

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 30

DECEMBER 10, 1915

No. 50

THE HARRISON ANTINARCOTIC LAW.

HELD TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL BY A UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington has decided that section 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law¹ is constitutional. This section provides that possession or control of the habit-forming drugs named in the act, by a person who has not registered and paid the special tax, is unlawful, and such possession or control is made presumptive evidence of a violation of the act.

The court said that the purpose of the act was to prohibit the importation, manufacture, or sale of opium and the other drugs included in the act, and that Congress had "the right to make it unlawful for any person who has not complied with the provisions of the act by registration or paying a tax, to have in his possession this 'outlawed' article."

The opinion is published in full at page 3631 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.

STRYCHNINE SULPHATE.

ITS EFFECT ON CALIFORNIA VALLEY QUAIL.

By C. C. PIERCE, Senior Surgeon, and M. T. CLEGG, Bacteriologist, United States Public Health Service.

For several years the United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with the California State Board of Health, has been conducting a campaign for the eradication of ground squirrels. This work is being carried out under a State law and on account of plague infection existing among California ground squirrels.

One of the methods used to destroy squirrels is distributing poisoned barley over infected lands during the dry season. Barley is

¹ This law was published in the Public Health Reports Feb. 19, 1915, p. 573.

the only grain used for this purpose and was selected because the squirrels take it readily, while birds are not particularly attracted by the barbed grain, the spines not being removed in the cleaning process.

The formula and method of preparing this poisoned barley are as follows:

Whole barley (recleaned)-----	pounds--	18
Strychnine sulphate-----	ounce--	1
Soda (bicarbonate)-----	do-----	1
Saccharine -----	dram--	1
Thin starch paste-----	pint--	1
Corn sirup (Karo or equal)-----	ounces--	2

Dissolve the strychnine in hot water; thicken with starch to about the consistency of thin soup. Dissolve the soda in one-half pint of hot water and add a little at a time to the poisoned starch until effervescence ceases; then add the sirup and saccharine, mix well, and apply to the grain, stirring constantly until the poison is evenly distributed throughout and the grain is thoroughly dry.

This formula is particularly advantageous on account of the fact that the bitter taste of the strychnine is delayed for several minutes, and squirrels can pick up and place in their cheek pouches a considerable quantity before any bitter taste is noted. It is then too late for the squirrel to get rid of the poison, as enough of it has been absorbed through the mucous membranes of the cheek pouches to kill the animal.

Extensive experience with this type of poisoned barley has shown an effectiveness far ahead of any other type of poisoned grain tested. Young or half-grown squirrels have, in most instances, been practically exterminated, and the percentage of adults or full-grown squirrels destroyed is far higher than with other types of poisoned grain used.

At various times the effect which the extensive use of this poisoned grain might have upon valley quail has been questioned. The officers and employees engaged in squirrel-eradication work have never observed any mortality among quail as a result of the poisoned grain. In order to give a definite answer to the State game and fish commission experiments were carried out at the Federal laboratory, San Francisco, to determine the minimum lethal dose of strychnine sulphate for the California Valley quail, and further to determine what effect the poisoned barley, distributed under the direction of the United States Public Health Service for the destruction of the ground squirrels (*Citellus beecheyi*), might have upon the quail. It was found that for four quail tested the minimum lethal dose of strychnine sulphate, given subcutaneously, was 4 milligrams for each 100 grams of body weight.

TABLE No. 1.—*Showing the minimum lethal subcutaneous dose of strychnine sulphate for quail compared with that for guinea pigs and ground squirrels.*

Subject.	Weight in grams.	Dose in milligrams.	Dose in milligrams per 100 grams body weight.	Result.
Quail No. 1.....	150	2	1.3	No symptoms.
Quail No. 2.....	145	4	2.7	Do.
Quail No. 3.....	148	4	2.7	Do.
Quail No. 4.....	147	6	4	Death.
Guinea pig No. 1.....	381	4	1.05	Convulsions; death.
Guinea pig No. 2.....	201	4	2	Do.
Guinea pig No. 3.....	362	2	.5	Do.
Squirrel No. 1.....	450	2	.4	Do.
Squirrel No. 2.....	530	.5	.09	Convulsions; recovery.

It will be noted that the amount of strychnine reckoned by body weight fatal for quail No. 4 was 10 times greater than the fatal dose for squirrel No. 1 and 40 times greater than that which produced convulsions in squirrel No. 2.

Feeding Experiments, Using Pure Sulphate of Strychnine.

Forced feeding was carried out. This experiment, of course, does not show the amount of strychnine that would be fatal were the quail fed under natural conditions, as a certain amount of the strychnine was absorbed through the upper membranes during the process of feeding. Four quail were used. Six milligrams for every 100 grams of body weight produced convulsions but not death.

Feeding Experiments, Using Poisoned Barley.

The barley used in these experiments was obtained from the contractor furnishing poisoned barley for the Public Health Service, mixed according to the Service formula and containing 10 milligrams of strichnine sulphate to each 2.9 grams of weight or 70 grains of barley. Four quail, the heaviest weighing 170 grams and the lightest weighing 153 grams, were fed varying amounts of the barley. The feeding time in one case was 10 minutes. This quail consumed 70 grains of barley, containing 10 milligrams of strychnine. Another consumed 140 barley grains, containing 20 milligrams of strychnine, during a period of 24 hours; and one consumed 280 barley grains, containing 40 milligrams of strychnine, during a period of 48 hours. In none of the quail were there any symptoms of poisoning.

In order to test the toxicity of the barley, four squirrels were fed the following amounts:

- 19 grains of barley, containing 2.7 milligrams of strychnine.
- 30 grains of barley, containing 4.3 milligrams of strychnine.
- 33 grains of barley, containing 4.7 milligrams of strychnine.
- 40 grains of barley, containing 5.7 milligrams of strychnine.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Test to determine the amount of poisoned barley fatal to quail, compared with that fatal to squirrels.*

Subject.	Weight in grams.	Number of grains of barley.	Amount of strychnine sulphate (in milligrams).	Time consumed in feeding. ¹	Results.
Quail A.....	153	70	10	10 minutes..	No symptoms.
Quail B.....	173	140	20	24 hours....	Do.
Quail C.....	157	(?)	(?)	.....do.....	Do.
Quail D.....	168	280	40	48 hours....	Do.
Squirrel A.....	455	40	5.7	1 hour.....	Convulsions; death. ²
Squirrel B.....	440	33	4.7	.....do.....	Do. ²
Squirrel C.....	445	30	4.3	2 hours.....	Do.
Squirrel D.....	425	19	2.7	10 minutes..	Do. ³

¹ "Time consumed in feeding" designates the time occupied in giving the amount of strychnia indicated. Quail A had been starved for 48 hours; quails B, C, and D were fed on nonpoisoned grain before receiving the poisoned barley. Cages were then cleaned of all food and a definite number of grains of poisoned barley were placed in the feeding pans.

² Convulsions occurred within 30 minutes after the poisoned barley was pouched by the squirrels, and death within 2 hours.

³ Death occurred in 1½ hours.

In each case convulsions and death occurred within a period of two hours after administering the barley, and in each case the barley was reclaimed from the pouch of the squirrel after death, showing what had already been proven, that strychnine is rapidly absorbed through the membranes of this organ.

Conclusions.

(1) California Valley quail may be fed, under natural conditions, relatively large amounts of strychnine sulphate without showing toxic symptoms.

(2) The minimum lethal dose by subcutaneous injection is 4 milligrams per 100 grams of body weight.

(3) The California ground squirrel (*Citellus beecheyi*) is very susceptible to strychnine sulphate; 0.09 milligram per 100 grams of body weight produced convulsions.

(4) Nineteen grains of barley, containing 2.7 milligrams of strychnine sulphate, when retained in the pouch of the ground squirrel, proved fatal.

(5) Poisoned barley, as used for ground-squirrel eradication, does not cause the death of California Valley quail under natural feeding conditions.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended November 20, 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	183
Basements concreted (square feet, 56,670).....	57
Floors concreted (square feet, 8,230)....	11
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 15,191).....	62
Total area of concrete laid (square feet)	80,111
Class A, B, and C fireproof buildings:	
Inspections made.....	147
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	3,003
Wire screening used (square feet).....	14,726
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	2,340
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	1,000
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	423
Wooden floors removed.....	47
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	12

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RAT PROOFING—continued.

Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	9,360
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 52,031).....	39
Basements concreted (square feet, 28,415).....	40
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 21,445).....	110
Total area concrete laid (square feet) ..	101,891
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 6,400).....	4
Buildings razed.....	17
New garbage cans stamped approved.....	750
Nuisances abated.....	283
OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	22
Reinspections made on vessels.....	34
New rat guards procured.....	13
Defective rat guards repaired.....	10
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1

Amount of cargo inspected and description of same.	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Governor from Seattle:		
82 cases of milk, lard, and household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
300 sacks flour, bran, wheat, and split peas.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front....	52
Rats trapped on vessels.....	19
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	192
Traps set on vessels.....	52
Vessels trapped on.....	13
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	7,200
Bait used on water front and vessels: Bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	12
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	6

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Collected.....	439
Examined.....	283
Found infected.....	None.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	212
Mus musculus.....	100
Mus alexandrinus.....	69
Mus rattus.....	58

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Contra Costa County.....	6
SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.	
Collected.....	74
Examined.....	74
Found infected.....	2

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

Contra Costa County—Shot Nov. 12, 1915.—G. Vivian Ranch, 6½ miles southwest of Antioch, sec. 10, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.....	2
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Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(¹)	398 rats
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(¹)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(¹)	(¹)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(¹)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(¹)	Nov. 12, 1915	1,597 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	50 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.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended November 20, 1915, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	11	By concrete floor and wall.....	47
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide....	11	By minor repairs.....	191
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	3	Total buildings rat proofed.....	347
Sulphur used..... pounds..	1,517	Concrete laid..... square yards..	7,622
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation..... pounds..	18,200	Lots and sheds, planking removed.....	19
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pounds.....	148	Buildings demolished.....	22
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation..... pints..	148	Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated)..	94,988
Clean bills of health issued.....	31	LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Foul bills of health issued.....	3	Rodents received, by species:	
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Mus rattus.....	184
Rats trapped.....	8,885	Mus norvegicus.....	1,066
Premises inspected.....	6,737	Mus alexandrinus.....	172
Notices served.....	601	Mus musculus.....	7,390
Garbage cans installed.....	4	Wood rats.....	119
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Musk rats.....	27
By elevation.....	63	Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	72
By marginal concrete wall.....	46	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	8,958
		Rodents examined.....	1,849
		Suspicious rats.....	14
		Plague rats confirmed.....	1

Plague rats.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
266	1786 Cypress Street.....	Nov. 6, 1915	Nov. 14, 1915	Intensive trapping; rat proofing expedited.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Nov. 14, 1915.	
Total number of rodents captured to Nov.	
20.....	506,868
Total number of rodents examined to Nov.	
20.....	301,877

Total cases of rodent plague to Nov. 20, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	5
Mus rattus.....	18
Mus alexandrinus.....	9
Mus norvegicus.....	234
Total rodent cases to Nov. 20, 1915..	266

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

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

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	338	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	306	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	23
Mongoose trapped.....	2	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Rats shot from trees.....	30	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	291	Last case rat plague, Paauiilo, Hawaii, Nov. 1, 1915.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case human plague, Paauiilo, Hawaii, Oct. 29, 1915.	
Classification of rats trapped:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	160		
Mus musculus.....	71		
Mus norvegicus.....	58		
Mus rattus.....	17		
Classification of rats shot from trees:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	23		
Mus rattus.....	7		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED OCT. 30, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,880	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	2,853	Mus rattus.....	697
Mongoose taken.....	27	Mus musculus.....	1,309
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,880	Last case of rat plague, Paauiilo Sugar Co., Aug. 29, 1914.	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	Last case of human plague, Paauiilo, Amana Camp, Oct. 29, 1915.	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:			
Mus norvegicus.....	505		
Mus alexandrinus.....	342		

WEEK ENDED NOV. 6, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,890	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	2,866	Mus norvegicus.....	600
Rats found dead.....	1	Mus alexandrinus.....	319
Mongoose taken.....	23	Mus rattus.....	667
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,890	Mus musculus.....	1,281
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	1	Case of rat plague, Amana stables, Paauiilo, Oct. 31, 1915.	
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically.....	1	Last case of human plague, Amana Camp, Paauiilo, Oct. 29, 1915.	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	1		

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for October, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Kansas:	
Ashley County.....	1	Elk County.....	1
Phillips County.....	1	Miami County.....	1
Total.....	2	Pratt County.....	1
		Total.....	3
California:		Mississippi:	
Los Angeles County—		Franklin County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1	Jones County.....	1
San Francisco County—		Neshoba County.....	1
San Francisco.....	1	Total.....	3
Total.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Jersey City, N. J.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....		1	Lawrence, Mass.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	3		New York, N. Y.....		1
Detroit, Mich.....		1	Pittsfield, Mass.....		1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3617.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1		Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Butler, Pa.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	20	1	New York, N. Y.....		5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Pasadena, Cal.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3		Passaic, N. J.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	3		Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	
Erie, Pa.....	4		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10	1
Hartford, Conn.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	6	2

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

During the month of October, 1915, cases of gonorrhea were notified in States as follows: California 31, Kansas 19.

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California.....	49	Mississippi—Continued.	
Kansas.....	16	Leflore County.....	503
Mississippi:		Lincoln County.....	127
Adams County.....	120	Lowndes County.....	135
Alcorn County.....	113	Madison County.....	165
Amite County.....	171	Marion County.....	408
Attala County.....	173	Marshall County.....	351
Benton County.....	38	Monroe County.....	223
Bolivar County.....	1,535	Montgomery County.....	141
Calhoun County.....	250	Neshoba County.....	178
Carroll County.....	417	Newton County.....	129
Chickasaw County.....	121	Noxubee County.....	149
Choctaw County.....	237	Oktibbeha County.....	182
Claiborne County.....	188	Panola County.....	465
Clarke County.....	70	Pearl River County.....	30
Clay County.....	56	Perry County.....	159
Coahoma County.....	1,268	Pike County.....	136
Copiah County.....	275	Pontotoc County.....	122
Covington County.....	157	Prentiss County.....	109
De Soto County.....	153	Quitman County.....	347
Forrest County.....	267	Rankin County.....	40
Franklin County.....	116	Scott County.....	155
George County.....	45	Sharkey County.....	211
Greene County.....	46	Simpson County.....	164
Grenada County.....	166	Smith County.....	130
Hancock County.....	142	Sunflower County.....	1,144
Harrison County.....	207	Tallahatchie County.....	368
Hinds County.....	527	Tate County.....	391
Holmes County.....	1,578	Tippah County.....	192
Issaquena County.....	125	Tishomingo County.....	167
Jackson County.....	73	Tunica County.....	432
Jasper County.....	82	Union County.....	81
Jefferson County.....	269	Walthall County.....	20
Jefferson Davis County.....	73	Warren County.....	825
Jones County.....	386	Washington County.....	743
Kemper County.....	198	Wayne County.....	57
Lafayette County.....	316	Wilkinson County.....	69
Lamar County.....	131	Winston County.....	244
Lauderdale County.....	219	Yalobusha County.....	246
Lawrence County.....	178	Yazoo County.....	1,018
Leake County.....	161		
Lee County.....	241	Total.....	21,654

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

During the week ended November 20, 1915, malaria was reported by cities as follows: Dallas, Tex., 1 case and 2 deaths; Mobile, Ala., 1 death; Nashville, Tenn., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 1 death.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3617.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for October, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas.....	95	Mississippi—Continued.	
Kansas.....	2	LeFlore County.....	12
Mississippi:		Lincoln County.....	16
Adams County.....	7	Lowndes County.....	4
Alcorn County.....	7	Madison County.....	10
Amite County.....	4	Marion County.....	12
Attala County.....	12	Marshall County.....	8
Bolivar County.....	81	Monroe County.....	37
Carroll County.....	4	Montgomery County.....	6
Chickasaw County.....	13	Neshoba County.....	15
Choctaw County.....	4	Newton County.....	6
Claiborne County.....	4	Noxubee County.....	13
Clarke County.....	3	Oktibbeha County.....	2
Clay County.....	10	Panola County.....	6
Coahoma County.....	56	Pearl River County.....	1
Copiah County.....	20	Perry County.....	3
Covington County.....	4	Pike County.....	3
De Soto County.....	1	Pontotoc County.....	4
Forrest County.....	20	Prentiss County.....	3
Franklin County.....	2	Quitman County.....	19
George County.....	1	Scott County.....	4
Greene County.....	2	Sharkey County.....	4
Grenada County.....	2	Simpson County.....	11
Harrison County.....	9	Smith County.....	1
Hinds County.....	63	Sunflower County.....	60
Holmes County.....	31	Tallahatchie County.....	29
Issaquena County.....	2	Tate County.....	5
Jackson County.....	3	Tippah County.....	3
Jasper County.....	2	Tishomingo County.....	6
Jefferson County.....	6	Tunica County.....	19
Jefferson Davis County.....	4	Union County.....	2
Jones County.....	24	Walthall County.....	1
Kemper County.....	2	Warren County.....	20
Lafayette County.....	9	Washington County.....	19
Lamar County.....	16	Wilkinson County.....	1
Lauderdale County.....	5	Winston County.....	12
Lawrence County.....	16	Yalobusha County.....	9
Leake County.....	6	Yazoo County.....	34
Lee County.....	13	Total.....	888

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Charleston, S. C.....		2	Providence, R. I.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....		3	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	
Dallas, Tex.....	1				

PLAGUE.

Hawaii—Honokaa.

Surgeon Trotter reported by telegraph that a death from plague occurred at Honokaa, Hawaii, December 2, 1915.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surgeon Creel reported that a rat captured November 18, 1915, at Jordan Avenue and North Derbigny Street, New Orleans, La., was proven plague-infected November 30, 1915.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1	.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	3
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	3	Los Angeles, Cal.	11	5
Chicago, Ill.	104	37	New Castle, Pa.	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	39	20	Newport, Ky.	2	2
Dayton, Ohio.	1	2	Ogden, Utah.	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	1	12	Philadelphia, Pa.	43	36
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	21	9
Dunkirk, N. Y.	2	.....	Reading, Pa.	1	2
Elgin, Ill.	1	1	Sacramento, Cal.	2	.....
Fall River, Mass.	4	4	Toledo, Ohio.	3	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	9	2	Williamsport, Pa.	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	2	York, Pa.	1	.....

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Kansas—Continued.	
Izard County.	1	Johnson County.	1
Scott County.	1	Pratt County.	1
Total.	2	Reno County—	
California:		Hutchinson.	2
Fresno County.	1	Shawnee County—	
Los Angeles County—		Topeka.	1
Los Angeles.	2	Total.	7
Placer County—		Mississippi:	
Roseville.	1	Monroe County.	1
Total.	4	Neshoba County.	1
Kansas:		Walthall County.	1
Douglas County.	1	Total.	3
Gentry County.	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.	1	.....	New Orleans, La.	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	.....	New York, N. Y.	3	.....
Dallas, Tex.	1	.....	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	1	.....	Pittsfield, Mass.	2	.....
Lowell, Mass.	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.	1	.....

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3617.

SMALLPOX.**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended December 4, 1915, several new foci of small-pox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having

been notified as follows: Brown County, Albin Township, 1; Hennepin County, Orono Township, 3; Isanti County, Oxford Township, 1; Jackson County, Alba Township, 3; Lyons County, Vallerö Township, 1; Olmsted County, Kalmar Township, 1; Highforest Township, 3; Polk County, Nesbit Township, 1; Ramsey County, Whitebear Township, 1; Redwood County, Vesta, 1; Watonwan County, Madelia, 1.

Porto Rico—San Juan.

Surg. King reported that on November 29, 1915, the steamship *Antonio Lopez*, from Spanish and Canary Island ports, arrived at San Juan, P. R., having on board two cases of smallpox, and on November 30, 1915, the steamship *Miguel M. Pinillos* arrived from the same ports with one case of smallpox on board.

State Reports for October, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County—						
Oakland.....	1					1
Mariposa County.....	2				2	
San Bernardino County—						
San Bernardino.....	1				1	
Total.....	4				3	1
Kansas:						
Allen County.....	1				1	
Atchison County.....	1					1
Atchison.....	1					1
Butler County.....	1		1			
Cherokee County.....	3					3
Clay County.....	3				3	
Coffey County.....	1				1	
Ellis County.....	1				1	
Ellsworth County.....	1					1
Harvey County.....	2					2
Lathette County.....	5				2	3
Marion County.....	24				24	
Montgomery County—						
Coffeyville.....	2				2	
Phillips County.....	1				1	
Republic County.....	2				1	1
Rooks County.....	11			3	8	
Russell County.....	1				1	
Sedgewick County—						
Wichita.....	3					3
Shawnee County.....	1					1
Sumner County.....	6					6
Wilson County.....	1				1	
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City.....	11					11
Total.....	83		1	3	46	33

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (Oct. 1-31):			Mississippi (Oct. 1-31)—Con.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Garland.....	1	.....	Copiah.....	19	.....
Greene.....	3	.....	De Soto.....	40	.....
Lafayette.....	2	.....	Holmes.....	1	.....
Woodruff.....	1	.....	Kemper.....	12	.....
Total.....	7	.....	Lauderdale.....	5	.....
Mississippi (Oct. 1-31):			Sunflower.....	2	.....
Counties—			Tallahatchie.....	5	.....
Carroll.....	28	.....	Tate.....	3	.....
Coahoma.....	4	.....	Total.....	119	.....

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	5	.....	Lincoln, Nebr.....	4	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	20	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	8	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	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: California 40, Kansas 17.

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1
New York, N. Y.....	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	1
Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	.....		

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3617.

TYPHOID FEVER.**State Reports for October, 1915.**

Place	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Ashley County.....	24	Faulkner County.....	4
Boone County.....	3	Garland County.....	6
Bradley County.....	2	Greene County.....	2
Carroll County.....	2	Hempstead County.....	5
Clay County.....	5	Hot Springs County.....	4
Columbia County.....	1	Howard County.....	3
Crittenden County.....	3	Independence County.....	4
Dallas County.....	4	Izard County.....	10

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas—Continued.		Kansas—Continued.	
Lafayette county.....	5	Chase County.....	1
Logan county.....	5	Chautauqua County.....	2
Mississippi County.....	2	Cherokee County.....	13
Ouachita County.....	2	Clay County.....	3
Perry county.....	2	Cloud County.....	1
Phillips County.....	7	Cowley County.....	2
Polk County.....	4	Crawford County.....	3
Pulaski county.....	7	Pittsburg.....	2
Sevier County.....	8	Dickinson County.....	4
St. Francis county.....	5	Edwards County.....	4
Washington county.....	19	Elk County.....	1
White county.....	4	Ford County.....	4
Woodruff County.....	1	Franklin County.....	7
Total.....	153	Gove County.....	1
California:		Graham County.....	1
Alameda County—		Gray County.....	4
Oakland.....	9	Greenwood County.....	2
Pleasanton.....	1	Harper County.....	3
Colusa County.....	1	Jackson County.....	1
Fresno county.....	1	Jewell County.....	3
Clovis.....	1	Johnson County.....	3
Firebaugh.....	1	Kingman County.....	5
Fresno.....	5	Labette County.....	6
Humboldt county—		Leavenworth County.....	1
Eureka.....	4	Leavenworth.....	1
Kern county.....	2	Lincoln County.....	3
Bakersfield.....	3	Linn County.....	5
Los Angeles County.....	2	Lyon County.....	7
Alhambra.....	2	Marion County.....	6
Los Angeles.....	17	Miami County.....	1
Monterey County—		Montgomery County.....	4
Monterey.....	1	Coffeyville.....	2
Orange county.....	3	Morris County.....	1
Sacramento county—		Neosho County.....	5
Sacramento.....	5	Norton County.....	2
San Benito county.....	1	Osborne County.....	2
San Diego county—		Ottawa County.....	4
National City.....	1	Pawnee County.....	8
Oceanside.....	3	Pratt County.....	2
San Francisco county—		Rawlins County.....	2
San Francisco.....	13	Reno County.....	2
San Joaquin county—		Hutchinson.....	3
Stockton.....	4	Republic County.....	4
San Luis Obispo county—		Rice County.....	2
San Luis Obispo.....	1	Riley County.....	1
San Mateo county—		Sedgwick County.....	1
Redwood City.....	1	Wichita.....	23
Santa Barbara county—		Shawnee County.....	5
Santa Barbara.....	3	Topeka.....	10
Santa Clara county.....	1	Sherman County.....	1
Santa Clara.....	2	Stafford County.....	1
Santa Cruz county—		Wabaunsee County.....	2
Watsonville.....	1	Wilson County.....	5
Siskiyou County.....	2	Wyandotte County.....	1
Solano county—		Kansas City.....	5
Vallejo.....	1	Total.....	218
Sonoma County.....	1	Mississippi:	
Stanislaus County.....	2	Adams County.....	1
Sutter county.....	3	Alcorn County.....	13
Tehama County.....	1	Amite County.....	9
Tulare county—		Attala County.....	10
Porterville.....	1	Bolivar County.....	55
Yolo County.....	1	Calhoun County.....	12
Total.....	104	Carroll County.....	6
Kansas:		Chickasaw County.....	11
Allen County.....	5	Choctaw County.....	10
Anderson County.....	3	Clarke County.....	1
Atchison County—		Clay County.....	1
Atchison.....	2	Coahoma County.....	10
Barber County.....	2	Copiah County.....	8
Bourbon County.....	2	Covington County.....	3
Fort Scott.....	4	De Soto County.....	10
Butler County.....	2	Forrest County.....	8
		Franklin County.....	16

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Greene County.....	4	Noxubee County.....	8
Grenada County.....	8	Oktibbeha County.....	12
Hancock County.....	2	Panola County.....	13
Harrison County.....	21	Pearl River County.....	7
Hinds County.....	33	Perry County.....	2
Holmes County.....	6	Pike County.....	5
Jackson County.....	2	Pontotoc County.....	17
Jasper County.....	1	Prentiss County.....	3
Jefferson Davis County.....	3	Rankin County.....	1
Jones County.....	25	Scott County.....	1
Kemper County.....	9	Simpson County.....	18
Lafayette County.....	20	Smith County.....	4
Lamar County.....	5	Sunflower County.....	42
Lauderdale County.....	15	Tallahatchie County.....	28
Lawrence County.....	4	Tate County.....	19
Leake County.....	10	Tippah County.....	22
Lee County.....	10	Tishomingo County.....	20
Leflore County.....	2	Tunica County.....	10
Lincoln County.....	10	Union County.....	6
Lowndes County.....	12	Warren County.....	6
Madison County.....	3	Washington County.....	2
Marion County.....	9	Wayne County.....	1
Marshall County.....	19	Winston County.....	13
Monroe County.....	9	Yalobusha County.....	12
Montgomery County.....	1	Yazoo County.....	2
Neshoba County.....	7		
Newton County.....	3	Total.....	718

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	7		Marinette, Wis.....	1	
Altoona, Pa.....	1	1	Mobile, Ala.....	1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	7	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	4	
Baltimore, Md.....	10	4	New Bedford, Mass.....	3	
Boston, Mass.....	4		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Brocton, Mass.....	1	1	New Haven, Conn.....	9	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	3	
Camden, N. J.....	4		New York, N. Y.....	37	8
Charleston, S. C.....	6	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	3		Pasadena, Cal.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	37	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	23	3
Chicopee, Mass.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Portsmouth, Va.....	1	1
Dallas, Tex.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Danville, Ill.....	1	1	Reading, Pa.....	5	
Dayton, Ohio.....	2		Roanoke, Va.....	3	
Detroit, Mich.....	13	4	Saginaw, Mich.....	2	1
Erie, Pa.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	15	
Evansville, Ind.....	1	1	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	2		San Diego, Cal.....	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5	1	Seattle, Wash.....	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		Somerville, Mass.....		1
Hartford, Conn.....	1	1	South Bend, Ind.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	4		Springfield, Ill.....	1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Springfield, Mass.....	1	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Springfield, Ohio.....	2	
Kenosha, Wis.....	1		Steeltown, Pa.....	1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	2		Stoultenville, Ohio.....	3	
Lawrence, Mass.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	10	
Lexington, Ky.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	4	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4		Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	1
Lowell, Mass.....	1		Wilmington, N. C.....	1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	3	1	York, Pa.....	1	
Lynn, Mass.....	2				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for October, 1915.

State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Arkansas.....	157	14	85
California.....	294	30	303
Kansas.....	551	62	195
Mississippi.....	251	12	54

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Meas.es.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.....	584,605	172	40	.....	24	.....	35	.....	23	26
Boston, Mass.....	745,139	203	70	4	31	.....	40	.....	49	16
Chicago, Ill.....	2,417,015	546	128	8	49	2	71	1	219	62	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	659,975	152	53	3	38	.....	32	3	24	10
Detroit, Mich.....	557,717	156	69	1	66	.....	16	.....	21	13
New York, N. Y.....	5,488,190	1,332	317	17	149	3	99	1	389	162	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,683,664	454	65	8	41	1	29	.....	95	50
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	571,984	162	48	6	121	1	28	.....	17	20
St. Louis, Mo.....	745,988	171	120	4	1	.....	19	.....	25	21
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	149	24	2	191	4	5	.....	19	17
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,706	117	31	2	3	.....	4	.....	21	11
Jersey City, N. J.....	300,135	86	22	.....	16	.....	8	.....	26	10
Los Angeles, Cal.....	465,367	109	36	1	5	.....	7	.....	50	22
New Orleans, La.....	366,484	130	93	7	3	.....	4	.....	20	15
Seattle, Wash.....	330,834	54	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	8	3
Washington, D. C.....	358,679	123	46	5	2	.....	11	.....	25	15
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:											
Columbus, Ohio.....	209,722	71	28	1	.....	.....	10	.....	11	6
Portland, Me.....	272,833	59	19	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6	5
Providence, R. I.....	250,025	71	14	1	1	2	14	.....	.....	7
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:											
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,669	29	6	1	4	.....	3	.....	2	2
Camden, N. J.....	104,349	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Dallas, Tex.....	116,605	.....	9	.....	2	.....	9	.....	3	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	125,509	41	7	1	4	.....	17	.....	7	6
Fall River, Mass.....	126,904	34	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	125,759	37	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	4
Hartford, Conn.....	108,969	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	112,124	31	6	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8	3
Lynn, Mass.....	100,316	24	12	1	7	.....	19	.....	8	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	115,978	31	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	3
New Bedford, Mass.....	114,694	37	5	2	4	.....	1	.....	8	1
New Haven, Conn.....	147,095	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Oakland, Cal.....	199,873	.....	9	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	4
Reading, Pa.....	105,094	32	4	1	75	.....	2	.....	16	1
Richmond, Va.....	154,674	61	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	113,567	31	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Springfield, Mass.....	103,216	21	5	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	4
Tacoma, Wash.....	108,094	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	187,810	54	14	2	11	.....	15	1	.....	6
Trenton, N. J.....	109,212	33	13	1	73	.....	2	1	8	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:											
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	36	6	1	3	.....	7	.....	5	2
Altoona, Pa.....	57,606	13	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	55,866	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Baltimore, N. J.....	67,582	15	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	19	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brockton, Mass.....	65,746	12	9	.....	3	.....	3	.....	7	2

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

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Charleston, S. C.	60,427		3				1			1
Duluth, Minn.	91,913						6		2	2
Erie, Pa.	73,798	27	5		1		4		2	
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	25	3				1		1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	27	1				2		6	2
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	24	5		1		2			
Lancaster, Pa.	59,769		8		1					
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	33	8	2	13		6	2	1	2
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	23	4		1					
Malden, Mass.	50,067	7	5						1	1
Manchester, N. H.	76,909	15	2	1	1		5			
Mobile, Ala.	56,136	21					5		1	3
New Britain, Conn.	52,273		2	1					1	1
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	18	2		18		6	1	4	
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	13	4		5		2			
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	14			59		2			
Sacramento, Cal.	64,006	26	1	3					4	2
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	18	2		1		8			
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	32	3	1			1		3	2
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	10	4	1	1		4		2	1
South Bend, Ind.	67,070	8	13		1		1	1		2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		11	2			6	1		
Springfield, Ohio.	50,504	10	2				3		1	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	21	7		1		5		6	
York, Pa.	50,543								2	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	3					1			
Brookline, Mass.	31,034	4	1		5		7			
Butler, Pa.	26,787	7					1			1
Butte, Mont.	42,018	23	1				1		18	
Chelsea, Mass.	132,472	21	1		30		2		3	
Chicoree, Mass.	23,688	7	1	1					4	1
Cumberland, Md.	27,564	5					1		2	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	5	1						2	1
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127						1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,670	1								1
East Orange, N. J.	41,55	8			1		3		1	2
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	5			1		2		1	1
Everett, Mass.	38,707		4		1				1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,114	6	10	1			3			
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	11	6							1
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	9	9				3			1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,264	18								
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	2					3			
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522		1		4					1
Lexington, Ky.	39,03	20	4		1		2		6	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,038	12			1		13	1		1
Lorain, Ohio.	33,662		1				6			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	13	6		1				3	2
Madison, Wis.	30,084		3		60					
Melford, Mass.	26,737	4	2		1		3			
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	6	2		4				1	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		5				1			
Newport, Ky.	31,722	11							1	1
Newport, R. I.	29,631	2							1	
Newton, Mass.	43,085	7	2						1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,210	9	4		1					
Orristown, Pa.	30,833	7	1				1			
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	5					1			
Orange, N. J.	32,524	10					7		2	
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	10					1		3	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		11				2		3	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,560	15	4				2		4	1
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	6	2							
Racine, Wis.	45,507	13	4						1	1
Rosemead, Cal.	41,729	17	20				4			4
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	5	2				3		1	
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	10	2				3			
Superior, Wis.	45,286	12	3				1			
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	17		1	34				1	1

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

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Con.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 20, 1915—Continued.**

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	5	4		3		1			
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	11	1						1	2
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	7	3							
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	7								2
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406		4						2	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	11	3							
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316				11		1			
Biddeford, Me.	17,570	6								
Braddock, Pa.	21,310				21					
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	5	1						1	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1					2		1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765		2							
Concord, N. H.	22,480	6					1			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20,175		2				1			
Galesburg, Ill.	23,123	9	1				1			2
Harrison, N. J.	16,555						1		3	
Kearny, N. J.	22,753		3		2		1		1	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610		1				1			1
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	4							1	1
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,287	3								
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	8	2							
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	4	2							
New London, Conn.	20,771	5	5							1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	4	1							
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	5	1				1		5	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280		1				1		1	
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	3	2							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	7	1		1					1
Steeleton, Pa.	15,337		1						2	1
Wilkesburg, Pa.	22,341	8	2				1		2	1
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	3								

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

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows: Austria, August 29 to September 18, 1915, 6,761 cases with 4,117 deaths, of which 6,386 cases occurred among the civil population; Bosnia-Herzegovina, August 29 to September 13, 1915, 8 cases with 1 death; Croatia-Slavonia, August 20 to September 20, 1915, 98 cases with 31 deaths; Hungary, August 20 to October 3, 1915, 561 cases with 333 deaths.

RUSSIA.

Cholera—Archangel.

An outbreak of cholera was reported at Archangel, Russia, October 10, 1915.

ZANZIBAR.

Examination of Rats—Zanzibar.

During the month of September, 1915, 4,357 rats were examined at Zanzibar. No plague infection was found.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 10, 1915.¹

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany.....	Oct. 3-9..... Oct. 24-30.....	2 1	..... .....

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 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-Sept. 18....	4,575	.....
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	May 2-15.....	64	.....
Hungary— Budapest.....	May 16-Sept. 11...	27	7	
Azores:				
Terceira.....	May 23-29.....	1	.....	July 21, 1915; present.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Kingston.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife....	May 16-Sept. 11....	-----	3	
China:				
Antung.....	June 27-Oct. 24....	6	2	
Hankow.....	July 4-10.....	-----	1	
Hartlin.....	July 5-11.....	1	-----	
Hungtshotze Station.....	Apr. 19-25.....	1	-----	On Eastern Chinese Ry.
Mukden.....	June 6-July 3.....	-----	-----	Present.
Tientsin.....	do.....	-----	1	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	July 4-10.....	2	2	
Curaçao.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	1	
Dominican Republic:				
Santo Domingo.....	July 19-Aug. 31....	-----	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 4.....	202	27	
Batavia.....	June 6-Oct. 4.....	107	16	
Samarang.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Oct. 21.....	165	50	
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 pris-
				oners of war in 14 districts and
				in Saxony and Hesse.
				Among military and prisoners.
Do.....	June 6-26.....	23	-----	
Do.....	June 27-Sept. 26....	158	-----	
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.
Saale-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-Nov. 6.....	4	-----	
Liverpool.....	Oct. 10-23.....	2	1	
Newcastle.....	June 27-July 3.....	1	-----	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 14-July 19....	-----	4	
Faloniki.....	May 30-Oct. 2.....	-----	253	
Italy:				
Florence.....	May 1-31.....	5	1	
Turin.....	May 17-23.....	1	-----	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 7-Sept. 3.....	3	-----	
Hakodate.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....	1	-----	
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 18-24.....	8	-----	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-Nov. 7.....	-----	7	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-Oct. 9.....	355	64	
Petrograd.....	May 9-Oct. 9.....	29	7	

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**Reports received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Riga.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 18....	23	1	Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 31; Nov. 1-28, 1914: Cases, 31; deaths, 1. Maximum incidence, Nov. 22-28: Cases, 20; deaths, 1.
Vladivostok.....	June 15-Aug. 23....	4	1	
Warsaw.....				
Serbia.....	Apr. 27.....			Prevalent.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31....		4	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 16...	5		
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Oct. 10-16.....	1		
St. Gall.....	July 25-Sept. 11...	3		
Zurich.....	May 30-Oct. 23....	3		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 9-July 10....			Present.
Beirut.....	May 27-Sept. 4....	8	2	Do.
Harpoot.....	Apr. 1-30.....			July 31, present in vicinity.
Jaffa.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 11...	20	11	
Mersina.....	May 9-29.....	2	2	
Tarsus.....	May 9-July 10....			Present.
Trebizond.....				October, 1914-May 22, 1915; 6,000 fatal cases (estimated).
Tripoli.....	May 9-15.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 10, 1915.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 18...	6,761	4,117	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 13...	8	1	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 20...	98	31	
Hungary.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 3....	561	333	
India:				
Madras.....	Oct. 16-22.....	1		
Russia:				
Archangel.....	Oct. 10.....			Present.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Nov. 4.....	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Dec. 2.....		1	
India:				
Karachi.....	Oct. 17-23.....	1	2	

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Nov. 21-27.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 10-16.....	5	2	
China:				
Tientsin.....	Oct. 9-16.....	1	1	
India:				
Pombay.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Oct. 16-22.....	12	4	

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 Dec. 10, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Turin.....	Nov. 8-14.....	1	.....
Mexico:				
Frontera.....	Oct. 3-23.....	8	5	
Salina Cruz.....	Oct. 16-31.....	5	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 2.....	8	3	

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915.**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				July 11-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 14,844; deaths, 7,421.
Austria.....	May 2-Aug. 28.....	22,122	11,322	July 11-Aug. 7, 1915: Cases, 11,928; deaths, 5,889.
Adelsberg.....	Sept. 19-25.....	2	.....
Laibach.....	do.....	15	.....
Trieste.....	June 27-Oct. 2.....	15	7	4 carriers.
Vienna.....	May 9-15.....	9	3	Among soldiers and prisoners.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 21.....	318	140	215 cholera carriers.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 3-Sept. 27.....	292	412	14 among soldiers. July 26-Aug. 16, 1915: Cases, 421; deaths, 180.
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 29.....	2,631	1,362	Mar. 16-23; 5 additional cases notified. July 12-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 2,349; deaths, 1,266.
Budapest.....	June 28-Oct. 9.....	5	2	To Sept. 9, 1915, 6 cases; 5 deaths; 30 miles from Sandakan.
Borneo.....				Epidemic.
Bandjermasin.....	Aug. 13.....	8	2	On Sandakan Bay.
Bode.....	Aug. 22-28.....	7	5	Within jail limits.
Sandakan.....	July 18-31.....	7	5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	8	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 4.....	193	103	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 4.....	106	89	Sept. 3, 1915: Epidemic.
Brebes.....	Sept. 16-30.....	4	4	
Cheribon.....	Aug. 22-28.....	7	6	
Germany.....	July 21-Aug. 14.....	392	54	
Ahlen.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	.....
Allenstein.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	.....
Altona.....	Oct. 2-9.....	1	.....	Present Oct. 17-23.
Berlin.....	July 18-Aug. 7.....	3	2	Among soldiers. Present Sept. 11.
Do.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2	2	Civilian.
Berlitz.....	July 18-21.....	1	.....	Among soldiers.
Brandenburg on the Oder.....	Aug. 15-21.....	2	1	
Breslau.....	July 18-Oct. 12.....	5	1	3 military.
Bromberg.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	2	.....	Among soldiers.
Constatt.....	do.....	1	.....	Do.
Government districts—				
Arnsberg.....	Aug. 2-14.....	3	1	
Breslau.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	6	.....
Bromberg.....				Present in prison camps Sept. 11.
Frankfort.....	Aug. 8-21.....	2	1	Do.
Gumbinnen.....	June 13-Sept. 25.....	4	.....
Königsberg.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	5	1	
Koslin.....	Aug. 8-28.....	4	8	
Liegnitz.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	4	3	
Luneburg.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Magdeburg.....	do.....	1	.....	Do.
Marienwerder.....	June 13-Sept. 25.....	605	116	
Merseburg.....	Aug. 8-14.....	12	.....
Minden.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2	1	
Munster.....	Sept. 1.....	1	.....
Oppeln.....	June 13-Sept. 18.....	38	5	Do.
Potsdam.....	June 13-Aug. 21.....	4	1	Do.
Stade.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2	.....
Stettin.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 25.....	14	2	
Wiesbaden.....	June 13-Aug. 7.....	1	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Danzig.....	June 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 Klotzsch.....	Aug. 8–14.....	4	4	Aug. 15–21, 1915; 1 case at Klotzsch.
Hamburg.....	Aug. 1–14.....	4		
Hanover.....	July 25–31.....	1		Among soldiers.
Herrmannshöhe.....	Sept. 5–25.....	7		Civilians.
Jacendorf.....	June 13–July 2.....	1		
Kehl.....	Oct. 2–9.....	3	1	
Kiel.....	Sept. 25–Oct. 2.....	1	1	
Kosel.....	Sept. 12–18.....	1		Civilian.
Kronshagen.....	Oct. 2–9.....	1		
Landsberg.....	July 25–31.....	1		Among soldiers.
Leipzig.....	do.....	1		Do.
Margrabowa.....	Oct. 17–23.....			Present.
Niedersachsen.....	Sept. 5–11.....	1	1	Civilian.
Pat-schrau.....	July 18–24.....	1		Among soldiers.
Posen.....	July 25–31.....	1		Do.
Rosenberg.....	June 13–July 2.....	1		
Sachsenhausen.....	do.....	1	1	
Saxony, Kingdom.....	Aug. 15–28.....	2		
Schneidemühl.....	July 25–31.....	1		Do.
Silesia.....	July 3–17.....	5		
Slasentitz.....	June 13–July 2.....	1		
Sommerfeld.....	July 18–24.....	1		Do.
Spandau.....	July 25–31.....	1		Do.
Striezan.....	July 18–24.....	1	1	Do.
Thorn.....	Sept. 19–25.....	2		Civilians.
Tilsit.....	do.....	2		Do.
Treptow.....	do.....	2		Do.
India:				
Akyah.....	May 16–July 31.....		7	
Bassein.....	Apr. 18–July 31.....		34	
Bombay.....	June 6–Sept. 4.....	9	8	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25–Sept. 18....		228	
Henada.....	Aug. 1–21.....		21	
Karachi.....	Aug. 1–7.....	1	1	
Madras.....	May 2–Sept. 18.....	20	11	
Madras district.....	Sept. 5–Oct. 11.....	11	8	
Malalalay.....	Aug. 29–Sept. 18....		224	
Merzui.....	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.....	621	297	
Laos.....	Feb. 1–28.....	46	21	
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1–Feb. 28.....	84	39	
Saigon.....	May 2–Sept. 19....	1,322	829	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	Aug. 11.....	1		
Venice.....	do.....	3		
Persia:				
Dilman.....	Sept. 16.....			Present.
Khol.....	do.....			Do.
Tabriz.....	Aug. 29–Sept. 15....	175	16	And vicinity.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 6–Oct. 9.....	315	110	
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	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

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

PLAGUE.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Sept. 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	.....
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Mar. 12-July 31.....	2,227	1,111	Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1915: Cases, 2,094; deaths, 1,864. Aug. 8-14, 1915: Cases, 58; deaths, 57.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....
Kediri residency.....	July 30-Oct. 7.....	457	443	
Madagascar residency.....	Mar. 12-Sept. 3.....	8	7	
Pasuruan residency.....	Mar. 12-Oct. 7.....	114	112	
Surabaya residency.....	Mar. 12-Oct. 7.....	88	88	
Surakarta residency.....	.....do.....	183	175	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 13-Sept. 30.....	12	12	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 16.....	4	3	Jan. 1-May 20, 1915: Cases, 93; deaths, 48. Jan. 1-July 15, 1915: Cases, 188. Corresponding period 1914: Cases, 157..
Assiout, province.....	May 14-June 3.....	7	2	
Fayoum, province.....	May 14-Sept. 2.....	54	10	
Gallieh, province.....	May 14-27.....	1	.....
Gizeh, province.....	Sept. 15-27.....	2	2	
Minieh, province.....	May 14-July 15.....	14	5	
Port Said.....	May 28-Sept. 4.....	13	6	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 11.....	14	13	Present, Oct. 23.
Hawaii:				
Kukui.....	Nov. 16.....	1	1	
Pauilo Camp.....	Oct. 30.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-Sept. 4.....	.....	71	
Bombay.....	May 2-Oct. 16.....	243	211	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-July 3.....	.....	59	
Henzada.....	May 2-8.....	1	.....
Karachi.....	May 2-Oct. 9.....	644	560	
Madras presidency.....	Sept. 5-Oct. 11.....	380	272	
Manday.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 4.....	.....	22	
Moulmein.....	May 23-July 24.....	.....	9	
Myngyan.....	Apr. 5-17.....	.....	1	
Peru.....	Apr. 18-May 1.....	.....	5	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 9.....	299	250	Apr. 1-May 31, 1915: Cases, 94; deaths, 92.
Toingoo.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	.....	38	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-Aug. 14.....	17	9	Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 73; deaths, 58.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	62	54	
Cambodia.....	.....do.....	37	34	
Cochin China.....	.....do.....	40	19	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-8.....	20	20	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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.....				Year 1914: Cases, 760; deaths, 38.
Callao.....	May 3-Oct. 3.....	6		
Canta.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 3.....	4		
Chiclayo.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 12.....	4		Cases, 287; deaths, 140.
Ferrenal.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 3.....	3		
Lima (city).....	May 3-Oct. 3.....	13		
Mollendo.....	do.....	3		May 30, vicinity.
Salaverry.....	Apr. 26-May 27.....	2		May 30, 7 cases in hospital.
San Pedro.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 3.....	7		
Trujillo.....	May 3-Oct. 3.....	9		
Tumbes.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 3.....	6		
Provinces—				
Ancachs.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914.....	34	20	
Arequipa.....	do.....	54	24	
Cajamarca.....	do.....	16	7	
Callao.....	do.....	14	8	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	107	47	
Libertad.....	do.....	335	176	
Lima.....	do.....	106	48	
Piura.....	do.....	94	55	
Ancachs.....	Jan. 1-June 30, 1915.....	6	4	
Arequipa.....	do.....	19	11	
Callao.....	do.....	22	8	
Junin.....	do.....	1	1	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	68	24	
Libertad.....	do.....	67	42	
Lima.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 12.....	56	33	
Piura.....	Jan. 1-June 30, 1915.....	44	27	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	July 4-Aug. 7.....	3	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 25-June 5.....	4	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-July 26.....	768	574	
Chios, island.....	Aug. 6.....			Present.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
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—				
Greta district.....	Oct. 1-14.....	3		
Newcastle district.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 21.....	156		June 10-Aug. 5: Cases, 17.
Cessnock.....	June 10-Aug. 2.....	5		
Hamilton.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Islington.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Kurri Kurri.....	May 26-July 22.....	8		
Moreweather.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Newcastle.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1		
Plattsburg.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Standford Morthyr.....	June 25-July 24.....	1		
Wickham.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Sydney.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30.....	2	2	
Port Stephens district.....	Oct. 1-14.....	1		
Scane district.....	do.....	1		
Werris Creek district.....	do.....	1		
Victoria—				
Melbourne.....	Apr. 20.....	1		At Point Nepean quarantine station, from S. S. Lord Derby, from Rangoon.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia—Continued. 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-Sept. 4.....	4,533		
Dalmatia, Province.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Vienna.....	May 2-Oct. 9.....	40	10	August, 1914-May 8, 1915: Cases, 1,487; deaths, 316.
Hungary— Budapest.....	May 2-Oct. 16.....	426	1	
Prague.....	Aug. 1-21.....	5		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 19-Oct. 9.....	272	81	Epidemic.
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Sept. 2.....			
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	
Samia.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 6-Aug. 7.....	7		
Quebec— Montreal.....	June 13-Nov. 20.....	27		
Sherbrooke.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Canary Islands: Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	July 19-24.....		1	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	May 2-Oct. 9.....	218	52	
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.
Nanking.....	June 20-Sept. 4.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 9-Oct. 9.....	6	5	Natives.
Tientsin.....	May 16-22.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 11.....	1,758	363	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 13.....	8	31	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 9.....	42	14	
Cairo.....	Apr. 30-July 15.....	18	8	
France:				
Paris.....	Oct. 10-16.....	1		
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		Total May 16-Sept. 11, 1915, 47 cases.
Hamburg.....	June 6-12.....	1		
Government districts— Allenstein.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Arnsberg.....	do.....	1		
Breslau.....	June 20-July 3.....	1		
Danzig.....	June 13-July 31.....	3		
Gumtinnen.....	May 23-29.....	2		
Hildesheim.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 2.....	1		
Marienwerder.....	May 23-July 31.....	3		
Mersburg.....	June 20-July 3.....	1		
Oppeln.....	May 16-Oct. 2.....	12		
Posen.....	May 30-June 5.....	3		
Potsdam.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	4		
Wiesbaden.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 4.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Mar. 21-May 22.....	20		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	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 3, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 2-8.....	.....	1	
Bombay.....	May 2- ct. 16.....	272	158	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 14.....	.....	257	
Karachi.....	May 2-Sept. 18.....	30	8	
Madras.....	May 2- ct. 16.....	90	42	
Moulmein.....	May 23-29.....	.....	1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-June 12.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18- ct. 9.....	174	70	May 1-31, 1915: Cases, 37; deaths, 14.
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	.....	Present.
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23.....	32	5	
Cochin China.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12	.....
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6	.....
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23.....	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	.....
Martinique:				
Fort de France.....	Oct. 26.....	5	.....	On s. s. Niagara from Bordeaux, Oct. 13, 1915.
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	July 14-Sept. 5.....	.....	3	
Aguascalientes.....	June 7-Nov. 14.....	.....	37	
Columbia.....	Sept. 15.....	2	.....
Frontera.....	May 23-Oct. 30.....	173	68	
Matatlan.....	June 23-July 13.....	.....	3	
Morterey.....	June 14-Oct. 31.....	11	.....
Nuevo Laredo.....	Sept. 11-Nov. 16.....	4	.....	In persons from San Luis Potosi.
Progreso.....	June 6-July 21.....	7	1	
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-Oct. 15.....	5	1	
Tampico.....	Aug. 11-Oct. 30.....	.....	10	
Veracruz.....	June 7-Oct. 30.....	155	79	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 23-Nov. 6.....	38	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	19	5	
Petrograd.....	May 8-Oct. 9.....	423	164	
Riga.....	May 9-Oct. 18.....	141	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. 1-23, 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	
Malaga.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
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-Sept. 25.....	2	.....
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.....	131	55	
Haifa.....	May 3-July 25.....	9	1	
Jaffa.....	May 6-21.....	2	.....
Mersina.....	May 30-June 5.....	1	.....
Tripoli.....	May 2-8.....	.....	.....	Do.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	June 21-July 30.....	3	.....
East London.....	Aug. 22-23.....	1	.....
Somerset East.....	Sept. 21.....	.....	.....	About 20 cases.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

The Federal Antinarcotic Act Held to be Constitutional.

UNITED STATES *v.* BROWN, 224 Fed. Rep., 135. (Apr. 21, 1915.)

Section 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law, which makes possession of certain drugs by a person who has not registered and paid the tax unlawful, held by the court to be constitutional.

The purpose of Congress in enacting the Harrison antinarcotic law was to "prohibit the importation, manufacture, or sale of the drugs described, and by this act the drug [opium] became an 'outlaw' in the country, its presence Congress has the right to trace, and has the power to punish any person in whose possession this 'outlawed' article may be found."

An indictment under the Federal antinarcotic law which charges that the defendant had in his possession and under his control a preparation of opium and that he had not registered or paid the special tax states facts sufficient to constitute an offense under the statute.

NETERER, District Judge: It is charged by the indictment that the defendant at the time therein stated—

did willfully, knowingly, unlawfully, and feloniously have in his possession and under his control a certain compound, manufacture, derivative, and preparation of opium, to wit, about three drams of yen shee, a more particular description of the quantity and quality of said opium derivative and preparation herein referred to as yen shee being to the grand jurors unknown; he, the said Kenneth Brown, alias Kenneth Cummings, not having theretofore registered with the collector of internal revenue of the United States in and for the collection district of Washington, all as required under the provisions of the act of Congress of December 17, 1914, and not having theretofore paid the special tax provided for by said mentioned act, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

A demurrer is filed on the ground that the indictment does not state facts sufficient to constitute an offense under any valid or constitutional law of the United States.

It is contended that the support of the indictment, if any, must come from section 8 of the act referred to, and that this section is unconstitutional, in that it is an attempt on the part of Congress to encroach upon the police power of the several States; that the only right Congress has to control the sale of a commodity, within the provisions of the Constitution, is (a) to regulate commerce; (b) the right of taxation. And neither of these rights is invoked by section 8. Counsel quotes excerpts from the opinions of several of the justices in the License Cases (5 How., 504; 12 L. Ed., 256), *Mugler v. Kansas* (123 U. S., 623; 8 Sup. Ct., 273; 31 L. Ed., 205), *Leisey v. Hardin* (135 U. S., 100; 10 Sup. Ct., 681; 34 L. Ed., 128), and *Austin v. Tennessee* (179 U. S., 343; 21 Sup. Ct., 132; 45 L. Ed., 224).

In the License cases a statute of Massachusetts regulating the sale of foreign liquors within the State was held unconstitutional. In *Mugler v. Kansas*, a prohibition statute, so called, was held unconstitutional. In *Leisey v. Hardin*, an "original package" case, the court held that unbroken and unopened packages brought from

another State could not be prohibited, as violative of interstate commerce. In *Austin v. Tennessee*, a statute prohibiting the sale of cigarettes within the State was sustained.

No fault can be found with these cases; nor do I think that they throw much, if any, light upon the issue here. The purpose of the drug act in issue is expressed in its title:

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.

I think we may assume, and that the court will take judicial notice of the fact, that no opium is grown or produced in this country, and that the purpose of the act is to prohibit the importation of opium. The laws with relation to such importations have become more stringent with each succeeding enactment.

Section 1 of the act in question provides, among other things:

That on and after the 1st day of March, 1915, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away any opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business. * * *

And it further provides:

At the time of such registry, and on or before the 1st day of July annually thereafter, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs shall pay to the said collector a special tax at the rate of \$1 per annum.

Section 2 provides a lawful and legal method of acquisition by any person entitled to have possession of these drugs.

Section 8 provides:

That it shall be unlawful for any person not registered under the provisions of this act, and who has not paid the special tax provided for by this act, to have in his possession or under his control any of the aforesaid drugs, and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of the violation of this section and also of the violation of the provisions of section 1 of this act * * *—

the purpose of Congress being to prohibit the importation, manufacture, or sale of the drugs described; and by this act the drug became an "outlaw" in the country; its presence Congress has the right to trace, and has the power to punish any person in whose possession this "outlawed" article may be found. The possession of such drug or control thereof is made presumptive evidence of the unlawful importation, manufacture, etc., as well as an obligation to pay the special tax provided by the act, and a failure to register and pay the tax as provided in section 1 would be a fraud upon the United States, in that it deprived the Government of the revenues provided by the act.

In *United States v. Stowell* (133 U. S., 1; 10 Sup. Ct., 244; 33 L. Ed., 555) the court says:

By the now settled doctrine of this court, notwithstanding the opposing dictum of Mr. Justice McLean in *United States v. 84 Boxes of Sugar* (7 Pet. [32 U. S.], 453, 462, 463; 8 L. Ed., 745), statutes to prevent frauds upon the revenue are considered as enacted for the public good and to suppress a public wrong, and therefore, although they impose penalties or forfeitures, not to be construed, like penal laws generally, strictly in favor of the defendant; but they are to be fairly and reasonably construed, so as to carry out the intention of the legislature.

Congress, having the power to exclude the drug entirely from the United States, and the right to regulate its relation to interstate commerce, and to levy a tax, must be held to have the right to make it unlawful for any person who has not complied with the provisions of the act by registration or paying a tax, to have in his possession this "outlawed" article. The act must be construed as a whole, and force given to every part when this can be done.

Taking the act as a whole, I think the demurrer should be overruled, and it is so ordered.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MISSOURI.

Tuberculosis Hospitals—Counties Authorized to Erect—Appointment and Duties of Hospital Commissioners. (Act Mar. 22, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Indebtedness for tuberculosis hospital, how incurred.*—Whenever 5 per cent of the legal voters of any county in the State of Missouri, as ascertained by the entire number of votes cast in said county for all the candidates for governor at the last preceding general election, shall petition in writing the county court of such county to create or increase the bonded indebtedness of such county to any extent within the constitutional limits, for the purpose of acquiring funds for buying lands and for erecting buildings and enlarging and equipping the same, to be used for a tuberculosis hospital and dispensary, the county court of such county shall submit at a special election to be held in every precinct in such county, and on a day to be fixed by the county court within 90 days after said petition shall have been presented to said county, such proposition to the qualified voters of such county, which election shall be held and notice thereof given in all respects as other elections for the issuance of bonds by any county for the purpose of erecting public buildings authorized by law, and said election shall be held and said bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of sections 1260 to 1269, inclusive, of article 5 of chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909 or any subsequent amendment thereof.

Such petition shall contain the name and address of each petitioner, who in every case shall be a qualified voter of the county. If two-thirds of the legal voters within such county voting at said election on said proposition shall vote in favor of creating or increasing such indebtedness, the same shall be thereby duly authorized and bonds shall be issued by such county court in the amount authorized at such election. From and after the time of the issuance of the bonds so authorized, the county court of such county shall include in the annual tax levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest as it matures on all such outstanding bonds, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such bonds within 20 years from the date of their issuance, and no bond shall be issued by any such county which shall not mature within 20 years from the date of their issuance, nor shall the rate of interest on any such bond so issued exceed 5 per cent per annum, nor shall the county court sell any bonds bearing a rate of interest of 5 per cent for less than par, nor shall any bonds so issued and sold be listed for the purpose of taxation for county, city, or school purposes in any county issuing them.

SEC. 2. *Two-third majority; court authorized to issue bond; etc.; tuberculosis hospital commissioner; qualifications, appointment, term, duties of.*—Within 60 days after such election has been held, if two-thirds of the legal voters of the county voting on said proposition, have voted in favor of the proposition to issue bonds for the erection and equipment of a tuberculosis hospital, the county court shall be authorized to issue and sell said bonds to the highest and best bidder, and shall appoint five persons who shall constitute a board to be known as the board of tuberculosis hospital commissioners. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum and shall be authorized to transact the business of the board. Said board shall have exclusive control of all

moneys collected to the credit of the tuberculosis hospital fund, and of the supervision; care, and custody of such hospital, and all moneys received for such hospital purposes, whether by sale of said bonds or by an appropriation from the taxes collected annually in each county for the maintenance and support of said hospital, or from any other source, shall be turned over to the treasurer of said board and shall be duly accounted for in monthly and annual reports made to said board, a copy of which shall be filed with the clerk of the county court. Said commissioners shall serve without compensation except actual traveling and incidental expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. They shall have resided in such county for at least three years prior to their appointment, shall be known for their intelligence, business qualifications, and integrity, and shall be especially interested in the purposes of said hospital, either because of scientific knowledge in the prevention of tuberculosis or because of their beneficent attitude toward those afflicted with tuberculosis, and shall be selected without regard to their political affiliations; and not fewer than two of them shall be women nor fewer than two of them shall be men.

The commissioners first appointed shall serve respectively for one, two, three, four, and five years from the date of their appointment, and the term of each shall be fixed by the order of the county court appointing them, and all such commissioners after the first appointment shall be appointed for the full term of five years, except that in case of a vacancy, occurring from death, resignation, removal from the county, or removal for cause, a commissioner shall be appointed to fill the remainder of said term. The commissioners shall meet within 60 days after the date of appointment and shall elect one of their number to be chairman of said board, another to be vice chairman, and another to be secretary, for a period of one year, and thereafter annually said officers shall be elected by said board. Said board shall annually elect a treasurer who shall not be a member thereof, and shall require him to give a bond, to be approved by the prosecuting attorney of the county and by the county court, in a sufficient sum to secure the faithful keeping and accounting for of all moneys which may come into his hand, and shall fix his compensation for the services to be rendered. Said board of tuberculosis hospital commissioners shall have power and it shall be its duty to administer all affairs pertaining to the maintenance of said tuberculosis hospital and dispensary, including the control and direction of all officers and employees of said hospital and dispensary, and to establish the rules and regulations for the control and restraint of all patients of such hospital and dispensary, and otherwise to perform all acts needful for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted and imposed upon said board by the provisions of this act. Said board shall have power to employ a superintendent, or a superintending physician, or a superintending nurse; and such other nurses and employees as it deems necessary for the proper care of the hospital and its inmates and shall fix their respective salaries and compensation: but all expenses for such employees and the necessary maintenance of such hospital to be incurred or paid shall be kept within the limits of the annual income of said hospital. All nurses so employed shall be lawfully licensed or registered according to the laws of the State. Any such employee may be removed by said board at any time if in its judgment such removal will promote the economic administration or best interests of said hospital, preference being given to nurses who have had training in a public tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium.

Said board shall also have power to prescribe rules and regulations for the sanitation; disinfection, and healthful conditions of said hospital, and the kind of clothes to be worn by the inmates and attendants and the foods to be eaten by said inmates, and make other regulations pertaining to fresh air and healthful surroundings as to them may seem most helpful to the treatment of tuberculosis patients. No expense or debt of any kind shall be incurred by the superintendent or any nurse or employee of said hospital except upon the authority of said board, and said board shall require the superintendent or some other employee to keep a faithful account of all expenses of

every kind incurred in the maintenance of said hospital. Said board shall make an annual report to the State board of charities, showing the number of patients or inmates in said hospital and the manner of caring for and treating them, and any other beneficial information; and such State board of charities shall furnish to said hospital board any beneficial or scientific information it may consider would be helpful to such hospital board in conducting same.

The said board shall establish an office in its county where all records, papers, and documents of such board shall be kept open for public inspection during all reasonable hours, to be fixed by said board. It shall hold a regular meeting on the first Monday of each month, in the office so established, except that by unanimous consent said board may meet at any place in the county and without notice, and transact any such business as may be transacted at any regular meeting. The board shall also hold an annual meeting the first Monday of January of each year, and at said time require an annual certified report to be made to the county court and to the governor of the State, embracing a full statement of the number of patients of all kinds, the amount of moneys received within the preceding year, and from what sources, and how expended, and especially the number of charity patients and the moneys received from the State and from the county therefor.

SEC. 3. Disposition of proceeds; bond of treasurer; construction or improvement of buildings and purchase of land, etc.—The proceeds derived from the sale of any hospital bonds sold by the county court shall be turned over to the treasurer of said board, after said treasurer shall have been elected and shall have given a satisfactory bond as hereinbefore provided, and said board of tuberculosis hospital commissioners shall have power and it is hereby made the duty of said board to plan and erect all necessary buildings, to enter into contract for the construction of same, to make all necessary improvements and repair or alter any existing buildings, for the use of a hospital or dispensary, and said board shall select and designate land to be used and appropriated for such purposes, and may lease, condemn, or otherwise acquire in the county, land for said tuberculosis hospital and dispensary. Such board, before entering into any contract for the expenditure of any sum of money in excess of \$500, shall advertise for bids for such work or supplies for at least five consecutive issues in a newspaper published daily within the county or for at least two consecutive issues in a newspaper published weekly in such county. The treasurer of said board shall pay out no money for any purpose except on vouchers signed by its chairman and attested by its secretary, and no such voucher shall be so signed or attested until authorized by the board by a resolution or report entered on its record; and a voucher so signed and attested shall be the treasurer's authority for paying the same.

SEC. 4. Bonds; by whom sold; form of; proceeds, how to be used.—Said county court shall sell said bonds at the best price obtainable, and said bonds shall run in the name of the county and be signed by the presiding judge, and attested by the clerk, and the seal of the county, and shall be designated as tuberculosis hospital bonds, and the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose of acquiring lands, planning and erecting a hospital and dispensary and other buildings necessary for a complete tuberculosis hospital and the equipment thereof or in making additions thereto, and in preparing, grading, draining, beautifying the grounds on which the same are located or appurtenant thereto, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 5. Purchase of property for hospital; may be condemned how.—Just compensation shall be paid for all property taken for the establishment of such hospital and the improvements or additions thereto. When the board of commissioners and the owner of any land or other property desired for the uses of said hospital can not agree upon the price thereof, the same may be condemned in the manner prescribed by sections 2360 to 2369, inclusive, or article 2 of chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909. In case there shall be located upon any land acquired by said board, either by purchase or condemnation, any building or other improvements not

sued for hospital purposes, the board shall have power to sell the same and the proceeds thereof shall be turned over to the treasurer of said board.

SEC. 6. *Patients, how admitted; board to determine whether private or charity patients; nonresident patients admitted, when.*—Any person who shall be a resident of any county which has erected and is maintaining a hospital under the provisions of this act, shall be eligible as a patient or inmate of said hospital, providing that said person shall have been declared tuberculosis [tubercular] and in a relatively advanced stage of tuberculosis, by the county health officer or by a physician licensed by this State, resident within the county. Said board of commissioners shall have the power to determine whether or not the person applying or being presented at such hospital for treatment as a patient is a subject of charity, and it shall fix such a price or compensation for the keeping and all services to be rendered to patients other than those declared subjects of charity by said board, the receipts therefrom to be paid monthly to the treasurer of the board upon accounts rendered and credited to the hospital fund, and shall be available for use in the maintenance and repair of such hospital. The board may also admit tuberculous persons residing outside of the county anywhere within the State on the payment of a monthly compensation to be fixed by said board, and all moneys so obtained shall be applied as in the case of other pay patients.

SEC. 7. *Support of charity patients; private patients; appropriation.*—The State of Missouri shall pay \$5 per week each for the support of all patients admitted to such hospital and maintained therein, and who have been designated by said board of commissioners as subjects of charity, and all costs for the maintenance of charity patients in excess of \$5 per week shall be paid by the county from its current revenue, upon orders or vouchers rendered to the county court by the hospital board. All patients of such hospital who are not subjects of charity shall pay such sum for their support and maintenance as they are able to pay as determined by the judgment of said board, and the State of Missouri shall pay such additional amount as may be necessary to compensate the board for their support and maintenance, but not to exceed the sum of \$5 per week per patient. The general assembly shall at each biennial period make an appropriation out of the general revenue fund of the State sufficient in amount to meet its obligations to any such county hospital as hereinabove designated; and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated and set aside out of the general revenue fund of the State for said purposes for the biennial period of 1915-16. The chairman and secretary of such board of commissioners shall make report to the treasurer of said board, once per month, giving the names and number of patients in such hospital and indicating which patients are subjects of charity and the amount necessary for the State to pay. The treasurer of said board shall issue a voucher to the State auditor, giving this information; and the auditor shall draw his warrant on the State treasurer for the amount shown by such statement, and the State treasurer shall pay said warrant to the treasurer of said board of tuberculosis hospital commissioners; and the county court, in any county in which said hospital shall be established, shall authorize and issue the warrant of the county payable out of the current revenue of the county, in favor of the treasurer of said board, for the payment of the costs of all charity patients kept and treated therein, in excess of \$5 per week, as hereinabove provided, upon a like voucher presented to said court by said treasurer of said tuberculosis hospital.

SEC. 8. *Grants, devises of lands, gifts or bequests of moneys or personal property; who authorized to receive and hold, etc.*—The county court of any county in which a tuberculosis hospital has been established is hereby authorized to receive and to hold in trust for the board of tuberculosis hospital commissioners of such hospital any grant or devise of land or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property, as an endowment of such hospital, and if money, or if other personal property to convert the same into money, and to loan the same at the best rate of interest obtainable,

regard being had for the safe-keeping and permanency of said fund, and to turn over the net annual income from any such real estate or from any money loaned, to said hospital board; or, if advisable, to sell any such real estate and convert the same into money and loan it as aforesaid; or if not sold to authorize said board to rent or lease the same and receive the income therefrom. In case of sale of any real estate so given or devised a complete conveyance thereof may be made by an order spread upon the records of the county court and a deed signed in pursuance thereto by the presiding judge and attested by the county clerk. Any such real estate or personal property so given shall be used inviolate for the purposes of said hospital, unless otherwise designated in writing by the donor.

Tuberculosis—Appointment of Nurses—Disinfection of Premises. (Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *County courts and cities authorized to employ trained nurses; disinfection of certain places infected with tuberculosis, etc.*—In case any antituberculous [sic] society or association or any antituberculous [sic] committee of any other society or association, appointed and organized for the purpose of preventing, restricting, or controlling the spread of tuberculosis in this State, considers it necessary to secure the aid and services of a visiting tuberculosis nurse or to disinfect any building, residence, or room in any hotel or dormitory, or other place in such city or county infected with tuberculosis, such society or such committee shall make formal written report of such fact to the county court or mayor of any city of the second, third, or fourth class, or both such court and mayor, and therein recommend the course of action necessary and advisable to be taken in relation thereto to prevent the spread of tuberculosis; and in case said report is made to the mayor of any such city he shall lay the same before the city council at its next meeting, and the said city council and the said county court, at its next meeting after said report has been made as aforesaid, shall consider said report and recommendation and act upon it, and such city council and county court shall each be authorized to employ, at a fixed monthly compensation, a trained nurse, qualified for such service by registration as such according to the laws of this State, to visit any family home, boarding house, dormitory, or club in which is a member or members, a person or persons afflicted with tuberculosis and, upon the consent of such person or family, or parent or guardian if a minor, to assist in nursing said person and to advise such person and the persons or members of the family, boarding house, dormitory, or club as to the proper methods to be pursued to prevent the spread of tuberculosis; and also to authorize some other proper person or persons to visit and disinfect any building, residence, room in any hotel or dormitory or other place therein infected with tuberculosis, upon the consent of the owner thereof.

SEC. 2. *Disinfection of places infected with tuberculosis; how enforced.*—When the owner or occupant of any building, residence, room in a hotel, or dormitory or other place designated in the report or written statement contemplated by the preceding section, refuses to consent that the same be disinfected by the person designated by the city or county court, report of that fact shall be made by such person to the mayor, if such person was appointed by the mayor, and to the county court, if such person was appointed by said court; and thereupon the mayor or the county court shall have power and it shall be his or their duty, either by the taking of testimony or a personal inspection of the place charged to be infected, to make an examination into the truth of the statements contained in said reports and determine whether said place is infected with tuberculosis; and if it is found to be so infected it shall be the duty of the mayor or of the county court, as the case may be, by a written order of the mayor, and by an order spread upon its record if the county court, to appoint some proper person to disinfect said place, designating in said order the building, residence, room in the hotel, or dormitory or other place to be disinfected, and said written order of the mayor

or a copy of said order of the county court, under its seal, shall be furnished to said person and shall be his authority to enter upon said premises and to disinfect the same in a proper manner, using such force as may be necessary to accomplish that purpose, proper regard being had for the rights of the owner or occupant of said premises and the beneficent purposes to be accomplished; and any needless interference by the owner or occupant of said premises or by any other person with the person so appointed, in the performance of the duties required of him by said order, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished in the manner provided by law for interference with an officer in the performance of his duties.

SEC. 3. *Money to carry out provisions of act may be appropriated from what fund.*—The county court or city council in any such city shall have power to appropriate money out of the current revenues of the county or city, as the case may be, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *City council or county court to provide for appointment of nurses and disinfection of infected places on petition.*—In case a petition is signed by 250 taxpayers and presented to any city council of the second, third, or fourth class or any county court, asking for the appointment of a trained nurse or nurses, or that any place infected with tuberculosis be disinfected, as designated in section 1 of this act, it shall be the duty of said city council or county court, as the case may be, to provide for the appointment of said nurse or nurses and for the disinfecting of any infected place, and to pay for the same as provided in section 3 hereof.

Food-Producing Establishments—Sanitary Regulation—Protection of Foodstuffs. (Act Mar. 20, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Contents of places and utensils used must be protected.*—That section 2 of an act approved March 30, 1911, as found on page 259 of the session acts of 1911, is hereby amended by striking out the words: "Provided, That in such display the bottom of the container be at least 18 inches above the surface of the sidewalk," and that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The floors, sidewalks, ceilings, lockers, closets, furniture, receptacles, implements, and machinery of every establishment or place where food is manufactured, packed, stored, sold, or distributed, and all cars, trucks, and vehicles used in the transportation of food products shall at no time be kept in an unclean, unhealthy, or insanitary condition, and for the purpose of this act, unclean, unhealthful, and insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation is not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt and, as far as may be necessary, by all reasonable means from all other foreign or injurious contamination; and if the refuse, dirt, and waste products, subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, distributing, and transporting of food, are not removed daily; and if all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, buckets, and other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, troughs, shelves, and all knives, saws, cleavers, and other utensils, and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, and all other processes are not fairly cleaned daily; and if the clothing of operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons therein employed is unclean.

"The placing of vinegar or other liquid, used as food or drink, in open vessels without covering the same is forbidden. The use of second-hand bottles for vinegar or other liquids, used as food or drink, is forbidden unless the same are first sterilized with live steam. The sidewalk display of food products is prohibited unless such products are inclosed in a showcase or similar device, which will protect the same from flies, dust, or other contamination: *Provided*, That food products that necessarily have to be peeled, pared, or cooked before they are fit for consumption may be displayed on the sidewalk; but the sidewalk display of meat or meat products is prohibited."

Births and Deaths—Registration of—Fees for Local Registrars. (Act Mar. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Fees for local registrars.*—That section 6683 of article 2 of chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909, as amended by an act of the Forty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act to amend section 6683 of article 2 of chapter 53 of the revised statutes of 1909, entitled 'Registration of births and deaths,' by adding certain words, with an emergency clause," be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the following, to wit:

"All amounts payable to registrars under provisions of this section shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which the registration districts are located, upon certification by the State registrar. And the State registrar shall annually certify to the treasurers of the several counties the number of births and deaths registered, with the names of the local registrars and the amounts due at the rate fixed herein"—

And inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

"The amounts of money due and payable to the registrars under the provisions of this section shall be certified to the county courts, which courts shall pay the same by warrant drawn upon the county treasurer and payable out of the contingent fund of the county. The State registrar shall annually certify to the county courts of the several counties the number of births and deaths registered, with the names of the local registrars and the amounts due at the rate fixed therein"—

So that when said section is so amended will read [sic] as follows:

"SEC. 6683. *Fees for local registrars.*—Each local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth and death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him and correctly copied and duly returned by him to the State registrar, as required by this article, and in case no births or deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report made to that effect, promptly made in accordance with this article.

"The amounts of money due and payable to the registrars under the provisions of this section shall be certified to the county courts, which courts shall pay the same by warrant drawn upon the county treasurer and payable out of the contingent fund of the county. The State registrar shall annually certify to the county courts of the several counties the number of births and deaths registered, with the names of the local registrars and the amounts due at the rate fixed therein: *Provided, however,* That in cities having a population of 100,000 or over, where health officers or other officials are conducting effective registration of births and deaths under local ordinances, such officers being continued as registrars in and for such cities as provided in section 6667, and being paid by such cities salaries for their official services, said officers shall not be entitled to nor have power to collect any fee provided for in this section, but such salaries shall be in full compensation also for their services as registrars: *Provided further,* That such cities shall provide the office accommodations, clerical help, office furnishings, and supplies necessary to enable such officer to properly perform the duties of registrar."

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Cocaine, opium, and certain other drugs not to be sold or given away except upon prescription; not to apply to wholesale dealers.*—Amend section 5786, chapter 42, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909, by inserting the words "or opium, morphine, codeine or heroin" between the word "thereof" in the fourth line and the word "excepting" in the fifth line of said section, and by inserting the words "or opium, morphine, codeine or heroin" between the words "containing cocaine" and the word "a" in the eleventh line of said section, and by inserting the words "opium, morphine, codeine and heroin" between the words "cocaine" and "contained" in the twelfth line: *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to the

sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession, of preparations and remedies, which do not contain more than 2 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 1 grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them, in 1 fluid ounce, or, of a solid or semisolid preparation, in 1 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: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act, so that said section when so amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5786. It shall not be lawful for any druggist or other person to retail or sell or give away any cocaine, hydrochlorate or other salts of or any compound of cocaine, or preparations containing cocaine, or any salt of or any compound thereof, or opium, morphine, codeine or heroin, excepting upon the written prescription of a licensed physician or licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon, licensed under the laws of the State, which prescription shall only be filled once: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to sales in the usual quantities at wholesale, by any manufacturer or wholesale dealer when such manufacturer or wholesale dealer shall have affixed to the box, bottle, or package containing such cocaine, hydrochlorate or other salt or compound of cocaine or preparation containing cocaine, or opium, morphine, codeine, or heroin, a label specifically setting forth the proportion of cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine and heroin contained in any preparation: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to the sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than 2 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 1 grain of codeine, or any salts or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation, in 1 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: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act."

Lead and Zinc Mines—Owners or Operators to Provide Dressing Rooms for Employees. (Act Mar. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Amending article 2, chapter 81, R. S. 1909, by adding a new section thereto.*—That article 2, chapter 31, [81] of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1909, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section 8469b, providing dressing rooms for employees of all owners and operators of lead and zinc mines, which section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 8469b. *Dressing rooms to be provided; equipment; inspection; penalty.*—It shall be the duty of every owner or operator of any zinc or lead mine in the State of Missouri to provide and maintain a room or building of sufficient size and dimensions and properly equipped for the use of employees of said mines as a dressing room, and for the purpose of changing, keeping, and storing their clothes and dinner pails. Said room shall be equipped with lockers with lock and key, and said employees shall be permitted to store their clothing and dinner pails in said lockers. Sufficient washing conveniences shall be provided in said room or building for the use of said employees, and sufficient benches or seats shall be provided for the use of employees in said room or building; and said room or building shall at all times be properly heated and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. It shall be the duty of the mine inspector to see that the provisions of this section are properly enforced. Any person, firm, or corporation operating a lead or zinc mine in this State failing to

comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$5 or more than \$25."

Lead and Zinc Mines where 10 or More Men are Employed—Sanitary Drinking Devices to be Supplied. (Act Mar. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Amending article 2, chapter 81, by adding a new section thereto.*—That article 2, chapter 81, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding one new section thereto, to be known as section 8469c, which said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 8469c. *Sanitary drinking devices.*—Every owner, agent, or operator of any lead or zinc mine in this State employing 10 or more men shall provide sanitary drinking devices for the use of their employees."

Advertisements—Untrue, Deceptive, or Misleading, Prohibited. (Act Mar. 22, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Publication, dissemination, or circulation of untrue, misleading, or deceptive advertisements; misdemeanor; penalty.*—Any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this State, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Providing*, That nothing herein shall apply to any proprietor or publisher of any newspaper or magazine who publishes, disseminates, or circulates any such advertisement without the knowledge of the unlawful or untruthful nature of such advertisement.

Diseased Cattle—Appraisement of—Compensation of Owners—Veterinarian and Deputies—Salaries. (Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Appraisement may be made, how; stock may be killed, when; claim may be paid, how.*—That sections 714 and 726, article 9, chapter 4, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and the following two new sections enacted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 714. Whenever a county court or a court of criminal correction, or other court mentioned in section 712, in session, shall find from the evidence presented by any citizen of this State, as provided for in section 713 of this article, that said citizen is the proprietor of any animal affected with glanders, *maladie du coit*, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, rinderpest, tuberculosis, or contagious foot and mouth disease, and that said animal is in quarantine under this article, and that said animal became so diseased accidentally, and not through any inhuman or gross and willful neglect or scheming on the part of said proprietor; that said diseased stock was not already diseased when it came in possession of said proprietor, and that said diseased stock did not come already affected with said disease from another State or from any territory or from any other country; that said diseased stock had not been exposed outside of

Missouri three months prior to its importation in this State to any of the said contagious or infectious diseases, it shall be the duty of the said court to appoint three disinterested parties, who shall be stockowners, to go and appraise said diseased and quarantined stock; said appraisers shall proceed to the locality where said quarantined stock shall be, and there make an appraisal, taking into consideration the condition of said stock, also the disease with which it is affected, in determining its value, and immediately report the same, in writing, to said court.

The amount paid on any appraisal of any nonregistered animal for any disease for which indemnity may be paid under this section shall not exceed \$40 for each animal, and the appraisal for any registered, pure-bred animal shall not exceed \$200 for each animal. Except in cases of cattle quarantined on account of tuberculosis and coming under section 715, the sheriff shall accompany said appraisers, and shall, after appraisal, kill said stock and order the same burned or buried by the proprietor, and he shall embody a description of said animals with the report of the appraiser to said court. Said court, upon receipt of such appraisal, shall report the same to the governor, and the governor shall indorse thereon his order to the State auditor for the payment of the same; thereupon the State auditor shall issue his warrant for the same on the State treasurer. (R. S. 1899, sec. 10549, amended, laws 1909, p. 899.)

SEC. 726. *Salaries of veterinarian and deputies.*—The State veterinarian, deputy State veterinarians, and live-stock inspectors shall receive salaries fixed by the State board of agriculture and necessary traveling expenses in the discharge of official duties, payable out of the funds provided for the maintenance of the veterinary service. The State veterinarian, deputies, and live-stock inspectors shall each render an itemized account to the said board of agriculture of all the traveling and incidental expenses incurred in working under this law. Said account or accounts shall be audited, and if found correct, shall be allowed as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

Domestic Animals—Running at Large—Boards of Trustees in Towns and Villages May Regulate or Prohibit. (Act Mar. 22, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Amending article 6, chapter 84, by adding a new section thereto.*—That article 6 of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to towns and villages, be amended by inserting the following section after section 9436 in said article 6 of chapter 84.

SEC. 9436a. *Restraining domestic animals from running at large; impounding and selling same.*—In addition to the power already possessed by towns and villages under this article to restrain domestic animals from running at large within their corporate limits, such towns and villages may, through their board of trustees, regulate or prohibit the running at large of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, goats, mules, asses, and other domestic animals, and cause such as may be running at large to be impounded and sold in such manner and time as may be provided by ordinance; such trustees may provide fees for restraining and impounding such animals to be paid by the owners and may also provide penalties for the owners who allow or permit such animals to run at large. The said trustees may also provide for the erection of all needful pens, pounds, and buildings for the use of such town or village, within or without the limits thereof, and appoint and compensate keepers thereof and establish and enforce rules governing the same.

NEW JERSEY.

Communicable Diseases—County Hospitals—Issuance of Bonds for Erection and Maintenance. (Chap. 70, Act Mar. 22, 1915.)

1. To meet the further expenses to be incurred under the provisions of the act to which this is a further supplement for the acquisition of lands and the erection thereon of a suitable building or buildings to be used for a hospital for contagious or infectious diseases and for the furnishing and maintenance of the same in any county of this

State, the board of chosen freeholders may, from time to time; in addition to any bonds theretofore authorized by law, in the name and on the credit of said county, borrow money by issuing the bonds of said county to a sum not exceeding, in the aggregate, \$300,000 over and above the total amount theretofore authorized by law, such bonds to run for a term not exceeding 40 years, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually; such bonds shall not be sold or disposed of at less than their par value and may be made payable at any place which the board of chosen freeholders may determine, and they shall also determine the form of the bonds. A sinking fund shall be established by said board of chosen freeholders on the issuing of any such bonds, sufficient with the accumulations thereof to extinguish the principal of said bonds so issued when due. The principal and interest of the bonds issued under the authority of this act shall be the debt or obligation of the county wherein they are issued and the payment thereof shall be provided for by taxation in the same manner that other debts and obligations of the county are provided for by taxation.

Communicable Diseases—Hospitals in Cities—Issuance of Bonds for Erection and Maintenance. (Chap. 384, Act Apr. 21, 1915.)

1. Section 1 of the act hereby amended [an act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals for contagious diseases for cities in this State," approved Mar. 23, 1900, which amendment was approved Mar. 18, 1913] be, and the same is, amended so as to read as follows:

"1. Whenever the board of health of any city of this State shall, by resolution passed by the votes of a majority of the members thereof, declare that it is necessary to establish and maintain in and for such city a hospital which shall be devoted exclusively to the treatment and relief of persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases, and setting forth the estimated cost thereof, a copy of the said resolution, certified under the hands of the president or chairman and secretary or clerk of such board or body, shall be forthwith transmitted to the common council, board of aldermen, or other board having charge and control of the finances of such city, and thereupon such financial board, by resolution, shall make an appropriation or appropriations as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, in all cities having by the census last preceding the adoption of such resolution a population of not more than 15,000, a sum not exceeding \$10,000; in all cities having by such census a population exceeding 15,000 and not exceeding 30,000, a sum not exceeding the sum of \$20,000; in all cities having by such census a population exceeding 30,000 and not exceeding 100,000, a sum not exceeding the sum of \$75,000; and in all cities having by such census a population exceeding 100,000, a sum not exceeding the sum of \$100,000, nor shall the minimum of such appropriations be less than one-fourth of the said amounts in each case, respectively; for the purchase of lands, if required, and the erection and furnishing of a suitable building or buildings in and for such city by such board of health, and upon the adoption of such resolution by such financial board, such board shall from time to time issue bonds in the corporate name of such city for the amount so appropriated, which bonds shall be of such denomination as such financial board shall determine, and shall be made payable in not less than 20 years nor more than 50 years; they shall bear interest at a rate not greater than 4½ per cent per annum, which shall be payable semiannually, and may be registered or coupon bonds, or may be registered and coupon bonds combined, at the option of said financial board; they shall be sold at public or private sale, but for not less than par and accrued interest, and there shall be raised by tax in each year the interest on the whole amount of the bonds so issued, together with at least 1 per cent per annum of the principal of such bonds for a sinking fund, to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund of such city for the purpose of meeting the said bonds when they shall become due; there shall further be raised in each annual tax levy in any city for which such hospital is established an amount

sufficient to provide for the support and maintenance of such hospital in that year: *Provided, however*, That no city shall issue bonds under the provisions of this act where the amount of such bonds, together with all other funded and floating indebtedness of such city then outstanding after deducting the available sinking fund thereof, shall exceed 10 per cent of the valuation of the real and personal property of said city as assessed for municipal purposes for the year next prior to the incurring of such indebtedness.

"And whenever any city has already erected such a hospital, but has not sufficient funds to fully furnish or equip the same out of the proceeds of bonds already sold hereunder, then in any such case the common council, board of aldermen, or other board having charge of and control of the finances of said city, on the request of the board of health of said city, may issue additional bonds hereunder in a sum sufficient to fully and properly equip and furnish such hospital: *Provided, however*, That the total of such additional bonds, together with those already issued, shall in no case exceed the amount authorized to be originally issued hereunder in any such city."

Weeds and Brush Growing on Highway—Borough Council May Direct Removal of, by Owner or Occupant of Land Abutting on Such Portion of Highway. (Chap. 379, Act Apr. 21, 1915.)

1. The borough council of any borough incorporated under the authority of the act to which this act is a further supplement, made by ordinance or resolution direct any owner or occupant of land abutting on any highway in any borough in this State to cut and remove all brush, briars, and weeds growing in or upon such portion of such highway as his or her lands abut upon, and in case such owner or occupant shall fail to perform the duty imposed hereby within such time as it may by notice served upon such owner or occupant deem necessary and sufficient, the borough council in which such lands abut as aforesaid may cause such work to be done, and the cost thereof shall be included in the general tax levy of the said borough, but shall be assessed upon and collected from only so much of the property of the said borough as is or may be included within the highway abutting the said improvement.

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

GRANITE CITY, ILL.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Removals—School Attendance—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 4, 1915.)

The following general rules and regulations for the reporting, quarantine, placarding, and other means of control of communicable diseases, were adopted by the Granite City Board of Health, under authority granted the board in section 2, chapter 126a, revised statutes, also section 178, chapter 9, revised ordinances of Granite City, and all persons who violate them subject themselves to a fine not exceeding \$200 for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both.

1. *Reports of cases.*—Every physician who treats or examines, every nurse or attendant who attends, every householder upon whose premises there resides, and every person who has knowledge of any person suffering from or suspected to be suffering from or afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in this section (hereafter referred to as reportable diseases) must immediately report the same in writing, or by telephone following same with a written report to the secretary of the city board of health.

Reportable diseases, class 1.—Acute infectious poliomyelitis. Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal fever, chicken-pox, diphtheria (membranous croup), leprosy, measles, meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal), Rocky Mountain spotted fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox, typhus fever, whooping cough, and yellow fever.

Reportable diseases, class 2.—Actinomycosis, anthrax, "continued fever" (over seven days' duration), dysentery (a) amebic, (b) bacillary, German measles, glanders, hookworm disease, malaria, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, pellagra, puerperal septicemia, rabies, streptococcus (septic) sore throat, tetanus, trichinosis, trachoma, typhoid and paratyphoid fever and tuberculosis of any form.

The secretary of the city board of health shall keep a record of each case of reportable diseases reported to him, in which shall be shown date when report was received, name, age, sex, and residence of patient, disease, date when taken sick, date when case was terminated, and how terminated, and name and address of person reporting. This report shall be open at all times to the inspection of duly authorized representatives of the State board of health.

2. *Reports to the State board of health.*—The secretary of the city board of health must forward reports of reportable diseases made to him, on forms provided for the purpose, to the State board of health at Springfield as follows:

Every case of reportable disease of class 1 (except measles and whooping cough) must be reported immediately upon receipt of notification; if by telephone or telegraph a written report must follow.

Every case of reportable disease of class 2, and of measles and whooping cough, must be reported within two days after the close of the week in which notification was received.

3. *Placarding.*—Immediately upon receipt of a report of any reportable diseases of class 1, and certain diseases of class 2, the secretary of the city board of health, his

deputy, or duly authorized representative shall visit the premises upon which the case exists, affix the required warning placard in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, and shall inform a responsible inmate of such premises of the rules and regulations which must be observed during the period of quarantine. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than a duly authorized representative of the city board of health, or a duly authorized representative of the State board of health is strictly prohibited.

4. *Quarantine*.—Quarantine must be strictly enforced and observed according to the requirements set forth in the rules adopted and promulgated by the State board of health for the control of these diseases.

In no instance shall quarantine be terminated without the permission of the city board of health, and then only after full compliance with the rules.

5. *Removals*.—No persons having any reportable diseases (excepting hookworm disease, malaria, ophthalmia neonatorum, rabies, trichinosis, tetanus, and tuberculosis) shall be removed from the premises on which found when the case is diagnosed, except by permission of the city board of health.

6. *Disinfection*.—After the recovery, removal, or death of any person affected with any of the diseases of class 1, or with certain diseases of class 2, the infected premises, contents, and inmates must be thoroughly disinfected in a manner and method prescribed by the State board of health for each of the several diseases.

Disinfection shall be performed by or under the supervision of the city board of health or by their duly authorized representatives.

7. *Precautions to be observed by physicians and attendants*.—Physicians attending cases of reportable diseases shall be permitted to visit their patients whenever necessary, but on leaving the infected premises they must take all necessary precautions to avoid carrying the infection on person, clothing, or any article they may have had with them in the sick room.

Nurses or attendants may leave the infected premises only in case of absolute necessity, and then only upon permission of the city board of health and after taking all precautions to avoid carrying the infection.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, soap, and an approved disinfectant should always be kept on hand for use by the physician and the attendant.

8. *Disposal of the dead*.—In event of death from any of the reportable diseases, the body shall be prepared and the funeral shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in the rules governing the several diseases.

Public or church funerals of persons dead from any of the reportable diseases of class 1, and certain of the diseases of class 2, are strictly prohibited.

Rules relating to (a) exclusion from schools and places of public assemblage, (b) delivering of milk and other supplies to infected premises, (c) removal of laundry and other articles from infected premises, and (d) precautions to be observed in the presence of certain reportable diseases in premises on which milk and other food-stuffs are handled, are set forth in detail in the enumeration of the requirements for the several diseases.

SMALLPOX.

1. *Reports of cases*.—All cases of smallpox must be reported as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding*.—The city board of health must affix in a conspicuous place at every outside entrance to a building in which a case of smallpox exists a red card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size with the following printed in with bold-face type: "Smallpox" in letters not less than 3½ inches high and "Keep out" in letters not less than 2½ inches high. Every building in which a person quarantined on account of exposure to smallpox resides must likewise be placarded at all outside entrances with a red card of the same size with similar printing in black bold type

reading: "Quarantined—Keep out." These cards must not be removed except by the proper health officials. Defacement of the same shall constitute a violation of these rules.

3. *Smallpox suspects*.—All persons suspected to be suffering from smallpox must be quarantined until it is definitely established that they do not have the disease.

4. *Smallpox patients*.—All persons suffering from smallpox must be rigidly quarantined until they have completely recovered. Quarantine must not be raised until the skin is entirely smooth and the characteristic red spots at the pits have disappeared. They usually disappear last of all from the soles of the feet and palms of hands. The patient must be confined to the building and must not be permitted to come in contact with or to hold communication with anyone except the attending physician and necessary attendants. To permit the patient to go outside the building or to hold communication with others is a violation of quarantine regulations. Whenever it is possible the patient should be removed to the smallpox isolation hospital.

5. *Removal of patients or exposures*.—No smallpox patient and no person quarantined on account of exposure to smallpox shall be removed from the building in which he is quarantined to another building except upon permission of the local health authorities or the State board of health.

6. *Exposures*.—All persons who have been exposed to a case of smallpox must be quarantined for a period of 20 days from date of last exposure, unless they have been recently successfully vaccinated, or unless they are vaccinated within two or three days after first exposure. Such vaccinated persons need not be quarantined, but must be kept under observation of a physician, to whom they must report at least once daily until it has been positively ascertained that they are in no danger of developing smallpox. No person who has been exposed to smallpox shall be released from quarantine except by the proper health authorities, and then only after his person and clothing have been disinfected.

7. *Persons who continue to reside in quarantined building*.—All persons who continue to reside in a building quarantined on account of smallpox therein must be quarantined to the same degree as the patient, and shall not be released from quarantine until 20 days after the recovery of the patient unless they have been successfully vaccinated.

8. *Physicians*.—No physician except the attending physician or other person may visit a smallpox hospital or other place where a smallpox patient is quarantined without first having obtained permission from the city board of health. An unauthorized visit for any purpose is a violation of quarantine. The city board of health must not give permission unless such visit is absolutely necessary.

Physicians in attendance upon smallpox cases, attendants, and health officers whose duties require them to come in contact with such patients must disinfect both person and clothing each time upon leaving the quarantined premises. Attendants must not be permitted to leave such premises except in cases of extreme necessity and then only by permission of the city board of health.

9. *Vaccination*.—Whenever smallpox appears in epidemic form in this city, the mayor should issue a proclamation calling upon all persons residing therein to be vaccinated.

10. *Exclusion of unvaccinated children from the schools*.—Whenever smallpox appears in this city and it threatens to spread unless vigorous preventive measures are taken, unvaccinated children must be excluded from the schools.

11. *Disinfection*.—Before the quarantine of any known or suspected case of smallpox is raised the building must be thoroughly disinfected by a method approved by the State board of health, preferably by the potassium permanganate formaldehyde or the sheet method of formaldehyde disinfection. In addition to gaseous disinfection the building must be given a very thorough airing, and all woodwork must be carefully washed.

Textile articles coming into intimate contact with the patient in his home should be destroyed. All other articles must be thoroughly disinfected.

12. *Burials*.—The body of anyone dead from smallpox must be prepared and the funeral must be conducted under the immediate supervision of the city board of health or of their duly authorized representatives. The body must be wrapped in a sheet soaked in disinfectant, then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must not be opened under any pretext whatsoever. Disposal of the remains must be effected within 24 hours, and none other than the undertaker and his assistant shall be permitted to take any part in such disposition. Attendance of the public, relatives, or friends at the funeral is strictly forbidden.

13. *Deliveries of groceries and other necessities*.—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Milk may be delivered in bottles only. No milk bottles, basket, or any other article whatsoever, including mail, may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine or before disinfection. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after disinfection they must be sterilized under the direction of the city board of health.

MEASLES.

1. *Reports of cases*.—All cases of measles must be reported, as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding*.—Whenever a case of measles is reported to the city board of health they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with boldfaced type, at least the following: "Measles," in type not less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and "Keep out," in similar type not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the proper health officials is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine*.—The patient should be confined to one well-ventilated room, screened against flies and similar insects, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. No persons, except the necessary attendants, should come in contact with the patient.

No person affected with measles shall be removed from the premises upon which he resides unless consent to such removal be given by the health authorities.

Children and susceptible adults must not visit the infected premises. Adults who have had the disease may, if necessary, enter the infected premises, but they must not enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient or attendant.

Quarantine of patient must be maintained for 14 days after the beginning of the disease and until all infectious discharges from nose, ears, and throat have disappeared and the cough has ceased. *Provided, however*, That if there are no susceptibles in the family and the patient is free from infectious discharges, the quarantine may be raised by the health officer whenever the patient's temperature has been normal for 48 hours.

Adult members of the family who have had the disease may go about their usual business.

4. *Quarantine of susceptibles*.—Susceptible children of the family may be permitted the freedom of an inclosed yard, if there be one: *Provided*, That they do not come in contact with other children, otherwise they must remain in the house for 18 days from date of last exposure. Susceptible adults of the family should avoid mingling with other children and should be closely watched for development of the disease.

5. *Exclusion from schools and places of public gathering*.—The patient must be excluded from school, Sunday school, theaters, picture shows and other places of public or social gathering for at least three weeks from onset of the disease, and longer if bronchitis, inflammation of the throat or nose, or abscess of the ear is present.

Children of the infected family who have had the disease may be permitted to attend school provided a physician certifies that he has personal knowledge that they have had measles. They must not, however, come in contact with the patient.

Children of the family who have not had the disease and who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from school, Sunday school, theaters, picture shows and other places of public gathering for at least 18 days, from date of exposure. This exclusion also applies to susceptible teachers.

Children of the family who have not had the disease but who have been removed from the infected premises may be permitted to attend school, Sunday school and other public gatherings after 18 days following such removal, provided that they have not developed or do not show symptoms of the disease. School or Sunday school teachers who have been exposed to a case of measles and who have not had the disease must not attend classes until after 18 days from date of last exposure.

6. *Sale of milk and foodstuffs from infected premises.*—The sale of milk and foodstuffs from infected premises is prohibited until such time as in the opinion of the health authorities, sale may be resumed without danger of spreading the disease.

7. *Disinfection.*—An ample supply of towels, basins, water and an approved disinfectant, should always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

Soiled body and bed clothing, also handkerchiefs and cloths used to receive discharges from nose and mouth of the patient and of vomit matter should be immediately disinfected by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution for two hours, and after removal from the sick room should be boiled.

Circulating library books must not be taken into the infected premises. Any such books which may be found upon the premises when the case of measles is discovered shall not be removed therefrom until quarantine has been raised and until such books have been specially and thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health authorities.

Dogs, cats, and other household pets must be excluded from the infected premises. Any such animals which have come in contact with the patient must be subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath and removed from the premises, and must not be permitted to reenter the infected premises until quarantine has been raised.

Before quarantine is raised the patient should be given a disinfecting bath (special attention being paid to the disinfection of hair and scalp) and should then be dressed in clothing which has been disinfected.

After the recovery or death of the patient the sick room and contents should be disinfected by thorough scrubbing and long periods of airing.

8. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened under any circumstances whatsoever. Interment must be within 48 hours after death. Public funerals are prohibited, although adult members of the family and immediate adult relatives who have had the disease may enter the premises at the time of the funeral. Other adults and nonsusceptible children may follow the remains to the grave provided they do not occupy carriages with adults who have recently left the premises from which the body was removed. Church services are prohibited. Floral offerings must not be removed from the house and must be destroyed by burning after the body has been removed from the house.

When the body of anyone dead from measles is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

SCARLET FEVER.

1. *Reports of cases.*—All cases of scarlet fever must be reported as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) is reported to the city board of health they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size on which shall be printed in black, with boldface type, at least the following: "Scarlet fever" in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "Keep out" in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the proper health officials is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine of patient.*—All cases of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) must be quarantined for at least five weeks. Quarantine must not be raised, however, until desquamation (peeling) and all infectious discharge from nose and ears have entirely ceased, and the acute inflammation of the tonsils has disappeared, and the premises have been thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. All persons continuing to reside on the infected premises shall be confined to the infected building, house, or apartment until quarantine has been raised, excepting as hereinafter provided.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and the representative of the State board of health may be permitted to enter or leave the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The nursing attendant may leave the premises only in cases of absolute necessity.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant must always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

4. *Quarantine of exposures.*—Adult members of the family may be removed from the infected premises, upon permission granted by the health officer, and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, provided that they do not again enter the infected premises, or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant; such adults, excepting school-teachers, may go about their necessary business. School-teachers so removed must not return to their schools until one week after such removal.

Children who previously have had the disease, such fact being certified to by the physician who attended the case, may be removed from the infected premises upon permission granted by the city board of health, and after careful disinfection of person and clothing, and provided that they do not again enter the infected premises or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant, they need not be quarantined.

Children of a family in which a case of scarlet fever exists and who have not had the disease may be removed from the infected premises upon permission granted by the health officer, after a thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may be removed only to premises upon which none but adults and nonsusceptible children reside and must be confined to the premises (in the house) for one week from date of removal, during which period they must be kept under close observation, and no children shall be permitted to visit or otherwise come in contact with them during this period. They must not return to the infected premises or come in contact in any way with the patient or attendant until quarantine has been terminated.

All children who have not had the disease who continue to reside on the infected premises must be held under close observation for at least one week following termination of the last case on the premises.

5. *Removals.*—No person, patient or exposure, [sic] and no article of any kind whatsoever, shall be removed from premises upon which a case of scarlet fever has been found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the city board of health, and then only after strictly complying with the provisions of these rules.

Under no circumstances shall permission be granted for removal of any person or article from premises upon which a case of scarlet fever has been found to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled, until quarantine has been properly terminated, and then only upon permission of the local health authorities or the State board of health.

6. *Exclusion from the schools.*—All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools during the period of quarantine and for at least one week following date of raising of quarantine.

Nonsusceptible children, immune because of a previous attack of the disease, and who have been removed from the infected premises, may be permitted to attend school, provided that a physician certifies that he has personal knowledge that they have had scarlet fever, and provided that their person and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected upon removal from the infected premises.

All susceptible children who have been exposed to the disease who have been removed from the infected premises, in accordance with the provisions of rule 4, must be excluded from the schools for at least one week from date of last exposure.

The patient must be excluded from the schools for at least one week after quarantine is raised.

School-teachers and other persons employed in or about school building who have been exposed to scarlet fever must be excluded from the school building and grounds for a period of one week following date of last exposure and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

7. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs is either produced, handled, or sold, the sale, exchange, or distribution in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, any milk products or other foodstuffs until the case has been terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises and contents, and all utensils are thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the city board of health is prohibited: *Provided*, That in the event of scarlet fever occurring on a dairy farm, the live stock only may be removed to some other premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the city board of health or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case is terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises are thoroughly disinfected, unless the premises are so constructed that that part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the city board of health from the store and unless the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter that part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patient, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises.

8. *Deliveries of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Wherever practicable, milk must be delivered in bottles. Where milk can not be delivered in bottles, the householder must place a thoroughly sterile container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk at some convenient place outside the house, out of reach of dogs or cats. The milkman shall place the milk therein without handling the receiving container. No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised they must be sterilized under direction of the local

health authorities. Mail must not be taken from the quarantined premises during the period of quarantine.

Disinfection.—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless in the opinion of the local health authorities such may be done without danger of the spread of the disease.

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patient are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and school books must not be returned; they must be burned.

Bed and body linen which has been in contact with the patient and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient must be immersed for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

No article of clothing, or other article, may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing unless previously disinfected by immersion for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant, and the approval of the city board of health.

House animals, such as cats, dogs, or any other household pets must be strictly excluded from the infected building, house, or flat during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals which have been in contact with the patient must be subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from the infected building, house, or flat, and must not be permitted to reenter the same. Such animals must then be confined in an outbuilding. Dogs and cats running at large should be destroyed.

Before quarantine is raised the infected premises and all articles of furniture and clothing therein must be thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the city board of health in a manner approved by the State board of health.

Immediately before disinfection of the premises the patient must be given an antiseptic bath under the direction of the physicians, especial attention being paid to the disinfection of the hair and scalp. (An appropriate antiseptic bath may be prepared by dissolving two bichloride of mercury tablets in every gallon of hot water used. This should be followed by a plain soap and water bath.) After bathing the patient should be wrapped in a clean sheet, handed from without, step into a non-infected room and dress in clothing which has been disinfected.

10. *Death and burials.*—In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not be again opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are strictly prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person have first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the remains to the grave may do so, provided they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Floors which have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of any one dead from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier the official rules of the Illinois State board of health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

DIPHTHERIA.

1. *Reports of cases.*—All cases of diphtheria must be reported as provided in general rules 1, 2, and 3.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is reported to the city board of health they shall affix at the outside of all entrances of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black with bold face type at least the following: "Diphtheria," in type not less than 3½ inches in height, and "Keep out," in similar type not less than 2½ inches in height.

Premises upon which diphtheria carriers reside shall be placarded in manner as above set forth with a white card printed in type of the prescribed kind and size, reading "Diphtheria carrier," "Keep out."

Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the proper health officials is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine.*—In cases of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) quarantine must be maintained for a minimum period of two weeks or until the patients, contacts, and inmates of the infected premises yield negative cultures from nose and throat—two negative cultures on successive days from the patient and one negative culture from contacts and other inmates of the premises following recovery of the patient.

Quarantine must be maintained by the city board of health, or by a duly authorized representative of the State board of health.

The patient and all persons residing in the infected building, house or flat, as the case may be, must be confined to the building, house or flat where the case exists, excepting as hereinafter provided.

The patient and attendant must be isolated in a well ventilated room screened from flies and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. Arrangements should be made to supply them with food and other necessities without it being necessary for the attendant to leave or for other persons to enter the sick room. All articles which must be taken from the sick room must be thoroughly disinfected immediately upon removal.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and the representative of the State board of health may be permitted to enter the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. Attendants must not leave the infected premises until they have obtained the permission of the local health officer, such permission to be granted only when absolutely necessary. An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant should always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

Adults who continue to reside in the infected premises must be quarantined. They may be removed therefrom only upon permission granted by the local health authorities and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Whenever possible, cultures should be taken from nose and throat, examined and reported upon prior to granting permission for removal. Adults, excepting school-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building, removed from infected premises may go about their usual business, providing they do not again enter the infected premises or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant or with any article from such premises during the period of quarantine.

School-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building may likewise be removed from infected premises, but they must not return to school until after negative culture has been obtained from nose and throat.

Children continuing to reside on the infected premises must be confined to the building, house or flat, as the case may be, until the quarantine has been raised by the health authorities, and thereafter should not be permitted to mingle with well children until a negative culture has been obtained from nose and throat.

Children showing no clinical evidence of diphtheria may be removed from infected premises upon permission granted by the health officer and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may only be removed to premises upon which none but adults reside unless a negative culture has been obtained immediately prior to such removal. Children so removed who have not been cultured must remain within the premises to which removed for a period of seven days following removal.

Children removed from infected premises must not be permitted to reenter such premises or come in contact with the patient or attendant or with any article from the infected premises until quarantine thereof has been terminated.

Any susceptible child exposed to a case of diphtheria, even though not a member of the family in which a case exists and not residing on the infected premises, should be kept away from well children for a period of seven days, unless a negative culture has been obtained from this child's nose or throat following such exposure.

4. *Quarantine of "carriers."*—Persons known to be diphtheria carriers must be placed in quarantine and isolated as far as possible. Children of the family who yield negative cultures and who do not come in contact with the carrier in any way need not be excluded from the schools. Quarantine of diphtheria carriers should be raised when one negative culture from the nose and throat of carrier is obtained.

5. *Removal.*—No person, patient, or contact and no article of any kind whatsoever shall be removed from premises upon which a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) has been found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the city board of health. Under no circumstances shall permission be granted or removal of any person or article from premises upon which a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) has been found to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled, until quarantine has been terminated, and then only upon permission of the city board of health or the State board of health.

6. *Exclusion from the schools and places of public gathering.*—Children recovered from an attack of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) must be excluded from the schools, Sunday schools, and other places of public gathering for at least one week following termination of quarantine, unless negative cultures have been obtained from nose and throat.

All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools during the period of quarantine and one week thereafter, or until negative cultures are obtained from nose and throat.

Children who have been exposed to diphtheria and who do not reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools for at least one week from date of last exposure, unless negative cultures from nose and throat are obtained.

School-teachers and other persons employed in and about a school building, who have been exposed to diphtheria, must be excluded from school building or grounds until it has been definitely established that they are not diphtheria carriers, and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

7. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs is either produced, handled or sold, the sale, exchange or distribution in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, and any milk products or other food stuffs until the case has terminated, and the premises and contents, and all utensils are thoroughly disinfected, under the supervision of the city board of health, is prohibited: *Provided, That in*

the event of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) occurring on a dairy farm, the live stock only may be removed to some other premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the city board of health, or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case is terminated and the premises are thoroughly disinfected, unless the premises are so constructed that that part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the city board of health, from the store and unless the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter that part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patient, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises.

8. *Deliveries of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Wherever practicable, milk must be delivered in bottles, the householder must place a thoroughly sterile container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk at some convenient place outside the house out of reach of dogs or cats. The milkman shall place the milk therein without handling the receiving container. No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised, they must be sterilized under the direction of the city board of health. Mail must not be taken from the quarantined premises during the period of quarantine.

9. *Disinfection.*—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless, in the opinion of the city board of health such may be done without danger of the spread of the disease.

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patient are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and school books must not be returned. They must be burned.

Bed and body linen, which has been in contact with the patient, and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient, must be immersed for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

No article of clothing, or other article, may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing, unless it has previously been disinfected by immersion for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant and the approval of the city board of health has been obtained.

Dogs, cats, and other household pets must be excluded from the infected premises during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals who have been in contact with the patient must be killed or subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from infected premises, and must not be permitted to reenter the same until quarantine has been raised and the premises have been disinfected.

10. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death, the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant, and then placed in an air-tight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be made within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family, who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person has first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the body to the grave may do so, provided that they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which may have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of any one dead from diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

Wherever in these rules the expressions "Granite City Board of Health" or "city board of health" are used it is understood that they refer to the department of the municipal government of the city of Granite City as provided for in section 177, article 1, chapter 9, of the revised ordinances of the city of Granite City.

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