

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 30

DECEMBER 24, 1915

No. 52

RELAPSING FEVER.

CASES REPORTED AT DENVER, COLO.

From a Report by Charles N. Meader, M. D., Denver, Colo.

At Denver, Colo., July 24, 1915, a woman was observed in the third recurrence of relapsing fever. The symptoms were typical and spirochætes were found in her blood. The disease was apparently contracted at a mountain camp in Bear Creek Canyon, some 25 miles from the city.

Three other persons, resident at the same camp at the same time, fell sick simultaneously with identical symptoms and had several relapses. These cases were not seen during an attack and therefore remain bacteriologically unproved. A fifth person, resident near the site of this camp, was reported by these patients to have become ill at about the same time with identical symptoms. The patient first mentioned returned to her home in Denver after her second relapse and had several subsequent relapses. Forty-five days after her return her daughter, who had not been out of the city but had nursed her mother and slept in the same blankets, had a single attack in every way similar to the attacks of the others. At this time spirochætes were also found in her blood.

Eleven days previous to the onset of the disease in the first group of cases a band of gypsies, thought to have been of southern European origin, stopped for some hours at the camp occupied by these patients. During this time there was ample opportunity for the transfer of body vermin.

There were then four cases clinically probable, and two more bacteriologically proved. The gypsies seem a probable source of infection.

NOTE.—There are probably other foci of relapsing fever in the United States. Cases of the disease are occasionally found in arriving immigrants, and while the aliens in these cases are detained and cared for as long as they harbor the infection the probabilities are that from time to time infected persons pass the immigration inspection without detection. Physicians throughout the United States should familiarize themselves with the symptoms of this disease and keep on the lookout for cases. Wherever the disease is suspected, the diagnosis should be confirmed by blood examination.—EDITOR.

THE HARRISON ANTINARCOTIC LAW.

A JUDICIAL DECISION HOLDING THAT THE LAW DOES NOT LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS WHICH MAY BE PRESCRIBED BY A PHYSICIAN.

A physician who had registered and paid the tax under the Harrison antinarcotic law was indicted for an alleged violation of that law. The charge was that he prescribed drugs enumerated in the act in

quantities more than were necessary to meet the immediate needs of the patient and that he did not prescribe the drugs in good faith and as a medicine.

The United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee held that the law does not limit the amount of drugs which a physician may prescribe and that the indictment did not charge an offense under the act.

The opinion is published in full in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 3777.

MEMORY TESTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

MEMORY SPAN OF 1,585 WHITE SCHOOL CHILDREN (751 BOYS, 834 GIRLS) IN THE CITY OF X.¹

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

Of the 1,585 children (751 boys, 834 girls) for whom memory-span data are available, 1,223 (586 boys, 637 girls) belong to group S (from homes provided with sewer connection, but without privies), 271 (106 boys, 165 girls) belong to group P (from homes with privy sanitation), and 91 (59 boys, 32 girls) to group U (from homes of unknown sanitation).

In taking the memory span the following table was used:

TABLE 1.—*Strong's memory-span numbers.*²

3 years old: 2 numbers:	7-2 1-6 8-4
4 years old: 3 numbers:	7-4-8 2-9-4 6-3-7
6 years old: 4 numbers:	5-1-8-3 9-2-7-4 5-9-2-6
8 years old: 5 numbers:	4-7-3-9-5 7-4-2-8-1 5-8-3-7-6
10 years old: 6 numbers:	8-5-4-7-2-6 2-7-4-6-5-1 9-4-1-7-3-8
12 years old: 7 numbers:	2-9-6-4-3-7-5 9-2-8-5-1-6-4 1-3-9-5-8-4-7
8 numbers:	4-7-2-9-3-8-1-5 7-1-8-3-6-2-9-5 4-6-1-5-8-2-9-7
9 numbers:	9-2-4-7-3-8-6-1-5 4-7-5-2-9-6-3-1-8 9-5-8-3-7-2-6-4-1
10 numbers:	8-3-9-5-1-6-2-7-0-4 2-1-4-6-0-7-3-8-5-9 4-0-5-2-8-1-7-9-6-3

¹ For other articles on the city of X see Public Health Reports, 1915, as follows: Difficulties in obtaining ages, v. 30(5), Jan. 29, pp. 310-311; Zooparasitic intestinal infections, v. 30(27), July 2, pp. 1991-2002; School grades, v. 30(28), July 9, pp. 2060-2067; Tobacco and snuff, v. 30(40), Oct. 1, pp. 2926-2928; Heights and weights of children, v. 30(41), Oct. 8, pp. 2990-3003; Lung capacity, v. 30(42), Oct. 15, pp. 3067-3072.

² Prepared by E. K. Strong, jr., professor of psychology, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Method of giving the memory span.—In giving the memory-span test, we followed the method used by psychologists and psychiatrists. The test was explained to each child separately. The tester would then begin with the first line of the foregoing table and repeat deliberately and in a monotone: "Seven [very short pause], two." If the child failed to repeat these numbers in the order given, he was granted a second chance on the next line: "One, six." If he failed on this, he was given a third chance on the third line: "Eight, four." Not more than three chances were given on any one series of (2, 3, 4, 5, — x) numbers. As soon as a child repeated the 2, 3, 4, or x numbers in any series, he was tested on the next higher series. (It will be noticed that one extra number is added in each series. See foregoing table.) This was continued until the pupil failed three times on a group. He was accredited with the highest number of figures he could repeat without error. The tests were given by local substitute school teachers, who were, of course, given preliminary practice.

As I have seen this test given by other investigators, two different "stage settings" have been used. Some investigators have the "subject" in a room that is perfectly quiet and free from distraction (other than the distraction of isolation); others have the "subject" in a room that is not necessarily perfectly quiet and in which there is or may be some distraction in the way of noise or movement. There are certain arguments in favor of both methods.

In our tests separate rooms were impossible, even if desirable. The tests were made in a very large school assembly hall and the substitute school teachers were placed at intervals around the room.

The pupils passed from one teacher to another for certain different mental and physical tests. The confusion was about equal to that found in the average classroom of a well-regulated Southern school. In other words, the children were tested under conditions that corresponded as closely as possible to their daily school life. Most of the children looked upon the tests in the light of playing games; some of the pupils were not so thoroughly at their ease.

That some children did better work with this "stage setting" than they would have done if entirely isolated from the other children seems practically certain; that the reverse holds for other children is equally certain. For instance, a certain girl gave a memory span of 8 numbers; personally, I tested this same girl at her home on several occasions, and she repeatedly showed a memory span of 9 and 10 numbers.

The personal equation, as to nervousness, diffidence, etc., can not be entirely eliminated, but the results obtained show what can be reasonably expected of city school children (white) in the locality in question and with the "stage setting" that was used.

TABLE 2.—Memory span of 751 boys, 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive, of the city of X, summarized by quarter-year periods, total-year periods, and sanitary groups.

[P=children from homes provided with a privy; S=children from homes with sewer connection but without a privy; U=home sanitation unknown; T=total of P, S, and U.]

Age.	Number in memory span, with number of children attaining each span.											Number of pupils.	Memory span.	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	A ver- age.			
6.00 T		1										1	4	4.00
6.25 T		3	2	1								6	28	4.67
6.50 T		3	3	6								12	63	5.25
6.75 T		2	2	2	3	1						10	59	5.90
6 S		8	5	7	2	1						23	121	5.26
6 P		1	1	2	1							5	28	5.60
6 U			1									1	5	5.00
6 T		9	7	9	3	1						29	154	5.31
7.00 T		3	5	6	3							17	94	5.53
7.25 T	1	1	6	11	1	1	1					21	118	5.62
7.50 T		1	1	9	5	3						18	100	5.55
7.75 T		2	6	6	6	3						17	95	5.59
7 S		3	21	23	9	1						57	326	5.72
7 P		4	4	4	1							13	67	5.15
7 U	1	1	1	1								3	14	4.67
7 T	1	7	26	28	10	1						73	407	5.57
8.00 T		3	3	9	5	1						18	112	6.22
8.25 T		2	3	4	4	3						16	99	6.19
8.50 T		2	13	8	1	4						23	144	6.26
8.75 T		4	6	6	9	3						22	143	6.50
8 S		2	9	25	22	7						65	413	6.35
8 P		3	5	5	4							12	73	6.08
8 U			2	2								2	12	6.00
8 T		2	12	32	26	7						79	498	6.30
9.00 T		1	4	5	9	4	1					24	158	6.58
9.25 T		2	1	11	4	3				1		22	141	6.41
9.50 T		2	5	5	8	4	1					25	160	6.40
9.75 T		1	5	5	5	5						21	134	6.38
9 S		5	10	20	22	16	2	1				76	500	6.53
9 P		5	4	3								12	70	5.83
9 U		1		1								4	23	5.75
9 T		6	15	26	26	16	2	1				92	593	6.45
10.00 T		6	5	6	5	1						23	151	6.57
10.25 T		1	6	17	1	2						27	186	6.89
10.50 T		1	11	9	3	1						25	167	6.68
10.75 T		2	4	8	8							22	154	7.00
10 S		8	17	33	13	4						75	513	6.84
10 P		1	6	3	2							12	78	6.50
10 U		1	3	4	2							10	67	6.70
10 T		10	26	40	17	4						97	658	6.78
11.00 T		1	3	7	7	6	2					26	176	6.77
11.25 T		3	10	8	4							25	163	6.52
11.50 T		2	9	6	3							20	128	6.40
11.75 T		1	7	6	1							15	97	6.47
11 S		1	6	26	11	14	2					60	397	6.62
11 P		1	1	6	13							21	136	6.48
11 U		1	1	1	3							5	31	6.20
11 T		3	7	33	27	14	2					86	564	6.56
12.00 T		2	9	3	3							17	109	6.41
12.25 T			6	6	4	2						18	128	7.11
12.50 T		2	5	9	3	2	1					22	155	7.05
12.75 T		2	3	4	2	1	1					13	91	7.00
12 S		5	18	15	10	4						52	354	6.81
12 P		1	3	3	2	1	2					10	73	7.30
12 U			2	4	2							8	56	7.00
12 T		6	23	22	12	5	2					70	483	6.90
13.00 T	1		7	6		1						15	97	6.47
13.25 T		2	2	7	3	1						15	104	6.93
13.50 T		3	4	12	8							27	187	6.93
13.75 T		1	1	6	5							13	93	7.15
13 S		1	4	13	23	13	2					56	385	6.87
13 P		2	1	6								9	58	6.44
13 U			2	2	3							5	38	7.60
13 T		1	6	14	31	16	2					70	481	6.87
14.00 T		1	1	6	1	4	1					14	93	6.64
14.25 T		1	1	1	10	6		1				19	139	7.32
14.50 T		1	3	1	5	1	1	1				12	89	7.42
14.75 T			1	1	1	1						4	30	7.50
14 S		1	3	11	7	11	3	2				38	269	7.08
14 P				1	1	2						3	23	7.67
14 U				5	3							8	59	7.37
14 T		1	3	11	13	16	3	2				49	351	7.16
15.00 T		2	4	3	1	2	1					13	91	7.00

TABLE 2.—Memory span of 751 boys, 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive, of the city of X, summarized by quarter-year periods, total-year periods, and sanitary groups—Contd.

Age.	Number in memory span, with number of children attaining each span.										Number of pupils.	Memory span.	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.		Average.	
15.25 T.....			1		7	5	5				18	139	7.72
15.50 T.....				1	6	1					8	56	7.00
15.75 T.....			1	4	6	4					15	103	6.87
15 S.....			4	5	13	9	4	1			41	294	7.17
15 P.....				1	1	1	1				4	30	7.50
15 U.....				3	3	1	2				9	65	7.22
15 T.....			4	9	22	11	7	1			54	389	7.20
16.00 T.....				4	2	1	1				8	55	6.87
16.25 T.....				4		3	4	1			8	62	7.75
16.50 T.....					3	7	5		2		17	127	7.47
16.75 T.....						2		1			3	23	7.67
16 S.....					7	11	9	3	1		31	228	7.35
16 P.....					1	1	1		1		3	25	8.33
16 U.....						2					2	14	7.00
16 T.....				7	14	10	3	2			36	267	7.42
17.00 T.....					1	1	1				4	27	6.75
17.25 T.....					1	1	2				4	33	8.25
17.50 T.....				1	2	1		1			5	38	7.60
17.75 T.....				1	1	1		1			3	22	7.33
17 S.....				2	4	3	2	1			12	92	7.67
17 P.....				1	1						2	13	6.50
17 U.....					1			1			2	15	7.50
17 T.....				4	5	3	3	1			16	120	7.50

TABLE 3.—Memory span of 834 girls, 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive, of the city of X, summarized by quarter-year periods, total-year periods, and sanitary groups.

[P=children from homes provided with a privy; S=children from homes with sewer connection but without a privy; U=home sanitation unknown; T=total of P, S, and U.]

Age.	Number in memory span, with number of children attaining each span.										Number of pupils.	Memory span.	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.		Average.	
6.00 T.....				1	1						2	13	6.50
6.25 T.....		1	7	1	1						10	52	5.20
6.50 T.....		1	4	6		1					12	68	5.67
6.75 T.....		1	3	2	1						7	38	5.43
6 S.....		2	13	9	2	1					27	149	5.52
6 P.....			1	1	1						3	18	6.00
6 U.....		1									1	4	4.00
6 T.....		3	14	10	3	1					31	171	5.52
7.00 T.....		4	6	5							15	76	5.07
7.25 T.....		1	5	6	2	4					18	111	6.17
7.50 T.....		1	6	6	2						15	84	5.60
7.75 T.....		3	6	2	2						13	68	5.23
7 S.....		6	14	12	4	2					39	218	5.59
7 P.....		2	5	7	1	1					16	90	5.62
7 U.....		1	4		1						6	31	5.17
7 T.....		9	23	19	6	4					61	339	5.56
8.00 T.....		1	4	2	6	3	2				18	102	5.67
8.25 T.....			3	4	2	2					11	69	6.27
8.50 T.....			4	9	3	1					17	103	6.06
8.75 T.....		2	3	6	4	4					19	119	6.26
8 S.....		1	2	9	15	10	9				46	288	6.26
8 P.....			3	2	10	2					17	96	5.65
8 U.....		1	1								2	9	4.50
8 T.....		1	6	12	25	12	9				65	393	6.05
9.00 T.....		1	1	3	6	3	5				19	119	6.26
9.25 T.....			1	5	10	2		1			20	134	6.70
9.50 T.....			4	7	10	2	1				21	157	6.54
9.75 T.....			1	2	9	3					15	104	6.93
9 S.....		1	3	12	21	11	2				53	365	6.89
9 P.....		1	1	4	7	7	1				21	126	6.00
9 U.....			2	1	1						4	23	5.75
9 T.....		1	2	9	20	32	12	2			78	514	6.59
10.00 T.....		2	3	9	8	2	1				25	158	6.32

TABLE 3.—*Memory span of 834 girls, 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive, of the city of X, summarized by quarter-year periods, total-year periods, and sanitary groups—Continued.*

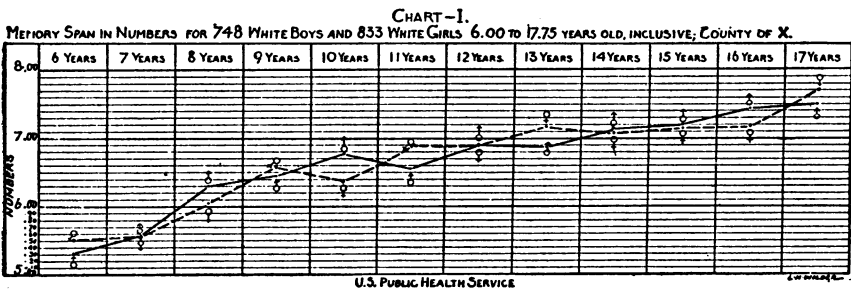
Age.	Number in memory span, with number of children attaining each span.											Number of pupils.	Memory span.	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Average.			
10.25 T.		1	2	8	6	2	1				20	129	6.45	
10.50 T.		1	7	6	7	2		1			24	150	6.25	
10.75 T.			2	10	7	2	1				22	144	6.55	
10 S.		4	13	22	22	6	1	1			69	434	6.29	
10 P.			1	10	6	2	2				21	141	6.71	
10 U.		4	14	1							1	6	6.00	
10 T.		1	33	28	8	3	1				91	581	6.38	
11.00 T.		1	2	9	10	4					26	170	6.54	
11.25 T.				3	6	2	1				12	85	7.08	
11.50 T.			1	7	14	8	1				31	218	7.03	
11.75 T.			1	4	2	1	1			1	10	71	7.10	
11 S.		1	4	17	20	15	2				60	415	6.92	
11 P.				5	11		1			1	17	116	6.82	
11 U.				1							2	13	6.50	
11 T.		1	4	23	32	15	3			1	79	544	6.89	
12.00 T.				3	8	2	1				14	99	7.07	
12.25 T.		1	2	8	2	4		1			18	118	6.56	
12.50 T.		1	4	5	9	8	1				28	190	6.79	
12.75 T.				7	3	4	1	2			17	124	7.29	
12 S.		2	5	17	18	14		3			59	403	6.83	
12 P.			1	5	3	3	3				15	107	7.13	
12 U.				1	1						3	21	7.00	
12 T.		2	6	23	22	18	3	3			77	531	6.90	
13.00 T.				4	8	2					14	96	6.86	
13.25 T.			1	1	10	6	3				21	156	7.43	
13.50 T.			4	6	8	8	3	2			31	223	7.19	
13.75 T.			3	5	8	9	1	1			27	192	7.11	
13 S.			6	13	28	19	6	3			75	540	7.20	
13 P.			2	3	5	4	1				15	104	6.93	
13 U.					1	2					3	23	7.67	
13 T.			8	16	34	25	7	3			93	667	7.17	
14.00 T.		1	1	10	7	5	1				26	177	6.81	
14.25 T.				3	7	6	3				19	142	7.47	
14.50 T.		1	1	12	5	8	3	1			31	217	7.00	
14.75 T.			1	1	3	3	6	1			14	101	7.21	
14 S.		1	2	19	18	20	5	1			66	469	7.11	
14 P.		1	1	7	4	3	2	1			19	131	6.89	
14 U.				2	2	2	1				5	37	7.40	
14 T.		2	3	28	22	25	8	2			90	637	7.08	
15.00 T.				4	11	7	1				22	159	7.23	
15.25 T.				1	10	6					17	124	7.29	
15.50 T.			2	2	8	4	3				19	137	7.21	
15.75 T.			1	2	2	5	1	1	1		13	88	6.77	
15 S.			1	2	6	26	16	4	1		56	406	7.25	
15 P.			2	2	7	2	1				14	96	6.86	
15 U.				1							1	6	6.00	
15 T.		1	4	9	33	18	5	1			71	508	7.15	
16.00 T.			1	3	7	4	1				16	113	7.06	
16.25 T.			1	4	9	7					21	148	7.05	
16.50 T.				3	8	7	1				19	139	7.32	
16.75 T.				2	4	6					12	88	7.33	
16 S.			2	7	25	22	2				58	421	7.26	
16 P.				2	3	1					6	41	6.83	
16 U.				3	3	1					4	26	6.50	
16 T.			2	12	28	24	2				68	488	7.18	
17.00 T.				2	3	1	4	1			11	87	7.91	
17.25 T.				1	2	4	1	1			8	61	7.62	
17.50 T.					1	1	1	1	1		4	34	8.50	
17.75 T.			1	2	1	2	1	1			7	49	7.00	
17 S.			1	5	7	7	7	2			29	223	7.69	
17 P.											1	8	8.00	
17 U.														
17 T.		1	5	7	8	7	2				30	231	7.70	

Comparison by total-year periods and sex groups.—If the total-year periods be compared (see chart 1), it is seen that there is in general a gradual increase in the memory span from the younger to the older groups. This increase is not, however, regular from year to year, for in the boys the 10-year-old period excelled the 11-year-old period,

and the 12-year-old period excelled the 13-year-old period; among the girls the 9-year-old period excelled the 10-year-old period, and the 13-year-old period excelled the 14- and 15-year-old periods.

If the two sex groups (chart 1) for each year be compared, it is seen that neither sex uniformly excelled the other; in 5 total-year periods (6, 9, 11, 13, and 17 years) the girls excelled the boys; and in 6 total-year periods (7, 8, 10, 14, 15, and 16 years) the boys excelled the girls, but the difference in one instance is negligible; the boys and girls were equal, or practically equal, in 2 periods (7 and 12 years).

The conclusion would therefore seem to be justified that no essential difference was shown between the memory spans of the two sexes, and that while there was in general a gradual increase in the average memory span from younger to older children, this increase did not express itself in exact ratio to age. Considering the matter from a standpoint of the average of accomplishment per year in chronological age rather than the average per year in mental age, it would



appear reasonable to expect that the average white child, boy or girl, in the locality in question, and in the "stage setting" used, will show the following memory spans:

	Numbers.
Children 6 and 7 years old.....	5
Children 8 to 13 years (inclusive) old.....	6
Children 14 to 17 years (inclusive) old.....	7

Thus the average child of 6, 7, 8, and 9 years (chronological age) exceeded the memory span as given by Strong, and the average child of 12 and 13 years did not attain the memory span as given by Strong. Whether this indicates that Strong's conclusion as to the memory span at different ages should be revised or whether it indicates a precocity of the younger children and a retardation of the older children studied, or a difference of results due to different "stage settings" may be left *sub judice*.

Comparison of sanitary groups.—In a former article¹ it was shown that children from sewered homes advance, on an average, more rapidly in school grades than do the children from homes provided with privies.

¹ Public Health Reports, v. 33 (28), July 9, 1915, pp. 2039-2067.

If the sanitary groups in the memory-span tabulations are compared for the total years (in order to obtain larger groups than are furnished by the quarter-year divisions), it is seen that there are 48 sanitary groups (24 "S" groups, 24 "P" groups) that can be compared. In these 24 comparisons (12 of boys, 12 of girls), 14 S groups (7 of boys, 7 of girls) excel as compared with 10 P groups (5 of boys, 5 of girls) that excel; but the S groups are larger than the P groups.

So far as it is possible to judge, on basis of the 1,585 white children (751 boys, 834 girls) studied, the children from sewerred homes average a higher memory span than do the corresponding children from privy homes. It is further worthy of notice that in at least 5 of the P groups that stand higher than the corresponding S groups the number of children in the P groups is so small (one-ninth or less) as compared with the corresponding S groups that the value of the comparison in these 5 groups is materially reduced. For instance—

Boys 14 P contains only 3 pupils as compared with 14 S (38 pupils).

Boys 15 P contains only 4 pupils as compared with 15 S (41 pupils).

Boys 16 P contains only 3 pupils as compared with 16 S (31 pupils).

Girls 6 P contains only 3 pupils as compared with 6 S (27 pupils).

Girls 17 P contains only 1 pupil as compared with 17 S (29 pupils).

The same statements made in a former article, in connection with the grade advancements, hold in connection with the memory spans, namely, that numerous sociological factors come into consideration in this connection and that the sanitation, with its attendant results, is only one of these factors. It is, however, clear that the children from the homes with better sanitation actually averaged a higher memory span than did the children from homes with poorer sanitation.

Cases of Intestinal Infections.

Hookworms.—Of the 83 white pupils (55 boys, 28 girls) who showed hookworm infection, memory-span results are available for 52 (36 boys, 16 girls). Computing these results on basis of the average for the separate sex, total-year, and sanitary groups, these 52 children were entitled to a total memory span of 343.24 (boys 237.20, girls 106.4); they actually made a total of 339 (boys 232, girls 107); thus they showed an average loss of 0.08 (boys 0.14 loss, girls 0.06 gain).

Ascaris.—Of the 58 pupils (46 boys, 12 girls) who showed *Ascaris* infection, memory-span results are available for 38 (29 boys, 9 girls). Computing these results on basis of the average for the separate sex, total-year, and sanitary groups, these 38 pupils were entitled to a total memory span of 245.23 (boys 187.60, girls 57.63); they actually made a total of 250 (boys 197, girls 53); thus they showed an average of 0.13 gain (boys 0.32 gain, girls 0.51 loss).

Lambliia.—Of the 99 pupils (71 boys, 28 girls) who showed *Lambliia* infection, memory-span results are available for 67 (50 boys, 17 girls).

Computing these results on basis of the average for the separate sex, total-year, and sanitary groups, these 67 pupils were entitled to a total memory span of 441.36 (boys 325.93, girls 115.43); they actually made a total of 444 (boys 331, girls 113); thus they showed an average of 0.04 gain (boys 0.10 gain, girls 0.14 loss).

Endamæba coli.—Of the 68 pupils (46 boys, 22 girls) who showed infection with *Endamæba coli*, memory-span results are available for 55 (39 boys, 16 girls). Computing these results on basis of the average for the separate sex, total-year, and sanitary groups, these 55 pupils were entitled to a total memory span of 367.29 (boys 259.31, girls 107.98); they actually made a total of 376 (boys 266, girls 110); thus they showed an average gain of 0.15 (boys 0.17, girls 0.13).

Other parasites.—The infections with *Trichuris*, *Trichomonas*, and *Hymenolepis* are too small in number to justify conclusions.

Conclusions.—The results obtained in pupils with parasitic infections (in general, light cases) do not show that the known infections with hookworms, eelworms, *Lambliæ*, or *Endamæba coli* had any material influence in inhibiting the average memory span of their respective groups. It should, however, be recalled that only 31.7 per cent of the white pupils submitted specimens for microscopic examination, and we have no way of knowing whether or not intestinal infections were present in the two-thirds who were not examined for intestinal parasites.

Summary.

White urban school children in the sand district of the South may be reasonably expected to average the following memory spans: 6 and 7 years, chronological age, 5 numbers; 8 to 13 years, inclusive, 6 numbers; 14 to 17 years, inclusive, 7 numbers.

The children from homes with better sanitation can reasonably be expected to excel in memory span those from homes with poorer sanitation approximately in the ratio of 14 to 10, calculated on basis of total year periods.

The evidence at hand does not show that light infections with hookworms (*Necator*), eelworms (*Ascaris*), *Lambliæ*, or *Endamæba coli* had any material effect in inhibiting the memory span of the children who were found to harbor these parasites, when their memory span was compared with the average of the children of their respective groups. This conclusion can not be extended at present to cases of severer infection with these parasites.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following reports of plague-eradication work at New Orleans were received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

WEEK ENDED DEC. 4, 1915.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur	10	Rodents received by species:	
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide...	13	Mus rattus	156
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	2	Mus norvegicus	943
Sulphur used (pounds)	2,089	Mus alexandrinus	176
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumiga-		Mus musculus	7,886
tion (pounds)	21,100	Wood rats	211
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumiga-		Musk rats	99
tion (pounds)	71	Putrid (included in enumeration of	
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumiga-		species)	70
tion (pints)	117	Total rodents received at laboratory	9,471
Clean bills of health issued	30	Rodents examined	2,051
Foul bills of health issued	2	Suspicious rats	14
		Plague rats confirmed	1
FIELD OPERATIONS.		PLAGUE RATS.	
Rats trapped	9,806	Case number 268:	
Premises inspected	6,987	Address, Jordan Avenue and Derbigny Street.	
Notices served	709	Captured, Nov. 19, 1915.	
Garbage cans installed	24	Diagnosis confirmed, Nov. 30, 1915.	
		Treatment of premises, intensive trapping.	
		Destruction of rodent harborage.	
		Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
		Last case of rodent plague, Nov. 30, 1915.	
		Total number of rodents captured to Dec. 4. 525,314	
		Total number of rodents examined to Dec. 4. 305,867	
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Total cases of rodent plague to Dec. 4, by	
By elevation	106	species:	
By marginal concrete wall	127	Mus musculus	5
By concrete floor and wall	89	Mus rattus	18
By minor repairs	241	Mus alexandrinus	9
Total buildings rat proofed	563	Mus norvegicus	236
Concrete laid (square yards)	9,347	Total rodent cases to Dec. 4, 1915....	268
Lots and sheds, planking removed	64		
Buildings demolished	24		
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated). 95,933			

WEEK ENDED DEC. 11, 1915.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur	6	By elevation	128
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide...	12	By marginal concrete wall	95
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	3	By concrete floor and wall	104
Sulphur used (pounds)	1,135	By minor repairs	247
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumiga-		Total buildings rat proofed	574
tion (pounds)	17,100	Concrete laid (square yards)	9,770
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation.		Lots and sheds, planking removed	76
(pounds)	69	Buildings demolished	29
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumiga-		Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated). 96,507	
tion (pints)	104		
Clean bills of health issued	28		
Foul bills of health issued	5		
		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Rodents received by species:	
Rats trapped	9,300	Mus rattus	178
Premises inspected	7,199	Mus norvegicus	1,055
Notices served	788	Mus alexandrinus	242
Garbage cans installed	76	Mus musculus	8,023
		Wood rats	224

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—Continued.

Rodents received by species—Continued:	
Musk rats	114
Putrid (included in enumeration of species)	91
Total rodents received at laboratory	9,836
Rodents examined	2,224
Suspicious rats	59
Plague rats confirmed	2

PLAGUE RATS.

- Case No. 269:
 Address, 906 Alix Street.
 Captured, Nov. 23, 1915.
 Diagnosis confirmed, Dec. 9, 1915.
 Treatment of premises, intensive trapping; rat proofing initiated.
- Case No. 270:
 Address, Elmira Street.
 Captured, Nov. 24, 1915.

PLAGUE RATS—continued.

Case No. 270—Continued.	
Diagnosis confirmed, Dec. 11, 1915.	
Treatment of premises, intensive trapping rat proofing initiated.	
Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Dec. 11, 1915.	
Total number of rodents captured to Dec. 11	534,674
Total number of rodents examined to Dec. 11	308,091
Total cases of rodent plague to Dec. 11, by species:	
Mus musculus	5
Mus rattus	18
Mus alexandrinus	9
Mus norvegicus	238
Total rodent cases to Dec. 11, 1915...	270

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 NOV. 27, 1915.

Total number of rats and mongoose taken	364
Rats trapped	282
Mongoose trapped	6
Rats shot from trees	24
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide	52
Examined microscopically	308
Showing plague infection	None.
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus	119
Mus musculus	86
Mus norvegicus	64
Mus rattus	13
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
Mus alexandrinus	17
Mus rattus	7

Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Mus musculus	2
Mus rattus	50
Average number of traps set daily	984
Cost per rat destroyed	24½ cents.
Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Last case rat plague, Kukaiau stable, Hawaii, Nov. 25, 1915.	
Last case human plague, Kainehe, Kukaiau, Hawaii, Nov. 16, 1915.	

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED NOV. 13, 1915.¹

Rats and mongoose taken	1,294
Rats trapped	1,284
Rats found dead	2
Mongoose taken	8
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	1,294

Rats and mongoose plague infected	None.
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Mus norvegicus	303
Mus alexandrinus	141
Mus rattus	278
Mus musculus	564

WEEK ENDED NOV. 20, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken	2,379
Rats trapped	2,335
Rats found dead	3
Mongoose taken	41
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	2,379
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically	5
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically	1

Rats and mongoose plague infected	1
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Mus norvegicus	463
Mus alexandrinus	232
Mus rattus	671
Mus musculus	967

WEEK ENDED NOV. 27, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,492	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	3,418	<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	578
Rats found dead.....	1	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	342
Mongoose taken.....	73	<i>Mus rattus</i>	1,001
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	3,492	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1,498
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically	7	Last case of rat plague, Kukaiiau stables, Kukaiiau, Nov. 25, 1915.	
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically.....	3	Last case of human plague, Kainehe, Kukaiiau village, Nov. 16, 1915.	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	3		

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended December 3, 1915. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	135	13
Puerta de Tierra.....	137	10
Santurce.....	120	10

¹ Corrected report for week ended Nov. 13, 1915, Public Health Reports, Dec. 17, 1915, p. 3691.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

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

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Smallpox: Minneapolis Health Department, Hennepin County.	Minot, Ward County, N. Dak..... Ellendale, Dickey County, N. Dak..... Spring Valley, Pierce County, Wis., R. F. D. No. 2 (2 cases).	Infected in Minot homestead drawing. Taken ill in North Dakota. 1 case exposed in Minneapolis returned to Wisconsin; 1 case exposed in Wisconsin, ill in Minneapolis.
Tuberculosis: Mayo clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County. Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Strawberry Point, Clayton County, Iowa; Waterloo, Blackhawk County, Iowa; Calmar, Winnebago County, Iowa; Bellevue, Jackson County, Iowa; Negawnee, Marquette County, Mich.; Malta, Valley County, Mont.; Harvey, Wells County, N. Dak.; Crandall, Day County, S. Dak.; Strong Prairie, Adams County, Wis. Volga, Brookings County, S. Dak.; Norge, James City County, Va.	5 advanced, 3 moderately advanced and 1 apparently arrested—cases left Mayo clinic for homes. 2 moderately advanced cases left Thomas Hospital for homes.
Typhoid fever: Minneapolis City Hospital, Hennepin County. St. Raphael Hospital, St. Cloud, Stearns County. Hinckley, Pine County..... Mankato, Blue Earth County..	Indiana Harbor, Lake County, Ind.... Morton, Ward County, N. Dak..... 10 miles northwest of Carrington, Foster County, N. Dak. Hankinson, Richland County, N. Dak. Tolley, Renville County, N. Dak..... Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, S. Dak.	Farm hand infected in Indiana. Farm hand taken ill in North Dakota. Thrasher taken ill in North Dakota. Farm hand infected in North Dakota. Thrasher taken ill in North Dakota; 3 other cases in same crew. Visited brother in Sioux Falls ill with typhoid.

ANTHRAX.

State Reports for November, 1915.

During the month of November, 1915, one case of anthrax was notified in New Jersey and one case in Ohio.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for November, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	1	Minnesota:	
Maryland:		Ramsey County—	
Baltimore County—		St. Paul.....	1
Canton.....	1	Ohio:	
Highlandtown.....	1	Brown County.....	1
Washington County—		Cuyahoga County—	
Hancock.....	1	(Cleveland.....)	2
Worcester County—		Fulton County.....	1
Snow Hill.....	1	Hamilton County—	
Total.....	4	(Cincinnati.....)	3
Massachusetts:		Hardin County.....	1
Bristol County—		Hocking County.....	1
Fall River.....	1	Mahoning County.....	1
New Bedford.....	1	Medina County.....	1
Essex County—		Montgomery County.....	6
Peabody Township.....	1	Trumbull County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Union County.....	1
Lowell.....	1	Wayne County.....	2
Medford.....	1	Total.....	21
Suffolk County—			
Boston.....	1		
Total.....	6		

Iowa Report for October, 1915.

During the month of October, 1915, cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified in Iowa as follows: In Harrison County 1, Marion County 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1		Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Lawrence, Mass.....		1
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Lowell, Mass.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	2
Detroit, Mich.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	1	1
Hoboken, N. J.....		1	St. Paul, Minn.....		3

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3761.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	3	.....	Newark, N. J.....	3	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	18	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Denver, Colo.....	2	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	6	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	1
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	7	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	2	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Kansas—Salina—Human Case.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph, December 21, 1915, that a case of foot-and-mouth disease in man had been notified at Salina, Kans.

GONORRHEA.

Ohio Report for November, 1915.

During the month of November, 1915, 176 cases of gonorrhoea were notified in the State of Ohio.

INFLUENZA.

Mississippi—Jackson.

Assist. Surg. Waring reported by telegraph, December 20, 1915, that an epidemic of influenza existed at Jackson, Miss., the estimated number of cases of the disease being 500.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee.

Surg. Banks reported, December 20, 1915, that an epidemic of influenza existed in Milwaukee, Wis., many cases of the disease having occurred during the 10-day period from December 10 to 20, 1915.

MALARIA.

State Reports for November, 1915.

During the month of November, 1915, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: Maryland 2, Massachusetts 5, New Jersey 8, Ohio 2.

MALARIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	Dallas, Tex.	5	.....
Birmingham, Ala.		1	Mobile, Ala.		1
Chicago, Ill.		2	Portland, Oreg.		1

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3761.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for November, 1915.

During the month of November, 1915, cases of pellagra were notified in States as follows: Maryland 1, Massachusetts 5, Ohio 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.	1	2	New York, N. Y.		1
Charleston, S. C.		2	Oakland, Cal.		1
Chattanooga, Tenn.		1	Pasadena, Cal.	1	1
Dallas, Tex.	4	1	Richmond, Va.	1	1
Lynchburg, Va.		2	Roanoke, Va.	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.		1			

PLAGUE.

Hawaii—Paauhau.

Surg. Trotter reported that a case of plague occurred at Paauhau, Hawaii, December 16, 1915.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-infected Rat Found.

Surg. Creel reported that a rat trapped November 24, 1915, in an open lot at 527 Elmira Street (in Algiers), New Orleans, La., was proven positive of plague infection December 12, 1915.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	11	4	Manchester, N. H.	2	2
Canton, Ohio.	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.	1	3
Chicago, Ill.	165	75	Newark, N. J.	13	14
Cleveland, Ohio.	25	15	New Castle, Pa.	1	.....
Covington, Ky.	1	2	Newport, Ky.	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.	2	3	Philadelphia, Pa.	61	60
Detroit, Mich.	8	9	Pittsburgh, Pa.	30	22
Duluth, Minn.	4	3	Reading, Pa.	2	1
Erie, Pa.	2	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	1	2
Fall River, Mass.	4	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	6	9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6	4	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	3	Springfield, Mass.	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	7	2	Springfield, Ohio.	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	1	.....	Stockton, Cal.	1	4
Kansas City, Mo.	11	13	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	17	6			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for November, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	1	Minnesota—Continued.	
Massachusetts:		Stearns County—	
Bristol County—		Albany.....	1
Attleborough.....	1	Melrose.....	4
Essex County—		St. Cloud.....	3
Gloucester.....	1	St. Martin.....	1
Haverhill.....	1	Waite Park.....	2
Berkshire County—		Farming Township.....	1
Pittsfield.....	2	Total.....	16
Hampden County—		New Jersey:	
Springfield.....	4	Essex County.....	4
Middlesex County—		Warren County.....	1
Lowell.....	3	Total.....	5
Tyngsboro Township.....	1	Ohio:	
Westford Township.....	1	Columbiana County.....	1
Suffolk County—		Crawford County.....	1
Boston.....	2	Cuyahoga County—	
Total.....	16	Cleveland.....	13
Michigan:		Defiance County.....	1
Bay County—		Huron County.....	2
Bay City.....	2	Lorain County—	
Branch County—		Lorain.....	2
Coldwater.....	1	Mahoning County.....	3
Ingham County—		Medina County.....	7
Aurelius Township.....	1	Monroe County.....	1
Total.....	4	Muskingum County—	
Minnesota:		Zanesville.....	2
Benton County—		Portage County.....	1
Watab Township.....	1	Richland County.....	2
Morrison County—		Shelby County.....	1
Royalton.....	1	Summit County—	
Swanville.....	1	Akron.....	2
Buh Township.....	1	Wayne County.....	1
		Total.....	40

Iowa Report for October, 1915.

During the month of October, 1915, cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Iowa as follows: In Blackhawk County 3, Clark County 1, Franklin County 1, Plymouth County 3.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	4	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Lawrence, Mass.....	1		Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Wilmington, Del.....	1	1
Newark, N. J.....	3				

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3761.

SMALLPOX.

Maryland—Salisbury.

One case of smallpox reported at Salisbury, Wicomico County, December 23.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended December 18, 1915, several new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Cass County, Pillager 1; Lyon County, Coon Creek Township 1, Russell 1; Olmstead County, Rochester 1, Rockdell Township 1; Ottertail County, Homestead Township 3; Polk County, Crookston 2; Scott County, Hamilton 1.

Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported that a case of smallpox was notified, December 9, at Laredo, Tex., making a total of four cases reported at that place since December 1, 1915.

State Reports for November, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan:						
Clare County—						
Garfield Township.....	1				1	
Delta County—						
Escanaba.....	9				9	
Kent County—						
Alpine Township.....	4				4	
Macomb County—						
Bruce Township.....	1				1	
Manistee County—						
Dickson Township.....	1				1	
Marquette County—						
Forsythe Township.....	2			1	1	
Mason County—						
Custer Township.....	1			1		
Summit Township.....	1				1	
Montcalm County—						
Greenville.....	1				1	
Newaygo County—						
Fensley Township.....	1				1	
Oceana County—						
Hart.....	1				1	
Roscommon County—						
Roscommon Township....	3				3	
Saginaw County—						
Saginaw.....	2				2	
St. Joseph County—						
Constantine.....	1				1	
Wayne County—						
Grosse Point Township...	1				1	
Highland Park.....	1				1	
Detroit.....	6				6	
Total.....	37			2	35	
Minnesota:						
Anoka County—						
Anoka.....	1				1	
Blue Earth County—						
Manato.....	7				7	
Dodge County—						
Claremont Township.....	1				1	
Douglas County—						
La Grand Township.....	2					

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for November, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Faribault County—						
Bricelyn.....	2			1	1	
Foster Township.....	3				3	
Kiester Township.....	5				5	
Freeborn County—						
Albert Lea.....	11				11	
Alden.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	24			1	23	
Medina Township.....	2				2	
Orono Township.....	3				3	
Lyon County—						
Marshall.....	4				4	
Fairview Township.....	1				1	
Island Lake Township.....	1				1	
Vallers Township.....	1				1	
Meeker County—						
Forest City Township.....	1			1		
Nicollet County—						
Courtland.....	2				2	
Olmsted County—						
High Forest Township.....	2				2	
Ottertall County—						
Compton Township.....	1				1	
Polk County—						
East Grand Forks.....	26			1	25	
Redwood County—						
Belview.....	1				1	
Morgan.....	3			1	2	
Redwood Falls.....	1				1	
Sanborn.....	1					1
Kintire Township.....	2				2	
Redwood Falls Township.....	2				2	
Underwood Township.....	1				1	
Vail Township.....	2				2	
Stearns County—						
Richmond.....	1			1		
St. Cloud.....	2				2	
Todd County—						
Hartford Township.....	1				1	
Wadena County—						
Wadena.....	2			1	1	
Waseca County—						
Waseca.....	1			1		
Wright County—						
Montrose.....	3				3	
Yellow Medicine County—						
Stony Run Township.....	2			1	1	
Total.....	125			9	113	3
Ohio:						
Athens County—						
Nelsonville.....	4				3	1
Defiance County—						
Defiance.....	26			1	13	12
Guernsey County—						
Guernsey.....	11					11
Hamilton County—						
Cincinnati.....	1				1	
Lorain County.....	1				1	
Lucas County—						
Lucas.....	16					16
Mahoning County—						
Mahoning.....	96		1	4	67	24
Mercer County—						
Mercer.....	1					1
Paulding County—						
Paulding.....	3				3	
Tuscarawas County—						
Tuscarawas.....	25				23	2
Williams County—						
Williams.....	1				1	
Wood County—						
Wood.....	31			2	9	20
Total.....	216		1	7	117	91

SMALLPOX—Continued.
Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia (Nov. 1-30).....	2	Iowa (Oct. 1-31)—Continued.	
Iowa (Oct. 1-31):		Counties—Continued.	
Counties—		Monona.....	4
Blackhawk.....	1	Polk.....	3
Cass.....	1	Pottawattamie.....	3
Clayton.....	4	Sac.....	4
Delaware.....	3	Scott.....	23
Fremont.....	16	Total.....	76
Grundy.....	1		
Hardin.....	3	New Jersey (Nov. 1-30):	
Linn.....	4	Morris County.....	1
Mahaska.....	6		

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	4	.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	2	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	1	.....	Lincoln, Nebr.....	10	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	13	.....	Racine, Wis.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	7	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	3	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	2	.....		

SYPHILIS.

Ohio Report for November, 1915.

During the month of November, 1915, 68 cases of syphilis were notified in the State of Ohio.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	Northampton, Mass.....	1	1
Lincoln, Nebr.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
New York, N. Y.....	3	.....		

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3761.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for November, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia	41	Maryland—Continued.	
Maryland:		Frederick County—	
Baltimore City	87	Buckeystown	2
Allegheny County—		Frederick	2
Midland	1	Johnsville	1
Cumberland	7	Bloomington	1
Eckhart	1	Frederick City Hospital	1
Borden Mines	1	Adamsstown R. F. D.	1
Westernport	7	Garrett County—	
Mount Savage	2	Accident R. F. D.	1
Western Maryland Hospital ..	2	Home Sanatorium (Oakland) ..	1
Allegheny Hospital	1	Bloomington	1
Anne Arundel County—		Harford County—	
Curtis Bay	3	Forest Hill R. F. D.	1
Bayard	2	Rocks	7
Brooklyn	1	Bel Air	1
Eastport	1	Aberdeen R. F. D.	2
Annapolis	1	Havre de Grace Hospital	4
Baltimore County—		Howard County—	
Granite	1	Ellicott City	3
Highlandtown	11	Gary	1
Rossville R. F. D.	1	Kent County—	
Owings Mills	1	Chestertown	1
Hamilton	1	Kennedyville	1
Roland Park	1	Golt	1
Sparrows Point	2	Quaker Neck	2
Relay	1	Montgomery County—	
Lutherville	2	Germantown	1
Mount Winans	2	Sandy Spring	2
Parkton	1	Prince Georges County—	
Carney	2	Upper Marlboro R. F. D.	1
Bayview Hospital	1	Halls	1
Alberton R. F. D.	1	Mitchellville	1
Ellicott City R. F. D.	1	Clinton R. F. D.	1
Baltimore Highlands	1	Piscataway R. F. D.	1
Catonsville	1	Forestville	2
Overlea	1	Anacostia R. F. D.	1
White Hall	1	Queen Annes County—	
St. Helena	1	Queenstown R. F. D.	2
Chase	1	Pondtown	2
Benzies R. F. D.	1	St. Marys County—	
Hchester R. F. D.	1	Lovoville R. F. D.	1
Caroline County—		Somerset County—	
Ridgely	1	Crisfield R. F. D.	2
Hillsboro R. F. D.	1	Crisfield	4
Denton	2	Westover	1
Concord R. F. D.	1	Marion	3
Federalsburg	1	Dames Quarter	1
Federalsburg R. F. D.	2	Talbot County—	
Hickmon R. F. D.	1	Easton	4
Carroll County—		Trappe R. F. D.	1
Mayberry	1	Long Woods	1
Woodbine	1	Tilghman	1
Sykesville R. F. D.	1	Avalon	6
Medford	1	Washington County—	
Westminster	1	Hagerstown	10
Cecil County—		Weverton R. F. D.	1
Union Hospital (Elkton)	1	Hancock	1
Chesapeake City	1	Maugansville	1
Colora	1	Harpers Ferry R. F. D.	1
Charles County—		Boonsboro	1
Riceville	1	Keedysville R. F. D.	1
La Plata R. F. D.	1	Williamsport	1
Faulkner R. F. D.	1	Wicomico County—	
Tompkinsville	1	Salisbury	2
Issue	1	Fruitland	1
La Plata	1	Whitehaven	1
White Plains	1	Quantico	1
Dorchester County—		Salisbury R. F. D.	1
Cambridge	9	Worcester County—	
Cambridge R. F. D.	4	Berlin R. F. D.	1
Hurlock	2	Stockton	1
East New Market	2	Pocomoke City R. F. D.	2
Toddsville	1	Berlin	3
Salem	1	Snow Hill	3
James R. F. D.	1	Snow Hill R. F. D.	1
		Pocomoke City	5

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for November, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland—Continued.		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Worcester County—Continued.		Worcester County—	
Bishopville.....	1	Ashburnham Township.....	20
Whaleyville.....	2	Clinton Township.....	1
Showell.....	1	Fitchburg.....	7
Total.....	315	Gardner Township.....	1
Massachusetts:		Holden Township.....	1
Barnstable County—		Lancaster Township.....	2
Provincetown Township.....	1	Phillipston Township.....	1
Berkshire County—		Westminster Township.....	1
Adams Township.....	1	Winchendon Township.....	1
New Marlboro Township.....	1	Millbury Township.....	1
Pittsfield.....	1	Northbridge Township.....	1
Bristol County—		Southboro Township.....	1
Attleboro.....	1	Worcester.....	6
Fairhaven Township.....	1	Total.....	255
Fall River.....	14	Michigan:	
New Bedford.....	22	Alpena County—	
Taunton.....	2	Alpena.....	1
Essex County—		Barry County—	
Haverhill.....	3	Woodland Township.....	1
Lynn.....	2	Hastings.....	2
Methuen Township.....	1	Bay County—	
North Andover Township.....	1	Kawkawlin Township.....	1
Peabody Township.....	2	Bay City.....	4
Lawrence.....	5	Berrien County—	
Salem.....	1	Watervliet Township.....	1
Saugus Township.....	2	Calhoun County—	
Franklin County—		Battle Creek.....	2
Orange Township.....	1	Cass County—	
Hampden County—		Ontwa Township.....	1
Chicopee.....	3	Charlevoix County—	
Holyoke.....	6	Boyno City.....	1
Falmer Township.....	2	Clinton County—	
Springfield.....	6	St. Johns.....	1
West Springfield Township.....	1	Dickinson County—	
Ludlow Township.....	1	Iron Mountain.....	1
Hampshire County—		Eaton County—	
Northampton.....	2	Hamiln Township.....	1
Plainfield Township.....	1	Genesee County—	
Middlesex County—		Flint.....	5
Hudson Township.....	3	Hillsdale County—	
Newton.....	4	Camden.....	2
Malden.....	2	Huron County—	
Medford.....	1	Port Austin Township.....	1
Melrose.....	6	Ingham County—	
Lowell.....	10	Aurelius Township.....	1
Cambridge.....	4	Delhi Township.....	1
Lexington Township.....	1	Lansing.....	2
Somerville.....	4	Ionia County—	
Waltham.....	4	Saranac.....	1
Watertown Township.....	1	Iosco County—	
Ashland Township.....	1	East Tawas.....	3
Framingham Township.....	3	Isabella County—	
Marlboro.....	1	Isabella Township.....	1
Natick Township.....	1	Union Township.....	1
Norfolk County—		Shepherd.....	1
Brookline Township.....	2	Jackson County—	
Canton Township.....	2	Jackson.....	2
Medway Township.....	1	Kalamazoo County—	
Milton Township.....	1	Kalamazoo.....	1
Quincy.....	9	Kent County—	
Weymouth Township.....	2	Kent City.....	2
Wellesley Township.....	1	Lenawee County—	
Plymouth County—		Madison Township.....	2
Bridgewater Township.....	2	Macomb County—	
Brockton.....	9	Mount Clemens.....	3
Middleboro Township.....	1	Marquette County—	
Plymouth Township.....	2	Marquette.....	1
Scituate Township.....	2	Midland County—	
Whitman Township.....	1	Midland.....	1
Suffolk County—		Monroe County—	
Boston.....	38	Summerfield Township.....	4
Chelsea.....	5	Monroe.....	1
Devere.....	2	Montcalm County—	
Winthrop Township.....	1	Stanton.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for November, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Michigan—Continued.		Minnesota—Continued.	
Oakland County—		Nicollet County—	
Rochester.....	2	St. Peter.....	1
Oceana County—		Nobles County—	
Shelby Township.....	1	Olney Township.....	1
Shelby.....	1	Pennington County—	
Ontonagon County—		Thief River Falls.....	2
Carp Lake Township.....	1	Pine County—	
Ottawa County—		Hinckley.....	1
Allendale Township.....	1	Chengwatana Township.....	1
Holland.....	2	Polk County—	
Saginaw County—		Fisher.....	2
Blumfield Township.....	1	Pope County—	
Saginaw.....	8	Lowry.....	1
St. Clair County—		Ramsey County—	
Port Huron Township.....	1	St. Paul.....	14
Sanilac County—		Redwood County—	
Bridgehampton Township.....	1	Redwood Falls Township.....	1
Shiawassee County—		Rice County—	
Bennington Township.....	1	Faribault.....	2
Van Buren County—		Northfield.....	1
South Haven.....	1	Rock County—	
Washtenaw County—		Martin Township.....	1
Lyndon Township.....	1	Roseau County—	
Ann Arbor.....	2	Varrad.....	1
Wayne County—		Cedarbend Township.....	1
Ford.....	1	St. Louis County—	
Trenton.....	3	Chisholm.....	1
Detroit.....	30	Duluth.....	6
Wexford County—		Ely.....	1
Greenwood Township.....	3	Eveleth.....	3
Wexford Township.....	1	Gilbert.....	1
Total.....	116	Virginia.....	4
		Missabe Mountain Township.....	1
Minnesota:		Stearns County—	
Anoka County—		Albany.....	1
Anoka.....	1	Freeport.....	1
Beltrami County—		St. Cloud.....	3
Bemidji.....	1	Sauk Center.....	1
Blue Earth County—		Brookway Township.....	1
Mankato.....	1	Wabasha County—	
Brown County—		Wabasha.....	1
New Ulm.....	6	Glasgow Township.....	1
Carlton County—		Wright County—	
Cloquet.....	1	Cokato.....	1
Carver County—		Yellow Medicine County—	
Vaconia Township.....	1	Clarkfield.....	1
Clay County—		Granite Falls.....	1
Barnesville.....	1	Friendship Township.....	1
Moorhead.....	1	Total.....	109
Cottonwood County—			
Bingham.....	1	New Jersey:	
Crow Wing County—		Atlantic County.....	15
Brainerd.....	1	Bergen County.....	9
Dodge County—		Burlington County.....	6
West Concord.....	1	Camden County.....	19
Hayfield Township.....	1	Cape May County.....	3
Douglas County—		Essex County.....	15
Alexandria.....	1	Gloucester County.....	3
Goodhue County—		Hudson County.....	10
Red Wing.....	1	Hunterdon County.....	3
Hennepin County—		Mercer County.....	8
Minneapolis.....	16	Middlesex County.....	4
Jackson County—		Monmouth County.....	16
Heron Lake.....	1	Morris County.....	2
Delafield Township.....	1	Ocean County.....	4
Marshall County—		Passaic County.....	11
Stephen.....	1	Salem County.....	2
Martin County—		Somerset County.....	2
Fairmont.....	3	Sussex County.....	1
Ruthland Township.....	3	Union County.....	4
Morrison County—		Warren County.....	5
Little Falls.....	1	Total.....	144
Mower County—			
Adams.....	1		
Austin.....	2		
Sargeant.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for November, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Ohio:		Ohio—Continued.	
Allen County—		Lorain County—	
Delphos.....	2	Elyria.....	1
Lima.....	2	Lorain.....	1
Ashland County.....	1	Lucas County.....	23
Ashtabula County.....	8	Madison County.....	2
Athens County.....	5	Mahoning County—	
Belmont County.....	13	Youngstown.....	10
Brown County.....	2	Marion County—	
Butler County—		Marion.....	4
Hamilton.....	2	Medina County.....	2
Middletown.....	5	Meigs County.....	1
Champaign County.....	3	Mercer County.....	1
Clark County.....	11	Miami County.....	4
Clermont County.....	5	Monroe County.....	1
Clinton County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	15
Columbiana County.....	10	Morrow County.....	1
Coshocton County.....	2	Muskingum County.....	3
Crawford County.....	4	Noble County.....	1
Cuyahoga County.....	24	Ottawa County.....	4
Darke County.....	14	Paulding County.....	2
Fairfield County.....	3	Perry County.....	5
Franklin County—		Pike County.....	6
Columbus.....	7	Portage County.....	6
Fulton County.....	1	Putnam County.....	3
Gallia County.....	3	Richland County.....	2
Guernsey County.....	10	Ross County.....	7
Hamilton County—		Sandusky County.....	3
Cincinnati.....	5	Scioto County.....	3
Norwood.....	1	Seneca County.....	3
St. Bernard.....	1	Stark County.....	1
Hancock County.....	5	Summit County.....	24
Hardin County.....	5	Trumbull County.....	5
Harrison County.....	4	Tuscarawas County.....	9
Henry County.....	6	Union County.....	3
Hocking County.....	4	Van Wert County.....	1
Jackson County.....	3	Warren County.....	3
Jefferson County.....	14	Washington County.....	4
Knox County.....	2	Wayne County.....	6
Lake County.....	3	Williams County.....	3
Lawrence County.....	7	Wood County.....	11
Licking County.....	9		
Logan County.....	3	Total.....	394

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	12	1	Galveston, Tex.....	2	3
Atlantic City, N. J.....	3	1	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	12	1
Baltimore, Md.....	21	4	Harrison, N. J.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	.....	Haverhill, Mass.....	1	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	12	.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	2	2	Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	7	.....	Johnstown, Pa.....	6	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	1	2
Charleston, S. C.....	2	.....	Kearny, N. J.....	1	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	26	6	Lawrence, Mass.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	1	Lima, Ohio.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	6	.....	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....
Concord, N. H.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	5	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	.....	1	Lowell, Mass.....	2	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Lynchburg, Va.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	6	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	Nanticoke, Pa.....	1	.....
Elgin, Ill.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	10	.....
Erie, Pa.....	2	.....	Newark, N. J.....	2	1
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	6	2

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Castle, Pa.....	1		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	1
New Haven, Conn.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	8	
New Orleans, La.....	3	3	St. Paul, Minn.....		1
Newton, Mass.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	
New York, N. Y.....	48	7	San Diego, Cal.....	2	1
Oakland, Cal.....		1	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	
Orange, N. J.....		1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	15	3	Somerville, Mass.....		1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4		Steubenville, Ohio.....	1	
Plainfield, N. J.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	4	1
Portland, Oreg.....	6	2	Trenton, N. J.....	2	
Portsmouth, Va.....	1		Waltham, Mass.....	3	1
Providence, R. I.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	6	
Reading, Pa.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....	3	1
Richmond, Va.....	2		Wilmington, Del.....	7	
Roanoke, Va.....	1		York, Pa.....	3	
Rochester, N. Y.....	3	1			

TYPHUS FEVER.

Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported by telegraph December 14, 1915, that 3 cases of typhus fever had been notified in Laredo, Tex., all being in persons who have been residents of Laredo for a long time.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for November, 1915.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia.....	159	14	38	Michigan.....	566	122	304
Maryland.....	522	172	263	Minnesota.....	275	64	324
Massachusetts.....	1,098	664	581	New Jersey.....	799		379
				Ohio.....	1,456	679	1,195

Iowa Report for October, 1915.

During the month of October, 1915, 71 cases of diphtheria and 56 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the State of Iowa.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915, (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	584,605	174	39	3	72	.....	34	2	20	14
Boston, Mass.....	745,139	243	55	4	43	1	42	.....	47	24
Chicago, Ill.....	2,447,045	577	155	10	82	1	89	2	187	67
Cleveland, Ohio.....	656,975	180	69	5	77	.....	37	8	31	16
Detroit, Mich.....	554,717	175	60	4	55	3	21	.....	23	11
New York, N. Y.....	5,438,190	1,282	293	11	183	5	94	.....	318	135
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,683,664	481	64	7	68	.....	35	.....	104	41
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	571,984	168	38	4	124	3	36	.....	32	15
St. Louis Mo.....	745,988	226	114	.....	2	.....	25	.....	26	11
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	97	23	1	255	.....	17	.....	30	14
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,706	107	28	.....	4	.....	4	.....	27	15
Jersey City, N. J.....	300,133	75	18	1	5	.....	10	.....	34	5
Los Angeles, Cal.....	465,367	102	20	2	2	.....	8	.....	44	16
Milwaukee, Wis.....	428,062	89	7	2	156	1	12	.....	17	3
Newark, N. J.....	399,000	.....	35	1	87	.....	15	.....	34	6
New Orleans, La.....	366,484	182	72	.....	1	.....	17	.....	32	25
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,416,912	134	27	4	1	.....	17	.....	37	11
Washington, D. C.....	358,679	126	52	1	11	.....	9	.....	21	10
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	209,722	69	24	1	1	.....	4	.....	12	8
Denver, Colo.....	253,161	59	1	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	10
Indianapolis, Ind.....	265,578	42	12	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	4
Kansas City, Mo.....	289,879	.....	18	5	3	.....	3	.....	2	5
Portland, Oreg.....	272,833	48	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Providence, R. I.....	250,025	62	22	4	7	.....	19	.....	.....	8
Rochester, N. Y.....	250,747	60	5	.....	12	.....	5	.....	8	6
St. Paul, Minn.....	241,999	62	4	.....	7	.....	2	.....	4	4
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Birmingham, Ala.....	174,108	43	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	8
Bridgeport, Conn.....	118,434	26	4	1	1	.....	3	.....	6	2
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,669	35	13	2	1	.....	5	1	3	8
Camden, N. J.....	104,349	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Dallas, Tex.....	116,605	.....	8	1	3	.....	11	.....	3	4
Dayton, Ohio.....	125,509	33	7	1	1	.....	13	.....	6	3
Fall River, Mass.....	126,904	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	125,759	35	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	3
Hartford, Conn.....	108,969	33	10	.....	3	.....	5	.....	10	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	112,124	45	12	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	8
Lynn, Mass.....	100,316	15	10	1	40	.....	18	.....	2	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	115,978	45	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3
New Bedford, Mass.....	114,694	33	8	1	2	.....	3	.....	9	2
New Haven, Conn.....	147,095	.....	7	.....	1	.....	5	.....	7	.....
Oakland, Cal.....	190,803	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
Reading, Pa.....	105,094	21	3	.....	96	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.....	154,674	47	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	113,567	24	4	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1
Springfield, Mass.....	103,216	21	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	6	2
Tacoma, Wash.....	108,094	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	187,840	68	14	1	48	.....	13	.....	.....	15
Trenton, N. J.....	109,212	44	21	1	114	1	4	.....	0	3
Worcester, Mass.....	160,523	43	11	.....	3	.....	2	.....	7	5
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	.....	5	.....	6	.....	10	.....	4	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	55,806	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582	.....	8	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Berkeley, Cal.....	54,879	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	29	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Brockton, Mass.....	65,746	17	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	12	6	.....	5	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	60,427	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Covington, Ky.....	56,520	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	25	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	3
Elizabeth, N. J.....	84,550	28	21	1	8	1	.....	.....	3	2
Erie, Pa.....	73,798	23	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	72,125	22	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 4, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	23	1	1					4	1
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104		6				3		5	
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	22	8		8				1	1
Kansas City, Kans.	96,854		14	1			1		5	1
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269				1					
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	19	8		46		16		7	1
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	26	3				1			
Malden, Mass.	50,067	15	5	2		1			2	1
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	26	1	1			7		4	4
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	17	1						3	4
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		3							
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	25	2		44	2	3		2	
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	24	3	1	46	1				1
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	24								3
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	27	10	1	1		9		2	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	21	6		2		5		6	1
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	24	3		1		5		1	4
South Bend, Ind.	67,030		4	2	2					2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		10	2	2					2
Springfield, Ohio.	50,804	6					1		2	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	16	7				2		4	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		2	1			1			
York, Pa.	50,543								1	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	6			1					2
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	3			6		6		1	
Butler, Pa.	26,587	7					1			
Butte, Mont.	42,918		1		1		2		2	4
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	16	1	1	30					1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564		2				4		1	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	9	1						1	
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		1				1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650		1				1			
East range, N. J.	41,155				4		3		2	
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	6	1		1					
Everett, Mass.	38,307	8	3							
Fitchburgh, Mass.	41,144	4	8				2		2	
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	18	8				4			2
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	5	8		1		1		3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	11								1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	4			1				1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	11			2					
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	14	4				2		1	
Lima, Ohio	34,644	14	2				1			1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	7					2			
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662						4			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	14					2			
Medford, Mass.	25,737	7					1			
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	5			5				2	1
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		5				4		3	
Newport, Ky.	31,722	10	1						2	2
Newport, R. I.	29,631	6								
Newton, Mass.	43,085	12	2		3		1		4	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,210	7	1		1		1			
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	15								1
Orange, N. J.	32,524	7			1		1			1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	18					1		2	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		6				1			
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580		1				1		2	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610		1				1			1
Racine, Wis.	45,507	9	1						2	1
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	5	9				2		1	
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	6	3				3			2
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	10	2							
Stockton, Cal.	34,508		2		1					2
Superior, Wis.	45,285	7	1				4			
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	12	1		40					2
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	11	2		1		2			1
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	3	1		1		1		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	17	2		2		2			

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended December 4, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Williamsport, Pa.....	33,495	7	7				1			
Wilmington, N. C.....	28,264	8	3							
Zanesville, Ohio.....	30,406				1					
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,979	10								
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	13,316				17				4	
Braddock, Pa.....	21,310				23				1	
Cairo, Ill.....	15,593	3								
Clinton, Mass.....	¹ 13,075	2								1
Coffeyville, Kans.....	16,765		5	1						
Concord, N. H.....	22,480	9	2							1
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,923	7								
Harrison, N. J.....	16,555				2				3	
Kearny, N. J.....	22,753	5	3		1		4		1	
Marinette, Wis.....	¹ 14,610				1				1	
Melrose, Mass.....	17,166	3							1	
Morristown, N. J.....	13,158	6					1			
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,287	6								
Naticoke, Pa.....	22,441	3	2		1					
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,195	6	1				1			
New London, Conn.....	20,771	10	4				1		1	3
North Adams, Mass.....	¹ 22,019	8							1	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,846	12	2	1			1		1	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	17,798	20		1						9
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,280	9	1						1	1
Rutland, Vt.....	14,621	6	2	1			1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,842	10			1					
Steelton, Pa.....	15,337	4	1				1		3	
Woburn, Mass.....	15,832	2								

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

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

During the period from September 26 to October 30, 1915, 1,284 cases of cholera with 862 deaths were notified in Austria. Of these cases, 1,179 occurred among the civil population.

Cholera—Trieste.

From June 20 to September 16, 1915, 78 cases of cholera with 28 deaths were notified at Trieste. Of these, 7 cases were imported from the surrounding country. In a few cases infection was traced to importation from foreign countries. All of the 78 cases, with the exception of about 10, which ended fatally early in the attack, were removed to the cholera hospital. Three cases developed in hospitals. Among the measures adopted to check the spread of the disease was anticholera inoculation.

Smallpox.

During the period from September 5 to October 16, 1915, 2,923 cases of smallpox were notified in Austria. The cases occurred mainly among the civil population.

Typhus Fever.

During the two weeks ended October 2, 1915, 204 cases of typhus fever were notified in Austria.

CANAL ZONE.

Cases of Yellow Fever Arrive at Quarantine.

Two cases of yellow fever arrived December 10, 1915, at Balboa quarantine, Canal Zone, from Buenaventura, Colombia. The patients had been taken sick before arrival.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended November 13, 1915, 224 rats were examined at Shanghai. No plague infection was found.

ECUADOR.**Plague—Yellow Fever—Guayaquil.**

During the month of October, 1915, 9 cases of plague with 4 deaths were notified at Guayaquil.

During the same period, a fatal case of yellow fever was notified at Guayaquil.

GIBRALTAR.**Quarantine Against Arzilla Removed.**

The quarantine restrictions imposed at Gibraltar, September 4 and 17, 1915, against Arzila, Morocco,¹ on account of plague, were removed, by order of the board of health, November 12, 1915.

GREAT BRITAIN.**Examination of Rats—Liverpool.**

During the period from August 30 to November 20, 1915, 2,109 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

Typhus Fever—Liverpool.

During the week ended November 27, 1915, 9 cases of typhus fever with 1 death were notified at Liverpool.

TYPHUS FEVER.**Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 24, 1915.²**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria Hungary:				
Austria.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 2....	204	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 5-11.....	1	1	
Cairo.....	Nov. 16-22.....	14	10	
Port Said.....	do.....	1	.....
Germany:				
Bremen.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 13....	2	1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Nov. 21-27.....	9	1	
Jamaica:				
Port Antonio.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 4....	1	.....
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Oct. 9-23.....	.....	8	
Vladivostok.....	Sept. 8-Oct. 5.....	12	1	

¹ Public Health Reports, Oct. 15, 1915, p. 3034.

² From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 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		Mainly among military.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	May 2-15.....	64		
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	May 16-Nov. 6....	28	8	
Azores:				
Terceira.....	May 23-29.....	1		July 24, 1915; present.
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Kingston.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	May 16-Sept. 11....		3	
China:				
Antung.....	June 29-Oct. 24....	6	2	
Hankow.....	July 4-10.....		1	
Harbin.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Hungtaohotze 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	
Curacao.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	1	
Dominican Republic:				
Santo Domingo.....	July 19-Aug. 31....		2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 18....	230	33	
Batavia.....	June 6-Oct. 18....	126	19	
Samarang.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Oct. 28....	166	50	
Cairo.....	May 7-Aug. 5.....	310	208	
Port Said.....	May 7-July 22....	11	9	
France:				
La Rochelle.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	
Germany.....	May 16-22.....	12		In German soldiers and 1 prison-camp employee; among prisoners of war in 14 districts and in Saxony and Hesse.
Do.....	June 6-26.....	23		Among military and prisoners.
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 30....	161		
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 30-June 5....		1	
Bavaria.....	July 11-Aug. 7.....	3		
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-Nov. 6....	32	5	
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		
Franfurt—				
Government district.....	July 18-21.....	1		
Hamburg.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	
Hanover.....	Oct. 17-23.....	1	1	
Koblenz—				
Government district.....	June 6-Sept. 4....	5		
Leipzig.....	June 6-12.....		1	
Merselurg—				
Government district.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Posen.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....			
Saxe-Weimar.....	July 11-17.....	10		In prison camp.
Saxony.....	July 18-24.....	27		At Jena.
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	
Saloniki.....	May 30-Oct. 2.....		253	
Italy:				
Florence.....	May 1-Sept. 30....	21	6	
Turin.....	May 17-23.....	1		

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 7-Sept. 3.....	3		
Hakodate.....	Aug. 29-Oct. 23.....	2		
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 18-24.....	8		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-Nov. 7.....		7	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28.....	1	1	Nov. 14, present.
Puebla.....	Nov. 14.....			Do.
San Luis Potosi.....	do.....			Do.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-Oct. 9.....	355	64	
Petrograd.....	May 9-Oct. 9.....	29	7	
Riga.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 18.....	23	1	
Vladivostok.....	June 15-Aug. 28.....	4	1	
Warsaw.....				Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 31.
				Nov. 1-28, 1914: Cases, 31;
				death, 1. Maximum incidence, Nov. 22-28: Cases, 20;
				death, 1.
				Prevalent.
Serbia.....	Apr. 27.....			
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. Oct. 24-30, 1915, present.
Beirut.....	May 27-Sept. 4.....	8	2	Do.
Harpit.....	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. Oct. 24-30, 1915, present.
Trebizond.....				Oct., 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. 24, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 30.....	1,284	862	
Trieste.....	June 20-Sept. 16.....	78	28	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Oct. 8-25.....	43	32	
Batavia.....	Oct. 19-25.....		28	
Brebes.....	Oct. 8-14.....	5	4	
India:				
Calcutta.....	Oct. 24-30.....		12	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	10	2	
Madras.....	do.....	1	2	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 9-16.....	7	5	

YELLOW FEVER.

Canal Zone: Balboa quarantine.....	Dec. 10.....	2		In persons arrived from Buenaventura, Colombia.
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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. 24, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 3-9.....	7	7	
Dutch East Indies:				
Kediri residency.....	Oct. 8-21.....	135	128	
Madioen residency.....	do.....	1	1	
Pasoeroean residency.....	do.....	5	5	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	3	3	
Surakarta residency.....	do.....	119	108	
Hawaii:				
Pauhau.....	Dec. 16.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	7	4	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	223	131	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 9-30.....	18	17	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 24-30.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Total, Oct. 29-Nov. 11, 1915: Cases, 63.
Newcastle district.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11.....	61		
Sydney.....	do.....	2		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Sept. 5-Oct. 16.....	2,923		
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 7-13.....	73		
China:				Present.
Amoy.....	Oct. 3-23.....			
Shanghai.....	Nov. 9-14.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Oct. 8-14.....	63	13	
Batavia.....	Oct. 19-25.....	9	1	
Germany:				Total, Nov. 7-13, 1915: Cases, 5.
Breslau, Government district.....	Nov. 7-13.....	1		
Cassel, Government district.....	do.....	1		
Lorraine.....	do.....	1		
Oppeln, Government district.....	do.....	2		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Nov. 21-27.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	1		
Madras.....	do.....	5	4	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 10-30.....	8	4	
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 5.....		2	
Frontera.....	Nov. 7-20.....	20	7	
Monterey.....	Nov. 15-21.....	4		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 8.....	3		
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-5.....	4		
Tampico.....	Nov. 21-30.....		2	
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 22-28.....	14	7	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 14-27.....	3		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Oct. 9-23.....	19	7	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Nov. 14-20.....	5	2	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 1915.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				
Austria.....	May 2-Sept. 25.....	29,820	15,947	
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-Sept. 13.....	326	141	215 cholera carriers.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 3-Oct. 18.....	1,004	415	
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-Oct. 17.....	3,280	1,748	May 16-23; 5 additional cases notified.
Budapest.....	June 28-Oct. 9.....	5	2	
Borneo.....				To Sept. 9, 1915, 6 cases; 5 deaths; 30 miles from Sandakan.
Bandjermasin.....	Aug. 13.....			Epidemic.
Bode.....	Aug. 22-28.....	8	2	On Sandakan Bay.
Putatan.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 16.....	5	5	
Sandakan.....	July 18-31.....	7	5	Within jail limits.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	8	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 2-Oct. 23.....	5	5	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 18.....	236	142	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 4.....	106	89	Sept. 3, 1915: Epidemic.
Brebes.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 7.....	6	5	
Cheribon.....	Aug. 22-28.....	7	6	
Germany.....	July 24-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 18-24.....	1		Among soldiers.
Brandenburg on the Oder.....	Aug. 15-21.....	2	1	
Breslau.....	July 18-Oct. 12.....	5	1	3 military.
Bromberg.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	2		Among soldiers.
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 5-Sept. 25.....	4		
Konigsberg.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	5	1	
Koslin.....	Aug. 8-28.....	4	8	
Liegnitz.....	June 13-Aug. 28.....	4	3	
Lunenburg.....	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. 11.....	1		
Oppeln.....	June 13-Sept. 18.....	38	5	Do.
Potsdam.....	June 13-Oct. 30.....	5	2	Do.
Schleswig.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 16.....	9	2	
Stade.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2		
Stettin.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 25.....	14	2	
Wiesbaden.....	June 13-Aug. 7.....	1		
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 Klotsch.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	4	Aug. 15-21, 1915: 1 case at Klotsch.
Hamburg.....	Aug. 1-14.....	4		
Hanover.....	July 25-31.....	1		Among soldiers.
Hermannshohe.....	Sept. 5-25.....	7		Civilians.
Jagendorf.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Kehl.....	Oct. 2-9.....	3	1	
Kiel.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 2.....	1	1	
Kosel.....	Sept. 12-18.....	1	1	Civilian.
Kronshagen.....	Oct. 2-9.....	1		
Landsberg.....	July 25-31.....	1		Among soldiers.
Leipzig.....	do.....	1		Do.
Marggrabowa.....	Oct. 17-23.....	1		Present.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 1915—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Niederzaden	Sept. 5-11	1	1	Civilian.
Patschkau	July 18-24	1		Among soldiers.
Posen	July 25-31	1		Do.
Rosenberg	June 13-July 2	1		
Sachsenhausen	do.	1	1	
Saxony, Kingdom	Aug. 15-28	2		
Schneidemuhl	July 25-31	1		Do.
Silesia	July 3-17	5		
Slaventzitz	June 13-July 2	1		
Sommerfeld	July 18-24	1		Do.
Spandau	July 25-31	1		Do.
Striegau	July 18-24	1	1	Do.
Thorn	Sept. 19-25	2		Civilians.
Tilsit	do.	2		Do.
Treptow	do.	2		Do.
India:				
Akyab	May 16-July 31		7	
Bassein	Apr. 18-July 31		34	
Bombay	June 6-Sept. 4	9	8	
Calcutta	Apr. 25-Oct. 23		302	
Henzada	Aug. 1-21		21	
Karachi	Aug. 1-7	1	1	
Madras	May 2-Oct. 30	24	12	
Madras district	Sept. 5-Oct. 11	11	8	
Mandalay	Aug. 29-Sept. 18		224	
Mergui	Aug. 15-Sept. 11		93	
Myingyan	July 25-Sept. 11	1	33	
Pakokku	Aug. 8-Sept. 11		71	
Pegu	July 4-10	1		
Rangoon	Apr. 24-Sept. 11	17	16	
Toungoo	Sept. 12-18		2	
Indo-China:				
Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 284; deaths, 178.				
Provinces—				
Anam	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	9	5	
Cochin China	do.	621	297	
Laos	Feb. 1-28	46	21	
Tonkin	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	84	39	
Saigon	May 2-Oct. 17	1,323	830	
Italy:				
Leghorn	Aug. 11	1		
Venice	do.	3		
Persia:				
Dilman	Sept. 16			Present.
Khol	do.			Do.
Tabriz	Aug. 26-Sept. 15	175	10	And vicinity.
Russia:				
Archangel	Oct. 10			Present.
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	

YELLOW FEVER.

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

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Sept. 28.....	1		
Azores:				
Terceira, island.....	July 25.....			Present.
Bahrein, island.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 20-Nov. 13...	16	12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 22-28.....	4	4	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-Oct. 23.....	60	48	
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. 23.....	80	74	
Shanghai.....	Oct. 3-9.....		1	Chinese.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Aug. 15.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1915: Cases, 2,004; deaths, 1,864. Aug. 8-14, 1915: Cases, 58; deaths, 57.
Do.....	Mar. 12-July 31.....	2,227	1,111	
Kediri residency.....	July 30-Oct. 7.....	457	443	
Madioen residency.....	Mar. 12-Sept. 3.....	8	7	
Paseroacan residency.....	Mar. 12-Oct. 7.....	114	112	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	88	88	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 14.....	17	17	
Surakarta residency.....	do.....	183	175	
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-Oct. 4.....	8	2	
Fayoum, province.....	May 14-Sept. 2.....	54	10	
Galioubeh, province.....	May 14-27.....	1		
Gizeh, province.....	Sept. 15-27.....	2	2	
Minieh, province.....	May 14-July 15.....	14	5	
Port Said.....	May 28-Nov. 4.....	14	7	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 11.....	14	13	Present, Oct. 23.
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Dec. 2.....	1	1	
Paauiilo 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. 23.....	645	562	
Madras presidency.....	Sept. 5-Oct. 11.....	380	272	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 25-Sept. 4.....		22	
Moulmein.....	May 23-July 24.....		9	
Myingyan.....	Apr. 5-17.....		1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-May 1.....		5	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 9.....	299	250	Apr. 1-May 31, 1915: Cases, 94; deaths, 92.
Toungoo.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....		38	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-Oct. 17.....	17	10	Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 73; deaths, 58.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	62	54	
Cambodia.....	do.....	37	34	
Cochin China.....	do.....	40	19	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-8.....	20	20	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Kagi.....	May 30-July 3.....	7	7	
Tokyo.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	9	5	
Mautitius.....	June 14-Sept. 30.....	14		
Persia:				
Mohammerah.....	Apr. 10-June 1.....	3		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru.....				Year 1914: Cases, 760; deaths, 38. Apr. 1, 1903-June 30, 1915: Cases, 10,774. Jan. 1-June 30, 1915: Cases, 287; deaths, 140.
Callao.....	May 3-Oct. 24.....	7		Apr. 1, 1903-June 30, 1915: Cases, 387.
Canta.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 3.....	4		
Casma.....	Oct. 18-24.....	1		
Chiclayo.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 12.....	4		
Ferrenafe.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 3.....	3		
Lima (city).....	May 3-Oct. 24.....	14		
Lima (country).....	Oct. 18-24.....	2		
Mollendo.....	May 3-Oct. 3.....	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. 24.....	11		
Tumbez.....	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		
Goulburn district.....	Oct. 22-28.....	1		
Newcastle district.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 28.....	294		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		
Morowether.....	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		
Scone 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.
Do.....	Oct. 28.....	1		On S. S. Wodonga from Sydney.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 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	Aug. 1914-May 8, 1915: Cases, 1,487; deaths, 316.
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	May 2-Nov. 6.....	463	4	
Prague.....	Aug. 1-21.....	5		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 18-Nov. 11.....	373	105	
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Sept. 2.....			Epidemic.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Edmonton.....				Epidemic 30 miles south; closed Aug. 14, 1915: Cases, 100 (estimated).
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Oct. 17-Nov. 6.....	5		
Hamilton.....	June 1-30.....	2	4	
Peterborough.....	July 10-17.....		1	
Sarnia.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 6-Aug. 7.....	7		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 13-Dec. 4.....	29		
Sherbrooke.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	July 18-24.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 2-Oct. 23.....	229	56	
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 9-22.....		2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 18.....	1,932	388	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 18.....	12	33	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 9.....	42	14	
Cairo.....	Apr. 30-Aug. 5.....	18	8	
France:				
Paris.....	Oct. 10-16.....	1		
Germany.....				
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Hamburg.....	June 6-12.....	1		
Government districts—				
Allenstein.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Arnsberg.....	.....do.....	1		
Breslau.....	June 20-Nov. 6.....	2		
Danzig.....	June 13-July 31.....	3		
Gumbinnen.....	May 23-29.....	2		
Hildesheim.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	1		
Magdeburg.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	1		
Marienwerder.....	May 23-July 31.....	3		
Merseburg.....	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. 29-Sept. 4.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Mar. 21-May 22.....	29	7	1 vessel from Bombay, Maximum incidence, Apr. 4-17: Cases, 22; deaths, 2.
London.....	May 30-June 12.....	3		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-29.....		1	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 17, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 2-8.....		1	
Bombay.....	May 2-Oct. 23.....	274	160	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 23.....		258	
Karachi.....	May 2-Oct. 24.....	31	8	
Madras.....	May 2-Oct. 30.....	109	50	
Moulmein.....	May 23-29.....		1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-June 12.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 9.....	174	70	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....			Present.
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	32	5	
Cochin China.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	66	12	
Saigon.....	May 23-July 10.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Turin.....	Aug. 16-Nov. 14.....	4		
Japan:				
Taiwan, island.....	May 23-29.....	1		
Martinique:				
Fort de France.....	Oct. 26.....	5		On S. S. Niagara from Bordeaux, Oct. 13, 1915.
Mexico:				
Acapuleo.....	July 14-Sept. 5.....		3	
Aguascalientes.....	June 7-Nov. 14.....		40	
Columbia.....	Sept. 15.....	2		
Frontera.....	May 23-Nov. 6.....	177	70	Oct. 3-23: Cases, 8; deaths, 5.
Mazatlan.....	June 23-July 13.....		3	
Monterey.....	June 14-Oct. 31.....	11		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Sept. 11-Nov. 16.....	4		In persons from San Luis Potosi.
Progreso.....	June 6-Nov. 23.....	10	2	
Salini Cruz.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	10	1	
Tampico.....	Aug. 11-Oct. 30.....		10	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Nov. 21.....	174	86	
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, 5; 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-Oct. 31.....		37	
Malaga.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	3		
Seville.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....		11	
Valencia.....	May 30-Nov. 23.....	179	25	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 25-May 15.....	6	2	
Singapore.....	May 23-Sept. 25.....	2		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 16-Nov. 13.....	61		
Geneva.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 2.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-8.....			Present.
Beirut.....	May 16-Oct. 2.....	142	58	
Haifa.....	May 3-July 25.....	9	1	
Jaffa.....	May 9-29.....	2		
Mersina.....	May 30-June 5.....	1		
Tripoli.....	May 2-8.....			Do.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	June 24-July 30.....	3		
East London.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Somerset East.....	Sept. 21.....			About 20 cases.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

The Federal Antinarcotic Law Does not Limit the Amount of Habit-Forming Drugs which may be Prescribed by a Physician.

UNITED STATES *v.* FRIEDMAN, 224 Fed. Rep., 276. (June 1, 1915.)

The Harrison Antinarcotic Law does not fix a limit to the amount of habit-forming drugs that a physician may prescribe, nor is there any duty imposed upon a physician other than that he must keep a record of all such drugs dispensed by him and the name and address of the patients, except those to whom he may personally administer, and that he must preserve the records for a period of two years.

An indictment under the Harrison Antinarcotic Act charged that the defendant dispensed, distributed, and prescribed the drugs enumerated in the act in quantities more than was necessary to meet the immediate needs of a patient, and did not distribute, dispense, and prescribe the drugs in good faith and as a medicine. The court held that the indictment did not charge an offense under the act.

McCALL, District Judge: The indictment in this case charges the defendant with having dispensed, distributed, and prescribed gum opium and powdered opium, the derivatives, compounds, and preparations thereof, to wit, morphine sulphate, heroin, and cocaine, a derivative of coca leaves, without the dispensing, distribution, and prescription as aforesaid being in the course of his professional practice; that is to say, that he dispensed, distributed, and prescribed the aforesaid drugs *in quantities more than was necessary* to meet the immediate needs of a patient, and did not distribute, dispense, and prescribe the drugs *in good faith and as a medicine*.

The defendant demurs to the indictment upon seven grounds. The first five are overruled. The sixth and seventh will be considered together, and are to the effect that the acts of the defendant averred in the indictment are not prohibited by law, nor are they in violation of any law of the United States.

The indictment is drawn under section 2 of the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, known as the Harrison Antinarcotic Law. Section 2 provides: (1) That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange, or give away any of the drugs mentioned in the act, except in pursuance of a written order of the person to whom such article is sold, bartered, exchanged, or given. (2) Every person who shall accept any such order, and in pursuance thereof shall sell, barter, exchange, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs, shall preserve such order for a period of two years. (3) Every person who shall give an order as therein provided to any person for any of the aforesaid drugs shall, at or before the time of giving such order, make or cause to be made a duplicate thereof, on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in case of acceptance of such order shall preserve such duplicate for a period of two years. It is further provided that nothing contained in section 2 shall apply to the dispensing or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, registered under the provisions of the act, in the course of his professional practice only: *Provided*, That such physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed, showing the amount dispensed or distributed, the date and the

name and address of the patient, to whom such drugs are dispensed or distributed, except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient, upon whom such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend, and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing such drug.

An attentive examination of the indictment discloses that the offense with which the defendant is charged is dispensing, distributing, and prescribing the prohibited drugs in *quantities more than was necessary to meet the needs of a patient*, and that they were not distributed, dispensed, and prescribed *in good faith* and as a medicine.

As I understand section 2 of the act, the only thing required of a person, who shall give an order as provided in said section for the drugs mentioned in the act, is that he shall make or cause to be made, at the time of giving the order, a duplicate thereof, on a form issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in case of the acceptance of said order he shall preserve such duplicate for two years. The defendant is not indicted for failure to do either of these last-mentioned things.

Subsection (a) of section 2 provides that nothing contained in the section shall apply to physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons, registered under the act, who dispense or distribute any of the drugs in the course of their professional practice, provided that they shall keep a record of all of such drugs dispensed or distributed, showing the amount dispensed or distributed, the date, and the name and address of the patient to whom such drugs are dispensed or distributed, unless the physician shall administer them personally to the patient. But the defendant is not indicted for violation of subsection (a) but, as has been said, he is indicted for giving a prescription for said drugs *in quantities more than was necessary, and not in good faith and as a medicine*.

I fail to find in the act of Congress under examination any language making the doing of the things with which the defendant is charged a violation of law. In other words, there is no limit fixed to the amount of said drugs that a physician may prescribe, nor is there any duty imposed upon him, other than to keep a record of all such drugs dispensed by him, and the name and address of the patient, except those to whom he may personally administer, and that he must preserve the records for a period of two years. For failing to do either of these things he is not indicted.

The result is I think the sixth and seventh grounds of the demurrer are good, and an order will be entered quashing the indictment.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

KANSAS.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium—Medical Assistants—Admission of Patients. (Chap. 335, Act Mar. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Medical assistant examining physicians.*—All medical assistants shall be appointed by the superintendent. No medical assistant shall be appointed who is not a reputable physician and a graduate of a legally chartered and recognized medical college. The county health officer shall examine all applicants for admission to such sanatorium. Said examining physicians shall have been in regular practice of their profession for at least five years, and shall be skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary disease. Their fee or compensation for each patient examined shall be \$3.

SEC. 2. *County patients.*—The State board of control having charge of the said State tubercular sanatorium is hereby given power and authority to receive therein patients who have no ability to pay, but no person shall be admitted to the hospital who has not been a citizen of this State for at least one year. Every person desiring free treatment in such hospital shall apply to the local authorities, of his or her county, having charge of the relief of the poor, who shall thereupon issue a written request to the superintendent of such State sanatorium for the admission of such persons. Such request shall state in writing whether the person is able to pay for his or her care and treatment while at the hospital, which request or statement shall be kept on file by the superintendent of the hospital. Such requests shall be filed by the superintendent in a book kept for that purpose in the order of their receipt by him. Whenever there are vacancies caused by death or removal said superintendent shall thereupon issue a request to an examining physician, appointed as provided for in section 1, in the same city or county, and if there be no such examining physician in said city or county, then to the nearest examining physician, for the examination by him of said patient.

Upon the request of such superintendent said examining physician shall examine all persons applying for free admission and treatment in said institution and determine whether such persons applying are suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. No person shall be admitted as a patient in said institution without the certificate of one of such examining physicians, certifying that such applicant is suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, and if upon the reception of a person in the said hospital it is found by the authorities thereof that he is not suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, or is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in such an advanced stage as to prevent his receiving any benefit from the care and treatment in said hospital, he can be returned to the place of his residence, and the expense of transportation to and from said hospital shall be paid by the county sending such patient. Admission to said hospital shall be made in the order in which the names of the applicants appear upon the application book, to be kept as above provided by the superintendent of said hospital, in so far as such applicants are subsequently certified by such examining physicians to be suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Every person who is admitted as and who is a county charge at the time of making his or her application shall be transported to and from the hospital at the expense of

said county, and cared for and treated at the expense of such county, which would otherwise be chargeable with the support of indigent persons, and the expense of transportation, treatment and maintenance, and the actual cost of articles of clothing furnished by the hospital to such poor or indigent person, shall be a charge against such county. And the State board of control, in charge of the said State tubercular sanatorium, shall fix the price of maintenance, in such institution, for county patients, and the different counties having county patients contained therein will be liable for the maintenance cost, as fixed by the State board of control, not to exceed \$3 per week.

SEC. 3. *Private patients.*—Applicants for admission to this institution who are able to pay for their treatment are not required to obtain a written request from the local authorities having charge of the relief of the poor, but shall make application direct to the superintendent, who shall enter the name of such applicant in the book to be kept by him for that purpose, as provided in section 2 of this act, and when there is room in said hospital for such applicant, without interfering with the preference in the selection of patients which shall always be given to the indigent, such patient shall be admitted to the hospital upon the certificate of one of the examining physicians, which certificate shall be kept on file by such superintendent.

SEC. 4. *Support of county patients.*—At least once each month the superintendent of the hospital shall furnish to the board of county commissioners of each county having charge of the relief of the poor a list of all the county patients in such hospital that are credited to each respective county, and who are shown by the statement of such local authorities to be unable to pay for their care, treatment, and maintenance, under the provisions of section 2 of this act, and he shall accompany such list with a bill of charges for the care, treatment and maintenance, at the rate per week to be fixed by the State board of control, for each county patient, together with items of expense, transportation, fee of the examining physician, and the actual cost of articles of clothing furnished by the hospital to each such county patient. And the county commissioners of such county shall allow such sums of money for such purposes, and said sums to be paid to the superintendent of the hospital, and he shall pay the same over to the State treasurer, to be placed in the maintenance fund of the State tubercular sanatorium, and may be used for special improvements.

SEC. 5. The State board of control having charge of the State tubercular sanatorium shall have power and authority to fix the charges to be paid by patients who are able to pay for their care and treatment in such hospital, or who have relatives bound by law to support them who are able to pay therefor.

Hospitals—Certain Cities Authorized to Levy a Tax for the Equipment and Maintenance of. (Chap. 143, Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the mayor and council of any city of the second class, with a population of more than 3,000 and not exceeding 6,000, or the mayor and commissioners, where such city has the commission form of government, may annually levy a tax of not exceeding one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation, for the purpose of equipping and maintaining a hospital in such city; *Provided*, That before any such tax shall be levied a proposition to levy such tax shall first be submitted to the qualified electors of such city for their rejection or approval. And no such election shall be called until a petition therefor, signed by 25 per cent of the electors of such city, shall first be presented to such city council or city commissioners.

SEC. 2. The levy provided for by the preceding section is in addition to the limitation of the rate of levy fixed for cities of the second class by section 9413, of the general statutes of 1909, being section 20, of chapter 245 of the session laws of 1909.

Tuberculin Test of Cattle—Regulations Governing. (Chap. 351, Act Feb. 25, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 22 of chapter 312 of the session laws of 1911 be and the same are [sic] hereby amended to read as follows:

That the live stock sanitary commissioner whenever he may deem it necessary, shall formulate and announce the rules under which the tuberculin test for tuberculosis in domestic animals shall be applied and for all proceedings subsequent to such application; but in so doing he shall be governed by the following regulations, to wit:

(a) That the tuberculin test shall comply with the instructions and rules as given by the bureau of animal industry of the Federal department of agriculture for conducting the tuberculin test.

(b) No person other than one indicated for that purpose by the live stock sanitary commissioner shall inject any tuberculin into any animal in this State.

(c) All charts giving the temperatures and conditions existing at the time the animal was tested, accompanied by a history and description of the animal shall be, immediately after the test is made, submitted to the State live stock sanitary commissioner who shall thereupon render his opinion thereon, which decision shall be final and shall be recorded in his office.

(d) That the State live stock sanitary commissioner shall at once apply the quarantine and other regulations issued by him under the provisions of this act to animals found infected with tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. That section 22 of chapter 312 of the session laws of 1911 is hereby repealed.

Rest Rooms—Certain Cities Authorized to Levy a Tax for the Erection and Maintenance of. (Chap. 126, Act Mar. 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That all cities of the first class having a population of 55,000 or under and not having a city hall or convention hall costing more than \$100,000 are hereby authorized to levy a tax, in addition to other taxes provided by law, each year not to exceed one-half of one mill on the dollar on all taxable property in such cities for the purpose of purchasing or erecting suitable buildings to be used as rest rooms and for maintaining the same.

Coal Mines—Bath Houses Required in Certain Cases. (Chap. 245, Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 1 of the chapter numbered 226 of the laws of 1913 be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be duty [sic] of every owner, or lessee, its officers or agents, or other person or persons having jurisdiction or direction of any coal mines within the State of Kansas, to provide on and after the passage and publication of this act, a suitable building, which shall be convenient to the principal entrance of such mine or mines, and equipped with individual lockers or hangers, benches or seats, proper light, heat, hot and cold water, and shower baths, and maintain same in good order, for the use of persons employed therein, for the purpose of washing and bathing of employees and changing of clothing. Said building or bath house to have sufficient floor space for the accommodation of miners or others using the same.

The flooring in said wash room or bath room to be of concrete or cement, and the flooring in the changing room to be optional with the owner as to the material used. All lockers in new bath houses when made of steel, shall not be less than 12 inches by 12 inches by 48 inches in height. When made of lumber shall not be less than 12 inches by 22 inches by 48 inches in height, with partitions in centers of wood lockers. Individual hangers shall consist of not less than three hooks upon which to hang clothing, and a receptacle of suitable size for use in connection therewith, attached to a proper chain or wire rope, and so suspended as to admit of hanger being raised such

height that the wearing apparel, when hung thereon, will not be less than 7 feet above the floor of said building, and of being locked in that position. The lockers or hangers in each bath house shall be sufficient in number to accommodate the employees using the same, and there shall be one shower bath for every 15 employees using the same. Said employees shall furnish their own towels and soap and lock for their lockers or hanger, exercise control over, and be responsible for the property by them left therein. The individual owner, operator, lessee, agent, or company or corporation shall keep said bath houses in a clean and sanitary condition: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any mine operated on the long wall system of mining: *Providing*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mines in this State in excess of 600 feet in depth.

SEC. 2. That section 1 of chapter 226 of the laws of 1913 be and the same is hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON.

County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Inspection—Quarterly Certificates—State Aid Prohibited when Institutions are Disapproved by State Board of Health. (Chap. 80, Act Mar. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 5554-7, Remington and Ballinger's Code, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5554-7. All hospitals established or maintained under the provisions of this act shall be subject to inspection by any authorized representative of the State board of health, the bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices, and the board of county commissioners, and the resident officers shall admit such representatives into every part of the hospitals and its buildings, and give them access on demand to all records, reports, books, papers and accounts pertaining to the hospital.

SEC. 2. That section 5554-11 of Remington and Ballinger's Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5554-11. On the 1st day of July and quarterly thereafter the board of managers of any county operating such institution shall certify to the State auditor and the county auditor the number of persons cared for at public expense in such institution, the date when each person was admitted, and the number of weeks each person was cared for during the preceding quarter, which certificates shall be attested by the board of managers and sworn to by the superintendent, and the State auditor shall draw a warrant for the amount due according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That section 5554-14 of Remington and Ballinger's Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5554-14. No institution operating under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to participation in the State aid herein provided for, if said institution shall be disapproved by the State board of health and such disapproval certified to the State auditor.

Eggs—Sale of—Classification and Labeling. (Chap. 94, Act Mar. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act, eggs shall be classified and branded as follows:

(a) Cold-storage eggs shall include all eggs which have been in cold storage for more than 90 days, and before being offered for sale shall be branded or stamped with the words "storage."

(b) Preserved eggs shall include eggs in which the natural deterioration has been prevented or retarded by any means, process or treatment whatsoever, and before being offered for sale shall be branded or stamped with the word "preserved."

(c) All eggs imported into the State of Washington from foreign countries shall be sold as such. The case or container in which they are shipped shall have the words

"foreign eggs" displayed thereon in letters 2 inches high. All retailers of said eggs shall sell them from the container in which he received them and shall inform each purchaser that said eggs are foreign eggs. All restaurants, hotels, cafés, bakeries, and confectioners using or serving foreign eggs must place a sign in letters not less than 4 inches in size in some conspicuous place where the consumer entering their place of business can see it, to read "we use foreign eggs."

(d) Incubated eggs shall include all eggs which have been subjected to incubation, whether natural or artificial, for more than 48 hours, and it shall be unlawful to expose or offer for sale or sell incubated eggs.

SEC. 2. Every person, firm, or corporation having in his possession for the purpose of sale or offering for sale any eggs shall classify and brand the same with the classification provided for in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. The term "branded" or "stamped" as used in this act shall mean a mark, imprint, or impression made by means of a rubber stamp, stencil, or other method upon the package containing eggs offered for sale or upon the receptacle from which eggs are offered for sale, and such brand shall be legible and in Gothic letters not smaller than 1 inch in height, except foreign eggs, and they shall be marked as provided for in paragraph (c) of section 1.

SEC. 4. The word "person" as used in this act shall mean and include individuals and employees or agents of individuals, firms and members of firms and their employees and agents, corporations and officers of corporations and their employees and agents.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Bovine Tuberculosis. (Chap. 100, Act Mar. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. On the written application of the owner of any bovine animal to the commissioner of agriculture for the examination and testing of such animal to ascertain whether the same is infected with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to cause such examination and test to be made, and in case more than one application shall be filed the examination and tests shall be made in the order of the filing of the applications. The inspector of the department of agriculture making the examination and test shall be a veterinarian duly licensed to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry in this State, and shall qualify by giving a bond to the State of Washington with sufficient surety to be approved by the commissioner of agriculture in the penal sum of \$2,000.

SEC. 2. On such examination and test being completed, if the inspector shall believe that the animal inspected is infected with tuberculosis the owner of the animal shall have the option of indemnity or quarantine; if he selects indemnity, the owner and inspector shall appraise the value of the suspected animal. In the event of their failing to agree upon the value they shall call upon the nearest county agricultural expert to decide the matter, or in case there be no county agricultural expert in the county they shall apply to the judge of the superior court of the county where the animal or animals are located to appoint a third appraiser. The animal shall then be slaughtered under the inspection of the owner or his agent, should either of them desire to be present, and under the supervision of the inspector of the department of agriculture, and the inspector shall make a post-mortem examination and determine whether or not the animal is infected with tuberculosis. The slaughtered animal shall then be sold under the supervision of the inspector and the proceeds of the sale shall be remitted to the owner of the animal.

If the proceeds of the sale shall not equal the appraised value of the animal the department of agriculture shall cause to be paid to the owner of the animal the difference between the proceeds of the sale and the appraised value of the animal: *Pro-*

vided, That in no case shall the State be required to pay any deficiency that will make the total amount received by the owner more than \$75 for an animal found free from tuberculosis upon post-mortem examination, or more than \$35 for an animal found infected with tuberculosis. Every county agricultural expert who shall act as an appraiser as hereinabove provided shall receive his actual necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from the place of appraisal, and every appraiser appointed by the judge of the superior court shall receive his actual and necessary traveling expenses and a per diem of \$3 for the time actually spent, to be paid by the State: *And provided further*, That the State shall not be required to pay the owner of any animal imported into this State within six months prior to such inspection and test the sums hereinabove provided for, but the owner of such animal shall receive the proceeds of the sale of such slaughtered animal: *And provided further*, That the right to indemnity shall not exist, nor shall payment be made for any animal owned by the United States, this State, or any county, city, or village in this State.

SEC. 3. Whenever the appropriation made by the legislature for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act during any biennium shall be exhausted, no further animals shall be slaughtered under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Whenever the commissioner of agriculture shall have reason to believe that any bovine animal about to be imported into this State is infected with tuberculosis he shall have the power and authority to quarantine such animal at the State line and make an examination and test thereof, and if any such animal shall be found to be infected with tuberculosis it shall not be permitted to enter this State.

SEC. 5. That section 3203 of Remington and Ballinger's Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3203. The commissioner of agriculture shall have general supervision of all contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals within or that may be in transit through the State and he is empowered to establish quarantine against any and all such animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease or diseases or that may have been exposed to others thus diseased, whether within or without the State: *Provided*, That no bovine animal that has been in this State more than six months shall be quarantined for tuberculosis without the tuberculine test, and the commissioner of agriculture is empowered to establish and enforce quarantines for such length of time as he may deem necessary to determine whether any bovine animal about to be imported into this State for feeding, breeding, or dairy purposes is infected with tuberculosis, and he may with the concurrence of the State board of health make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the protection against the spread and for the suppression of contagious or infectious diseases among domestic animals, which rules and regulations shall be published and enforced, and in doing said things, or any of them, he shall have the power to call on any one or more peace officers, whose duty it shall be to give him all the assistance in their power, and every person violating or failing to comply with any such rule or regulation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. That section 3204 of Remington and Ballinger's Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3204. Quarantine shall mean the placing and restraining of any animal or animals by the owners or agents in charge of them within certain inclosures described or designated by the commissioner of agriculture, the assistant commissioner of agriculture assigned to the division of dairy and live stock or any inspector of the department of agriculture, in writing. Any owner or owners or agent who fails to comply with or willfully violates or negligently allows such quarantine to be violated by the escape and running at large of quarantined animals shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. That section 3211 of Remington and Ballinger's Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3211. It shall be unlawful to bring into the State of Washington any horses, cattle, or swine for work, feeding, breeding, or dairy purposes without first having such animals examined and found free from the following contagious diseases: Glanders, farcy, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, contagious abortion, contagious keratitis, scabies, maladie du coit, swine plague, and hog cholera, and without having obtained a permit so to do from the commissioner of agriculture, the assistant commissioner of agriculture assigned to the division of dairy and live stock, or an inspector of the department of agriculture assigned to the division of dairy and live stock, and no railroad or transportation company, or other common carrier shall bring any such animals into this State without first having had the same examined and found free from said diseases and having obtained the permit hereinabove provided for. The provisions of this section shall not apply to animals imported into this State for immediate slaughter, or to range stock cattle imported into this State for range pasturage or beef cattle imported for the purpose of feeding in transit, but it shall be unlawful to sell such cattle for dairy purposes.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell for dairy or breeding purposes any animal imported into this State for immediate slaughter.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Chap. 180, Act Mar. 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 5424 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5424. That for the purposes of this act the State shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city of the first, second, and third class shall constitute a primary registration district, and each county, exclusive of the portion included within cities of the first, second, and third class, shall be subdivided by the State registrar into districts in such manner as may appear necessary for the convenience of the people, and each such district shall constitute a primary registration district, and each primary registration district shall be numbered by the State registrar.

SEC. 2. That section 5425 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5425. The health officer of each city of the first, second, and third class shall be the local registrar in and for such primary registration district, and shall perform all the duties of the local registrar as hereinafter provided. The State registrar shall appoint a suitable person in and for each registration district not included in the cities of the first, second, or third class, who shall hold such position during the pleasure of the State registrar, and shall perform all of the duties of local registrar, as hereinafter provided. Each local registrar shall appoint, in writing, a deputy who shall be authorized to act in case of the absence, death, illness, or disability of the local registrar, and shall certify the appointment of such deputy to the State registrar.

SEC. 3. That section 5426 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5426. That it shall be unlawful for any person to inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, cremate, or otherwise dispose of, or disinter or remove from one registration district to another, or hold for more than 72 hours after death, the body or remains of any person whose death occurs in this State or any body which shall be found in this State, without obtaining, from the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred or in which the body was found, a permit for the burial, disinterment, or removal of such body: *Provided*, That any licensed embalmer of this State may temporarily remove any such body of a person dying in this State from the place where death occurred outside of the corporate limits of any city of the first, second,

or third class to another registration district for the purpose of preparing the same for burial without having first obtained a removal permit, but in such case the embalmer shall at the time of securing a burial, removal, or transit permit for such body, filed [sic] with the registrar from whom such permit is secured, upon a blank to be furnished by the State registrar, a certificate in writing of such temporary removal, signed by the embalmer, and it shall be unlawful for any person to bring into or transport within the State, or inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, or cremate, or otherwise dispose of the body or remains of any person whose death occurred outside this State unless such body or remains be accompanied by a removal or transit permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations in force where the death occurred or unless a special permit for bringing such body into this State shall be obtained from the State registrar.

SEC. 4. That section 5427 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5427. That stillborn children or those dead at birth shall be registered as births and also as deaths, and a certificate of both the birth and the death shall be filed with the local registrar, in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain in place of the name of the child, the word "stillbirth." The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, and if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation, in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit in usual form shall be required: *Provided*, That a certificate of birth or death shall not be required for a stillborn child that has not advanced beyond the seventh month of uterogestation.

SEC. 5. That section 5429 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5429. That in case of any death occurring without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or any person acting as such, to notify the local registrar of the registration district where such death occurs, or the coroner, if in a county of the first class, of such death, and the local registrar shall at once investigate the circumstances of the case and make a certificate and return of death noting upon the certificate the fact that such death occurred without medical attendance: *Provided*, If the local registrar is not a qualified physician and the cause of death is obscure or uncertain, the local registrar shall refer the case to the health officer having jurisdiction over the locality where the death occurred, for certification: *And provided further*, That if the circumstances of the case render it probable that the death was caused by unlawful means, the local registrar shall refer the case to the coroner, if the death occurred in a county of the first class, or to the prosecuting attorney, if the death occurred in any county other than a county of the first class, for certification.

SEC. 6. That section 5430 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5430. That it shall be the duty of every undertaker or person acting as undertaker, to obtain a certificate of death and file the same with the local registrar, and secure a burial or removal permit, prior to any permanent disposition of the body. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required, from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of such person or state over his own signature that after careful inquiry he could not obtain such particulars. In case such deceased be a stranger whose identity can not be determined it shall be the duty of the undertaker having such body in charge to have a photograph taken of such deceased and a copy of such photograph shall be filed with the secretary of the State board of health. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or in case the death occurred without any medical attendance, to the proper official for certification as hereinabove provided, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record as hereinabove provided. And he shall state the facts required relative

to the date and place of burial, over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local registrar, for the issuance of a burial or removal permit. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton, or person in charge of the place of burial, before interring the body; or shall attach the transit permit containing the local registrar's removal permit, to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company, and said permit shall accompany the corpse to its destination, provided that when a body is removed from one registration district in Washington to another for interment, cremation, or other permanent disposition not requiring the use of common carrier or the issuance of a transit permit, the registrar's removal permit from the district where the death occurred may be accepted as authority for burial in the other district. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket to keep a record showing the name and post-office address of the purchaser, the name of the deceased, which record shall be open to inspection of the State registrar at all times, and it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation selling caskets to, on the 1st day of each month, report to the State registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose: *Provided, however,* That no person, firm, or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, to inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the State registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and a copy of the rules and regulations of the State board of health concerning the burial or other disposition of dead bodies.

SEC. 7. That section 5432 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5432. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any premises in which bodies of deceased persons are interred, cremated, or otherwise permanently disposed of, to permit the interment, cremation, or other disposition of any body upon such premises unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit as hereinabove provided. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such premises to, in case of the interment, cremation, or other disposition of a body therein, indorse upon the permit the date and character of such disposition, over his signature, to return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within 10 days from the date of such disposition, and to keep a record of all bodies disposed of on the premises under his charge, stating, in each case, the name of the deceased person, if known, the place of death, the date of burial or other disposition, and the name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection, and it shall be the duty of every undertaker, or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial grounds having no person in charge, to sign the burial, removal, or transit permit, giving the date of burial, write across the face of the permit the words "no person in charge," and file the burial, removal, or transit permit within 10 days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located.

SEC. 8. That section 5436 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5436. It shall be the duty of every local registrar when any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without statement of the given name, to make out and deliver to the parents of such child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the registrar as soon as the child has been named.

SEC. 9. That section 5439 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5439. That the State registrar shall prepare, print, and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording, and preserving the returns, or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act; and shall prepare and issue such

detailed instruction as may be required to secure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration. And no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory, he shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory, and shall cause such further information to be attached to and filed with the certificate. He shall furnish; arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner, and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births and deaths registered; the cards to show the name of the child or deceased, place and date of birth or death, number of certificate, and the volume in which it is contained. He shall inform all local registrars of the diseases which are to be considered as infectious [sic] to the public health, as decided by the State board of health, in order that when death occurs from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spreading of dangerous diseases. If any cemetery company or association, or any church or historical society or association, or any other company, society, or association, or any individual, is in possession of any record of births or deaths which may be of value in establishing the genealogy of any resident of this State, such company, society, association, or individual may file such record or a duly authenticated transcript thereof with the State registrar, and it shall be the duty of the State registrar to preserve such record or transcript and to make a record and index thereof in such form as to facilitate the finding of any information contained therein. Such record and index shall be open to inspection by the public, subject to such reasonable conditions as the State registrar may prescribe. If any person desires a transcript of any record filed in accordance herewith the State registrar shall furnish the same upon application, together with a certificate that it is a true copy of such record, as filed in his office, and for his services in so furnishing such transcript and certificate he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents per hour or fraction of an hour necessarily consumed in making such transcript, which fee shall be paid by the applicant.

SEC. 10. That section 5441 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5441. That each local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth or death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him and by him returned to the State registrar on or before the 10th day of the following month, which sum shall cover and include the making out of the burial permit and copy of the certificate to be filed and preserved in his office. And in case no births or deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect, properly made out in accordance with the directions of the State registrar: *Provided*, That all local registrars who receive regular compensation as health officers shall not be entitled to the fee of 25 cents, above mentioned, but the duties of the local registrar shall be considered as a part of their duty as local health officer. All fees payable to local registrars under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the treasurer of the county or city, as the case may be, properly chargeable therewith, out of the funds of such county or city, upon warrants drawn by the auditor, or other proper officer of such county or city. No warrant shall be issued to any local registrar except upon a certificate, signed and verified under oath by the State registrar, stating the names and post office address, respectively, of the local registrars entitled to fees from such county or city, and the number of certificates and reports of births or deaths, properly returned to the State registrar, by each such local registrar, during the three preceding calendar months prior to the date of such certificate, and the amount of fees to which each local registrar is entitled, which certificate the State registrar shall file with the proper officers during the months of January, April, July, and October of each year. Upon the filing of such certificates it shall be the duty of the auditor or other proper officer of the county or city to issue

warrants for the amount due each local registrar and mail the same to the local registrars at their respective post office addresses, as given in such certificate of the State registrar.

SEC. 11. That section 5442 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5442. It shall be the duty of the State registrar to, upon request, furnish any applicant with a certified copy of the record of any birth or death, registered under the provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents, to be paid by the applicant. For any search of the files and the records when no certified copy is made, the State registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour employed in such search, to be paid by the applicant. But the State registrar and all local registrars shall furnish upon application, certificates of the age of children to be used in attending the public schools or in obtaining employment permits without fee or compensation. The State registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees received by him under the provisions of this act, and turn the same over to the State treasurer on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October. Local registrars in cities of the first, second, and third class shall be entitled to charge for certified copies of records of births and deaths and for searching of records when no certified copy is made, the same fee as hereinabove provided for the State registrar, but such fees, if any collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the city where collected.

SEC. 12. That section 5443 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5443. Every person who shall violate or wilfully fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with any provision of this act shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and for a second offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, and for a third and each subsequent offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$250; or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both fine and imprisonment; and every person who shall wilfully furnish any false information for any certificate required by this act or who shall make any false statement in any such certificate shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Hotels—Sanitary Regulation. (Chap. 29, Laws of 1909, as Amended by Chap. 169, Act Mar. 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Every building or structure kept, used, or maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be an inn, hotel, or public lodging house, or place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public for hire in periods of less than one week, in which five or more rooms are used for the sleeping accommodation of its guests, shall, for the purpose of this act, be defined to be a hotel, and whenever the word hotel shall occur in this act it shall be construed to mean and embrace every such structure as is described in this section. Tents or cottages, when used in connection with such hotel for the accommodation of its guests, shall be taken and considered as being a part of such hotel. Where any room of a hotel contains more than one bed, every bed in excess of one shall, for the purpose of this act, be counted as an additional room.

[Sections 2 to 5, inclusive, relate to fire escapes.]

SEC. 6. Every hotel shall furnish each guest with clean linen or cotton individual towels, in each room occupied by such guests. A sufficient supply of clean sheets and pillow slips shall be provided for the bed, bunk, or cot to be occupied by a guest, and all sheets and pillow slips, after being used by one guest, must be washed, ironed, and dried before being furnished to another guest. Each sheet used shall be at least 99 inches, torn-off length, by 81 inches wide for full-size beds, and for narrower beds of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and springs, but no sheet shall be

used that measures less than 90 inches in length after being made and laundered; *Provided*, That hotels shall be privileged to use sheets now on hand that comply with the present law.

SEC. 7. No ashes from any hotel shall be dumped or kept in or adjacent thereto, or in any outhouse connected with any hotel, unless the same shall be placed in a tight metal container, with a tight metal lid thereon.

SEC. 8. Each and every hotel having a public washroom shall keep therein at all times a sufficient supply of clean towels, in a place in sight at all times and easy of access to guests.

SEC. 9. Whenever any room in any hotel shall have been occupied by any person sick with or exposed to any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease such room shall be thoroughly fumigated in accordance with the directions of the local health officer, and all bedding therein thoroughly disinfected before such room shall be occupied by another person. But in any event such room shall not be occupied by any person for at least 48 hours after such fumigation and disinfection.

SEC. 10. Every hotel shall be well drained, constructed, and plumbed according to sanitary rules to be established by the State board of health and shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition and free from effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy, or other source within the control of the owner, manager, agent, or other person in charge; and shall be provided with water-closets or privies properly screened for the separate use of males and females, which water-closets or privies shall be disinfected as often as may be necessary to keep them at all times in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 11. Every owner, manager, agent, or person in charge of a hotel who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 3 months, or both, and every day that such hotel is carried on in violation of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the governor, by and with the approval of the senate, shall appoint an inspector of hotels, who shall hold office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; but the governor may remove such inspector and appoint another in his place whenever he shall deem it necessary for the public good. Said inspector shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800, together with his necessary traveling expenses, payable monthly. He shall give bond to the State in the penal sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties, to be approved by the secretary of state.

SEC. 13. Such inspector may appoint, and at pleasure remove, one deputy inspector for each congressional district, who shall assist under his direction in performing within his district the duties imposed by this act. They shall each give bond to the State in the sum of \$2,000, with like conditions as that of the inspector, to be approved by the secretary of state. They shall receive such compensation, not exceeding \$125 per month and their necessary traveling expenses, to be paid according to law, as the inspector may prescribe.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the inspector and his deputies to see that all of the provisions of this act are complied with, and said inspector, or the deputy for the district, shall personally inspect once in each year every hotel as defined by this act. Said inspector and his deputies are hereby granted police power to enter any hotel at reasonable hours to determine whether the provisions of this act are being complied with. The inspector shall keep a complete set of books for public use and inspection, showing the conditions of each hotel so inspected, together with the name or names of the owners, proprietors, and managers thereof, and showing its sanitary condition, the number and condition of its fire escapes, and any other information for the betterment of the public service.

SEC. 15. If the inspector shall find, after examination of any hotel, that this law has been fully complied with and the inspection fee has been paid to the inspector, he shall issue a certificate to that effect to the person operating the same, and said certificate shall be kept posted up in a conspicuous place in said inspected building.

SEC. 16. Any inspector who shall willfully certify falsely regarding any building inspected by him, and who shall issue a certificate to any person operating any hotel when such person has not complied with the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$50 nor to exceed \$500 and may be imprisoned not to exceed one year in the county jail, or both, at the discretion of the court, and upon conviction shall be forever disqualified to hold said office.

SEC. 17. Any owner, manager, agent, or person in charge of a hotel who shall obstruct or hinder an inspector in the proper discharge of his duties under this act, or who shall refuse or neglect to pay the fee for inspection prescribed herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 10 days nor more than three months, or both.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the inspector, upon ascertaining by inspection or otherwise, that, after one year from the passage of this act, any hotel is being carried on contrary to its provisions, to make complaint and cause the arrest of the person so violating same, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney in such case to prepare all necessary papers and conduct such prosecutions.

SEC. 19. The hotel inspector shall collect an annual inspection fee for each hotel which shall be paid according to the following schedule:

Hotels containing from 5 to 10 sleeping rooms, inclusive, \$3; hotels containing from 11 to 20 sleeping rooms, inclusive, \$4; hotels containing from 21 to 60 sleeping rooms, inclusive, \$7; hotels containing from 61 to 100 sleeping rooms, inclusive, \$10; hotels containing over 100 sleeping rooms, \$12.50. Such fee shall be collected by the inspector at the time of the inspection, and if not paid upon demand the inspector or deputy may sue therefor in his own name for the use of the State in the superior court of the State for the county in which such hotel is situated, and in such case the court shall allow and enter as a part of the judgment against the defendant all the costs of such action, including a reasonable fee for any attorney necessarily employed in such action by the inspector. Such inspection fees shall be a lien on the furniture and equipment of the owners or proprietors of the hotel and shall be paramount to all other liens excepting taxes, and such furniture and equipment shall not be exempt from execution in the collection thereof. All moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State treasury in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 20. For the payment of salaries of the State hotel inspector and his deputies, for necessary traveling expenses, office stationery, supplies, and incidentals there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid according to law, but in no event shall the amount appropriated during any biennial period exceed the collections under this act during said period.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Common Towels—Use of, in Schools Prohibited. (Reg. Public Health Council, July 23, 1915.)

No common towel shall be used in any public school in the State after October 1, 1915. Paper towels are recommended, but pupils may be permitted to use their own private towels.

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

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria—Release from Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 27, 1915.)

That all persons who have been quarantined for scarlet fever and diphtheria shall not return to school, nor attend any public assembly, for the period of one week after they have been released from quarantine.

Also, that all persons who have been exposed to diphtheria and released by being immunized with the proper dose of diphtheria antitoxin and their clothing properly disinfected shall not return to school, nor attend any public assembly, for seven days from date of immunization and disinfection.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Milk, Cream, and Ice Cream—Sale of—License—Appointment, Duties, and Salary of Inspector. (Ord. Oct. 28, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the standard of milk and cream sold or offered for sale in the city of Allentown shall be the same as required by the act of assembly approved the 10th day of June, 1897, P. L. 142; the act approved the 19th day of April, 1901, P. L. 85; the act approved the 8th day of June, 1911, P. L. 712; and all amendments thereto, and any other act or acts now in force or hereafter passed regulating the same.

SEC. 2. The standard for ice cream sold or offered for sale in the city of Allentown shall be the same as required by the act of assembly approved the 24th day of March, 1909, P. L. 63, and any other act or acts now in force or hereafter passed regulating the same.

SEC. 3. The council of the city shall appoint one competent inspector of milk, cream, and ice cream who shall cause to be tested, examined, inspected, and analyzed, all milk, cream, and ice cream sold or offered for sale in the city as frequently as may be necessary to maintain the standard thereof required by law as aforesaid. He shall also inspect at least once a year where possible, and oftener if necessary, the sources of the milk supply, the dairies, dairy equipment, physical condition of the cows, the physical condition of the persons handling the milk; and he shall also, upon orders from the department of health, forbid the sale or offering for sale of any milk or cream coming from animals having contagious diseases, diseased udders, or showing symptoms of tuberculosis, or that has been handled by persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. The said inspector shall also inspect at least twice a year, and oftener if necessary, all places where ice cream shall be manufactured that is sold or offered for sale in the city, and shall, upon orders from the department of health, forbid the sale or offering for sale of ice cream that is manufactured or handled by persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or that is produced under insanitary conditions detrimental to the public health.

The said inspector shall receive an annual salary of \$960 payable in semimonthly installments and he shall be subject at all times to the orders of the department of health.

SEC. 4. The application for license shall be received by the inspector and shall be renewed annually. No license shall be granted for a fractional part of a year, and such license is not transferable. The inspector shall also keep a record of the names, residences, places of business, number of wagons or vehicles used by people engaged in the aforesaid business, and the number of the license. All persons must be licensed and registered who are selling or offering for sale milk, cream, or ice cream, and such license or number thereof must be displayed conspicuously on the side of the wagon or in said business place.

SEC. 5. Any person required by the provisions of this ordinance to procure a license as aforesaid, who shall fail or refuse to procure the same, and any person who shall sell or offer for sale any milk, cream, or ice cream below the standard provided by this ordinance, or shall refuse to comply to the orders of the inspector, or shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, or either of them, before the mayor or any alderman of the city, be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, at the discretion of the committing magistrate, and in default of the payment of said fine and cost of prosecution shall be imprisoned in the Lehigh County jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

Restaurants—License—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Aug. 14, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall exercise within the city of Chicago Heights the business of keeping a restaurant without first procuring a license as hereinafter required and paying therefor a fee of \$5 per annum.

SEC. 2. The mayor of the city of Chicago Heights shall from time to time issue licenses authorizing the keeping of restaurants within the said city, in the manner following, and not otherwise.

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

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

SEC. 3. Every such applicant, on compliance with the aforesaid requirements and payment in advance to the city clerk at the rate of \$5 per annum, shall receive a license, under the corporate seal, signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk, which shall authorize the person, firm, or corporation therein named to keep a restaurant at the place designated in the license. Such license may be issued for the unexpired portion of a year, upon payment in advance at the rate of \$5 per year and upon proof furnished by the commissioner of health to the city clerk that the appli-

cant was not liable for license fee and kept no restaurant without a license prior to the date fixed in his application; but no such license shall in any case extend beyond the 30th day of April next following the date of the issuance thereof.

SEC. 4. Every person, firm, or corporation licensed to keep a restaurant shall immediately post the said license, or cause it to be posted, and at all times kept posted in a conspicuous place within the premises where such restaurant is thereby authorized to be kept. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section, or who, not being properly licensed, shall cause or permit any paper or document purporting to be a license to be or remain posted as aforesaid, shall on conviction be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every keeper of a restaurant to at all times keep the premises wherein such restaurant is located, clean and in a proper hygienic and sanitary condition; all utensils, appliances, vessels, receptacles, refrigerators, pantries, rooms, and any other place or thing whatsoever, which is or are used for the purpose of storage, preparation, cooking, or serving of foods, must at all times be kept in a clean, wholesome, and sanitary condition; no decayed, decaying, unwholesome, or impure food of any kind whatsoever shall be kept, sold, offered for sale, or served in any such restaurant. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time to inspect and examine all premises wherein restaurants are conducted, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this article and all ordinances of the city of Chicago Heights and the laws of the State of Illinois, relative to the keeping of restaurants, are being complied with at such place; and it shall be his duty to cause all such ordinances and laws to be strictly enforced. It shall be the duty of every keeper of a restaurant to permit such inspections to be made, and, when required, to furnish samples of any foods kept, sold, offered for sale, or served in such restaurant, which samples shall be examined or analyzed by or under the direction of said commissioner of health, and a record of each such examination or analysis shall be made and kept on file in his office.

SEC. 7. Any license so granted may be revoked by the mayor by notice in writing, whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the person so licensed shall have violated the provisions of any law of the State of Illinois, or of this or any other ordinance of the city of Chicago Heights relative to the keeping of restaurants, or any condition of the bond aforesaid.

SEC. 8. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall hereafter keep a restaurant at any place within the city of Chicago Heights without having first procured a license, as hereinbefore provided, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, and a further sum of \$25 for each and every day such person, firm, or corporation, shall persist in such violation after conviction for the first offense.

Bakeries—License—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Sept. 8, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Any place used for any process of mixing, compounding, or baking, for sale or for purposes of a restaurant, bakery, or hotel, any bread, biscuits, pretzels, crackers, buns, rolls, macaroni, cake, pies, or any food product of which flour or meal is a principal ingredient shall be deemed a bakery for the purposes of this chapter: *Provided*, That licensed restaurants in which any of the foregoing food products are mixed and baked for consumption in such restaurant only, on or in ordinary restaurant kitchen stoves or ranges, and kitchens or rooms in dwellings where any of the said food products are mixed and baked in an ordinary kitchen stove or range, shall not be considered bakeries.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall establish, maintain, or operate any bakery without first having been licensed so to do by the city. Every person, firm; or corporation establishing, maintaining, or operating any bakery shall annually, on the 1st day of May of each year, pay a license fee of \$5 for a license for each bakery so maintained, which license shall be issued for a period ending with the 30th day of April following: *Provided, however,* That upon furnishing proof to the city clerk that the applicant did not maintain a bakery without a license prior to the date of his application, a license may be issued for the unexpired license period, and in such case the license fee shall be \$5 for any such unexpired period which is greater than six months and \$2 for any such unexpired period which is equal to or less than six months.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to establish, maintain, or operate a bakery, as defined in this chapter, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of health for a license so to do. Such application shall set forth the name and residence of the applicant, if an individual, and the names and residences of the principal officers of the applicant, if a corporation, together with the location of the place for which such license is desired.

Within 10 days after the receipt of such application, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health to make or cause to be made an examination of the place described in such application for the purpose of ascertaining whether the location, lighting, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and equipment of such bakery conform to the provisions of this chapter. If the proposed bakery conforms to the provisions of this chapter, the commissioner of health shall transmit such application to the mayor, with his approval thereof, whereupon the mayor shall issue, or cause to be issued, to such applicant, upon payment to the city clerk of the license fee hereinbefore provided, a license authorizing such applicant to keep, conduct, or maintain a bakery at the place described in such application for and during the period of such license.

SEC. 4. If at any time during the term of such license the commissioner of health shall certify to the mayor that the provisions of this chapter have not been or are not being complied with, or that the public health or the health of the persons employed in any such bakery is endangered by its maintenance, the mayor may revoke the license thereof.

SEC. 5. Every such license granted under the provisions of this chapter shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bakery for which such license is issued.

SEC. 6. Every place used as a bakery shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition as to its floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, furniture, tools, machinery, and utensils. All parts of the bakery shall be adequately lighted at all times, and shall be ventilated by means of windows or skylights or air shafts or air ducts or mechanical apparatus, if necessary, so as to insure a free circulation of fresh air at all times. Such ventilating, construction, and equipment shall be of such character that a complete change of air in all parts of the bakery may be made at least four times each hour: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be necessary to ventilate at such time or in such manner that the process of mixing or rising of dough shall of necessity be interfered with or prevented.

SEC. 5. [sic]. The floor of every place used as a bakery, if below the street level, shall be constructed of concrete, cement, asphalt, or other impervious material, or of tile laid in cement, which floor may, if desired, be covered with a hardwood floor, having tight joints; if above the street level, the floor may be of hardwood with tight joints or may be of any impervious material, as above provided. The angles where the floor and wall join shall be made and maintained so as to be ratproof.

SEC. 6. [sic]. Every bakery shall be kept reasonably free from flies, and the doors, windows, and other openings of every such bakery shall, from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of December, be fitted with self-closing wire screen doors and wire window screens.

SEC. 7. The side walls and ceilings shall be well and smoothly plastered, tiled, or sheathed with metal or wood sheathing, and shall be kept in good repair. If made of mill construction with smooth surfaces, such walls and ceilings need not be sheathed or plastered. All walls and ceilings shall be kept well painted with oil paint, or lime washed and calcimined, and all woodwork shall be kept well painted with oil paint.

SEC. 8. Every such bakery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities, including well ventilated water-closets and impermeable wash sinks on iron supports. No water-closet compartment shall be in direct communication with a bakery.

SEC. 9. No person shall sleep in any bakery, or in the rooms where flour or meal used in connection therewith, or the food products made therein are handled or stored. If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the bakery, they shall be well ventilated, dry, and sanitary. No domestic animals, except cats, shall be permitted in a bakery or place where flour or meal is stored in connection therewith, and suitable provisions shall be made to prevent nuisances from the presence of cats.

SEC. 10. All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery shall provide themselves with slippers or shoes and a suit of washable material which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments shall at all times be kept clean.

SEC. 11. Cuspidors of impervious material shall be provided and shall be cleansed daily. No employee or other person shall spit on the floor or side walls of any bakery or place where food products of such bakery are stored.

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

SEC. 12. No person who has consumption, scrofula or venereal diseases or any communicable or loathsome skin disease shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed in such bakery.

SEC. 13. All rooms for the storage of flour or meal for use in connection with any bakery shall be dry and well ventilated, and every bakery and room used for the storage of materials and food products in connection therewith shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, troughs, bins, cases and all other appliances for handling and storing the same can be easily removed and cleaned. If the floor of any such bakery or room is below the adjacent street level, no such materials or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than 1 foot.

SEC. 14. Every bakery shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice and ermin and from all matter of an infectious or contagious nature.

SEC. 15. No new bakery shall be hereafter established in any room, basement or cellar in which the clear height between the finished floor and ceiling is less than 8 feet 6 inches or in any room or place, the floor of which is more than 5 feet below the street, sidewalk or alley level adjacent to the building, or in any room or place which is not so naturally lighted by means of windows, doors or skylights, that on clear days a book or paper printed with double long primer type can be read between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. in all parts of the bakery, which are used in mixing or handling bakery products.

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

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

SEC. 16. If any bakery which is now being maintained and operated shall be vacated, discontinued or unused for a period of more than six consecutive months and shall thereafter be reopened and reestablished as a bakery, such bakery shall be considered a new bakery for purposes of this chapter.

SEC. 17. The commissioner of health and the authorized inspectors and employees of the department of health shall have the right at all times to enter to make such inspection and such record of the condition of any bakery as they may deem necessary, and if such inspection shall disclose a lack of conformity with the provisions of this chapter, the commissioner of health may require such changes, alterations or renovations as may be necessary to make such bakery comply with the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 18. Any person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter establish, maintain or operate any bakery, without first procuring a license so to do, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each offense and a separate offense shall be regarded as committed each day on which such person, firm or corporation shall maintain or operate any bakery without a license as aforesaid.

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

Meat and Meat Products, Fish, and Poultry—Sale of—License. (Ord. Aug. 2, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person shall carry on, engage in, or conduct the business of keeper of what is commonly or generally known as a meat market, or place where any fresh, salted or dried meat, poultry, fish, game, and sausage are kept or offered for sale without first having obtained a license as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. No person shall carry on, engage in, or conduct the business of keeper of what is commonly or generally known as a delicatessen store, or place where smoked, salted or dried meats, sausage, and other like articles of food are dealt in without first having obtained a license as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That any person or corporation licensed under the general ordinances of the city to sell or dispose of milk or cream in and from any store shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3. No person shall carry on, engage in, or conduct the business of poulterer or keeper of a place at which poultry, either alive or dressed, is chiefly dealt in or kept or offered for sale, nor shall any person carry on, engage in, or conduct the business of fishmonger or keeper of a place at which fish or shell fish, or either or both of them, are chiefly dealt in, without first having obtained a license as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Any person desiring to carry on, engage in, or conduct the business of keeper of a meat market as described in section 1 shall make application in writing to the mayor for a license so to do, stating in such application the name and residence of the applicant and the place at which it is intended or desired to carry on or conduct such business. Such application shall be accompanied by a report or certificate from the commissioner of health stating whether the place in which such applicant proposes to carry on such business is in a sanitary condition and is a fit place in which to carry on such business. If such report or certificate shall be to the effect that such place is a fit place and in sanitary condition in which to carry on the business as proposed, the mayor upon payment by such applicant to the city clerk of the license fee as hereinafter fixed shall issue or cause to be issued to such applicant a license attested by the city clerk authorizing such applicant to carry on the business of keeper of a meat market at the place designated in such application for and during the period of such license.

Any person desiring to carry on, engage in, or conduct the business of keeper of a delicatessen store as described in section 2 of this article shall make an application in writing to the mayor for a license so to do, stating in such application the name and residence of the applicant and the place at which it is desired to carry on or conduct such business. Such application shall be accompanied by a report or certificate from the commissioner of health stating whether the place designated in such application is in a sanitary condition and is a fit place in which to carry on the business of keeper of a delicatessen store. If such report or certificate shall show that such place is a fit place in which to carry on or conduct such business the mayor upon payment by such applicant to the city clerk of the license fee hereinafter fixed shall issue or cause to be issued to such applicant a license attested by the city clerk authorizing such applicant to carry on the business of keeper of a delicatessen store at the place designated in such application for and during the period of such license.

Any person desiring a license as a poulterer or as a fishmonger shall make application in writing to the mayor in the same manner as is required by the provisions of this article for a person making application for a license as keeper of a delicatessen store. On receipt of such application and the payment by the applicant to the city clerk of the license fee as hereinafter fixed, the mayor shall issue, or cause to be issued, to such applicant a license, attested by the city clerk, authorizing such applicant to carry on, engage in, or conduct the business of poulterer or fishmonger, as the case may be, at the place designated in such application and for and during the period of such license.

SEC. 5. For every license issued under the provisions of this article for the keeping of a meat market there shall be paid to the city clerk by the applicant for such license the sum of \$15. For every license issued under the provisions of this article for the keeping of a delicatessen store there shall be paid to the city clerk by the applicant for such license the sum of \$5. For every license issued under the provisions of this article for the carrying on or conducting of the business of poulterer or the business of fishmonger there shall be paid to the city clerk by the applicant for such license the sum of \$15. The license fees herein provided and required to be paid shall not be divisible, and the full amount of such license fees herein provided and required shall be paid for each license, irrespective of the particular period or part of the license year in which such license is issued.

SEC. 6. All meats sold at any place of business licensed under the provisions of this article, except shanks, offal, heads and plucks, poultry and wild game, shall be sold by weight and shall be weighed in a scale, by weights or a beam, properly sealed; and in case any fraud shall be committed in the weight of any meat, and in case any meat, except as aforesaid, shall be sold without being weighed as herein directed, the person selling the same shall be fined the sum of \$5 for each offense.

SEC. 7. No keeper of a meat market or dealer in meats shall keep in any meat market any refrigerator or ice box unless the same shall be lined with lead or some proper substance so as to be water-tight, nor unless the same be provided with a pipe of lead, zinc, or copper leading therefrom to a proper waste pipe.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, for himself or itself, or as the representative or agent of another, to sell or offer for sale within the city, or for any dealer in meats or any manufacturer of meat food products, to purchase within the city any carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle (except carcasses or parts of carcasses of calves under the age of 10 weeks), sheep, swine, or goats, or any meat or meat food products thereof, unless the same shall have been inspected and passed by the meat inspectors of the department of health of the city of Chicago Heights. or by

the United States meat inspectors, under the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

SEC. 9. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale, or any dealer in meats or manufacturer of meat food products who shall purchase any carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle (except carcasses or parts of carcasses of calves under the age of 10 weeks), sheep, swine, or goats, or any meat or meat food products thereof, unless the same shall have been inspected and passed by the city meat inspectors or exempted from such inspection as hereinbefore provided, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

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