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GARBAGE-REDUCTION PLANT NOT A NUISANCE.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO DECIDES THAT A LEGALLY AUTHORIZED AND PROPERLY CONDUCTED GARBAGE-REDUCTION PLANT IS NOT A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

A company which owned and operated a reduction plant for disposing of the garbage of the city of Toledo was indicted for maintaining a public nuisance. On the trial it appeared that the contract between the city and the company was made under express legislative authority, that the plant was erected and operated under strict supervision by municipal officers, and that it was conducted with as little annoyance to persons in the vicinity as possible.

The jury found that offensive odors came from the plant, and the lower court took the view that it was a nuisance. A fine was imposed and the court ordered the nuisance abated. Compliance with this order would have necessitated the abandonment of the plant.

The Supreme Court of Ohio reversed the judgment, holding that as the plant was constructed and operated for the benefit of the public and by legislative authority, it could not be successfully prosecuted as a public nuisance. The court intimated, however, that if the work of reduction was done in such a way as to cause unnecessary disturbance or annoyance to persons in the vicinity damages might be recovered.

The opinion is printed in full on page 3507 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.

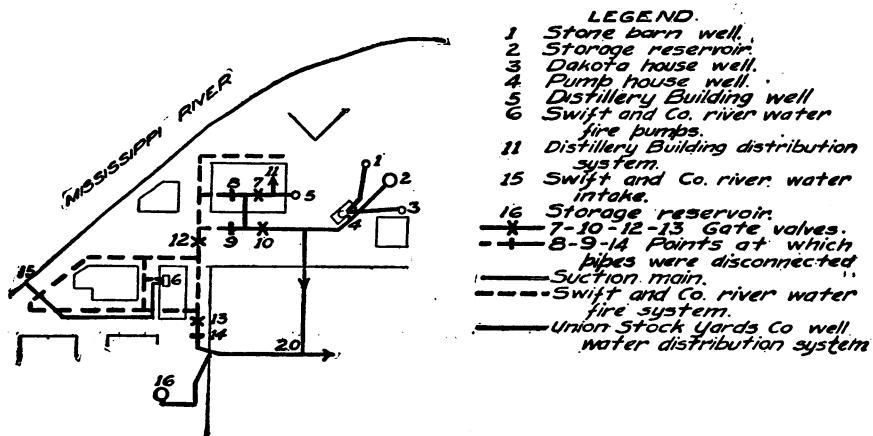
A WATER-BORNE DYSENTERY EPIDEMIC.

CAUSED BY USING WATER FROM AN AUXILIARY FIRE CONNECTION.

By H. A. WHITTAKER, Director Division of Sanitation, Minnesota State Board of Health.

On October 24, 1914, an outbreak of dysentery among the employees of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co. at South St. Paul, Minn., was reported by the Live Stock Exchange Co. to the Minnesota State Board of Health. Investigation showed that about 80 of these employees developed symptoms of dysentery between October 21 and 24, the majority of them on the night of October 21. It also brought

out the fact that all of these persons were using water from the distribution system of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co. The regular water supply of this company was pumped from three drilled wells located at the yards (see sketch, Nos. 1, 3, and 4), but on certain days of each week, when shipments of live stock were heavy, the supply was augmented by water obtained through a connection with the mains in one of the buildings of the Swift & Co. packing plant, known as the distillery building. The water supplied to this building was pumped from a drilled well. For fire protection there exists a system of mains supplied with water pumped from the Mississippi River through an intake shown on the sketch as No. 15. This fire-protection system was connected with both the Union Stock Yards distribution system (No. 20) and the distillery building system (No. 11).



The water was separated in these several systems by means of gate valves in the mains, located at Nos. 7, 10, and 13.

Under ordinary conditions, when the water from the distillery building supply was not being pumped to the Union Stock Yards Co. distribution system, the valves Nos. 7, 10, and 13 were closed and valve No. 12 was open. When it was desired to supply water from the distillery building supply to the Union Stock Yards Co. system, valves Nos. 7 and 10 were opened, and valve No. 12 was closed. When valves Nos. 7 and 10 were opened, the water from the distillery building supply was forced into the Union Stock Yards Co. system through two pipes, one the short pipe shown by the heavy black line on the accompanying sketch between valves Nos. 7 and 10, the other the portion of the Swift & Co. fire-protection system shown by the dotted lines between these same valves. The water from the distillery building system flowing through these pipes carried with it into the Union Stock Yards Co. system the Mississippi River water which filled these pipes before valves Nos. 7 and 10 were opened. It was

discovered during the investigation that Swift & Co. had furnished water to the Union Stock Yards system on October 19 and 20, at which time Mississippi River water doubtless had entered the Union Stock Yards system as described above.

During this investigation analytical control was maintained on the water supplies involved. Contamination was found present in the distribution system of the Union Stock Yards Co., but was not found in the water in the various drilled wells connected with the supply. These results corroborate the information just given concerning the source of the pollution of the supply. The distribution system of the Union Stock Yards Co. was disinfected with calcium hypochlorite and the contamination removed.

As soon as the above facts had been ascertained and it was definitely known that the contamination in the system of the Union Stock Yards Co. was due to the connections with the river-water fire system of Swift & Co., the two companies involved were notified and advised that the connections between the two systems must be broken. The companies concurred in this opinion and immediately carried out this recommendation. Sections of pipe were removed at the points shown on the sketch as Nos. 8, 9, and 14, which eliminated any further possibility of contamination from polluted Mississippi River water.

Inasmuch as it was feared that typhoid infection might have been carried in the polluted river water, all persons having used this supply for drinking purposes were urged to be inoculated with typhoid vaccine, which was furnished to the physicians of these companies free of charge by the State board of health.

The usual executive procedure followed by the Minnesota State Board of Health in handling epidemic work was carried out in this case. The executive officer, upon receiving notice of the outbreak, immediately directed the division of preventable diseases to investigate and determine the cause. Immediately following the epidemiologist's report, the executive officer ordered the division of sanitation to make a detailed study of the water systems and apply such measures as seemed necessary to remove the contamination and correct the apparent defects in the supplies involved.

PLAQUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended November 6, 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..	186
Basements concreted (square feet, 21,165)	35
Floors concreted (square feet, 11,135)....	13
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 12,399).....	51
Total area of concrete laid (square feet)...	44,699

Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:

Class A, B, and C (inspected) buildings.	
Inspections made.....	132
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	2,888
Wirescreening used (square feet).....	14,416
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	1,890
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	3,000

Old buildings:

Old foundations.	
Inspections made.....	377
Wooden floors removed.....	24
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	16
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	3,110

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RAT PROOFING—continued.

Old buildings—Continued

Old buildings—Continued.	
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 46,914).....	26
Basements concreted (square feet, 10,580).....	17
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 26,043).....	118
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	83,537
Floors rat-proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 5,875).....	5
Buildings razed.....	14
New garbage cans stamped approved.....	498
Nuisances abated.....	282

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	17
Reinspections made on vessels.....	24
New rat guards procured.....	23
Deeactive rat guards repaired.....	17
Vessel on which cargo inspected.....	1

Amount of cargo inspected and description of same.	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Congress from Seattle: 180 cases apples, silk, and household goods.....	O. K.	None
350 sacks flour, wheat, and bran.....	O. K.	None

Rats trapped on wharves and water front...	40
Rats trapped on vessels.....	14
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	180
Traps set on vessels.....	55
Vessels trapped on.....	14
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	3,600
Bait used on water front and vessels (bacon, pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	12

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	244
Mus musculus.....	155
Mus alexandrinus.....	68
Mus rattus.....	29

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR
PLASQUE.

Contra Costa County 49

BANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER

Contra Costa County..... 6

DATA COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE

Collected.....	506
Examined.....	305
Found infected.....	None.

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 8, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(1)	Sept. 16, 1915	1,594 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	Aug. 14, 1915	56 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(1)	(1)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

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

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAQUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended November 6, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS—contd.	
New buildings inspected.....	19	Rodents examined for plague infection.....	318
New buildings reinspected.....	34	Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 26,575).....	18	Poison distributed, pounds.....	14
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 36,280).....	12	Bodies examined for plague infection.....	1
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (square feet, 6,775).....	8	Bodies found plague infected.....	None.
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	9,270		
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	78,900		
New buildings elevated.....	4		
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	30		
Old buildings inspected.....	2		
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings.....	2		
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 4,290).....	2		
Openings screened, old buildings.....	6		
Rat holes cemented, old buildings.....	25		
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	2		
Wire screening used (square feet).....	750		
Buildings razed.....	2		
LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.		WATER FRONT.	
Dead rodents received.....	16	Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	10
Rodents trapped and killed.....	405	Vessels fumigated.....	1
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	6	Sulphur used, pounds.....	1,500
Total.....	427	New rat guards installed.....	6
		Defective rat guards repaired.....	35
		Fumigation certificates issued.....	1
		Port sanitary statements issued.....	33
		The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fencing.	
MISCELLANEOUS WORK.		Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	
			13
		Letters sent regarding rat complaints.....	6

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	42
Mus musculus trapped.....	4
Total.....	46
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	41
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.....	5
New buildings, concrete foundations	3

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT—CON.

New buildings elevated 18 inches.....	2
New buildings, basements concreted (square feet, 1,628).....	1
New buildings, yards concreted (square feet, 264).....	2
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	1,892

HAWAII—PLAQUE 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 30, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	433	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	373	Cost per rat destroyed	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
Rats shot from trees.....	60	Last case rat plague Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	365	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case rat plague, Kalopa Stable Paauhau, Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, Aug. 16, 1914.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	193		
Mus musculus.....	97		
Mus norvegicus.....	50		
Mus ratus.....	33		
Classification of rats shot from trees:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	52		
Mus ratus.....	8		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 23, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,961	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	2,931	Mus ratus.....	709
Mongoose taken.....	30	Mus musculus.....	1,412
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	2,961	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., August 29, 1914.	
Rats and mongoose found plague infected	None.	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., August 16, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:			
Mus norvegicus.....	509		
Mus alexandrinus.....	301		

PORTO RICO—PLAQUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the three weeks ended October 29, 1915. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	269	31
Puerta de Tierra.....	173	16
Santurce.....	336	13
Total.....	778	60

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

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

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Tuberculosis: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County.	Marshalltown, Marshall County, Iowa; Mecervey, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa; Swaledale, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa; Greenville, Hunt County, Tex.; Pasco, Franklin County, Wash.; Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, S. Dak.; Greenwood, Charles Mix County, S. Dak.; Estelline, Hamlin County S. Dak.; Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kans; Montford R. F. D. No. 1, Grant County, Wis.; Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis.; Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wis.; Ellsworth, Pierce County, Wis.; Great Falls, Cascade County, Mont.; Julian, Sheridan County, Mont.; Benton Harbor, Berrien County, Mich; Clarkdale, DeKalb County, Mo.; St. Louis, St. Louis County, Mo.; Aneta, Nelson County, N. Dak.; Fargo, Cass County, N. Dak.; Walhalla, Pembina County, N. Dak.; Grand Forks, Grand Forks County, N. Dak.	5 advanced; 12 moderately advanced; 2 incipient; 1 apparently arrested; 2 apparently cured; cases left Mayo Clinic for homes.
Pokegama Sanatorium, Pokegama, Pine County. Fergus Falls State Hos- pital, Ottertail County.	Page, Cass County, N. Dak.; Marmon, La- moure County, N. Dak. Quincy, Monroe County, Mo.....	1 advanced and 1 incipient case left Pokegama Sanatorium for homes. Case of pulmonary tuberculosis paroled from State Hospital—want to live with brother at Quincy, Mo.
Typhoid fever: New Prague, Scott County.	Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa.....	Drank water from Des Moines River about two weeks before illness.
New Ulm, Brown Coun- ty.	Jamestown, Stutsman County, N. Dak...	Working on farm in North Dakota during three weeks before illness. Do.
Moorhead, Clay County.	Westhope, Bottineau County, N. Dak.....	
Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Aberdeen, Brown County, S. Dak.....	Taken ill Sept. 27 in Aberdeen.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for October, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	1	Ohio:	
Maryland:		Athens County.....	1
Baltimore County—		Belmont County—	
Highlandtown.....	1	Bellaire.....	1
Cecil County—		Cuyahoga County—	
North East.....	1	Cleveland.....	7
Washington County—		Delaware County.....	1
Hancock.....	1	Franklin County—	
Total.....	3	Columbus.....	1
Massachusetts:		Henry County.....	1
Bristol County—		Jefferson County.....	1
Fall River.....	1	Medina County.....	1
Essex County—		Montgomery County.....	2
Lawrence.....	1	Perry County.....	1
Hampshire County—		Stark County.....	1
Easthampton Township.....	1	Williams County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Total.....	19
Medford.....	2	Wisconsin:	
Watertown Township.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	4
Suffolk County—			
Boston.....	4		
Worcester County—			
Gardner Township.....	1		
Hardwick Township.....	1		
Holden Township.....	1		
Total.....	13		

Arkansas Report for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, one case of cerebrospinal meningitis was notified in Lafayette County, Ark.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	1		Providence, R. I.....		1
Elizabeth, N. J.....	18	4	Rockford, Ill.....		2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1			

DIPHTHERIA.

West Virginia—Martinsburg.

With reference to the epidemic of diphtheria at Martinsburg, noted in last week's Public Health Reports, Surg. Carroll Fox reports that the first case developed in Martinsburg on August 21, and was traced to a source outside the city. During the next week two new cases developed; in the following seven days one case. During the fourth week one case. Then the public schools opened, and the increase in

the number of cases was at first gradual and then more rapid. The schools were closed October 25, and the number of cases occurring has declined steadily. By November 19 the disease had practically disappeared, there having been but one reported case during the preceding seven days. From August 21 to November 19 there were in all 120 reported cases, with two deaths.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3493.

ERYSIPelas.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.		1	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	
Braddock, Pa.	1		Milwaukee, Wis.	2	
Buffalo, N. Y.	4		Montclair, N. J.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	15	1	New York, N. Y.		3
Cincinnati, Ohio	2		Philadelphia, Pa.	2	
Cleveland, Ohio	8		Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Dayton, Ohio	1		St. Louis, Mo.	4	1
Detroit, Mich.	2		Springsfield, Ill.		1
Harrisburg, Pa.	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1				

GONORRHEA.

State Reports for October, 1915.

During the month of October, 1915, cases of gonorrhea were notified in States as follows: Louisiana 1, Ohio 206, Vermont 52.

MALARIA.

State Reports for October, 1915.

During the month of October, 1915, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: Maryland 18, Massachusetts 14, Minnesota 1, New Jersey 77, Ohio 8, South Carolina 87.

State Report for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, 1,977 cases of malaria were notified in Arkansas.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1	1	Little Rock, Ark.	2	
Chicago, Ill.			Mobile, Ala.		1
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.		1
Dallas, Tex.	12	2	New Orleans, La.		1
Galveston, Tex.		1	New York, N. Y.		

MALTA FEVER.**Massachusetts—Boston—Immigration Station.**

Asst. Surg. Safford reported that on October 31, 1915, a case of Malta fever developed at the United States immigration station at Boston, Mass., in the person of G. A., age 13, male, native of Sicily, who came from Campobelló and arrived at Boston on the steamship *Canopic* August 6, 1915.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3493.

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

During the month of October, 1915, cases of pellagra were notified in States as follows: District of Columbia 3, Louisiana 10, Maryland 3, South Carolina 20, Vermont 1.

State Report for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, 104 cases of pellagra were notified in Arkansas.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	2
Charleston, S. C.	1	2	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Dallas, Tex.	1	2	Richmond, Va.	1	—
Lynchburg, Va.	1	—	Waltham, Mass.	3	—
Mobile, Ala.	—	—			

PLAQUE.**Hawaii—Kukaiau.**

Surg. Trotter reported by telegraph that a case of plague resulted fatally November 16, 1915, at Kukaiau, Hawaii.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surg. Creel reported that a rat trapped November 6, 1915, at 1786 Cypress Street, New Orleans, La., was proven positive for plague infection November 14, 1915.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Harrisburg, Pa.	2	2
Ann Harbor, Mich.	1	1	Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	2
Berkeley, Cal.	1		Los Angeles, Cal.	7	6
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Manchester, N. H.	2	2
Braddock, Pa.	1		Newark, N. J.	2	4
Chicago, Ill.	82	38	Philadelphia, Pa.	31	36
Cleveland, Ohio	34	15	Pittsburgh, Pa.	14	11
Dayton, Ohio	2	4	Reading, Pa.	2	1
Detroit, Mich.	4	8	Rochester, N. Y.	9	1
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	5	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Stockton, Cal.	1	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for October, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia	2	Michigan—Continued.	
Maryland:		Eaton County—	
Allegany County—		Brookfield Township	1
Cumberland	1	Genesee County—	
Lindnerville	1	Genesee Township	1
Prince George's County—		Flint	8
Oxon Hill, R. F. D.	1	Gratiot County—	
Total	3	Ithaca	1
Massachusetts:		Houghton County—	
Bristol County—		Portage Township	1
Fall River	1	Ingham County—	
Mansfield Township	1	Aurelius Township	4
Essex County—		Kent County—	
Gloucester	2	Lowell	1
Lawrence	1	Macomb County—	
Hampden County—		Bruce Township	1
Chicopee	1	Saginaw County—	
Russell Township	1	Saginaw	4
Springfield	1	St. Clair County—	
Hampshire County—		Cottrellville Township	1
Amherst Township	1	Port Huron	1
Middlesex County—		Washtenaw County—	
Ashland Township	1	Lima Township	1
Everett	1	Total	35
Framingham Township	2		
Lowell	4	Minnesota:	
Melrose	1	Beltrami County—	
Somerville	1	Bemidji	3
Tynsboro Township	1	Benton County—	
Plymouth County—		Rice	1
Brockton	1	Gilmanton Township	1
Suffolk County—		Langola Township	3
Boston	3	Hennepin County—	
Revere	1	West Minneapolis	1
Worcester County—		Lyon County—	
Fitchburg	1	Sodus Township	1
Leominster Township	1	Miller Lacs County—	
Worcester	1	Foreston	4
Total	28	Morrison County—	
		Bellevue Township	1
Michigan:		Elmdale Township	1
Bay County—		Two Rivers Township	5
Portsmouth Township	1	Olmsted County—	
Bay City	5	Viola Township	1
Branch County—		Ramsey County—	
Coldwater	3	St. Paul	1
Calhoun County—		Sherburne County—	
Battle Creek	1	Clear Lake	1
		Stearns County—	
		Albany Township	4
		Total	28

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
New Jersey:		Ohio—Continued.	
Atlantic County.....	1	Noble County.....	2
Essex County.....	3	Pike County.....	1
Mercer County.....	1	Portage County.....	1
Passaic County.....	2	Richland County.....	1
Total.....	7	Seneca County.....	2
Ohio:		Starke County.....	13
Ashtabula County—		Summit County.....	12
Conneaut.....	1	Tuscarawas County.....	1
Athens County.....	1	Wayne County.....	5
Clark County—		Total.....	83
Springfield.....	1	Vermont:	
Cuyahoga County—		Caledonia County.....	5
Cleveland.....	25	Clarendon County.....	1
Erie County.....	2	Essex County.....	1
Hamilton County—		Orleans County.....	3
Cincinnati.....	1	Kutland County.....	1
Holmes County.....	1	Windham County.....	1
Huron County.....	2	Total.....	12
Knox County—		Wisconsin:	
Mount Vernon.....	1	Fond du Lac County.....	1
Logan County.....	1	Polk County.....	1
Lorain County—		Total.....	2
Lorain.....	4		
Mahoning County.....	2		
Meatina County.....	2		
Montgomery County—			
Dayton.....	1		

Arkansas Report for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, two cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Arkansas, one case each having been notified in Lafayette and Logan Counties.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	New London, Conn.....	1	
Chicopee, Mass.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	6	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		Providence, R. I.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	
Manchester, N. H.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	2	

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3493.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended November 20, 1915, three new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having

been notified as follows: Lyon County, Marshall, 1; Polk County, Rhinelander Township, 1; Redwood County, Redwood Falls Township, 2.

State Reports for October, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan:						
Alcona County—						
Mikado Township.....	10				10	
Clare County—						
Garfield Township.....	1				1	
Delta County—						
Escanaba city.....	4				4	
Genesee County—						
Flint city.....	2				2	
Houghton County—						
Franklin Township.....	2				2	
Kent County—						
Alpine Township.....	6				6	
Plainfield Township.....	2				2	
Macomb County—						
Clinton Township.....	1				1	
Macomb Township.....	3					3
Mount Clemens city.....	1				1	
Midland County—						
Jerome Township.....	1				1	
Saginaw County—						
Saginaw city.....	1					1
Total.	34				30	4
Minnesota:						
Blue Earth County—						
Mankato.....	2					2
Brown County—						
Cobden.....	1				1	
Chippewa County—						
Clara City.....	1				1	
Dodge County—						
Canisteo Township.....	1				1	
Faribault County—						
Kiester Township.....	1					1
Freeborn County—						
Albet Lea.....	4				4	
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	3				3	
Medina Township.....	1				1	
Jackson County—						
Jackson.....	3				3	
First Heron Lake Township.....	1				1	
Lincoln County—						
Lake Benton.....	1					1
Lyon County—						
Stanley Township.....	2				2	
McLeod County—						
Hutchinson.....	1					1
Martin County—						
Jay Township.....	1				1	
Ottertail County—						
New York Mills.....	5				5	
Newton Township.....	1					1
Pine County—						
Sturgon Lake.....	2					2
Pipestone County—						
Edgerton.....	3				3	
Polk County—						
East Grand Forks.....	4				4	
Redwood County—						
Redwood Falls.....	1				1	
Renville County—						
Boon Lake Township.....	5				5	
St. Louis County—						
Virginia.....	3				3	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Stearns County—						
Paynesville.....	1					1
St. Cloud.....	1					1
Steele County—						
Ellendale.....	1				1	
Total.....	50				40	10
Ohio:						
Brown County.....	1					1
Clermont County.....	1					1
Clinton County.....	2				2	
Coshocton County—						
Coshocton.....	1					1
Defiance County.....	11					11
Geauga County.....	9				9	
Guernsey County.....	3					3
Hamilton County—						
Cincinnati.....	1					1
Hancock County—						
Findlay.....	1					1
Lorain County.....	7			1	1	5
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	7				5	2
Mahoning County—						
Youngstown.....	35				21	14
Noble County.....	16					16
Trumbull County.....	1					1
Total.....	96			1	38	57
Wisconsin:						
Fond du Lac County.....	1		1			
Forest County.....	2				2	
Iowa County.....	1			1		
Iron County.....	3			3		
Manitowoc County.....	4				4	
Milwaukee County.....	8					8
Portage County.....	5				5	
Price County.....	1				1	
Racine County.....	12		6	1		5
Rock County.....	1					1
Shawano County.....	1					1
Sheboygan County.....	9				1	8
Winnebago County.....	1					1
Total.....	49		7	6	12	24

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.
Arkansas (Sept. 1-30):		Vermont (Oct. 1-31):	
Counties—		Counties—	
Monroe.....	1	Caledonia.....	2
Pulaski.....	1	Windsor.....	4
White.....	2	Total.....	6
Total.....	4		
Louisiana (Oct. 1-31):		Wyoming (Sept. 1-30):	
Parishes—		Counties—	
Jefferson Davis.....	1	Natrona.....	1
Plaquemines.....	3	Sheridan.....	5
Vernon.....	7	Total.....	6
Total.....	11		

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.
Austin, Tex.	1	New Orleans, La.	1
Butte, Mont.	1	Portland, Ore.	2
Dallas, Tex.	1	Portsmouth, Va.	1
Danville, Ill.	1	Racine, Wis.	1
Davenport, Iowa	10	Rock Island, Ill.	1
Detroit, Mich.	1	Saginaw, Mich.	1
Evansville, Ind.	2	San Francisco, Cal.	1
Little Rock, Ark.	1	Springsfield, Ill.	6
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	Washington, D. C.	1

SYPHILIS.

State Reports for October, 1915.

During the month of October, 1915, cases of syphilis were notified in States as follows: Louisiana 1, Ohio 77, Vermont 13.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.			Philadelphia, Pa.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	2		Rutland, Vt.		1
Harrisburg, Pa.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	1	

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3493.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for October, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia	65	Maryland—Continued.	
Louisiana:		Allegany County—Continued.	
Allen Parish	10	Midland	1
Ascension Parish	2	Ellerslie	1
Beauregard Parish	1	Western Maryland Hospital	1
Caddo Parish	4	Franklin	1
Calcasieu Parish	42	Anne Arundel County—	
East Feliciana Parish	4	Annapolis	1
Jefferson Davis Parish	6	Drury	1
St. Charles Parish	4	Bristol	1
St. John Parish	1	Benedict R. F. D.	1
St. Mary Parish	1	Shady Side	1
Terrebonne Parish	6	Baltimore County—	
Total	81	Highlandtown	4
Maryland:		Hamilton	2
Baltimore City	130	St. Denis	1
Allegany County—		Arlington	5
Keyser R. F. D.	1	Sparrows Point	1
Luke	4	Relay	1
Cumberland	8	Granite	4
Westernport	2	Edgemere	1
Cumberland R. F. D.	1	Overlea	1
		Mount Winans	4
		Phoenix R. F. D.	2
		Colgate	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland—Continued.		Maryland—Continued	
Baltimore County—Continued.		Frederick County—Continued.	
Towson.....	5	Ellerston R. F. D.....	1
Chase.....	2	Bartonsville.....	
Ellicott City R. F. D.....	1	Garrett County—	
Turners Station.....	1	Friendsville.....	1
Catonsville.....	2	Deer Park R. F. D.....	1
White Marsh P. O.....	1	Kitsmiller.....	3
Eccleston.....	1	Accident.....	1
Mount Washington.....	1	Grantsville.....	1
Pikesville.....	2	Selbysport.....	1
Owings Mills.....	3	Crelfin.....	2
Halethorpe.....	1	Lonaconing R. F. D.....	1
Calvert County—		Harford County—	
Owings.....	1	Sharon.....	1
Paris.....	2	Perryman.....	1
Willows.....	1	Aberdeen.....	1
Stoakley.....	1	Jarrettsville R. F. D.....	
Prince Frederick.....	1	Perryman R. F. D.....	1
Chesapeake City.....	1	Whiteford.....	1
Caroline County—		Fallston R. F. D.....	1
Denton.....	2	Street.....	1
Marydel.....	1	Aberdeen R. F. D.....	2
Ridgely.....	1	Carsins.....	1
Henderson R. F. D.....	3	Harve de Grace.....	1
Goldsboro R. F. D.....	1	Howard County—	
Federalsburg.....	1	Atholton.....	1
Goldsboro.....	1	Ellicott City.....	4
Carroll County—		Roxbury Mills R. F. D.....	1
Middleburg.....	1	Gary.....	1
Mayberry.....	1	Kent County—	
Taneytown R. F. D.....	2	Massey.....	1
Woodbine.....	1	Chestertown.....	1
New Windsor.....	1	Montgomery County—	
Taneytown.....	1	Rockville R. F. D.....	1
Union Mills.....	1	Germantown.....	1
Westminster R. F. D.....	1	Rockville.....	1
Sykesville.....	1	Oney.....	1
Silver Run.....	1	Gaithersburg.....	1
Mount Airy.....	1	Gaithersburg R. F. D.....	1
Cecil County—		Barnesville.....	1
Port Deposit R. F. D.....	1	Barneville R. F. D.....	1
Elkton.....	1	Colesville.....	1
Charles County—		Prince Georges County—	
Brentland R. F. D.....	1	North Keys.....	1
Bel Alton R. F. D.....	2	Mount Rainier.....	1
White Plains R. F. D.....	1	Cedarville.....	2
Waldorf R. F. D.....	1	Bladensburg.....	1
Tompkinsville.....	2	Forestville.....	7
La Plata.....	9	Beltsville R. F. D.....	1
Port Tobacco.....	3	Leeland.....	1
Pomfret.....	3	Berwyn.....	1
Brentland.....	1	Nottingham.....	2
Ripley.....	1	Naylor R. F. D.....	1
Spring Hill R. F. D.....	1	Clinton.....	1
Hughesville.....	1	Bowie.....	1
Pomonkey.....	1	Seat Pleasant.....	2
Ryecliffe R. F. D.....	1	Upper Marlboro.....	2
Ryecliffe.....	1	Rosaryville.....	1
Ironsides.....	1	Forestville R. F. D.....	1
Dorchester County—		Baden.....	1
Bishops Head.....	1	T. B. R. F. D.....	1
Toddville.....	1	Capitol Heights.....	1
Hudson.....	1	Bowie R. F. D.....	1
Cambridge.....	4	Queen Anne's County—	
Robbins.....	1	Fords Store.....	4
Lakesville R. F. D.....	1	Stevensville.....	3
Andrews.....	1	Centreville R. F. D.....	1
Hurlock R. F. D.....	3	Queen Anne R. F. D.....	2
Golden Hill.....	1	Sudlersville R. F. D.....	2
Frederick County—		Winchester.....	3
Mt. Pleasant R. F. D.....	1	Carmichael R. F. D.....	1
Sabillasville.....	1	Somerset County—	
Eminitsburg.....	6	Crisfield R. F. D.....	1
New Windsor R. F. D.....	2	Hopewell.....	1
Brunswick.....	3	Crisfield.....	2
Frederick.....	3	Marion.....	3
Knoxville.....	1	Westover.....	1
Walkersville.....			

TYPHOID FEVER.—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland—Continued.		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Somerset County—Continued.		Hampden County—	
Dames Quarter.....	1	Chicopee.....	3
Wenona.....	1	Holyoke.....	7
Deals Island.....	1	Palmer Township.....	1
St. Marys County—		Springfield.....	7
Valley Lee.....	3	Westfield Township.....	1
Talbot County—		Hampshire County—	
Trappe R. F. D.....	1	Amherst Township.....	1
St. Michaels.....	1	Middlesex County—	
Trappe.....	1	Arlington Township.....	1
Longwoods.....	1	Belmont Township.....	1
Washington County—		Cambridge.....	7
Hagerstown.....	33	Concord Township.....	1
Weverton R. F. D.....	2	Everett.....	4
Smithsburg.....	4	Framingham Township.....	3
Keeptryst.....	2	Hudson Township.....	3
Hancock R. F. D.....	2	Lexington Township.....	5
Beaver Creek.....	1	Littleton Township.....	1
Millstone.....	1	Lowell.....	21
Penmar R. F. D.....	1	Malden.....	5
Sharpsburg.....	1	Marlboro.....	3
Wicomico County—		Maynard Township.....	3
Salisbury.....	8	Medford.....	2
Parsonsburg.....	1	Melrose.....	1
Peninsula General Hospital.....	1	Natick Township.....	1
Hebron.....	1	Somerville.....	9
Bivalve.....	1	Waltham.....	1
Salisbury R. F. D.....	1	Watertown Township.....	1
Clara.....	1	Woburn.....	1
Worcester County—		Norfolk County—	
Pocomoke City R. F. D.....	1	Braintree Township.....	2
Taylorville.....	1	Brookline Township.....	4
Snow Hill R. F. D.....	2	Canton Township.....	1
Bishop.....	1	Foxboro Township.....	3
Pocomoke City.....	8	Quincy.....	6
Showell.....	1	Walpole Township.....	2
Bishopsville.....	1	Weymouth Township.....	2
Snow Hill.....	1	Randolph Township.....	1
Stockton.....	5	Plymouth County—	
Girdletree.....	2	Bridgewater Township.....	8
Berlin.....	2	Brockton.....	13
Total.....	488	Hingham Township.....	1
Massachusetts:		Marshfield Township.....	1
Barnstable County—		Plymouth Township.....	1
Barnstable Township.....	1	Whitman Township.....	2
Dennis Township.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Harwich Township.....	1	Boston.....	92
Provincetown Township.....	5	Chelsea.....	10
Berkshire County—		Winthrop Township.....	1
Adams Township.....	1	Worcester County—	
Becket Township.....	2	Auburn Township.....	1
North Adams.....	3	Clinton Township.....	1
Pittsfield.....	7	Fitchburg.....	1
Sheffield Township.....	1	Gardner Township.....	1
Great Barrington Township.....	1	Leominster Township.....	2
Bristol County—		Millbury Township.....	1
Attleboro.....	4	Northbridge Township.....	18
Easton Township.....	3	Southbridge Township.....	2
Fall River.....	20	Sutton Township.....	1
Mansfield Township.....	7	Warren Township.....	2
New Bedford.....	20	Webster Township.....	1
Norton Township.....	1	Westborough Township.....	1
Rehoboth Township.....	2	Worcester.....	19
Taunton.....	3	Total.....	402
Westport Township.....	1	Michigan:	
Essex County—		Alcona County—	
Amesbury Township.....	2	Black River Township.....	1
Beverly.....	1	Allegan County—	
Haverhill.....	2	Monterey Township.....	1
Lawrence.....	6	Alpena County—	
Lynn.....	6	Alpena.....	1
Peabody Township.....	3	Barry County—	
Marblehead Township.....	1	Hastings.....	1
Swampscott Township.....	1	Bay County—	
Franklin County—		Merrill Township.....	1
Montague Township.....	1	Portsmouth Township.....	2
		Bay City.....	8

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Michigan—Continued.		Michigan—Continued.	
Benzie County—		Saginaw County—	
Inland Township.....	1	Maple Grove Township.....	1
Benzonia.....	1	Saginaw.....	14
Branch County—		St. Clair County—	
Bronson.....	1	Columbus Township.....	1
Calhoun County—		St. Clair Township.....	1
Newton Township.....	1	Port Huron.....	1
Battle Creek.....	1	St. Joseph County—	
Chippewa County—		Park Township.....	1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	Sanilac County—	
Clinton County—		Delaware Township.....	1
Maple Rapids.....	1	Marion Township.....	1
Delta County—		Washington Township.....	1
Baldwin Township.....	4	Deckerville.....	1
Eaton County—		Shiawassee County—	
Grand Ledge.....	1	New Haven Township.....	1
Emmet County—		Perry.....	1
Petoskey.....	1	Owosso.....	6
Genesee County—		Van Buren County—	
Flint.....	7	Decatur.....	1
Gladwin County—		Washtenaw County—	
Beaumont.....	1	Salem Township.....	1
Gogebic County—		Wayne County—	
Bessemer.....	1	Monguagon Township.....	5
Grand Traverse County—		St. Clair Heights.....	1
Kingsley.....	1	Trenton.....	3
Traverse.....	1	Detroit.....	24
Gratiot County—		Wyandotte.....	1
Pine River Township.....	1	Wexford County—	
Ithaca.....	1	Boon Township.....	1
Hillsdale County—		Harrietta.....	1
Amboy Township.....	1		
Houghton County—		Total.....	176
Stanton Township.....	1		
Huron County—		Minnesota:	
Lake Township.....		Becker County—	
Ingham County—		Frazee.....	2
Lansing.....		Lake Park.....	1
Iron County—		Big Stone County—	
Crystal Falls.....		Graceville.....	1
Isabella County—		Ortonville.....	1
Gilmore Township.....	1	Blue Earth County—	
Jackson County—		Good Thunder.....	1
Waterloo Township.....		Mankato.....	1
Kalamazoo County—		Garden City Township.....	1
Kalamazoo.....		Brown County—	
Kalkaska County—		New Ulm.....	1
Garfield Township.....		Springfield.....	1
Kent County—		Chippewa County—	
Grand Rapids.....		Montevideo.....	2
Lapeer County—		Clay County—	
Arcadia Township.....	1	Moorhead.....	1
Lapeer.....	2	Cottonwood County—	
Livingston County—		West Brook.....	1
Deerfield Township.....	3	Windom.....	1
Handy Township.....	1	Highwater Township.....	1
Howell.....	1	Crow Wing County—	
Marquette County—		Braisted.....	1
Ishpeming.....	3	Dakota County—	
Marquette.....	1	South St. Paul.....	1
Mecosta County—		South Park.....	2
Austin Township.....	2	Hennepin County—	
Midland County—		Minneapolis.....	20
Midland.....	3	Isanti County—	
Monroe County—		Braham.....	2
Bedford Township.....	1	Lesueur County—	
Monroe.....	2	New Prague.....	1
Muskegon County—		Cleveland Township.....	1
Muskegon.....	6	Washington Township.....	1
Oakland County—		McLeod County—	
Highland Township.....	1	Glencoe.....	1
Novi Township.....	4	Hasson Valley Township.....	1
Oxford.....	1	Helen Township.....	1
Rochester.....	1	Marshall County—	
Pontiac.....	1	Stephen.....	1
Ottawa County—		Lincoln Township.....	1
Chester Township.....	1	Oak Park Township.....	1
Holland.....	3		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Minnesota—Continued.		Ohio—Continued.	
Martin County—		Brown County.....	4
Ceylon.....	1	Butler County.....	4
Nicollet County—		Carroll County.....	1
St. Peter.....	1	Champaign County.....	4
Nobles County—		Clark County.....	11
Worthington.....	1	Clermont County.....	2
Olmsted County—		Columbiana County.....	6
Rochester.....	4	Coshocton County.....	3
Ottertail County—		Crawford County.....	4
Fergus Falls.....	1	Cuyahoga County.....	40
Main Township.....	1	Darke County.....	4
Polk County—		Defiance County.....	5
Crookston.....	1	Delaware County.....	5
Ramsey County—		Erie County.....	3
St. Paul.....	12	Fairfield County.....	3
Red Lake County—		Fayette County.....	2
Red Lake Falls.....	3	Franklin County.....	44
Emardville Township.....	1	Fulton County.....	1
Red Wood County—	6	Gallia County.....	1
Delhi.....	1	Guernsey County.....	10
Redwood Falls.....	1	Hamilton County.....	7
New Avon Township.....	1	Hancock County.....	4
Redwood Falls Township.....	1	Hardin County.....	7
St. Louis County—		Harrison County.....	6
Chisholm.....	2	Henry County.....	1
Duluth.....	4	Highland County.....	2
Ely.....	2	Hocking County.....	4
Hibbing.....	6	Holmes County.....	1
Virginia.....	6	Jackson County.....	3
Stearns County—		Jefferson County.....	5
Eden Valley.....	1	Knox County.....	6
Freeport.....	1	Lawrence County.....	7
St. Cloud.....	2	Licking County.....	15
Steele County—		Logan County.....	1
Owatonna.....	1	Lorain County.....	5
Wabasha County—		Lucas County.....	43
Lake City.....	1	Madison County.....	5
Wright County—		Mahoning County.....	11
French Lake Township.....	1	Marion County.....	7
Middleville Township.....	1	Medina County.....	1
Yellow Medicine County—		Mercer County.....	12
Hanley Falls.....	1	Miami County.....	7
		Monroe County.....	3
Total.	110	Montgomery County.	19
New Jersey:		Morgan County.	2
Atlantic County.....	9	Morrow County.	2
Bergen County.....	16	Muskingum County.	7
Burlington County.....	15	Noble County.	1
Camden County.....	23	Ottawa County.	2
Cumberland County.....	2	Paulding County.	5
Essex County.....	17	Perry County.	5
Gloucester County.....	7	Pickaway County.	7
Hudson County.....	26	Pike County.	5
Hunterdon County.....	7	Portage County.	13
Mercer County.....	20	Preston County.	5
Middlesex County.....	13	Putnam County.	9
Monmouth County.....	37	Richland County.	5
Morris County.....	2	Ross County.	11
Ocean County.....	2	Sandusky County.	5
Passaic County.....	7	Scioto County.	11
Salem County.....	4	Seneca County.	8
Somerset County.....	6	Stark County.	19
Sussex County.....	5	Summit County.	23
Union County.....	9	Trumbull County.	20
Warren County.....	8	Tuscarawas County.	13
		Union County.	1
Total.	235	Van Wert County.	1
Ohio:		Vinton County.	2
Adams County.....	2	Warren County.	2
Allen County.....	7	Washington County.	16
Ashtabula County—		Wayne County.	3
Ashtabula.....	2	Williams County.	3
Conneaut.....	1	Wood County.	15
Athens County.....	8	Wyandot County.	8
Auglaize County.....	11		
Belmont County.....	8	Total.	602

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
South Carolina:		Vermont—Continued.	
Abbeville County.....	3	Windham County.....	8
Barnwell County.....	2	Windsor County.....	4
Charleston County.....	20	Total.....	83
Chester County.....	2		
Clarendon County.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Greenville County.....	20	Ashland County.....	1
Greenwood County.....	2	Bayfield County.....	2
Horry County.....	1	Buffalo County.....	1
Laurens County.....	2	Calumet County.....	2
Marion County.....	1	Dane County.....	3
Oconee County.....	4	Dunn County.....	2
Pickens County.....	3	Fond du Lac County.....	2
Richland County.....	21	Green Lake County.....	1
Spartanburg County.....	3	Kenosha County.....	3
Sumter County.....	3	La Crosse County.....	2
Union County.....	11	Manitowoc County.....	2
Total.....	99	Marinette County.....	2
		Marquette County.....	1
Vermont:		Milwaukee County.....	8
Addison County.....	3	Monroe County.....	2
Caledonia County.....	2	Oneida County.....	2
Chittenden County.....	19	Racine County.....	4
Franklin County.....	6	Rock County.....	1
Lamoille County.....	1	Vernon County.....	1
Orange County.....	2	Waupaca County.....	2
Orleans County.....	3	Waushara County.....	3
Rutland County.....	9	Winnebago County.....	5
Washington County.....	26	Total.....	52

State Reports for September, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Ashley County.....	1	Phillips County.....	9
Benton County.....	2	Pike County.....	4
Calhoun County.....	1	Polk County.....	10
Carroll County.....	2	Pulaski County.....	14
Clay County.....	1	Saline County.....	4
Columbia County.....	1	Scott County.....	2
Conway County.....	6	Sevier County.....	5
Crittenden County.....	1	St. Francis County.....	2
Dallas County.....	6	Washington County.....	18
Drew County.....	1	Total.....	137
Faulkner County.....	4		
Franklin County.....	3	Hawaii:	
Greene County.....	6	Hawaii—	
Hempstead County.....	5	East Kau district.....	1
Hot Spring County.....	4	Maui—	
Howard County.....	2	Puunene and Kihei district.....	1
Independence County.....	3	Wailuku district.....	1
Izard County.....	1	Oahu—	
Jackson County.....	2	Honolulu.....	1
Lafayette County.....	6	Koolauapoko district.....	4
Lawrence County.....	2	Waialua district.....	1
Logan County.....	5	Total.....	9
Mississippi County.....	2		
Ouachita County.....	2		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	3	1	Lynchburg, Va.....	3	
Altoona, Pa.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	5		Melrose, Mass.....	3	
Baltimore, Md.....	25	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Mobile, Ala.....	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....			Nashville, Tenn.....	15	2
Boston, Mass.....	10	1	Newark, N. J.....	4	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		New Bedford, Mass.....	6	1
Brockton, Mass.....	2	1	New Haven, Conn.....	6	
Brookline, Mass.....	2		New London, Conn.....	3	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	1	New Orleans, La.....	3	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	57	10
Camden, N. J.....	5		Orange, N. J.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	14	4	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1	
Chicopee, Mass.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	24	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	2	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Portland, Oreg.....	2	
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	1	Portsmouth, Va.....	2	
Concord, N. H.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	5	
Covington, Ky.....	1		Reading, Pa.....	3	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Richmond, Va.....	7	
Dallas, Tex.....	3	2	Roanoke, Va.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	2		Rochester, N. Y.....	4	
Dayton, Ohio.....	5		Saginaw, Mich.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	9	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	13	5
East Orange, N. J.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3	
Elgin, Ill.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	9	
Evansville, Ind.....	2	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	
Fall River, Mass.....	3		Somerville, Mass.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	5	1	South Bend, Ind.....	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4	1	Springfield, Ill.....		2
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2		Springfield, Mass.....	1	
Hartford, Conn.....	2	1	Steelton, Pa.....	1	
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		Steubenville, Ohio.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	Superior, Wis.....	2	
Johnstown, Pa.....	4	3	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Trenton, N. J.....	1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Waltham, Mass.....	2	
Lawrence, Mass.....		1	Washington, D. C.....	14	3
Lexington, Ky.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1		Woburn, Mass.....		1
Little Rock, Ark.....	1		Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	8	1	York, Pa.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....	1				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for October, 1915.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia.....	54	12	26	Minnesota.....	332	107	236
Louisiana.....	24	3	30	New Jersey.....	691		247
Maryland.....	349	73	141	Ohio.....	1,413	253	882
Massachusetts.....	1,223	360	477	South Carolina.....	212	1	58
Michigan.....	524	49	182	Vermont.....	58	4	32
				Wisconsin.....	181	393	98

State Reports for September, 1915.

During the month of September, 1915, causes of diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever were notified in States as follows: Arkansas, diphtheria 75, measles 5, scarlet fever 65; Hawaii, diphtheria 2, measles 38, scarlet fever 1.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	163	43	4	7	2	30	—	23	24
Boston, Mass.	745,133	205	57	4	27	1	26	—	48	16
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	595	152	12	36	—	96	—	247	77
Cleveland, Ohio	656,975	157	67	8	11	—	32	2	23	16
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	166	54	1	18	—	17	—	49	17
New York, N. Y.	5,468,130	1,220	270	23	99	2	69	—	341	139
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	448	72	8	35	—	25	—	87	43
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	159	57	7	52	2	23	1	28	11
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	192	81	4	—	—	21	—	41	20
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	—	26	—	127	1	12	1	26	9
Cincinnati, Ohio	405,706	75	34	2	6	—	5	—	20	12
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	63	15	3	15	—	6	—	24	2
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	127	20	2	—	—	9	—	42	21
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,032	76	26	3	52	—	4	—	18	12
Newark, N. J.	390,030	—	20	—	60	1	17	—	42	8
New Orleans, La.	365,184	147	63	3	1	—	1	—	30	19
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912	117	24	1	—	—	14	—	12	13
Washington, D. C.	358,673	129	18	2	—	—	6	—	19	9
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio	209,722	68	53	4	2	—	14	—	8	1
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	40	8	—	1	—	14	—	5	5
Providence, R. I.	250,025	71	21	2	—	1	4	—	—	13
Rochester, N. Y.	250,717	59	8	1	16	—	9	—	7	3
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	28	8	1	—	—	5	—	5	3
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	26	8	1	—	—	2	—	4	6
Camden, N. J.	104,319	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dallas, Tex.	116,605	—	11	1	2	—	5	—	2	4
Dayton, Ohio	125,500	35	12	2	1	—	10	—	—	2
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	28	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,559	37	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Hartford, Conn.	108,360	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Lowell, Mass.	112,134	41	9	1	—	—	3	—	6	1
Lynn, Mass.	100,315	20	10	—	3	—	1	—	6	—
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	38	5	—	1	—	2	—	4	5
New Bedford, Mass.	114,624	28	3	1	1	—	2	—	3	—
New Haven, Conn.	147,035	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Reading, Pa.	107,034	35	1	—	21	—	1	—	—	4
Richmond, Va.	154,674	57	28	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
Salt Lake City, Utah	113,567	15	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	26	9	—	5	—	2	—	3	1
Tacoma, Wash.	105,034	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toledo, Ohio	187,840	62	16	3	2	—	10	1	15	8
Trenton, N. J.	103,212	25	12	1	33	—	1	—	3	4
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	44	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio	82,958	26	4	1	1	—	7	—	4	2
Altoona, Pa.	57,006	8	6	1	—	—	2	—	3	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,803	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	4	—
Berkeley, Cal.	51,879	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Binghamton, N. Y.	55,082	19	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	10	29	—	—	—	3	—	2	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Covington, Ky.	56,520	12	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	24	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	19	10	3	4	—	2	—	2	1
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	11	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,751	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	30	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	32	6	1	12	—	5	—	1	4
Little Rock, Ark.	55,153	22	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malden, Mass.	50,067	9	2	2	—	—	4	—	1	—
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	22	3	—	1	—	5	—	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	15	3	—	11	—	3	—	1	2

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	16	4		4					1
Rockford, Ill.	52,761	32			19		4			4
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	14	1				3			1
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	18	5	1			4			2
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	18	5	1			1			1
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	10	13				4			
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	20	24	1			7	1		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	23	5		3		1		3	1
York, Pa.	50,513								2	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	5								
Austin, Tex.	34,016	5	7				6			
Brockline, Mass.	31,934	10					1			
Butler, Pa.	26,587	11		1						
Butte, Mont.	42,918	17	2							
Chester, Mass.	132,452	13	1		5					
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	5	2						2	1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564		2				1		2	1
Danville, Ill.	31,554	7					2			
Davenport, Iowa	47,127		2							
Dubuque, Iowa	39,650									
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	7	2				3		1	1
Elgin, Ill.	27,841	7	1				1			
Everett, Mass.	38,397	9		1					2	
Everett, Wash.	33,767	2								1
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	17	4							1
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	15	5		1		2		4	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	20							3	
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319								1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	6			2				1	
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	18	6				2			2
Lima, Ohio	34,644	7	4	1						
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	16	2				2			
Lorain, Ohio	35,662		2				10			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	13	4	1					1	
Madison, Wis.	30,084		1		45					
Medford, Mass.	25,737	8								
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	6			3					2
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		5				2			
Newport, R. I.	29,631	9								1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	5	6		5				2	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	7	4							
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	5	2						1	
Ogden, Utah	30,466	7			1			1		
Orange, N. J.	32,524	6	4				8		4	
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	7	1		1		1		7	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		10		1		1		1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	3	1						1	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	7	4		1					
Racine, Wis.	43,507	5	1							1
Roanoke, Va.	41,920		26	2			2			
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	8					4			
Steubenville, Ohio	23,631	6	4				1		1	
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	12	2	1			4		1	
Superior, Wis.	45,285	10	2							2
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	14			20				2	1
Waltham, Mass.	30,120	6	9						2	
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	6	2						3	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	15	2		1				1	2
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	10	2				1			
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	5	3				1		1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316		1		3					
Biddeford, Me.	17,570	35		1		21				2
Braddock, Pa.	21,310		1							
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	2								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	13								
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765		5							

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 6, 1915—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Concord, N. H.	22,480	5								1
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	4			1		3			
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	5	3		1		1		2	
Key West, Fla.	21,437						2			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610						1			
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	1			1					
Muscatine, Iowa	17,237	8								
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	6	2							1
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	4								
New London, Conn.	20,771	12	1							1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	3					1		1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	4					2		3	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	17,798	8		1						1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	7	1				1			
Rutland, Vt.	14,621	3								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	9	3	1						2
Steeltown, Pa.	15,337	2	1							2
Williamsburg, Pa.	22,361	3	1				1		1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	5								

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

FOREIGN REPORTS.

JAPAN.

Typhus Fever—Nagasaki.

During the week ended October 24, 1915, 8 cases of typhus fever were reported at Nagasaki, Japan.

PERSIA.

Cholera—Tabriz, Khoi, and Dilman.

During the period from September 9 to 15, 1915, 139 cases of cholera were reported at Tabriz, Persia. The disease was reported present at Khoi and Dilman September 16, 1915.

SWITZERLAND.

Typhus Fever—Zurich.

During the week ended October 23, 1915, one case of typhus fever occurred at Zurich, Switzerland.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 26, 1915.¹

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Antung.....	Oct. 4-21.....	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 8-14.....	5	2	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Liverpool.....	Oct. 17-23.....	1		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 18-21.....	8		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7.....		2	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Oct. 3-9.....	8	1	
Petrograd.....	Sept. 19-25.....	3		
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Oct. 10-16.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	Oct. 17-23.....	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. 19, 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. 28....	4,150	.....	Mainly among military.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	May 2-15.....	64	.....
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 Teneriffe.....	May 16-Sept. 11.....		3	
China:				
Antung.....	June 29-Sept. 19....	3	1	
Hankow.....	July 4-10....		1	
Harbin.....	July 5-11....	1	.....
Hungtaohotze Station.....	Apr. 19-23....	1	.....	On Eastern Chinese Ry.
Mukden.....	June 6-July 3....			Present.
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-Sept. 13....	111	13	
Batavia.....	June 6-Sept. 13....	60	11	
Samarang.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 16....	159	47	
Cairo.....	May 7-July 15....	251	259	
Port Said.....	do.....	10	8	
France:				
La Rochelle.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	
Germany.....	May 16-22.....	12	.....	In German soldiers and 1 prison-camp employee; among prisoners of war in 14 districts and in Saxony and Hesse.
Do.....	June 6-26.....	23	.....	Among military and prisoners.
Do.....	June 27-Sept. 18....	147	.....
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....		253	
Italy:				
Florence.....	May 1-31....	5	1	
Turin.....	May 17-23....	1	.....

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 7-Sept. 3.....	3.....		
Hakodate.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	1.....		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-Oct. 21.....		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. 1-2, 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-Oct. 15.....	4.....		
Switzerland:				
St. Gall.....	July 25-Sept. 11.....	3.....		
Zurich.....	May 20-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 9-21.....	2.....	2.....	
Tarsus.....	May 9-July 10.....			Present.
Trebizond.....	May 9-15.....			October, 1914-May 22, 1915; 6,000 fatal cases (estimated).
Tripoli.....		1.....	1.....	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 26, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Trieste.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	2.....	1.....	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Oct. 3-9.....		1.....	Civilian.
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2.....	2.....	Do.
Altona.....	do.....			Present.
Marggrabowa.....	do.....			Do.
India:				
Madras district.....	Oct. 5-11.....	3.....	1.....	
Persia:				
Dilman.....	Sept. 16.....			Do.
Khoi.....	do.....			
Tabriz.....	Sept. 9-15.....	139.....		Do.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Oct. 3-9.....	60.....	36.....	

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. 26, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Hawaii:				
Kukaiau.....	Nov. 16.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 3-9.....	5	4	
Karachi.....	do.....	1	1	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 5-11.....	102	56	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	5	5	
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 3.....	1	.....
Canta.....	do.....	4	.....
Ferrenafe.....	do.....	1	.....
Lima (city).....	do.....	7	.....
Mollendo.....	do.....	1	.....
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	.....
Trujillo.....	do.....	2	.....
Tumbes.....	do.....	6	.....

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Greta district.....	Oct. 1-14.....	3	.....
Newcastle district.....	do.....	61	.....
Port Stephens district.....	do.....	1	.....
Scone district.....	do.....	1	.....
Werris Creek district.....	do.....	1	.....
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Oct. 3-9.....	2	.....
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Oct. 3-16.....	74	.....	Civilians.
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 3-9.....	3	2	
Madras.....	do.....	6	3	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	3	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7.....	4	.....
Frontera.....	Oct. 24-30.....	2	.....
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 2.....	13	10	
Spain:				
Malaga.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 19-25.....	1	.....

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1915.

CHOLERA.

Austria-Hungary.....				
Austria.....	May 2-Aug. 14....	13,708	6,326	July 11-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 14,844; deaths, 7,421.
Adelsberg.....	Sept. 19-25.....	2	.....	July 11-Aug. 7, 1915: Cases, 11,928; deaths, 5,889.
Lainbach.....	do.....	15	.....	4 carriers.
Trieste.....	June 27-Sept. 18....	13	6	Among soldiers and prisoners.
Vienna.....	May 9-15.....	9	3	202 cholera carriers. July 18-Aug. 7, 1915: Cases, 146; deaths, 86.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Apr. 25-July 31....	311	140	14 among soldiers. July 26-Aug. 16, 1915: Cases, 421; deaths, 180.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 3-Aug. 29....	983	408	May 16-23; 5 additional cases notified. July 12-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 2,349; deaths, 1,266.
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 29....	2,631	1,362	
Budapest.....	June 28-Oct. 2....	5	1	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1915—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Borneo.....				To Sept. 9, 1915, 6 cases; 5 deaths; 30 miles from Sandakan.
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.....	Sept. 1-13.....	118	60	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 13.....	85	70	Sept. 3, 1915: Epidemic.
Cheribon.....	Aug. 22-28.....	7	6	
July 24-Aug. 14.....		392	54	
Germany.....				
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	
Bre-lau.....	July 18-Oct. 12.....	5	1	3 military.
Bromberg.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	2		Among soldiers.
Canstatt.....	do.....	1		Do.
Government districts—				
Arnsherg.....	Aug. 2-11.....	3	1	
Breslau.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	6		Present in prison camps Sept. 11.
Bromberg.....				Do.
Frankfort.....	Aug. 8-21.....	2	1	
Gumbinnen.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	2		
Konigsberg.....	do.....	5	1	
Koslin.....	Aug. 8-28.....	4	8	
Liegnitz.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	4	3	
Luneburg.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Magdeburg.....	do.....	1		
Marienwerder.....	June 13-Aug. 21.....	603	116	Do.
Merseburg.....	Aug. 8-14.....	12		
Mind-en.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2	1	
Munster.....	Sept. 11.....	1		
Oppeln.....	June 13-Sept. 18.....	33	5	Do.
Potsdam.....	June 13-Aug. 21.....	4	1	Do.
Stade.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2		
Stettin.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 18.....	11	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		
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.
Petschkuu.....	July 18-24.....	1		Ameng 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		
Slaven-zitz.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Sommerfeld.....	July 18-21.....	1		
Spandau.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Striegan.....	July 18-24.....	1	1	
Thorn.....	Sept. 19-23.....	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	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1915—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 18.....	228		
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	
Mandalay.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 18.....	244		
Mergui.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 11.....	93		
Myingyan.....	July 25-Sept. 11.....	1	33	
Pakokku.....	Aug. 8-Sept. 11.....		71	
Pegu.....	July 4-10.....	1		
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-Sept. 11.....	17	16	
Toungoo.....	Sept. 12-18.....		2	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 284; deaths, 178.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	9	5	
Cochin China.....	do.....	21	297	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	46	21	
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	84	39	
Baigon.....	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-Sept. 4.....		9	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 9-Sept. 4.....	5	3	
Sumatra, island—				
Toba district.....	Apr. 12-June 26.....	159	110	

YELLOW FEVER.

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

PLAGUE.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Sept. 28.....	1		
Azores:				
Terceira, island.....	July 25.....			Present.
Bahrein, island.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 20-Oct. 9.....	14	10	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 22-28.....	4	4	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-Oct. 2.....	52	40	
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	Chinese.
Shanghai.....	Oct. 3-9.....		1	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Aug. 15.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java				
Do.	Mar. 12-July 31	2,227	1,111	
Kediri residency	July 30-Aug. 26	211	200	
Madiben residency	Mar. 12-July 15	5	5	
Pasoeroean residency	Mar. 12-Aug. 26	82	75	
Surabaya residency	Mar. 12-Sept. 2	67	67	
Surakarta residency	Mar. 12-Aug. 26	40	37	
Surabaya	Aug. 13-Sept. 9	6	6	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 1-31	1		
Egypt:				
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. 15-27	2	2	
Minieh, province	May 14-July 15	14	5	
Port Said	May 23-Sept. 4	13	6	
Greece:				
Zante	Aug. 1-Oct. 11	14	13	Present, Oct. 23.
Hawaii:				
Paaailo Camp	Oct. 30	1	1	
India:				
Bassein	Apr. 18-Sept. 4		71	
Bombay	May 2-Oct. 2	230	199	
Calcutta	Apr. 25-July 3		59	
Henzada	May 2-8	1		
Karachi	May 2-Oct. 2	643	559	
Madras presidency	Sept. 5-18	278	216	
Man:alay	Apr. 25-Sept. 4		22	
Moulmein	May 23-July 24		9	
Mingyan	Apr. 5-17		1	
Pegu	Apr. 18-May 1		5	
Rangoon	Apr. 18-Sept. 25	288	240	
Toungoo	Apr. 25-May 1		38	Apr. 1-May 31, 1915: Cases, 94; deaths, 92.
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 9-Aug. 14	17	9	Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 73; deaths, 58.
Provinces—				
Anam	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	62	54	
Cambodia	do	37	34	
Cochin China	do	40	19	
Laos	Feb. 1-8	20	20	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Kagi	May 30-July 3	7	7	
Tokyo	May 31-Aug. 8	9	5	
Mauritius	June 14-Aug. 19	5		
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.
Chiclayo	Aug. 16-Sept. 12	4		
Ferrenafe	do	2		
Lima (city)	May 3-Sept. 12	6		
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	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siam:				
Bankok.....	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—				
Tarka, 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—				
Newcastle district.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30.....	73		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 Mortby.....	June 25-July 24.....	1		
Wickham.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Sydney.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30.....	2	2	
Victoria—				
Melbourne.....	Apr. 20.....	1		
Western Australia—				
Freemantle.....	Apr. 27.....	1		At Woodmans Point quarantine station, from S. S. City of Baroda, from Calcutta via Colombo.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-July 31.....	4,533		
Dalmatia, Province.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Vienna.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	38	10	
Hungary—				Aug., 1914-May 8, 1915: Cases, 1,487; deaths, 316. May 9-15, 1915: Cases, 28. June 6-12: Cases, 13.
Budapest.....	May 2-Oct. 2.....	352	1	
Prague.....	Aug. 1-21.....	5		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 9.....	272	81	
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Sept. 2.....			Epidemic.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Edmonton.....				Epidemic 30 miles south; closed Aug. 14, 1915: Cases, 100 (estimated).
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Oct. 17-Nov. 6.....	5		
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 Teneriffe.....	July 18-24.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 2-Oct. 2.....	217	51	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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		Eastern Chinese Railway.
Nan-king.....	June 20-Sept. 4.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 9-Oct. 9.....	6	5	Natives.
Tientsin.....	May 16-22.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 18-Sept. 13.....	1,119	242	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 13.....	8	31	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—				
Allenstein.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Arnsberg.....	do.....	1		
Breslau.....	June 20-July 3.....	1		
Fanzig.....	June 13-July 31.....	3		
Gumbinnen.....	May 23-23.....	2		
Marienwerder.....	May 23-July 31.....	3		
Merseburg.....	June 20-July 3.....	1		
Oppeln.....	May 16-Sept. 18.....	11		
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-Oct. 2.....	263	154	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 14.....		257	
Karachi.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	30	8	
Madras.....	May 2-Oct. 2.....	77	36	
Moulmein.....	May 23-29.....		1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-June 12.....	1	1	May 1-31, 1915: Cases, 37; deaths, 14.
Ran o n.....	Apr. 18-Sept. 25.....	169	66	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Annam.....	Jan. 1-31.....			Present.
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	32	5	
Cochin China.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	66	12	
Saigon.....	May 23-July 10.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Turin.....	Aug. 16-29.....	3		
Japan:				
Taiwan, island.....	May 23-29.....	1		
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	July 14-Sept. 5.....		3	
Aguascalientes.....	June 7-Oct. 24.....		30	
Columbia.....	Sept. 15.....	2		
Frontera.....	May 23-Oct. 2.....	171	68	
Mazatlan.....	June 23-July 13.....		3	
Monterey.....	June 14-Oct. 31.....	11		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Sept. 11.....	2		In persons from San Luis Potosi.
Progreso.....	June 6-July 24.....	7	1	
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-Oct. 15.....	5	1	
Tampico.....	Aug. 11-Oct. 20.....		7	Soldier from San Geronimo.
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Oct. 30.....	141	69	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 23-Oct. 16.....	32		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 19, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	19	5	
Petrograd.....	May 8-Sept. 18.....	399	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	.....
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 4.....	.....	1	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	13	
Seville.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	.....	11	
Valencia.....	May 30-Oct. 23.....	138	17	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 25-May 15.....	6	2	
Singapore.....	May 23-29.....	1	.....
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 16-Oct. 16.....	43	.....
Geneva.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	1	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-8.....	.....		Present.
Beirut.....	May 16-Sept. 25.....	134	55	
Haifa.....	May 3-July 25.....	9	1	
Jaffa.....	May 9-29.....	2	.....
Mersina.....	May 30-June 5.....	1	.....
Tripoli.....	May 2-8.....	.....		Do.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	June 24-July 30.....	3	.....
East London.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	.....
Somerset East.....	Sept. 21.....	.....		About 20 cases.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

OHIO SUPREME COURT.

Garbage-Disposal Plant—Not a Public Nuisance When Authorized by Law.

TOLEDO DISPOSAL CO. v. STATE, 106 N. E. Rep., 6. (Jan. 13, 1914.)

The following syllabus was written by the court:

- In the exercise of the police power the State and municipal authorities may make all such provisions as are reasonable, necessary, and appropriate for the protection of the public health and comfort, and when any such provision has a real and substantial relation to that object and does not interfere with the enjoyment of private rights beyond the necessities of the situation, every intendment is to be made in favor of its lawfulness.
- No criminal prosecution can be sustained in Ohio except for an act done in violation of a statute or ordinance legally passed; and the courts will not construe that to be a crime punishable under one statute which was done under authority especially granted by another statute.
- A "public nuisance" arises out of the violation of public rights or the doing of unlawful acts; and if the legislature, by a law passed within its legislative power, authorizes an act to be done which, in the absence of the statute, would be a public nuisance, such act ceases to be legally a nuisance so far as the public is concerned.
- The State can not maintain a criminal prosecution against a defendant for conducting a plant and business located, constructed, and operated under an express contract with a municipality, made under legislative authority, where the plant is conducted under municipal control and regulation with care and skill and in such manner as to produce the least possible annoyance, and where it is all done for the purpose of conserving the health and safety of the public.

Plaintiff in error was indicted by the grand jury of Lucas under section 12646, General Code, for maintaining a public nuisance. The indictment charged that the defendant corporation did unlawfully and purposely use and maintain a certain building for the purpose of carrying on the business of reducing garbage and manufacturing fertilizer of and from garbage and from the entrails, offal, and bones of beasts, etc., which occasioned noisome and offensive smells and which became and were injurious to the health and comfort of the public and of persons residing in said county to the common nuisance of all the people of the State of Ohio there living and abiding. On the trial in common pleas defendant was found guilty. The trial court imposed a fine of \$300 and ordered the nuisance abated. This judgment was affirmed by the circuit court, and these proceedings are brought to reverse the judgments of the courts below.

JOHNSON, J. (after stating the facts as above).—The Toledo Disposal Co. is a corporation organized to operate a reduction plant. In 1910 it entered into a contract with the city of Toledo, under specifications prepared by the city, for the disposal of its garbage waste by a process of reduction. Thereupon the company constructed a plant at an expense of about \$150,000. On the

trial the company offered evidence showing that the plant was built and equipped with approved machinery, which was made upon modern, sanitary, and scientific lines; that the location, construction, and operation were prescribed, supervised, and regulated by the city of Toledo; and that the plant was operated carefully and skillfully. The director of public service as a witness in the case expressed his approval of the manner in which the work was conducted and his opinion that its conduct did not constitute a nuisance. The contract expressly stipulated that the disposal of the garbage should be under the control of the director of public service. The contract and the ordinance and resolutions under which it was made were offered in evidence by defendant and rejected by the trial court, as was also the testimony that the plant was operated with care and skill.

Counsel for defendant in error concede in their brief, for the sake of the argument, that the "plaintiff in error could show that its plant and business were located, constructed, and conducted so as to produce the least possible annoyance."

The trial court refused the request of defendant to charge the jury that—

The defendant was, during the time laid in the indictment, expressly authorized to conduct the business in which it was then engaged. It can not therefore be prosecuted or punished merely for conducting said business, and if the jury find by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant conducted said business at the best available location, by the use of the best available machinery, equipment, and appliances, and in a skillful and careful manner, with reference to preventing the escape of odors, and if you find that the conduct of said business created no more odors than were necessarily incident to such conduct of said business, your verdict must be for the defendant.

The court charged the jury that—

If the smells indicated did emanate from this building, and if they were offensive to the general public, it is immaterial for your consideration how the business was conducted and what kind of machinery was used by defendant in the conduct of its plant.

The refusal to charge as requested and the quoted part of the general charge given to the jury indicate the views of the courts below on the important matter under consideration.

The contract referred to was made by the city under express legislative authority.

Section 3649, General Code, authorizes municipal corporations to establish, maintain, and regulate plants for the disposal of sewage, garbage, and similar refuse matter. Section 3677 provides that municipal corporations shall have special power to appropriate and hold real estate within their corporate limits for many purposes, among which are specified "sewage and garbage disposal plants and farms." Section 3678 enacts that in the appropriation of property for any of the purposes named in the preceding section the corporation may when reasonably necessary acquire property outside the limits of the corporation. Section 3809 authorizes a city to make a contract with any person, firm, or company for the collection and disposal of garbage in such corporation. Construing the sections above referred to in pari materia, it is manifest that the legislature intended to provide for the disposal of garbage that should gather and be collected in the corporations, but not to restrict the place of disposal.

The question is, therefore, clearly presented whether the State can maintain a criminal prosecution against a defendant for conducting a plant and business located, constructed, and operated under an express contract with a municipality made under legislative authority, when the plant is conducted under municipal control and regulation, with care and skill, and in such manner as to produce the least possible annoyance; such authority having been given and

such contract having been made for the purpose of conserving the health and comfort of the public.

The inception, the creation, and the maintenance of this business was a public undertaking in the interest of the public health and the general welfare. Any benefit that defendant company may have received from the operation of the plant was purely secondary and incidental. The compensation it received from the city, \$5,800 per year, was paid, as the contract price is paid for any other public work done under legislative authority. Every essential connected with the enterprise that is related to the public health and comfort rested in the control of the city. In addition, the contract secured to the city the right at any time after two years, when permitted by law, to take over the plant at a valuation to be determined in a manner provided for.

An order which abates the unavoidable incidents of a business when conducted with all possible care and skill operates to prohibit the business itself, and in this case denies to the city of Toledo the right to avail itself of the provisions of the wholesome and beneficent statutes touching the subject.

Nothing is more firmly established than that the State and municipal authorities, in the exercise of the police power, may make all such provisions as may be reasonable, necessary, and appropriate for the protection of the public health and comfort.

In *California Reduction Co. v. Sanitary Reduction Works* (199 U. S., 306; 26 Sup. Ct., 100; 50 L. Ed., 204) Justice Harlan says:

This court has said that "the possession and enjoyment of all rights are subject to such reasonable conditions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health, peace, good order, and morals of the community."

It is further said:

"Every intendment is to be made in favor of the lawfulness of the exercise of municipal power making regulations to promote the public health and safety."

The mode of disposing of garbage and refuse matter is one of the difficult questions involved in municipal sanitation. Its great importance is not doubted. It is true that there has not yet been complete agreement as to the best and most appropriate method for the disposal of garbage and refuse material; but the testimony tendered and rejected shows that the city of Toledo made every effort to proceed on the most modern and scientific plan. The city in the discharge of its duty to safeguard the health of its people pursued the course pointed out by the State. There is no ground to question the good faith of all concerned. The entire enterprise has a "real and substantial relation" to the very proper object for which it was instituted, and under the rule stated every intendment is to be made in favor of its lawfulness. There are no common-law crimes in Ohio. No act can be punished criminally except in pursuance of a statute or ordinance lawfully enacted. *Mitchell v. State* (42 Ohio St., 383), and cases there cited.

It would seem to be incontrovertible that the court would not construe that to be a crime punishable under one statute which was done in the exercise of powers specifically granted by another statute. Such a holding would be contrary to established rules of construction. It would in effect attribute to the legislature a disregard of wise public policy.

In Joyce on Nuisances, section 67, the rule is stated:

It is a general rule that an act which has been authorized by law can not be a public nuisance and that the State can not prosecute as a nuisance that which it has authorized. So it has been decided that works of internal improvement which have been erected by the State for the benefit of its citizens do not become a public nuisance from the fact that the neighborhood is thereby rendered unhealthy by the obstruction of running water and consequent overflowing of adjoining lands, and that the character

of such works is not changed by the fact that they are transferred to a private corporation, which is required to maintain the same for the purposes of their creation.

This rule is also declared in *Sopher v. State* (169 Ind., 177; 81 N. E., 913; 14 L. R. A. (N. S.), 172; 14 Ann. Cas., 27); *Miller v. Webster City* (94 Iowa, 162, 62 N. W., 648); *Stoughton v. State* (5 Wis., 291).

The proposition stated does not involve the conclusion that a person injured specially and in a different way than the public would not be entitled to recover damages in a civil suit, if the work is done in an improper manner or so as to cause unnecessary disturbance or discomfort to others.

The doctrine is stated in *Blanc v. Murray* (36 La. Ann., 164; 51 Am. Rep., 7), as follows:

That which is authorized by the legislature, within the strict scope of its constitutional power, can not be a public nuisance, but it may be a private nuisance, and the legislative grant is no protection against a private action for damages resulting therefrom.

The distinction here pointed out is also stated in *Baltimore & Potomac R. R. Co. v. Fifth Baptist Church* (108 U. S., 317; 2 Sup. Ct., 719; 27 L. Ed., 739), and in *Bohan v. Port Jervis Gaslight Co.* (122 N. Y., 18; 25 N. E., 246; 9 L. R. A., 711).

At section 69 of his work, Joyce says:

It is a general rule that, where an act is made lawful by legislative sanction, annoyances in connection therewith must be borne by the individual subject to this qualification that the act must be done without negligence or unnecessary disturbance, by the one doing it, of the rights of others.

There is a distinction between a case in which the thing complained of is done under a general act of the legislature and one in which it is done under a special law of the State or under a special contract made under sanction of the State, in which the particular thing done and the manner of doing it is defined. In the former case the general law will not justify the doing of the thing in such a way as to produce a nuisance or cause injury, while in the latter it is held that the governmental authority had in view the consequences which were to follow from the doing of the particular thing and that the State can not sustain a criminal proceeding for the doing of the thing specifically authorized. *Stoughton v. State*, *supra* (29 Cyc., 1198).

A majority of the learned circuit court were of the opinion that the case of *Garrett v. State* (49 N. J. Law, 94, 693; 7 Atl., 29; 60 Am. Rep., 592), declared the principles that rule the case at bar. In that case defendant was indicted for creating a public nuisance in operating a factory for the manufacture of fertilizers from dead animals and filth, which produced a public nuisance.

The defendant claimed that he had been licensed by the board of health of the county to carry on the business, and that the license was a defense to an indictment for nuisance during its continuance. The trial court refused the request of defendant to so charge, and that ruling was affirmed. The court say:

The defendants invoke in their behalf a recognized principle that a public nuisance must be occasioned by acts done in violation of law, and that any business or pursuit which is authorized by law can not be such nuisance. It is not denied that the legislature have the power to make lawful, so far as the public is concerned, a work or business which by the common law would otherwise be a public nuisance.

The court further say:

What he asks the court to declare to the jury as a legal rule for their guidance is that the license of this board to carry on a particular business is, under any and all circumstances, a protection against an indictment for nuisance growing out of such business. It left no room for the consideration of unnecessary or even reckless injury to the public in the mode of manufacture. This is the plain meaning of this request, and had it been put to the jury as asked, no matter how willful or extensive the offense

to the public may have been, it demanded, in virtue of the licenses, the acquittal of the plaintiffs in error.

The business licensed in the Garrett case was a purely private business for private profit, not in the interest of the public health or for the public welfare. It at once appears, therefore, that the decision in the Garrett case rests upon a different state of facts entirely from those involved in the case we have in hand, and did not involve the application of the same principles.

In this case the primary object in the establishment of the disposal plant was purely a public object in the interest of the public. This was the sole purpose which called forth the exercise by the legislature of its police power. The concession that the plant and business were located, constructed, and conducted so as to produce the least possible annoyance compels the conclusion that in the whole enterprise there has been careful regard for every interest. Under the judgment and order in this case it would doubtless be impossible to operate the plant.

For obvious reasons the legislature has enacted laws to prevent the pollution of streams, and this court has enforced common-law and statutory rules looking to the same end.

In view of this situation if the action of the trial court in the rejection of the evidence referred to and in the refusal to charge as requested, as well as in the charge itself, are sustained, it is difficult to see how our cities can avail themselves of the wise and necessary provisions which the State has made to assist in the effort to prevent nuisances and preserve the health of their people.

The judgments of the courts below will be reversed and defendant discharged.

Nichols, C. J., and Shauck and Wilkin, JJ., concur.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

COLORADO.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Possession, Sale, and Dispensing—Commitment of Drug Addicts. (Act Apr. 9, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Sales at retail; restricted upon written prescription.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange, distribute, give away, or in any manner dispose of, at retail or to a consumer, opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, within this State, except upon the original written prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, and pursuant to all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. *Preparations and remedies entirely exempted.*—That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale, barter, exchange, distribution, giving away, dispensing or the disposition in any manner, or the possession within this State of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce; or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intent and provisions of this act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 3. *Written prescription defined; duties relating thereto.*—That the original written prescription required by the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be signed in full by the duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing it and dated as of the day on which so signed, and shall also indicate the office address, office hours, license number, and telephone number of such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, the name and address of the person to whom such written prescription is issued, and when given by a duly licensed veterinary surgeon shall indicate, in addition, the kind of animal for the treatment of which such written prescription is issued. No written prescription containing more than 4 grains of morphine, 16 grains of opium, 2 grains of heroin, 8 grains of codeine, or 2 grains of cocaine, shall be filled unless the due issuance and correctness thereof be first verified. No written prescription shall be filled without sufficient verification if for any reason the proper issuance and presentation thereof appears questionable. Such verification may be made by telephone or by some other sufficient method.

Such written prescription shall be exactly filled as soon as received, or as soon thereafter as practicable, but no such written prescription shall be filled more than 10 days subsequent to the date on which it was signed. The person filling such written prescription shall write or indicate thereon the date of filling and the date when and the name and address of the person to whom he delivers the drugs so prescribed. Such written prescription shall be filled but once and shall not be copied except for the purpose of record by the duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing it or by the person filling it, and shall be preserved on file, receiving a consecutive file number, by the person filling it, for a period of two years from the day on which such prescription is filled, in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials mentioned in section 8 of this act.

SEC. 4. Written prescription to be issued in course of professional practice only.—That it shall be unlawful for any duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to issue the written prescription required by section 1 of this act except in good faith and in the course of his professional practice for medicinal purposes only. It shall be unlawful for any duly licensed veterinary surgeon to prescribe any of the drugs mentioned in this act for the treatment of or consumption by a human being.

SEC. 5. Dispensing by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon; restricted.—That a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon may dispense, distribute, or in any manner give within this State to his patient any of the drugs mentioned in this act, provided such dispensing, distribution, or giving is made in good faith and in the course of his professional practice for medicinal purposes only: *Provided further*, That such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all such drugs so dispensed, distributed, or given, showing in each instance the amount so dispensed, distributed, or given, the date when, and the name and address of the patient to whom such drugs are so dispensed, distributed, or given, except such drugs as may be dispensed, distributed, or given to a patient upon whom such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend; and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of dispensing, distributing, or giving such drugs, subject to the inspection provided for in section 8 of this act. It shall be unlawful for any duly licensed veterinary surgeon to dispense, distribute, or give any of the drugs mentioned in this act for the treatment of or consumption by a human being.

SEC. 6. Sales at wholesale; upon official order forms only.—That, except as provided in the preceding sections of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange, distribute, give away, or in any manner dispose of within this State the drugs mentioned in this act except in pursuance of a written order in the form defined in this section of the person to whom any such drug is sold, bartered, exchanged, distributed, given away, or in any manner disposed of. Every person who shall accept any such order and in pursuance thereof shall sell, barter, exchange, distribute, give away, or in any manner dispose of any of the aforesaid drugs shall preserve such order for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials mentioned in section 8 of this act. Every person who shall give an order as in this section provided to any other person for any of the aforesaid drugs shall, at or before the time of giving such order, make or cause to be made a duplicate thereof in the form defined in this section, and in case of the acceptance of such order shall preserve such duplicate for said period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials mentioned in section 8 of this act. The official

order forms and the duplicate copies thereof issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department under the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, entitled "An act to provide for the registration of with collectors of internal revenue and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes," shall be the official order forms and duplicate copies thereof required by this section. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain by means of said order forms any of the aforesaid drugs for any purpose other than the use, sale, or distribution thereof by him in the conduct of a lawful business in said drugs or in the legitimate practice of his profession pursuant to the intent and meaning of this act. The provisions of this section requiring official order forms shall not apply—

(a) To the sale, exportation, shipment, or delivery of any of the aforesaid drugs by any person within this State to any person in any foreign country, regulating their entry in accordance with such regulations for importation thereof into such foreign country as are prescribed by the said country pursuant to such regulations as are promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of State of the United States.

(b) To the sale, barter, exchange, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to any officer of the United States Government or of any State, Territorial district, county, or municipal or insular government lawfully engaged in making purchases thereof for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for Government, State, Territorial, district, county, or municipal or insular hospitals or prisons.

SEC. 7. *Record of receipts.*—That any person who produces, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, gives away, or in any manner disposes of within this State any of the drugs mentioned in this act shall, whenever required so to do by the department of health of this State, render to said department a true and correct statement or return verified by affidavit setting forth the quantity of the aforesaid drugs received by him in this State during such period immediately preceding the demand of the said department not exceeding three months as the said department may fix and determine, the names of the persons from whom said drugs were received, the quantity in each instance received from each of such persons, and the date when received.

SEC. 8. *Inspection of records.*—That the order forms and duplicate copies thereof, the prescriptions, and other records required to be preserved under the provisions of sections 3, 5, and 6 of this act, and the statements or returns filed with the department of health under the provisions of section 7 of this act, shall be open to inspection by the department of health through its duly authorized officers, agents, and employees, and by such officers, agents, or employees of any organized municipality within this State as shall be duly charged with the enforcement of any municipal ordinance or provision regulating the sale, prescribing, dispensing, dealing in, or distribution of the drugs mentioned in this act, and also by the officers, agents, and employees of the United States Treasury Department duly authorized to make similar inspections under the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, hereinbefore mentioned. Any such officer, agent, or employee who shall disclose or use the information contained in said statements or returns, or in said order forms or duplicate copies thereof, or in the other records mentioned in this section, except as herein expressly provided, and except for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act or the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, hereinbefore mentioned, and except for the purpose of enforcing any ordinance of any organized municipality within this State, regulating the sale, prescribing, dispensing, dealing in, or distribution

of the aforesaid drugs, and except in the public interest, unless directed by a court, shall, on conviction, be fined or imprisoned as provided by section 19 of this act.

SEC. 9. *Habitual users; treatment recorded.*—That a duly licensed physician who, in the course of his professional practice, and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act, prescribes for, dispenses, or in any manner gives any of the drugs mentioned in this act to a patient known to him as an habitual user of such drugs shall keep a record of all such drugs so prescribed, dispensed, or given, showing, in each instance, the amount so prescribed, dispensed, or given, the date when, and the name and address of the patient for or to whom such drugs are so prescribed, dispensed, or given, which record shall be preserved for a period of two years from the date of such prescribing, dispensing, or giving in such a manner as to be readily accessible to inspection by the department of health.

SEC. 10. *Habitual users; commitment.*—That whenever a complaint shall be made in any police court, justice of the peace court, county or district court that any person is addicted to the use of the drugs mentioned in this act in a manner contrary to the public welfare, and such use is not prescribed, directed, or approved by a duly licensed physician acting in the course of his professional practice pursuant to the provisions of this act, and such judge or court, after a fair hearing held upon a reasonable notice, is satisfied that the complaint is sufficiently founded, he may commit such person to a State, county, or city hospital or institution. Whenever it shall appear to any magistrate that such person is no longer addicted to the use of the aforesaid drugs in a manner contrary to the public welfare, or in his discretion, he may order a discharge from such commitment. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit any person committed to any institution under its provisions from appealing to any court having jurisdiction for a review of the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the commitment was made.

SEC. 11. *Revocation of license of habitual user.*—That the board of officers of this State duly empowered to issue a license to a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse, authorizing the practice of his profession in this State, may, at any time, and after a fair hearing held upon a reasonable notice, revoke such license upon the production of sufficient evidence that the licensee is addicted to the use of the drugs mentioned in this act in a manner contrary to the public welfare. Whenever it shall appear to such board or officers that such physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse is no longer addicted to the use of the aforesaid drugs in a manner contrary to the public welfare they may reissue said license.

SEC. 12. *Revocation of license after conviction.*—That a duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse duly convicted of a substantial violation of this act shall be liable to a revocation of his license by the board or officers of this State, duly empowered to issue such license, after a fair hearing held upon a reasonable notice, provided such revocation shall be in the public interest. Such board or officers may, in their discretion, reissue such license.

SEC. 13. *Unlawful delivery prohibited.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to send, ship, carry, or deliver any of the aforesaid drugs within this State in a manner contrary to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to the delivery of the aforesaid drugs to common carriers or warehousemen, provided the requirements of this act are in all other respects complied with; or to the handling of the aforesaid drugs by any employee or agent, acting within the scope of his employment or agency, of any person dealing in such drugs pursuant to all the requirements of

this act; or to the delivery of the aforesaid drugs by a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to a nurse for administration to his patient under the direction and supervision of such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon in the course of his professional practice.

SEC. 14. *Unlawful possession defined.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his control any of the drugs mentioned in this act, if such possession or control is obtained in a manner contrary to the provisions of this act; and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this act: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the possession or control of the aforesaid drugs by any employee or agent, acting, within the scope of his employment or agency, of any person dealing in such drugs pursuant to all the requirements of this act, and such possession or control does not operate to evade any of the provisions or the intentment of this act; or to the possession or control by a nurse, for medicinal treatment only and not on his own account, acting under the supervision and direction of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon engaged in the legitimate practice of his profession; or to the possession or control of the aforesaid drugs by any United States, State, county, municipal, or other duly authorized public officer or official who has such possession or control of the aforesaid drugs by a warehouseman or a common carrier holding such possession or control under the direction of a person who has received such drugs pursuant to the requirements of this act: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary to negative any of the aforesaid exemptions in any complaint, information, or indictment, or other writ or proceeding laid or brought under this act, and the burden of proof of any such exemption shall be upon the defendant.

SEC. 15. If any person make an affidavit before any justice of the peace, or judge of any county or district court, stating that he has reason to and does believe that any person has in his possession or under his control any of the drugs mentioned in this act, within the jurisdiction of such justice or court, and describing in such affidavit the person, premises, wagon, automobile, vehicle, contrivance, thing, or device to be searched, then such justice or the judge of such court, shall issue a warrant to any officer which the complainant may designate having power to serve original process, commanding such officer to search the person, premises, wagon, automobile, vehicle, contrivance, thing, or device described in such affidavit. Such warrant shall be substantially as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO,

COUNTY OF ----- 88:

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO TO -----, Greeting:

Whereas there has been filed with the undersigned an affidavit of which the following is a copy (here copy the affidavit):

THEREFORE YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, in the name of the people of the State of Colorado, forthwith, together with the necessary and proper assistance, to search

(here describe the person, place, or thing mentioned in the affidavit), of the said -----, situate or being in the ----- of -----, in the county of ----- aforesaid, and there diligently search for the said drugs, and that you bring the same, or any part thereof, found in such search, together with such vessels in which such drugs are found and the implements and furniture used in connection therewith, forthwith before me, to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this ----- day of -----, A. D. 19--

Judge of the ----- Court,
or
Justice of the Peace.

The officer charged with the execution of said warrant may, when necessary to obtain entrance, or when entrance has been refused, break open any premises, wagon, automobile, vehicle, contrivance, thing, or device which by said warrant he is directed to search; and such officer shall have the right to use such reasonable force as may be necessary to search any person whom by said warrant he is directed to search.

SEC. 16. *Duty of officer.*—If any of the drugs mentioned in this act are found on said person, or on or in any such place, said officer shall seize the same with the vessels in which they are contained and all implements and furniture used or kept for such illegal possession or control, and them safely keep, and make immediate return on such warrant. Such drugs, vessels, implements, and furniture shall be held subject to the order of the justice or the judge of the court issuing said warrant, as evidence in the prosecution of any case for the violation of any of the provisions of this act. Such drugs, vessels, implements, and furniture so seized shall not be taken from the custody of any officer seizing or holding the same, by a writ of replevin or other process, while the proceedings relating thereto are pending. Final judgment of conviction in such proceedings shall be, in all cases, a bar to any and all suits for the recovery of any drugs seized, or the value of the same, or for damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizure and detention thereof; and judgment shall be entered finding such drugs to be unlawful and directing their destruction, and the said vessels, implements, and furniture shall be likewise ordered destroyed, in the discretion of the justice or court; and the officer so ordered shall forthwith destroy same.

If no person is in possession of the premises where such drugs are found, the officer seizing the such drugs shall post in a conspicuous place on such premises a copy of his warrant, and if at the time fixed for said hearing, or within 30 days thereafter, no person appears, said justice of the peace or court shall order such drugs destroyed.

SEC. 17. *Officers' search.*—Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, health officer, or any municipal officer designated by ordinance, acting within his jurisdiction, having personal knowledge or reasonable information that any of the drugs mentioned in this act are kept in violation of law or on any person or in any place, shall search such suspected person or place without a warrant and without any affidavit being filed, and if such officer find upon the person or the premises such drugs, he shall seize the same and arrest any person or persons in charge of such place or on whom such drugs are found, and shall take such person or persons with such drugs so seized forthwith, or as soon as convenient, before a justice of the peace or judge of any court in the county in which such seizure is made having jurisdiction as herein provided to try cases for a violation of this act, and such officer shall without delay make and file a complaint for such violation of law as the evidence justifies. It shall be lawful for officers in executing the duties imposed upon them by this section to break open doors or other inclosures for the purpose of obtaining possession of any such drugs, vessels, implements, and furniture, and to use such reasonable force as may be necessary to search any such suspected person.

SEC. 18. *Rules.*—That the rules and regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury for carrying into effect the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, hereinbefore mentioned, shall, so far as applicable, be adopted for the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 19. *Municipality may enact.*—Any municipality may enact ordinances in conformity with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 20. *Person defined.*—That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation as well as a natural person.

SEC. 21. *Enforcement.*—That the State board of health shall be charged with the duty of enforcing all of the provisions of this act, and in so doing shall work in conjunction with the district attorneys, health commissioners, sheriffs, and other peace and health officers of the State and officers of the United States Revenue Department.

SEC. 22. *Jurisdiction of courts.*—Justices of the peace and county courts in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction over all violations of this act which are declared herein to be misdemeanors, and district courts in their respective districts shall have jurisdiction over all civil suits arising under this act, except as in this act provided, and over all violations of this act.

SEC. 23. *Penalties.*—Any person, agent, employee, representative, manager, proprietor, pharmacist, physician, the member or members of any association, the officer or officers of any corporation, or any other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and any person, association, or corporation whose officer, agent, employee, representative, or servant shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for the first offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the justice or court. Every second and subsequent offense committed within five years of the first by any of the persons herein designated shall be deemed a felony, and upon conviction thereof he shall be imprisoned in the State penitentiary at hard labor not less than one year and not more than three years, and if a corporation be so convicted a second or subsequent time, it shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, and the license of any physician to practice medicine or the permit of any person to purchase or sell any of the drugs mentioned in this act so convicted a second or subsequent time shall be forfeited, and none shall thereafter be granted such person within a period of five years following such second or subsequent conviction. A certified copy of the entry or judgment or other proper court record, showing the former conviction of the defendant, from any justice, county or district court within this State, shall be conclusive proof of a former conviction.

SEC. 24. *Unconstitutional sections.*—If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed the act and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 8, 1915.)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Colorado State Board of Health under sections 18 and 21 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale, barter, exchange, distribution, dealing in, giving away, dispensing, or the disposition in any manner of opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparation, to regulate the treatment and to provide for the committal of the habitual users of such drugs, and for other purposes," approved April 9, 1915, which said act will hereinafter be referred to under the title of the "Colorado narcotic-drugs act," the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for the enforcement of said act:

REGULATION 1. *Sale and disposition of drugs at wholesale.*—Where any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of the Colorado narcotic-drugs act are to be sold or otherwise disposed of at wholesale, the purchaser or receiver (unless specifically exempt, under section 2 of the act) will, prior to such purchase or receipt, issue an order therefor in the form as required in section 6 of said act.

Sales at wholesale relate to the sale or disposition of any of the drugs coming within the scope of the law to a druggist for use, sale, or distribution in the lawful conduct of his business or to a physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian for use in the legitimate practice of his profession.

A complete observance of the requirements as set forth in articles 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Federal regulations with regard to forms used in ordering drugs at wholesale and to the preservation of such forms for the use of inspectors and other authorized officials will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the provisions of section 6 of the Colorado narcotic-drugs act.

REG. 2. *Sales at retail; upon written prescription.*—Sales of the narcotic drugs enumerated in section 1 of the act, at retail, or to the consumer, are limited to such sales as may be made pursuant to the original written prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

All such prescriptions must be:

First. Signed in full by a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing the same.

Second. Dated as of the date on which so signed.

Third. Must indicate the office address, office hours, registry number, and telephone number of such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

Fourth. Must indicate the name and address of the person to whom such written prescription is issued.

Fifth. When issued by a veterinary surgeon must indicate the kind of animal upon which such narcotic drug is to be used.

Druggists and apothecaries must refuse to fill any such prescription, unless signed as herein required; nor must a prescription for such drugs be filled by any druggist or apothecary, if he has reason to suspect that the same was fraudulently issued or obtained.

The dispensing of such drugs at retail or to the consumer by druggists or apothecaries, except upon the original written prescription of physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons, will be in violation of the act. Refilling of prescriptions is therefore prohibited.

No written prescription calling for more than 4 grains of morphine, 16 grains of opium, 2 grains of heroin, 8 grains of codeine, or 2 grains of cocaine shall be filled without verification by the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing the same. Such verification may be by telephone or other sufficient method.

Prescriptions must be exactly filled as soon after receipt as practicable, not later in any case than 10 days subsequent to the issuance thereof. And the druggist shall record upon the prescription the date when filled and the name of person to whom delivered.

Prescriptions must be preserved for a period of two years from the time when filled and must be readily accessible to authorized inspectors or officials. A separate file of all such prescriptions should therefore be kept by the druggist or apothecary filling the same, but such prescriptions may be numbered consecutively with other prescriptions received. Unless so filed a record must be kept showing:

First. The file number given to each prescription filled.

Second. The name of the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon signing the same.

Third. The name of the person for whom such prescription is filled.

It will not be necessary to keep two sets of records or files of prescriptions, one for the Federal authorities and one to meet the requirements of the State narcotic-drugs act. The records now kept in compliance with the regulations for the enforcement of the Harrison (Federal) Act will be regarded as a complete observance of the State act and of these regulations, in this particular.

In writing prescriptions for narcotic drugs, coming within the scope of the law, physicians are cautioned to include all information required by both the Federal and the State acts. While these requirements are not essential in carrying out the purposes of the law, they are necessary to the protection of both physicians and druggists from imposition by means of fraudulent prescriptions and orders.

Prescriptions for narcotic drugs mentioned in section 1 of the act may be issued only in good faith for medicinal purposes in the course of professional practice.

REG. 3. Dispensing of drugs by physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.—Section 5 of the Colorado narcotic drugs act authorizes duly licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons to dispense, distribute, or in any manner give, within the State, any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of the act to his patients, providing such dispensing is done in good faith for medicinal purposes and in the course of his professional practice. A record, however, is required to be kept of all such drugs so dispensed or distributed (except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient upon whom such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon may personally attend, i. e., personally visit) and must show:

First. The date when any such drug is dispensed or distributed.

Second. The kind and quantity dispensed or distributed in each case.

Third. The name and residence of the patient to whom such drug was dispensed or distributed.

The record so kept must be preserved for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing and held subject to inspection by officers of the State board of health.

A veterinary surgeon is not permitted to dispense drugs nor to prescribe drugs for consumption by a human being.

No exemptions apply in the case of drugs dispensed to an habitual user. A record must be kept in all such cases in the manner heretofore described.

With the exception of the records required by the State law to be kept in the case of drugs dispensed to habitual users, the records now kept by physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons in compliance with the Federal act will be regarded as a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the State narcotic drugs act and of these regulations.

REG. 4. Sworn statement of receipts.—Under the authority of section 7 of the act, the State board of health will require sworn statements of receipts in all cases where there is reason to suspect that any of the drugs coming within the scope of the act are being procured, compounded, or disposed of illegally, and in all such other cases as it may deem advisable.

Inspectors are instructed to promptly report any suspicious circumstances attending the sale, dispensing, or other use of the drugs enumerated in the act.

Statements of receipts will be made in the form and manner as set forth in article 15 of the Federal regulations.

REG. 5. Revocation of licenses after conviction.—The State board of health will report to the appropriate State board or other licensing officers of the State all cases wherein any duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse has been convicted of a substantial violation of this act, for action as provided in section 12 of the act.

REG. 6. *Inventories.*—It will not be necessary for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of dispensing drugs to the consumer or in the practice of any of the professions in the act enumerated to prepare any inventory of the drugs or preparations or remedies coming within the scope of the law on hand at the time the Colorado narcotic drugs act becomes effective, other than the inventory as required by article 13 of the Federal rules and regulations. The inventory therein described will be kept open to inspection at all reasonable times by authorized inspectors or officers of the State board of health.

REG. 7. *Duties of officers.*—It will be the duty of the pure food and drug commissioner to perform each and every act necessary to carrying out the purposes of the Colorado narcotic drugs act and of these regulations, to keep all records therein required and to provide for adequate inspection of all places of business coming within the purview of the law, and to see that all of the requirements of the law and of these regulations are strictly observed.

The drug inspectors will make inspections at irregular intervals of the premises of all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of dispensing in any manner any of the narcotic drugs enumerated in section 1 of the act. They will, under the authority of the State board of health, inspect and, if necessary, verify all records, orders, prescriptions, statements, or returns made or received and at once report any violation of the law by them discovered.

Samples of suspected drugs which are held in violation of the law will be collected and forwarded to the laboratory of the State chemist for analysis.

It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this board to enforce the provisions of this act in the letter and the spirit of the law without unnecessary interference with the business of persons engaged in selling or otherwise dispensing the drugs coming within the scope of the act. This purpose must be kept clearly in mind by all employees or officers of this board.

Inspectors will work in conjunction with health officers of the different municipalities and counties of the State, with district attorneys, and other peace officers in the various districts of the State and with the officers of the United States internal revenue department in carrying out the provisions of the Colorado narcotic drugs act.

The food and drug commissioner will report each month in the regular monthly report, and at such other times as may be required by this board, all things done by the food and drug department in connection with the enforcement of this act.

The right of search and seizure as contemplated in section 17 of the act shall be exercised with the greatest discretion. Except in cases of gravest emergency, inspectors employed by this board, in putting the search and seizure provision into effect, are instructed to proceed only upon search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, and in no case without the direct authorization of the food and drug commissioner.

REG. 8. *Rules of the Federal department adopted.*—Each and every ruling heretofore made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of an act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, and known as the Harrison narcotic law, is hereby adopted and made a part of these regulations in so far as it is applicable by reasonable construction to the State narcotic drugs law. Each and every ruling which may hereafter be promulgated by these officials, in so far as applicable, is declared to be the ruling of the Colorado State Board of Health and in full force and effect as of the date of its adoption.

HAWAII.**Tuberculosis—Penalty for Careless Disposal of Sputum, Saliva, or Other Bodily Secretion or Excretion of Persons Suffering From. (Act 98, Apr. 16, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 955, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and substituting therefor the following:

“Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of the board of health or its agent, requiring him to cease to commit such offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$5, and upon a second conviction for a violation of the provisions of this section, such person, upon petition of the board of health, may be committed, after due notice and a full hearing, by any court having jurisdiction to hear such cases, to any hospital for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis or to any other place or institution where proper care will be provided and where the necessary precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. After commitment such person may be discharged by said court upon the recommendation of the board of health.

“Any person so committed to a hospital or institution who fails to remain there, or who neglects or refuses to obey the rules and regulations of such hospital or institution, may, if necessary for the safety of others, be isolated or separated from other persons and restrained from leaving the hospital or institution.”

Board of Health—Civil Service Examinations. (Act 32, Mar. 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 925¹ of the Revised Laws of Hawaii of 1915 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 925. *Examinations.*—Such examination shall be public and free to all citizens of the Territory, and to all persons eligible to become such, over 20 and under 60 years of age, with proper limitations as to residence, health, habits, and character. Such examinations shall be practical in their character and shall be conducted in either the English or the Hawaiian language, at the option of the person examined, and may include tests of manual skill and physical strength. The commission shall control all such examinations, and may designate a suitable person or persons to conduct them.

MISSISSIPPI.**Diphtheria—Quarantine—Release From, of Persons Residing in House Where Disease Exists. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 28, 1915.)**

No member of a family, or other person or persons, residing in a house in which a case of diphtheria exists or has existed, shall be released from quarantine until at least one bacteriological examination has been made of swabs from the nose and throat, which shows that such person or persons are free from diphtheria organisms.

¹ Reprint No. 264, p. 136, sec. 4.

Privies—Owners of Property to Provide. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 28, 1915.)

That the owner or owners of all property rented or leased shall provide at each home located on such property a sanitary privy which conforms to the requirements of the State board of health.

NEVADA.**Communicable Diseases — Notification of Cases — Quarantine — Hospitals, Almshouses, Lying-in Places, Etc.—Personal and Statistical Particulars of Inmates. (Chap. 179, Act Mar. 22, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 17 of the above-entitled act ["An act to create a State board of health, defining their duties, prescribing the manner of the appointments of its officers, fixing their compensation, making an appropriation for the support of said board, establishing county boards of health, requiring certain statements to be filed, defining certain misdemeanors, and providing penalties therefor, and other matters relating thereto," approved Mar. 27, 1911] is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 17. (a) That all superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, are hereby required to make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions at the date of the approval of this act that are required in the forms of the certificates provided for by this act, as directed by the State board of health; and thereafter such record shall be, by them, made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. And in case of persons admitted or committed for medical treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself, if it is practicable to do so; and when they can not be so obtained they shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

(b) It shall be the duty of every attending physician to forthwith report to the local health officer each and every case of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and membranous croup, typhus and typhoid fever, foyer and whooping cough, measles, chicken-pox, pneumonia, tuberculosis, bronchitis, acute anterior [sic] poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, diarrheal diseases of children, cancer, puerperal septicemia, mumps, and Rocky Mountain (tick) fever, and the local health officer shall make a record thereof. Any attending physician who shall fail or neglect to forthwith report to the local health officer any case of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and membranous croup, typhus and typhoid fever, foyer and whooping cough, measles, chicken-pox, pneumonia, tuberculosis, bronchitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, diarrheal diseases of children, cancer, puerperal septicemia, mumps, and Rocky Mountain (tick) fever shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) It shall be the duty of every attending physician upon any case of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and membranous croup, whooping cough, measles, chicken-pox, acute anterior poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, diarrheal diseases of children, puerperal septicemia or mumps to forthwith establish

and maintain a quarantine of such person or persons, or the family and premises thereof, in conformity with the requirements, rules, and regulations which shall be established by the State board of health, and any attending physician who fails to establish and maintain such quarantine in conformity with the requirements, rules, and regulations of the State board of health shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Hotels, Rooming Houses, and Lodging Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Chap. 136, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 6. Every bed, for the accommodation of any person or persons or guests, kept or used in any hotel in this State, must be provided with a sufficient supply of clean bedding and must be provided with sheets at least 98 inches long and of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and spring, and pillow slips as often as assigned to a different person.

SEC. 7. Whenever any room in any hotel shall have been occupied by any person having a contagious or infectious disease, the said room shall be thoroughly fumigated under the direction of the health officer, his authorized deputy or deputies, or any agent provided for by this act, and all bedding therein thoroughly disinfected before said room shall be occupied by any other person; but, in any event, such room shall not be let to any person for at least 48 hours after such fumigation or disinfection.

SEC. 8. Every hotel within this State having a public washstand or washbowl where different persons gather to wash themselves must keep a sufficient supply of clean individual towels for the use of such persons within easy access of or to such persons and in plain sight and view. Nothing in this section shall be construed as excluding the use of crêpe or paper towels or the automatic roller towel.

SEC. 9. Every hotel in this State shall have proper facilities for sewage disposal and shall be kept free from effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy,

cesspool, or other source within the control of the proprietor, owner, manager, agent, or other person in charge. Any water-closet, privy, or cesspool in connection with any hotel shall be disinfected as often as may be necessary to keep them at all times in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 10. Every proprietor, owner, manager, lessee, or other person in charge of any hotel in this State who shall fail to comply with this act, whether through the acts of himself, his agent, or employees, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 or more than \$100, or shall be imprisoned for not more than three months, and every day that any hotel shall be kept in violation of any of the provisions of this act such keeping shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 11. The commissioner of food and drugs is hereby charged with the enforcement of this act. He shall appoint such agent or agents as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and shall make uniform rules and regulations pertaining thereto. He shall keep a record of hotels inspected, and said record or any part thereof may, in the discretion of the commissioner, be included in the annual report to the governor, which said commissioner is already authorized to make by law.

SEC. 12. The commissioner of food and drugs, or his duly authorized agent or agents, shall have access at any time to any hotel in this State for the purpose of making inspections and carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 1916.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Chap. 101, Act Mar. 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 6 and 8 of said act [“An act to regulate the sale and use of poisons in the State of Nevada, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,” approved Mar. 24, 1913] are hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. It is hereby made the duty of the district attorney of the county wherein any violation of this act is committed to conduct all actions and prosecutions for the same, at the request of the board of pharmacy: *And provided further*, That any narcotic or narcotics, or their derivatives, may be seized by the judge of the court in which final conviction was had, that the judge shall turn all such evidence over to the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy: *And provided further*, That the said board of pharmacy may dispose of all narcotics now on hand or hereafter coming into their possession, either by gift to the medical director of the Nevada State prison, or the State hospital, or by sale to wholesale druggists, the funds received from such sale to be applied by the board of pharmacy to the carrying out of the provisions of this act creating such Nevada State Board of Pharmacy.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, or give away, or offer to sell, furnish, or give away, or to have in their or his possession, any cocaine, opium, yen shee, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrate, or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds, excepting upon the written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon licensed to practice in this State, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, written in by the person writing said prescription, or if ordered by a veterinary surgeon, it shall state the kind of animal for which ordered and shall be by the person giving the prescription or order. Such order or prescription shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who shall compound or dispense the articles ordered or pre-

scribed, and it shall not be again compounded or dispensed if each fluid or avoirdupois ounce contains more than eight grains of opium, or one grain of morphine, or two grains of codeine, or one-half grain of heroin, or one grain of cocaine, or one grain of alpha eucaine, or one grain of nova caine, or sixty grains of chloral hydrate, excepting upon the written order of the prescriber for each and every subsequent compounding or dispensing.

No copy or duplicate of such written order or prescription shall be made or delivered to any person, but the original shall be at all times open to inspection by the subscriber and properly authorized officer of the law, and shall be preserved for at least three years from the date of the filing thereof: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to pharmacies legally licensed and doing business under the laws of the State of Nevada, or physicians, nor to each other, nor to the sale at retail by pharmacies to physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons duly licensed to practice in this State: *Provided further*, That all such wholesale jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers, in this section mentioned, shall, before delivery to any person, firm, or corporation of any of the articles in this section enumerated, make or cause to be made in a book kept for that purpose only, an entry of the sale of any such article, stating the date of such sale and quantity and name of the article and form in which sold, the true name and true address of the purchaser, the name of the person by whom such entry and sale was made, also a statement showing how delivery was had, whether delivered personally or forwarded by mail, express, or by freight, which book shall be substantially as follows:

Date of sale.	Quantity and name of article.	Name of purchaser.	How delivered.	Name of person selling.

And said books shall always be opened for inspection by any peace officer or citizen, or any member of the board of pharmacy, or any inspector by them authorized, and such book shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgeon to furnish to, or prescribe for the use of, any habitual user of the same, any cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or chloral hydrate, or any salt, derivative, or compounds; and it shall be unlawful for any practitioner of dentistry to prescribe any of the foregoing substances for any person not under his treatment in the regular practice of his profession, or of any veterinary surgeon to prescribe any of the foregoing substances for the use of any human being: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent any duly licensed physician from furnishing or prescribing in good faith as their physician, by them employed as such, for any habitual user of any narcotic drugs who is under his professional care, such substances as he may deem necessary for their treatment, when such prescriptions are not for substances furnished for the purpose of evading the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to prescriptions sold or dispensed without a physician's prescription containing less than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-half grain of codeine, or one-sixth grain of nova caine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaine, or 10 grains chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 ounce avoirdupois ounce [sic], or to the sale of strychnine or other poisons for the purpose of destroying noxious wild animals.

And it is further provided, That it shall be the duty of every proprietor or manager of a pharmacy or drug store within the State of Nevada to keep a true and correct record of all orders forwarded to wholesalers, jobbers, or manufacturers, or traveling salesmen for the purchase of, in any manner, any cocaine, opium, yen shee, morphine, codeine, heroin, or chloral hydrate, or any salt, derivative, or compound thereof, within the meaning of the provisions of this act: *Provided further,* That a true and correct copy of all orders, forwarded by United States mail or otherwise, or given personally, any traveling salesman for narcotic drugs as specified in this section, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the secretary of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy, within 24 hours after the forwarding of such order, direct or through a representative or traveling salesman: *And provided further,* The taking of any order, or making of any contract or agreement, by any salesman or representative, or any employee or person, firm, or corporation, for future delivery in this State, for any of the articles or drugs mentioned in this section, shall be deemed a sale of said articles or drugs by said traveling representative or employee within the meaning of the provisions of this act: *Provided further,* That a true and correct copy of all orders, contracts, or agreements taken for narcotic drugs specified in this section by any traveling representative or employee shall likewise be forwarded by such traveling representative or employee by registered mail to the secretary of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy within 24 hours after the taking of such order, contract, or agreement, unless such order, contract, or agreement is recorded by entry in a book used for that purpose only by some wholesale jobber, wholesaler, or manufacturer permanently located in this State, as provided for in this section.

Domestic Animals—Running at Large—Boards of County Commissioners to Pass Ordinances for the Prevention of, in Certain Cases. (Chap. 265, Act Mar. 26, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of any county in this State, when petitioned by 25 per cent of the taxpayers of any town or voting precinct, not maintaining a separate and independent local government, to pass an ordinance to prevent the running at large of any horse, mule, ass, kine, hog, sheep, or goat in said town or precinct; and providing in said ordinance for the impounding of the said animals as estrays and the payment of certain fees and costs before the release of such animals.

SEC. 2. When said ordinance is properly drawn and signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners it shall be published in some newspaper of general circulation published in said town or precinct, and if there be none, then in some newspaper published in the county for a period of at least 10 days before going into effect. The cost of publication to be paid by the county out of the general fund of the county the same as other bills.

SEC. 3. A violation of any such ordinance shall be a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Offensive Trades—Franchises Granted for Continuing Existing Establishments. (Chap. 70, Act Mar. 6, 1915.)

SECTION 1. In all cities in which, at the general election in the year A. D. 1914, there were polled for candidates for United States Senator more than 2,500 votes, and in which any person, firm, association, or corporation, or the

heirs, assigns, or successors in interest of either of them, shall have heretofore invested not less than \$20,000, in real property, including improvements and equipment thereon, for the purpose of maintaining, conducting, and carrying on, and in which said city is now being maintained, conducted, and carried on, one or more of either of the following kinds of business, to wit: Abattoirs; packing houses; packing-house agencies; plants for the curing and smoking of meats and meat products, and for manufacturing into commercial form all by-products of said abattoirs and packing houses; also carrying on stockyards and buildings, renderies, tallow chandleries, tanneries, wool pulleries, bone, soap, and fertilizing factories, and processing of offal, and for carrying on any other factories or business incident or appurtenant to all or either of the foregoing kinds of business, a franchise shall be, and is hereby, granted to each of said persons, firms, associations, or corporations, and to the heirs, successors, or assigns of either of them to continue maintaining, conducting, and carrying on all or either of the businesses aforesaid for the period of 50 years from and after the date of enactment hereof, upon the lands and premises upon which said business or businesses were established or are being maintained, conducted, and carried on at the date hereof, and upon any premises adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity thereof, the title to which shall have been lawfully acquired and which may or shall hereafter be or become useful or advantageous in the maintaining, conducting, or carrying on of all or either of the business in this act enumerated: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to limit any municipality in its control and regulation or power to levy licenses or taxes upon the business or businesses herein described.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

EVANSTON, ILL.

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

ART. 8. 1912. License.—No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the business of conducting a restaurant within the corporate limits of the city of Evanston without first obtaining an annual license therefor.

1913. Shall not be issued to person convicted of selling intoxicating liquor.—No license for the keeping or conducting of a restaurant shall be issued to any person who has been convicted of selling intoxicating liquors in the city of Evanston; and it shall be the duty of the mayor to revoke the license of any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling intoxicating liquors in the city of Evanston while conducting a restaurant within the corporate limits of said city.

1914. Application; bond.—The mayor shall from time to time issue licenses authorizing the keeping of restaurants within the said city, in the manner following and not otherwise:

Any person, firm, or corporation desiring a license to keep a restaurant shall make a written application for that purpose to the commissioner of health, in which shall be described the premises wherein such restaurant is proposed to be kept, and their location. Said application shall be accompanied by evidence that the applicant, if an individual, all the members of a firm, if a copartnership, and the person or persons in charge of the business, if a corporation, is or are persons of good character and reputation, and also that the premises where such restaurant is proposed to be kept are proper and suitable for that purpose from a hygienic and sanitary standpoint.

The commissioner of health shall thereupon submit to the mayor the said application, with the evidence aforesaid, with his opinion as to the propriety of granting such license, and if the mayor shall be satisfied that the persons before mentioned are of good character and reputation, and are suitable persons to be authorized to keep a restaurant, and that the premises where it is proposed to keep said restaurant are proper and suitable for the purpose from a hygienic and sanitary standpoint, he shall issue or cause to be issued a license in accordance with such application, upon such applicant's filing a bond payable to the city in the penal sum of \$500, with surety to be approved by the mayor, conditioned that the licensed person, firm, or corporation shall faithfully observe and obey all the laws of the State of Illinois, the provisions of this article, and all ordinances of the city now in force or which may hereafter be adopted relative to the keeping of restaurants.

1915. License fee.—For each license issued for each such restaurant a license fee of \$10 shall be paid to the city collector for the use of said city.

1916. Posting of license.—Every person, firm, or corporation licensed to keep a restaurant shall immediately post the said license, or cause it to be posted, and at all times keep it posted in a conspicuous place within the premises where such restaurant is thereby authorized to be kept. Any person who shall violate the

provisions of this section, or who, not being properly licensed shall cause or permit any paper or document purporting to be a license to be or remain posted as aforesaid, shall on conviction be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

1917. *Regulations.*—It shall be the duty of every keeper of a restaurant to at all times keep the premises wherein such restaurant is located clean and in a proper hygienic and sanitary condition; all utensils, appliances, vessels, receptacles, refrigerators, pantries, rooms, and any other place or thing whatsoever which is used for the purpose of storage, preparation, cooking, or serving of goods, must at all times be kept in a clean, wholesome, and sanitary condition; no decayed, decaying, unwholesome or impure food of any kind whatsoever shall be kept, sold, offered for sale, or served in any such restaurant. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

1918. *Inspection; samples.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time to inspect and examine all premises wherein restaurants are conducted, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this article and all ordinances of the city of Evanston and the laws of the State of Illinois, relative to the keeping of restaurants, are being complied with at such place; and it shall be his duty to cause all such ordinances and laws to be strictly enforced. It shall be the duty of every keeper of a restaurant to permit such inspections to be made, and, when required, to furnish samples of any foods kept, sold, offered for sale, or served in such restaurant, which samples shall be examined or analyzed by or under the direction of said commissioner of health, and a record of each such examination or analysis shall be made and kept on file in his office.

1919. *Revocation.*—Any license so granted may be revoked by the mayor by notice in writing whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the person so licensed shall have violated the provisions of any law of the State of Illinois or of this or any other ordinance of the city of Evanston relative to the keeping of restaurants or any condition of the bond aforesaid.

1920. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall hereafter keep a restaurant at any place within the city without having first procured a license as hereinbefore provided shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, and a further sum of \$25 for each and every day such person, firm, or corporation shall persist in such violation after conviction for the first offense.

Ice—Sale of. (Ord. Mar. 26, 1915.)

ART. 9. 1921. *License to sell; application.*—Any person desiring to sell ice, either at wholesale or retail, in the city of Evanston shall obtain a license as an ice dealer, which license shall be issued by the mayor upon the recommendation of the commissioner of health. When application is made for such license the applicant shall state his name, place of business, and the source whence he obtains his supplies of ice, and also, if required by the commissioner of health, before selling shall furnish samples of said ice to the commissioner of health for the purpose of inspection and analysis.

1922. *Impure ice not to be sold.*—No person, firm, company, or corporation shall cut or in any manner quarry out or store for present or future domestic or culinary use, or shall sell or offer or expose for sale within the limits of the city of Evanston, any impure ice or any ice which shall contain filth or any foreign matter or substance which when the ice shall have become melted shall render the water impure or the use of the same unhealthful or unwholesome.

1923. *Stagnant water; ice from not to be cut.*—No person shall cut out any ice from any clay hole, pond, or body of water within the limits of the city of Evanston where the same is filled with stagnant water or has been defiled by sewage or has been used as a dumping ground for refuse, garbage, ashes, or other materials tending to injure or destroy the purity of the water; and no ice shall be brought within the city of Evanston or exposed for sale in said city which has been cut or taken from any river, lake, pond, hole, or excavation where the water has become stagnant or been defiled with the dumping of any sewage, garbage, ashes, or other substance tending to make the water filthy or unhealthful.

1924. *Scales.*—All sellers of ice at the time of delivery thereof shall be provided with a suitable steelyard balance or other apparatus for weighing, duly adjusted and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures, with which to weigh the quantity of ice sold if required by the buyer.

1925. *Inspection.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health to cause all places and vehicles in which ice may be sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale or stored or kept to be inspected, and to examine or cause to be examined from time to time ice sold or delivered, or to be sold or delivered, so far as he may deem necessary or expedient, to ascertain whether such ice is pure and healthful and free from matter deleterious to health according to the standard herein fixed; and if from such examination it shall be found that any person or corporation has sold and distributed, or is selling and delivering, any ice for domestic use as aforesaid below the standard herein fixed, or any ice contrary to the provisions of this article, the said commissioner shall cause every such offender to be prosecuted.

1926. *When impure.*—No ice shall be kept, sold, or offered for sale, stored, exchanged, transported, or delivered, or be in the care, custody, or possession of anyone for sale or consumption in the city of Evanston unless the same be free from sewage forms, from pathogenic bacteria, and contain no more than 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter in a total seven-day count at a temperature of 20° C. on agar and does not contain nitrates or nitrites in such amount as to indicate contamination as ascertained by standard methods of water analysis.

1927. *License fee.*—Every person dealing in ice in the city of Evanston shall pay a license fee to the city collector for the use of the city of Evanston; said fee shall be fixed at the following amounts: \$5 for each wagon used for six months or less, and \$10 for one year or any less period exceeding six months. The fee in all cases to be payable in advance at the time of issuing license.

1928. *Rules and regulations.*—Said commissioner of health shall from time to time make such reasonable rules as to the storing and delivering and inspection of ice to be sold or delivered in the city of Evanston for domestic use as aforesaid, as will prevent the distribution in said city for domestic use as aforesaid of any impure ice or ice containing deleterious substances according to said standard; and any refusal or neglect to obey any such lawful rule shall be punished as a violation of this article.

1929. *Ice for cooling purposes.*—Nothing in this article shall be construed to prohibit the selling or delivering of impure ice to be used only for packing or cooling purposes, that is to say, for use in refrigerators, refrigerator cars, freezing machines, rooms and other places where it will not come in contact with articles of food or drink: *Provided*, That a permit be first obtained from the commissioner of health to sell, deliver, or use impure ice for the purposes aforesaid and for no other purpose. Whenever any impure ice for packing or cooling purposes shall be sold or delivered from any wagon or other vehicle the driver or person in charge thereof shall carry a supply of printed cards, on which shall be printed in large legible letters the words, "ice for packing or

cooling purposes only; not for domestic use," and he shall hand with each delivery of such ice one such card to each customer thereof, or to the person who receives the same, and shall take at the same time a receipt, which shall be given him by each purchaser or recipient, on which receipt the said words shall be similarly printed. No ice for packing or cooling purposes shall be sold or delivered in the city of Evanston by any person, firm, or corporation without such permit, or otherwise, than in conformity with the provisions of this section.

1930. *Vehicles marked.*—Dealers licensed under this act shall place in prominent view on each of the vehicles or wagons for distribution of ice the word "licensed," and shall give the number and date of the expiration of the license under which the said vehicles or wagons may respectively be operated.

1931. *General penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this article, or selling ice without a license shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

Drinking Water—Sale and Handling—Cleaning of Containers. (Ord. Mar. 26, 1915.)

ART. 10. 1932. *License to sell; application.*—Any person or persons, firm or corporation, desiring to sell or retail or offer for sale any table water in the city of Evanston shall obtain a license as a water dealer, which license shall be issued by the mayor upon the recommendation of the commissioner of health. In the application the applicant shall state his name, place of business, and the source of his water supply. He must also, when required by the commissioner of health, furnish samples of said water to him for the purpose of inspection and analysis.

1933. *License fee.*—Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in supplying persons or families with drinking water in the city of Evanston shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum to the city collector for the use of the city of Evanston.

1934. *Impure water not to be sold.*—No person shall sell or offer for sale, for present or future drinking or other domestic purposes, in the city of Evanston, any impure water or water that contains any foreign material, whether of mineral or organic substance, in sufficient quantity to render it impure or the use of same unhealthful or unwholesome, or water that is contaminated by bacteria.

1935. *Standard of purity.*—No water shall be sold or offered for sale for drinking or other domestic purposes which contains sewage forms or pathogenic bacteria or contains more than 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter in a total seven-day count at a temperature of 20 degrees centigrade on agar, or which contains nitrates or nitrites in such amount as to indicate contamination as ascertained by the standard methods of water analysis.

1936. *Cans, jugs, bottles, etc.; how cleaned.*—All water containers in which the water is delivered, whether they be jugs, bottles, cans, carboys, or other water containers, shall, before being refilled, be rinsed out with sterile water and sterilized by boiling water or steam.

1937. *Place of handling water.*—Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in bottling water or placing it in jugs or other containers for sale as drinking water shall provide a suitable room or building for the purpose of properly handling and storing the water. 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, horse, or other animal is kept, or with any room containing a water-closet or bathtub, or with any room used for any domestic purpose whatever. Such building shall be properly lighted and ventilated and furnished with proper appliances and facilities for the sterilization of the water containers

and properly equipped for the sanitary handling of the water, and shall be subject at all times to inspection by the health commissioner or other health officer.

1938. *Rules and regulations.*—The commissioner of health shall have the power to make such rules for the handling, storing, delivery, and inspection of water to be sold for domestic use as shall from time to time be necessary to prevent the distribution, for domestic purposes, of any impure water or water that is contaminated either chemically or bacteriologically; and any refusal or neglect to obey any such lawful rule shall be punished as a violation of this article.

1939. *General penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this article, or selling water for domestic use without a license, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

Foods and Drugs—Sale of Adulterated or Misbranded, Prohibited—Labeling.
(Ord. Mar. 26, 1915.)

ART. 11. 1940. *Sale of adulterated food prohibited; penalty.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation within the city of Evanston to manufacture for sale, produce or offer for sale or sell any article of food or drug which is adulterated, misbranded, or insufficiently labeled within the meaning of this ordinance; and any person, firm, or corporation who shall manufacture for sale, produce or offer for sale, expose for sale, have in his possession for sale, or sell any article of food or drug which is adulterated, misbranded, or insufficiently labeled within the meaning of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200.

1941. *Food defined.*—That the term "food" as used in this article shall include every article used for or entering into the composition of or used or intended for use in the preparation of food or drink for man or domestic animals.

1942. *Defines adulteration.*—That for the purpose of this article an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of confectionery: (1) If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, paraffin, mineral fillers, or poisonous substances, or poisonous color or flavor.

(2) If it contains any ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In case of food: (1) If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, strength, or purity.

(2) If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

(3) If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted: *Provided*, That in the manufacture of skim milk or separated cheese, the whole or part of the butter fats in the milk may be abstracted.

(4) If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, polished, or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is.

(5) If it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients which may render such article injurious to health.

(6) If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid, infected, tainted, or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, or any portion of any animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

1943. *Misbranded defined.*—The term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all articles of food or drink or articles which enter into the composi-

tion of food or drink, the packages or labels of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substance contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular; it shall also apply to any such products which are falsely branded as to manufacture, packer, or dealer who sells the same, or as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

1944. *When misbranded.*—That for the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed to be misbranded:

(1) If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

(2) If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package.

(3) If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

(4) The grade or quality of articles of food shall not be falsely represented. The terms double, triple, etc., shall mean two or three times respectively the food value required by standard.

1945. *When insufficiently labeled.*—That for the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed to be insufficiently labeled if the package, bottle, or container does not bear the name of the real manufacturer or jobber and the true grade or class of the product and the true net weight or volume of the contents or the capacity or trade size of the container.

1946. *Description of label.*—The label on any bottle, package, or container of food as defined by this ordinance shall correspond in size and purpose with that required by the State of Illinois.

It is unlawful to deface, change, erase, or remove, with intent to mislead or deceive, any mark, label, or brand required by law.

1947. *Compounds; how labeled.*—Compounds shall be labeled with the true name of the ingredients, as "maple and cane sirup," etc., and the ingredient which predominates shall be named first.

1948. *Preservatives and coloring matter.*—Standard preservatives are salt, sugar, vinegar, spices, and their essential oils, wood smoke, edible oils and fats and alcohol.

The use, in food products, of any other preservative, antiseptic substance, or coloring matter, or of any substance which preserves or enhances the natural color of a food product, will not be permitted:

(1) If it is poisonous or injurious to health, under the conditions of its use in foods. Among such substances are fluorids, beta-naphthol, formaldehyde, salts of copper, salicylic acid and its salts, boric acid and its salts, sulphurous acid and its salts, benzoic acid and its salts, saccharine and sodium sulphite. The use of one-tenth of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda is allowed if the amount is clearly stated on bottle or label.

(2) If it is not one of the artificial colors permitted by the latest Federal pure food and drug act, the presence of the same being properly declared upon the label.

(3) Coloring matter when added to any article of food (except butter, cheese, and confectionery) shall be clearly indicated on the front of the packages by the words "artificially colored," "vegetable coloring," etc.

1949. *Standards.*—The standards and requirements relating to the making, labeling, and sale of butter, renovated butter, oleomargarine, cheese, lard, lard compounds, lard substitutes, imitation extracts, jellies, jams, and all other

articles of food sold or offered for sale in the city of Evanston shall, unless otherwise provided for by ordinance, conform to such standards and requirements as are provided for by the Illinois Dairy and Food Law.

1950. *Power of commissioner of health to examine food.*—The commissioner of health, the inspectors, and agents of said department of health shall have power and authority to open any package, can, or vessel containing or supposed to contain any article manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale, or held in possession with intent to sell in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and may inspect the contents thereof and may take samples therefrom for analysis. All parties offering food products for sale shall render to such officers all the assistance in their power, when so requested, in disclosing the presence of any article prohibited by law, and in securing samples thereof as hereinafter provided for.

1951. *Refusal to assist inspector a misdemeanor.*—Whoever, by himself, his agent, employee, or servant, hinders, obstructs, or in any way interferes with any inspector or officer of the department of health in the performance of his duty or in the exercise of his powers as defined in this ordinance, or whoever refuses or fails upon request to assist such inspector or officer in tracing, finding, or disclosing the presence of any article of food prohibited by law and in securing samples thereof, as provided for in this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

1952. *Packages opened by inspector; how marked.*—The inspector or officer of the department of health taking such samples, as provided for in this ordinance, shall, in case of bulk or broken package goods, upon request of the dealer, divide the same into two equal parts, as nearly as may be, and in case of sealed and unbroken packages he shall select two of said packages, which two said packages shall constitute the sample taken, and properly to identify the same, he shall, in the presence of the person from whom the same is taken, mark or seal each half or part of such sample with a paper seal or otherwise and shall write his name on each part of said sample, and also write thereon the date and name of the dealer in whose place of business the sample is found, and at the same time the person taking said sample shall give notice to such person from whom said sample was taken that said sample was obtained for the purpose of examination by the city chemist. One part of said sample shall be taken by the person so procuring the same to the city chemist or other competent person appointed for the purpose of making examinations or analysis of samples so taken, and the person taking such sample shall tender to the person from whom it is taken the value of that part thereof so retained by the person taking said sample; the other part of said sample shall be delivered to the person from whom said sample is taken.

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