure or inability to agree, the two so designated shall select a third person, who shall decide between them; and milk may or may not be pasteurized in such equipment according to the decision of such persons.

1879. *License to sell pasteurized milk.*—When the commissioner of health, upon such application and such inspection, shall be satisfied that the pasteurizing equipment used by the said applicant is in accordance with the requirements herein named, and that the farm or farms, dairy or dairies supplying to such applicant the milk used in making such pasteurized product are operated in accordance with the conditions herein named, then the commissioner shall report the fact to the mayor, who shall thereupon issue a license to such person, firm, or corporation to sell, supply, and deliver pasteurized milk within the city of Evanston, as is provided in section 1862 hereof.

1880. *No repasteurization.*—No milk which has been pasteurized shall be repasteurized or reheated for any purpose whatsoever.

1881. *Milk to be cooled after pasteurization.*—All pasteurized milk shall be cooled immediately after the process of pasteurization has been completed to a temperature of 45° F. or below in such manner that it is not exposed to possible sources of contamination, and shall be kept thereafter at a temperature

of 50° F. or below during all of the time while it is stored at the pasteurizing plant, bottling establishment, milk depot, or in the wagon or other vehicle used for delivering the same.

1882. *Pasteurized milk to be put in closed containers.*—All milk which has been pasteurized as aforesaid shall be inclosed in tightly closed bottles or containers of a similar character or in sealed cans immediately after pasteurization.

1883. *Labels.*—All milk produced, prepared, and handled as aforesaid shall be labeled as “pasteurized,” and such label shall appear on the cap or cover of every container containing the same. When such milk is held in bottles or containers of similar character the label “pasteurized” shall appear on the cap thereof printed in letters not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in height; if contained in cans the said label shall appear on a tag attached to each container upon which the letters as aforesaid shall not be less than five-eighths of an inch in height. In all cases the label shall also state the number of the license of the dealer required by section 1861 hereof. There shall also be plainly marked upon the said cap or tag the name of the day of the week upon which the milk contained in the said bottle or can or other container to which the said cap or tag is attached was pasteurized. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to mark or permit to be marked upon the bottle, can, or other container the name of any other day than that upon which the contents thereof was pasteurized, or the number of any license other than the one under which the same may be supplied or delivered within the city of Evanston.

1884. *Commissioner may revoke license.*—When the commissioner of health shall be satisfied, upon an inspection of the equipment or of the milk brought into the city of Evanston or offered for sale by any licensee, that such milk is not pasteurized as required hereby and that it has not been produced, prepared, or handled under conditions or in the manner required hereby, or that the said pasteurizing equipment does not pasteurize such milk as is required hereby, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the mayor of the city of Evanston, revoke altogether the license theretofore issued to the licensee, and shall not permit such person, firm, or corporation to sell, supply, or deliver milk within the city of Evanston or to any other person, firm, or corporation selling, supplying, or delivering milk within the city of Evanston.

1885. *Fine for selling unpasteurized milk.*—When any person, firm, or corporation shall be convicted of selling, supplying, or delivering milk within the city of Evanston which has not been pasteurized, other than “inspected” or “certified” milk, as is hereby required, he shall be fined the sum of \$50 for each offense. Such conviction shall operate to revoke the license heretofore granted to such person, firm, or corporation to deal in milk in the city of Evanston.

1886. *Certified milk; license.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall receive a license to sell or deal in milk labeled or sold as “certified” unless he shall have first executed a contract with the Chicago Medical Society Milk Commission obligating the dealer in such milk to maintain conditions prescribed therein of excellence in and about the equipment on the premises used in his business by said dealer, in and about the health and cleanliness of the cattle used in producing the milk handled by said dealer, and in and about the cleanliness of the methods of handling the milk throughout all the steps and processes, including delivery of the same to the consumer, and shall have received therefrom in accordance with said contract the certification of indorsement of the said commission and the right to use the label “certified” in accordance therewith.

When such conditions have been performed a license to deal in such milk shall be issued as is provided in section 1861 hereof.

1887. *Revocation when condition not observed.*—Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner of health that the conditions of the said indorsement of the said commission are not being complied with in accordance with the terms of said contract, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health, by and with the advice of the mayor, immediately to revoke the said license to deal in “certified” milk in the city of Evanston.

1888. *Inspected milk; definition.*—Milk may be denominated, labeled, or advertised and sold or delivered under the name and style of “inspected” within the city of Evanston only when it has been produced, prepared, and handled on dairy farms or other places which have been inspected and approved and to which a license to deal in such milk has been issued, as is provided in section 1861 hereof.

1889. *Application.*—Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to have issued to him a license to produce, prepare, bottle, handle, sell, or deliver in the city of Evanston milk labeled or advertised as “inspected” shall make a written application to the commissioner of health for inspection and approval of the dairy, farm, plant, factory, or other place in which such production, preparation, bottling or handling is done and shall state in such application the name and residence of the applicant and the location and description of the premises where such milk is produced, prepared, bottled, or handled and such other information as the commissioner of health shall require.

1890. *Inspection.*—The commissioner of health shall thereupon make or cause to be made an inspection of the premises where and the cows from which milk for consumption in the city of Evanston is produced, prepared, bottled or handled and the manner of such production, preparation, bottling or handling; and if the conditions in such dairy, farm, plant, factory or other place are found to be in accordance with the requirements set forth herein for the production, handling, sale and delivery of milk which may be labeled as “inspected,” the said commissioner shall notify the mayor who shall, if all other conditions are performed, issue a license as is provided in section 1861 hereof allowing said person to deal in “inspected” milk in the city of Evanston.

1891. *Standard on dairy farm.*—Only such milk may be sold or delivered within the city of Evanston as “inspected” which has been produced, bottled or handled on a farm, dairy or other place which scores not less than 65 points on the score card described in section 1870 hereof: *Provided*, That after January 1, 1916, it shall have been produced only on such farm, dairy or other place as shall score not less than 70 points on the said score card.

1892. *Certification of no tuberculosis.*—Such milk to entitle it to be so labeled as “inspected” shall have been obtained from such cows only as have been certified by a veterinary surgeon, as hereafter provided, to be free from tuberculosis and such other diseases as the commissioner of health shall name, at a time not more than six months prior to the date of the issuance of such certificate. Such certificate shall be that of any veterinary surgeon authorized by the commissioner of health of the city of Evanston, or by the State of Illinois or by the United States of America, to make such inspection and the certificate of any other person shall not be sufficient. When any such certificate shall appear to have been wrongfully obtained or issued, the commissioner of health shall immediately cause a proper inspection of such cows to be made and shall stop the delivery and supplying of all milk labeled as “inspected” from the dairy or farm to which such certificate has been wrongfully issued. All cows used in producing milk of the character described shall be tested at least twice in every 12 months as is above described. All certificates issued, as above set

out, shall be registered in a book to be kept by the commissioner of health for that purpose, within five days after the inspection required hereby: *Provided, however,* That 90 days from and after the date at which this ordinance shall be in full force and effect shall be allowed for the filing of all such certificates.

1893. *Revocation of license.*—When the commissioner of health is satisfied that the provisions of this ordinance with reference to the conditions and manner of producing, preparing, bottling, or handling “inspected” milk and the conditions upon which the license to sell milk so labeled has been issued, have not been complied with, he may revoke the license theretofore issued to deal in such milk and shall give notice in writing of that fact to the person, firm, or corporation thus failing to comply herewith.

1894. *No foreign substance to be added.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, exchange, or offer or keep for sale, exchange, or use within the city of Evanston any milk or cream which is unclean, impure, or unwholesome, or to which any water or other deleterious substance has been added, or to sell, exchange, or offer for sale or exchange any article of food made therefrom.

1895. *Fat and solids standards in milk.*—All milk sold or offered for sale or use in the city of Evanston shall contain not less fat than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total volume of such milk nor less of milk solids than 12 per cent of such volume and shall have a specific gravity of not less than 1.029 at a temperature of 60° F. and shall have a reading on an immersion refractometer on the serum at 20° F. of not less than 30.

1896. *Fat standards in cream; label.*—All cream sold or kept or offered for sale or use in the city of Evanston shall contain butter fat therein of not less than 18 per cent of the volume thereof. Every test of such cream for fat content shall be by a series of not less than six analyses. The average of these tests shall show not less than 18 per cent fat. Every container of cream shall bear upon the cap or tag thereto belonging a label stating the per cent of butter fat present.

1897. *Skim milk; standards; label.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale in the city of Evanston any milk from which the cream or any part thereof shall have been taken, except as “skim milk.” Skim milk shall be defined as sweet milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or distribute within the city of Evanston skim milk which contains less than 7 per cent of milk solids which are not fats. It shall be unlawful to transport, sell, or deliver “skim milk” unless the vessel containing such milk shall have conspicuously attached thereto, if a can, a red tag or plate 3 inches by 5 inches in size on which shall be engrossed the words “skim milk” in letters not less than five-eighths of an inch high. When such “skim milk” is contained in a bottle, a similar statement shall appear on the cap thereof in letters not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in height.

1898. *Buttermilk; definition.*—Buttermilk is milk produced by the removal of butter fat from skim milk or cream in the process of churning. Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to prohibit the use or sale of what is known as buttermilk, provided the same is produced from pure and unadulterated milk. Should any such buttermilk, however, be sold, kept, offered, or exposed for sale, exchanged or transported, conveyed or carried, or be in the care, custody, or control or possession of anyone with the intent to sell same, which is not the product of pure and wholesome milk, the offenders shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense. It shall not be unlawful to make “pure culture buttermilk” by the addition of the usual and

proper bacterial culture to skim or whole milk, but such product shall be labeled "Pure culture buttermilk made from skim (or whole) milk," as the case may be.

1899. *Condensed milk; label; standard.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale any condensed or evaporated milk in the city of Evanston unless the same be contained in a can, bottle, or other package which shall have distinctly labeled or stamped thereon that the content thereof is condensed or evaporated milk. Condensed milk or evaporated milk or milk to be used in the manufacture thereof shall not be construed to be within the terms of this ordinance in regard to dairy inspection, but all such milk for use within the city of Evanston shall be put up in packages or cans upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name of the brand and the name of the manufacturer thereof. All such condensed or evaporated milk shall be manufactured only from pure, fresh, and unadulterated milk from which the cream has not been removed, and nothing in this ordinance or any section thereof shall be construed to the contrary. Such milk shall contain milk solids in an amount not less than 28 per cent of the volume thereof. One hundred per cent of such milk solids shall contain milk fat in an amount not less than 27.5 per cent thereof. It shall not be unlawful to use cane sugar in the manufacture of such milk.

1900. *Bacterial standards.*—Milk sold or kept for sale or use within the city of Evanston shall not contain more foreign matter than shall yield a perceptible amount of sediment or stain other than that of the natural butter fat when a pint sample thereof is filtered through a pledget of cotton 1 inch in diameter. Such milk shall be entirely free from disease-producing bacteria and likewise free from blood, pus, matter, or things dangerous or detrimental to health.

Milk which may be labeled "inspected" shall not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from October 1 to April 30, inclusive, and not more than 150,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from May 1 to September 30, inclusive.

Cream which may be labeled as "inspected" shall not contain more than 150,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from October 1 to April 30, inclusive, and not more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from May 1 to September 30, inclusive.

Milk which is required to be pasteurized according to the terms of this ordinance shall, before the same is pasteurized, not contain more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from October 1 to April 30, inclusive, and not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from May 1 to September 30, inclusive.

Milk which has been pasteurized shall not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from October 1 to April 30, inclusive, and not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from May 1 to September 30, inclusive.

Pasteurized cream shall not contain more than 150,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from October 1 to April 30, inclusive, and not more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter during the months from May 1 to September 30, inclusive, and shall not contain any colon bacilli in a sample of one cubic centimeter of such pasteurized cream as shall be determined by cultural methods.

1901. *Laboratory methods in testing milk.*—Except as herein provided, all tests shall be made according to the laboratory methods of the American Public Health Association as now or hereafter in use. The bacterial counts hereafter required or provided for shall be determined by the standard method of such association.

1902. *Definitions.*—The following shall be taken to be definitions of the respective terms used in this ordinance:

“Pasteurize” the process of checking, preventing, and destroying disease germs by means of the application of moderate heat for a specified time in equipment especially adapted to such use.

“Milk” shall be construed to include its fluid derivatives wherever such construction is applicable.

“Person” shall include both singular and plural, likewise any firm or corporation, or any agent, servant, assistant, employee, or representative thereof.

“Dealer” shall be taken to mean any person who sells or keeps for sale milk or its derivatives, or any agent, servant, assistant, employee, or representative of such person.

The word “sell” shall be taken to mean exchanging or delivering for a consideration, or the having in possession, care, control, or custody with the intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale.

The words “handling milk” shall be taken to mean any of the processes or operations through which milk passes or to which it is subject from the time it is being drawn from the cow until it is delivered to the consumer.

1903. *Power of entry to take samples for test.*—The commissioner of health, or any of his deputies thereunto duly authorized, shall have the power to enter and have full access to any building, structure, or premises where milk or any of its fluid derivatives is produced, prepared, handled, stored, sold, or kept for sale, and to all wagons, railroad cars, or other vehicles of any kind used for the conveyance or delivery of such milk, and shall have the right to take samples of such milk from any milk can, vessel, or container which he may find in any such place, paying the reasonable and customary price therefor. Such samples shall be taken in the original unbroken packages. In the case of bulk milk, a sample not to exceed one pint shall be taken in the presence of the dealer in a sterile bottle supplied by the department of health. Upon demand, similar samples shall be supplied to the dealer for check analysis. The inspector or officer taking such samples shall inform the person from whom any such samples are taken that they are to be used for the purpose of such inspection, test, and analysis by the department of health. All samples taken or left for check analysis shall be properly identified by sealing in the presence of the dealer or his representative with a seal provided by the department of health. Upon the seal shall appear the date and hour when said samples were taken, the dealer's name, the name of the brand, and the inspector's signature. Said inspector or other authorized person shall, when weather conditions make it desirable, immediately place said samples in an iced receptacle and personally deliver it with reasonable promptness to the chemist at the health department, or other person authorized to make analyses, who shall place the samples upon ice until actual analysis. These analyses shall be made promptly, and the time elapsing between the taking of the sample and the time of the examination shall in no case exceed six hours.

1904. *Duty of commissioner and health officers to inspect.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health (either in person or by a deputy) as often as twice annually to visit, view, and inspect all places and vehicles in which milk or cream may be sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, stored, kept, exchanged, delivered, or disposed of, as well as to inspect, view, and examine all vessels, cans, receptacles, packages, refrigerators, or compartments of stores, places or buildings, erections, or establishments of any kind containing milk or cream, and ascertain or examine the conditions thereof with reference to cleanliness and sanitation, and is authorized, directed, and empowered to

cause the removal and abatement of any unfit, unclean, or injurious conditions attending the keeping, storing, possession, care, custody, or control of milk or cream in all places. Any person, firm, or corporation failing, neglecting, delaying or refusing to obey or conform to any reasonable order or direction under this section made by the proper officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

1905. *Refusal to allow inspection.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who refuses to allow such entry or sampling, or hinders or obstructs an officer in carrying out the power and duty provided for by the foregoing sections, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

1906. *Notice of violation.*—Whenever the commissioner of health of the city of Evanston shall discover that any person, firm, or corporation has violated or is violating any of the provisions hereof, said commissioner shall within 10 days from the date of such discovery and before prosecution is commenced, notify in writing the person, firm, or corporation guilty of such violation of such fact. Said notice shall state the particular provision of the foregoing section or sections that has or have been violated. *Provided, however,* That in the case of a violation continuing throughout several days, only one such notice shall be necessary.

1907. *Power of condemnation.*—All milk and cream from sick and diseased cows or cows fed on refuse or slop from distilleries, vinegar factories, or similar slops, mash or refuse, or any milk or cream which is otherwise dangerous or detrimental to health or to which any preservative has been added or which has been adulterated or which does not otherwise comply with the requirements hereof or with standards herein set out, shall be condemned by the commissioner of health and rendered unfit for human food by coloring or treating in some other manner as directed by said commissioner, or shall be seized and destroyed. *Provided,* That in such case in the discretion of the commissioner of health, the said milk may be tagged as follows:

“Condemned, commissioner of health, Evanston,” and returned to the shipper or producer.

1908. *Conniving at violation of this article by officer or employee; penalty.*—Any officer or employee of the city of Evanston who willfully connives at or assists in the violation of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 and shall at once forfeit his office.

1909. *Veterinary inspector.*—If any cow be sick or diseased, the owner or person in charge thereof shall not sell, offer for sale or exchange, deliver or keep for sale, exchange, or delivery, the milk or cream therefrom, but shall at once destroy the same. Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioner of health, it may be deemed necessary to cause an inspection of any sick or diseased cow, or the herd wherein such sick or diseased animal is found, he may engage a veterinary inspector to act with him in making such inspection, and if, after careful inspection, any cow or cows are found to be sick or diseased with any contagious or infectious disease, or with any malady which in the judgment of the said commissioner would of necessity render the milk unwholesome for human food, the affected cow or cows shall be removed, if in a herd or place where they are likely to spread or cause contagion or infection therefrom, either temporarily or permanently, as such commissioner may deem necessary or conducive to producing wholesome milk. If a diseased cow is by the commissioner of health deemed incurable and the owner or person in charge thereof does not consent to its being killed, the commissioner of health shall notify and request the State board of live-stock commissioners to slaughter such animal. A violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and

on conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

1910. *Records to be kept by the commissioner.*—The commissioner of health shall keep such records, indices, and books as may be necessary for recording all official acts. He shall keep a record of the names, addresses, and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale, transportation, and delivery of milk and cream in the city of Evanston, as also of those delivering or selling milk from carriages, wagons, or other vehicles of any description, and the number thereof; also the number of cows in every stable or dairy in the city of Evanston, and the names, addresses, and license number of each milk wagon; a record of all examinations, tests, or analyses of milk or cream, together with such other data as may be required by this article, or that may be deemed necessary or of public interest.

1911. *General penalty.*—Every person, firm, or corporation violating this article or any of its provisions, where specific penalty has not been provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 for each and every offense. Each separate delivery of milk not conforming to the terms, conditions, or standards of this ordinance, or each shipment or transportation thereof to any point within the city of Evanston in an unlawful manner, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

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